# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT SELMA, CALIFