Annual Financial Report June 30, 2022

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Trustees Saratoga Cemetery District Saratoga, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Saratoga Cemetery District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Saratoga Cemetery District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, and each major fund of the Saratoga Cemetery District, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Saratoga Cemetery District and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Saratoga Cemetery District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Saratoga Cemetery District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Saratoga Cemetery District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information on pages 22–24 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

The Saratoga Cemetery District has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated May 15, 2023, on our consideration of the Saratoga Cemetery District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Saratoga Cemetery District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Saratoga Cemetery District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Dublin, California

David Farnsworth, CPA

May 15, 2023

Basic Financial Statement

SARATOGA CEMETERY DISTRICT Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

ASSETS	Governmental Activities	
Current Assets		
Cash and investments	\$ 13,127,304	
Interest receivable	14,306	
Inventory	9,490	
Noncurrent Assets		
Restricted cash and investments	4,321,998	
Capital Assets:		
Nondepreciable	2,354,062	
Depreciable, net	1,179,698	
Total Assets	21,006,858	
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	21,083	
Accrued expenses	2,215	
Due within one year: compensated absences	1,040	
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Due in more than one year:		
Compensated absences	4,162	
Total Liabilities	28,500	
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	3,533,760	
Restricted for:		
Endowment:		
Expendable	2,339,015	
Nonexpendable	1,982,983	
Unrestricted	13,122,600	
Total Net Position	\$ 20,978,358	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SARATOGA CEMETERY DISTRICT Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

			P	rogram		•	pense) Revenues Changes in Net Position
			<u>F</u>	Revenues		Prima	ry Government
	E	Expenses		narges for Services			vernmental Activities
Governmental Activities:							
Interment services	\$	805,327	\$	924,380		\$	119,053
Total governmental activities	\$	805,327	\$	924,380			119,053
	Gene	revenues and co eral revenues: roperty taxes	ntributio	ns to permane	ent funds:		1,327,851
		vestment earnin	iae				(552,442)
		ales of capital as	_				(348)
		ther revenue	,5015				3,492
		ributions to perr	nanent fi	ınds			172,100
		Total general r			tions		950,653
	Char	nge in net position	on				1,069,706
	Net p	oosition, beginni	ng, resta	ted			19,908,652
	Net p	osition, ending				\$	20,978,358

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2022

Ma	ior	Fι	ın	ds

ASSETS	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Cash	\$ 2,095,551	\$ 3,913,800	\$ 187,617	\$ 758,195	\$ 6,955,163
Investments	ψ 2,095,551 -	6,337,515	592,821	3,563,803	10,494,139
Interest receivable	4,659	9,326	321	-	14,306
Due from other funds	-	281,721	-	_	281,721
Inventory	9,490	201,721	_	_	9,490
Total assets	\$ 2,109,700	\$ 10,542,362	\$ 780,759	\$ 4,321,998	\$ 17,754,819
Total assets	Ψ 2,100,700	Ψ 10,3 12,302	Ψ 700,737	Ψ 1,321,330	Ψ 17,731,015
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	\$ 21,083	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,083
Accrued payroll	2,215	-	_	-	2,215
Due to other funds	281,721	-	_	-	281,721
Total liabilities	305,019			_	305,019
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable:					
Inventory	9,490	-	_	_	9,490
Endowment	-	_	-	1,982,983	1,982,983
Restricted:				, ,	, ,
Maintenance and repairs of cemetery	-	-	_	2,339,015	2,339,015
Committed:				, ,	, ,
Land acquisition	_	4,702,180	_	_	4,702,180
Assigned:			_		•
Capital projects	_	5,840,182	_	_	5,840,182
Preneed Interments		-	780,759	-	780,759
Unassigned	1,795,191	-	-	-	1,795,191
Total fund balances	1,804,681	10,542,362	780,759	4,321,998	17,449,800
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 2,109,700	\$ 10,542,362	\$ 780,759	\$ 4,321,998	\$ 17,754,819

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2022

Fund balances - total governmental funds

\$17,449,800

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.

Capital assets at cost 5,526,453 Accumulated depreciation (1,992,693)

3,533,760

Compensated absences are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds.

(5,202)

Net position of governmental activities

\$ 20,978,358

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Mai	inr	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{n}}$	nde
IVIA	UI	гu	mus

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Permanent Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$ 1,324,323	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,324,323
Intergovernmental	3,528	-	-	-	3,528
Charges for services	159,088	751,400	13,892	-	924,380
Investment earnings	81,425	(257,627)	(51,843)	(324,397)	(552,442)
Contributions	-	-	-	172,100	172,100
Other revenues		3,492			3,492
Total revenues	1,568,364	497,265	(37,951)	(152,297)	1,875,381
EXPENDITURES					
Interment services:					
Salaries and employee benefits	299,921	-	-	-	299,921
Services and supplies	331,047	84,494	-	-	415,541
Total interment services	630,968	84,494			715,462
Capital outlay	-	511,953	-	-	511,953
Total expenditures	630,968	596,447		-	1,227,415
Excess of revenues over expenditures	937,396	(99,182)	(37,951)	(152,297)	647,966
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (U	JSES)				
Transfers in	759,077	573,645	-	893,000	2,225,722
Transfers out	(1,444,166)	(759,076)	(22,480)	-	(2,225,722)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	4,500	-	-	-	4,500
Total other financing sources (uses)	(680,589)	(185,431)	(22,480)	893,000	4,500
Net change in fund balances	256,807	(284,613)	(60,431)	740,703	652,466
FUND BALANCES					
Fund balances - beginning of year	1,547,874	10,826,975	841,190	3,581,295	16,797,334
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 1,804,681	\$ 10,542,362	\$ 780,759	\$ 4,321,998	\$ 17,449,800

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - governme	ental funds	\$	647,966
	tlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities over the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
Capital asset additions	511,953		
Depreciation expense	(93,748)		418,205
The net effect of various miscellaneo Loss on sale of capital assets	us transactions involving capital assets is to increase net position		(345)
Compensated absences expenses re	activities in the statement of activities are difference because: ported in the statement of activities do not require the use of refore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds		3,880
Change in net position of governmental		\$ 1	1,069,706

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

Note 1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Saratoga Cemetery District (the "District") was organized in August 1927 and operates in conformity with the provisions of Part 4 of Division 8 of the Health and Safety Code, commencing at Section 8890. The District currently maintains the Madronia Cemetery located at 14766 Oak Street in Saratoga, California. The District provides lower cost cemetery plots and burials for the residents and taxpayers, including their qualified relatives, located within the boundaries of the District. The current boundaries of the District include the cities of Saratoga and Monte Sereno, and portions of the County of Santa Clara that fall within the Saratoga Union Elementary School District. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Trustees appointed by the County of Santa Clara's Board of Supervisors for a term of four years.

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), as specified by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board ("GASB"). The more significant of the District's accounting policies are described below.

Financial Statement Presentation

The District's financial report is prepared in accordance with GAAP which prescribes that the following sections be presented:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis GAAP requires the financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of the government's financial activities in the form of management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A"). The District has not presented the Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.
- <u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> The reporting model includes financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the government's activities. This approach includes not just current assets and liabilities but also capital assets and long-term liabilities (such as buildings and general obligation debt).

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the Primary Government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the Primary Government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the Primary Government is financially accountable.

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> - The Statement of Net Position is designed to display the financial position of the Primary Government (government and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component units. Governments will report all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and will report depreciation expense - the cost of "using up" capital assets - in the Statement of Activities. The net position of a government will be broken down into three categories - 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

<u>Statement of Activities</u> - The government-wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

SARATOGA CEMETERY DISTRICT Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items are not included among program revenues as they are not levied for a particular program.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – The fund financial statements provide information about the District's governmental fund. Separate statements for each fund category – governmental– are presented. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. Separate financial statements are provided for the major individual governmental funds reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

- Required Supplementary Information ("RSI") Demonstrating compliance with the adopted budget is an important component of a government's accountability to the public. Many citizens participate in one way or another in the process of establishing the annual operating budgets of state and local governments and have a keen interest in following the actual financial progress of their governments over the course of the year. Many governments revise their original budgets over the course of the year for a variety of reasons. Under the GAAP reporting model, governments provide budgetary comparison information in their annual reports including the original budget, final budget and actual results.
- <u>Financial Reporting Entity</u> The basic criterion for determining whether a governmental department, agency, institution, commission, public authority, or other governmental organization should be included in a Primary Government's reporting entity for the basic financial statements is financial accountability wherein the entity is both fiscally dependent on the Primary Government and provides either a benefit or creates a burden on the Primary Government. The District does not have any component units.

1. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP as applicable to governmental units. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue in the fiscal year when all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been satisfied.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category (general government and culture and recreation) which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues, (property certain intergovernmental revenues, permits, and charges, etc.). The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants, and contributions. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function activity.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. All other revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting; however, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims, and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Accordingly, real and personal property taxes are recorded as revenues and receivables when billed, net of allowances for uncollectible amounts. Property taxes not collected within 60 days after year-end are reflected as unavailable revenues. Licenses, permits, are recorded as revenues when received. Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of federal, state, and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, are recognized when all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Revenues from general purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

In the fund financial statements, financial transactions and accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds. The operation of each fund is considered to be an independent fiscal and separate accounting entity, with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and/or other financial resources together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

1. <u>Governmental Funds</u> - Governmental Funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The District reports the General Fund, Capital Projects Fund, and Permanent Funds as major governmental funds.

General Fund - The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the District. This fund is used to account for all financial transactions and resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from property and other local taxes, state and federal distributions, licenses, permits, charges for service, and interest income.

<u>Capital Projects Fund</u> – The capital projects fund accounts for the acquisition and construction of the District's major capital expenditures.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u> – The special revenue fund accounts for the preneed interment activities of the District.

<u>Permanent Fund</u> – The permanent fund is used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, not principal, may be used for purposes that support maintenance and repairs of the cemetery.

2. Budgetary Information

1. Budgetary basis of accounting

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general fund. The capital projects fund is appropriated on a project-length basis. The permanent fund does not have an appropriated budget since other means control the use of these resources (e.g., endowment requirements).

The appropriated budget is prepared by the fund. The District employs budget control by minor object and by individual appropriation accounts. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations by major object account. Changes require the approval of the Board of Trustees. Appropriations in the budgeted fund lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

These budgets are revised by the District's governing board and general manager during the year to give consideration to unanticipated income and expenditures. The original and final revised budgets for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Fund are presented as Required Supplementary Information.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

3. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

4. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows, and net position/fund balance

1. Investments

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposits, and other nonparticipating investments are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end.

The California Local Agency Investment Fund is managed by the California Office of the Treasurer, which allows certain types of governments within the state to pool their funds for investment purposes. Investments in the Pool are valued at the Pool's share price, the price at which the investment could be sold.

2. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method and consist of expendable vaults. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

3. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the applicable governmental column in the government-wide financial statements for the District. Capital assets are defined by the Districts as land, buildings, infrastructure, and equipment with an initial individual cost of more than \$2,500 (amount not rounded). Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the Primary Government, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives.

Assets	Years
Buildings	20
Motor vehicles	10
Equipment	5 - 20
Infrastructure	20 - 30

4. Net Position

For government-wide reporting, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization
and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable to the
acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred
inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets
or related debt are included in this component of net position.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted* net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that do not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bonds or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

5. Fund Balance

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balance may be composed of five classifications designed to disclose the hierarchy of constraints placed on how fund balance can be spent. For purposes of fund balance classification, expenditures are to be spent from restricted fund balance first, followed in order by committed fund balance, assigned fund balance, and lastly unassigned fund balance. The governmental fund types classify fund balances as follows:

- Nonspendable Fund Balance This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (e.g., inventory) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (e.g., long-term amount of loans/note receivable). The nonspendable balance reports for inventory, prepaid items, and principal endowment balance.
- Restricted Fund Balance This classification includes amounts that are restricted to specific purposes by external parties, constitutional provisions, or imposed by creditors (e.g., bond covenants). Interest earned on the endowment principle is restricted for repairs and maintenance of cemetery grounds.
- Committed Fund Balance This portion of the fund balance can only be used for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority. Any changes or removal of specific purpose requires majority action by the governing body. The capital projects fund committed funds for land acquisition.
- Assigned Fund Balance The portion of fund balance that the District intends to use for specific
 purposes as expressed by the governing body itself, the budget document, or delegated official, the
 District Manager. Fund balances in the General Fund are assigned by resolution of the Board of
 Directors. The assigned fund balance is to reserve funds for future capital expenditures and preneed
 interments.
- Unassigned Fund Balance The portion of the fund balance available for any purpose. Includes all spendable amounts not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned. The General Fund is the only fund that would report a positive amount in the unassigned fund balance.

As previously mentioned, sometimes the District will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the District's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the sample purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

5. Revenues and expenditures/expenses

1. Program revenues

Amounts reported as program revenues include (1) changes to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided or fines imposed by a given function, (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. All taxes, including those dedicated for specific purposes, and other internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

2. Property taxes

The District receives property tax revenue from Santa Clara County (the County). The County is responsible for assessing, collecting and distributing property taxes in accordance with state law. Secured property taxes are recorded as revenue when apportioned, in the fiscal year of the levy. The counties apportion secured property tax revenue in accordance with the alternate method of distribution prescribed by Section 4705 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code. This alternate method provides for crediting each applicable fund with its total secured taxes upon completion of the secured tax roll - approximately October 1 of each year. Taxes are levied annually on July 1st, and one-half are due by November 1st and one-half by February 1st. Taxes are delinquent after December 10th and April 10th, respectively. Supplemental property taxes are levied on a pro-rata basis when changes in assessed valuation occur due to the completion of construction or sales transactions. Liens on real property are established on January 15th for the ensuing fiscal year.

On March 31, 1993, the Board of Supervisors adopted the "Teeter" method of property tax allocation. This method allocates property taxes based on the total property tax billed. At year- end, the County advances cash to each taxing jurisdiction equal to its current year delinquent taxes. Once the delinquent taxes are collected, the revenue from penalties and interest remains with the County and is used to pay the interest cost of borrowing the cash used for the advances.

3. Compensated Absences

Vacation

The District's policy permits employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation benefits, which are eligible for payment upon separation from government-service. The liability for such leave is reported as incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for those amounts is recorded in the governmental funds only if the liability has matured as a result of employee resignations or retirements. The liability for compensated absences includes salary-related benefits, where applicable.

Sick Leave

Accumulated sick leave lapses when employees leave the employ of the District and, upon separation from service, no monetary obligation exists.

Note 2—Deposits and Investments

A. Cash and investments

It is the policy of the Saratoga Cemetery District to invest its funds in a manner which will provide the highest investment return with the maximum security while meeting the daily cash flow demands of the District and confirming to all state and local statutes governing the investment of public funds, using the "prudent person" standard for managing the overall portfolio. The primary objective of the policy is safety (preservation of capital), liquidity, and yield.

The District's Investment Policy and the California Government Code allow the District to invest in the following provided the credit ratings of the issuers are acceptable to the District and approved percentages and maturities are not exceeded. The table below also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code or the District's Investment Policy where it is more restrictive:

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

	Maximum Remaining	Maximum Percentage of	
Authorized Investment Type	Maturity	Portfolio	Required Rating
Local Agency Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
State Obligations CA and Others	5 years	None	None
CA Local Agency Obligations	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agency Obligations	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptances	5 years	None	None
Commercial Paper – Selected Agencies	270 Days	None	None
Commercial Paper – Other Agencies	270 Days	None	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	None	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base value	None
Medium Term Corporate Notes	5 years	30%	A
Money Market Mutual Funds & Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	Multiple
Collateralized Bank Deposits	5 years	None	None
Mortgage pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	AA
Bank/Time Deposits	5 years	None	None
County pooled Investment Funds	5 years	None	None
Joint Powers Authority	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
Voluntary Investment Program Fund	N/A	None	None

The District utilizes a pooled cash and investment concept for the cash deposits in financial institutions, to maximize its investment program. Investment income from this internal pooling is allocated to the respective funds based upon the sources of funds invested.

The District has authorized staff to invest cash with the Santa Clara County Treasurer in a series of pooled accounts with cash from various other governmental entities within the County, for investment purposes. State statutes govern the County's investment policies.

B. Cash deposits with financial institutions

Custodial credit risk – deposits. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank's failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2022, the District reports cash and deposits of \$6,955,162 and \$630,207 of that amount was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured. The carrying amount of the deposits as of June 30, 2022, was \$6,955,162.

Government-wide State	ment of Net Position
Governmental activ	ities:

Governmentar activities.	
Cash with financial institutions	\$ 744,050
Cash with Santa Clara County Investment Pool	5,973,777
Cash with fiscal agents/brokers	237,335
Total carrying amount of deposits	\$ 6,955,162

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

Cash in the Santa Clara County Treasury — Santa Clara County is a fiscal agent of the District. The fair value of the District's investment in the county pool is reported at amounts based on the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County Treasurer for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of the portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County Treasurer, which is recorded on the amortized costs basis. Santa Clara County investment pool funds were available for withdrawal on demand and had an average maturity date of 738 days. All cash and investments are stated at fair value. Pooled investment earnings are allocated monthly based on the average cash and investment balances of the various funds of the County.

C. Investments

State statutes authorize the Saratoga Cemetery District to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury and U.S. Agencies, mutual funds with portfolios of securities issued or guaranteed by the United States Government, or agreements to repurchase these same obligations, negotiable and non-negotiable certificates of deposit, municipal bonds, commercial paper, corporate bonds, and the State Treasurer's Investment Pool.

California Local Agency Investment Fund — The District is a participant in the Local Agency investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The District reports its investment in LAIF at the fair value amount provided by LAIF, which is the same as the value of the pool share. The balance is available for withdrawal on demand and is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. Included in LAIF's investment portfolio are collateralized mortgage obligations, mortgage- backed securities, other asset-backed securities, loans to certain state funds, and floating rate securities issued by federal agencies, States Treasury Notes and Bills, and corporations. At June 30, 2022 these investments had an average maturity date of 311 days.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in the Investment Pool and LAIF, which had fair values of approximately \$10.89 billion and \$235.95 billion, respectively as of June 30, 2022. The sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments to market interest rate fluctuation is measured as the weighted average maturity of the investment portfolio, which was less than one-year on June 30, 2022.

As of June 30, 2022, the District had the following investments:

			Investment Maturities (in Years)									
Investment Type		Fair Value		ess than 1 year	1	-5 years	More than 5 years					
Santa Clara County Investment Pool	\$	5,973,777	\$	5,973,777	\$	-	\$	-				
Local Agency Investment Fund		999,118		999,118		-		-				
Government Bonds		4,174,115		337,695		3,350,555		485,865				
Certificates of Deposits		332,896		208,936		123,960		-				
Corporate Bonds		2,840,986		498,436		2,342,550		-				
Mutual Funds		2,147,024		2,147,024		_						
Total Investments at Fair Value	\$	16,467,916	\$	10,164,986	\$	5,817,065	\$	485,865				

Credit Risk. – Generally, credit Risk is the risk of loss due to the failure of the security issuer. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The summary of investments table above shows the minimum rating under the actual rating of the District's investments at year end. The investment with the County's investment pool is governed by the County's general investment policy. The County's investments in 2020-21 included U.S. government securities or obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government that are not considered to have credit risk exposure. The District's investment in LAIF is not rated. The District's cash with fiscal agent and brokers includes investments rated from BAA1 to AA+.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the District's deposits may not be returned to it. The District does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the California Government code requires that a financial institution secure deposit made by State or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under State law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105 percent of the secured deposits.

Concentration of Credit Risk – The concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss that may be caused by the District's investment in a single issuer. The District's investment policy does not provide guidance about concentration of credit risk. The District's policy specifically prohibits the use of or the investment in derivatives and tri-party repurchase agreements.

Fair Value of Investments – The District categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy has three levels and is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value. Deposits and withdrawals in the Santa Clara County Investment Pool are made in the basis of \$1 and not fair value. In addition, deposits and withdrawals in the California local agency investment fund are made in the basis of \$1 and not fair value. These guidelines were established by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than those in Level 1; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs

Debt and equity securities classified as Level 1 are value using prices quoted in active markets for those securities. Debt and equity securities classified in Level 2 are valued using the following approaches: debt securities are normally valued based on price data obtained from observed transactions and market price quotations from broker dealers and/or pricing vendors; equity securities are valued using fair value per share for each fund. Certificates of deposit classified in level 2 are valued using broker quotes that utilize observable market inputs. Securities classified as Level 3 have limited trade information, these securities are prices using the last trade price or estimated using recent trade prices. At June 30, 2022, the District had the following recurring fair value measurements:

Investments by Fair Value Level	June 30, 2022		Level 1		Level 2	Le	vel 3
Government Bonds	\$	4,174,115	\$	-	\$4,174,115	\$	-
Certificates of Deposits		332,896		-	332,896		-
Corporate Bonds		2,840,986		-	2,840,986		-
Mutual Funds		2,147,024	2,1	47,024			
Total Investments at Fair Value	\$	9,495,021	\$2,1	47,024	\$7,347,997	\$	-

Reconciliation to basic financial statements – The investments as of June 30, 2022, are reported in the financial statements as follows:

	_(Governmental
Cash		6,955,162
Investments		10,494,140
Total cash and investments	\$	17,449,302

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

Note 3—Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

		Balance						Balance
Governmental Activities:	Ju	ıly 1, 2021	Increase		Decrease		Ju	ne 30, 2022
Capital assets not subject to depreciation:								
Land	\$	1,690,158	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,690,158
Work in progress		151,951	5	511,953				663,904
Total capital assets not subject to depreciation		1,842,109	511,953					2,354,062
Capital assets subject to depreciation:								
Buildings, improvements, and infrastructure		3,054,361		-		-		3,054,361
Machinery and equipment		123,326				(5,296)		118,030
Total capital assets being depreciated		3,177,687				(5,296)		3,172,391
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings, improvements, and infrastructure		(1,803,417)	((90,601)		-		(1,894,018)
Machinery and equipment		(95,978)		(3,147)		450		(98,675)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,899,395)		(93,748)		450		(1,992,693)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		1,278,292	((93,748)		(4,846)		1,179,698
Capital assets, net	\$	3,120,401	\$ 4	118,205	\$	(4,846)	\$	3,533,760

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$93,748.

Note 4—Long-term Liabilities

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Primary Government:	Balance July 1, 2021 In		Inc	Increases Decreases		Balance June 30, 2022		Due Within One Year		
Compensated absences payable	\$	9,085	\$	9,013	\$	(12,896)	\$	5,202	\$	1,040
Total	\$	9,085	\$	9,013	\$	(12,896)	\$	5,202	\$	1,040

Note 5—Interfund Transfers

The composition of interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2022, is as follows:

		Capital		Special				
	General	Projects		Revenue		Pe	rmanent	
	Fund	Fund		Fund		Fund		Total
Transfers out:								
General Fund	-	\$	551,165	\$	-	\$	893,000	\$ 1,444,165
Capital Projects Fund	759,077		-		-		-	759,077
Special Revenue Fund			22,480					22,480
Total	\$ 759,077	\$	573,645	\$	-	\$	893,000	\$ 2,225,722

During the year, transfers are used to provide general fund resources to provide an annual subsidy to the capital projects fund. When preneed interments are converted to at-need interments, the special revenue fund provides a subsidy to account for the burial expenditures reported in the general fund. The general fund transferred funds to the permanent to increase the permanent fund cash and investment balance.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2022

Note 6—Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2022, is as follows:

Due to/from other funds:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	Amount			
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	\$ 281,721			

The reciprocal interfund activity consists of the funding of cash deposits to cover the general fund's negative cash deposit balance held at a financial institution. The deposits held at a financial institution are internally pooled and reported in the general fund, capital projects fund, special revenue fund, and permanent fund.

Note 7—Litigation

At June 30, 2022, there were no matters of litigation involving the District or which would materially affect the District's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to such entities.

Note 7—Deferred Compensation Plan

The District offers a deferred compensation 457b plan to all employees except for Board members.

The District also offers all employees a 401A retirement plan in which the District contributes 10% of the employee's base pay at the end of each quarter to Nationwide Retirement solutions. Board members are excluded from this plan. For the year ended June 30, 2022, the District contributed \$19,611.

Note 8—Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts: theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The District uses the Special District Risk Management Authority to account for and finance risks for workers' compensation, general liability, and property damage. Insurance policies are purchased for the following exposures with the deductible, or the amount of risk retention indicated in parenthesis: public officials and employee practices liability (\$1,000/\$1,000 deductible), boiler and machinery (\$1,000 deductible), employee faithful performance (\$1,000 deductible), and an excess liability insurance policy of the Saratoga Cemetery District retains risks up to \$2,500,000. There were no settlements in excess of the insurance coverage in any of the three prior fiscal years.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the District made payments of approximately \$17,052 to SDRMA for its coverage.

Required Supplementary Information

General Fund

Statement of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted	Amounts				
	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget		
REVENUES						
Property taxes	\$ 1,303,420	\$ 1,303,420	\$ 1,324,323	\$ 20,903		
Intergovernmental	3,945	3,945	3,528	(417)		
Charges for services	145,000	145,000	159,088	14,088		
Investment earnings	24,489	24,489	81,425	56,936		
Total revenues	1,476,854	1,476,854	1,568,364	91,510		
EXPENDITURES						
Interment services:						
Salaries and employee benefits	307,250	307,250	299,921	7,329		
Services and supplies	488,860	488,860	331,047	157,813		
Total interment services	796,110	796,110	630,968	165,142		
Total expenditures	796,110	796,110	630,968	165,142		
Excess of revenues over expenditures	680,744	680,744	937,396	256,652		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES))					
Transfers in	-	-	759,077	759,077		
Transfers out	-	-	(1,444,166)	(1,444,166)		
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	4,500	4,500		
Total other financing sources (uses)			(680,589)	(680,589)		
Net change in fund balances	680,744	680,744	256,807	(423,937)		
FUND BALANCES						
Fund balances - beginning of year	1,547,874	1,547,874	1,547,874	<u> </u>		
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 2,228,618	\$ 2,228,618	\$ 1,804,681	\$ (423,937)		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Special Revenue Fund

Statement of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts								
	Original		Final		Actual		Variance with Final Budget		
REVENUES								_	
Property taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-	
Charges for services		-		-		13,892		13,892	
Investment earnings		-		-		(51,843)		(51,843)	
Total revenues						(37,951)		(37,951)	
EXPENDITURES									
Interment services		_		-		-		-	
Total expenditures			_						
Excess of revenues over expenditures						(37,951)		(37,951)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES))								
Transfers in		-		-		-		-	
Transfers out		-		-		(22,480)		22,480	
Total other financing sources (uses)						(22,480)		(22,480)	
Net change in fund balances		-		-		(60,431)		(60,431)	
FUND BALANCES									
Fund balances - beginning of year		841,190		841,190		841,190			
Fund balances - end of year	\$	841,190	\$	841,190	\$	780,759	\$	(60,431)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information Statement of Revenues Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget to Actual June 30, 2022

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgets for the general fund and special revenue fund are prepared on generally accepted accounting principles basis. Revenues are budgeted in the year receipt is expected; expenditures are budgeted in the year that the applicable warrant requisitions are expected to be issued. The budget and actual financial statements are reported on the above basis. Due to the reclassification, the District did not prepare a budget for the special revenue fund.

Annual budget requests are submitted by the District's staff to the District Board of Trustees for preliminary review and approval. After public hearing, a final budget is approved by the District Board of Trustees, with a resolution adopting said budget. Copies of the approved budget are sent to all required agencies.

Other Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees Saratoga Cemetery District Saratoga, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Saratoga Cemetery District (the "District") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated May 15, 2023.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did identify deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations as items 2022-01.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Saratoga Cemetery District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

Saratoga Cemetery District's Response to Findings

David Farnsworth, CPA

District's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations. Saratoga Cemetery District's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Dublin, California May 15, 2023

SARATOGA CEMETERY DISTRICT Schedule of Findings and Recommendations June 30, 2022

2022-01 Cash (Material Weakness)

Criteria

An organization should have policies and monitoring controls to ensure that cash accounts are reconciled on a timely basis at the account and fund level.

Condition

Cash reconciliations from July 2021 through June 2022 were not performed in accordance with District policy. There were 4 accounts with the Santa Clara County Investment Pool and four investment accounts that were not reconciled until January 2023.

Cause

The District did not comply with financial District policies and monitoring controls over cash operations were not working effectively.

Effect of Condition

The District runs the risk of communicating financial reports to the Board, management, or other stakeholders with cash balances not reporting the correct cash position and not reporting the correct cash position for any given fund.

Recommendation

We recommend implementing monitoring controls over cash operations to ensure cash reconciliations are performed in accordance with District policy at the account and fund level.

Views of Responsible Officials

Management accepts the audit finding and is planning on fixing the material weakness. Management plans to enforce quarterly cash reconciliations on an account and fund basis after the end of each quarter. The timeline is to prepare bank reconciliations no later than 60 days after quarter end. Management is planning on rectifying the material weakness no later than May 2023.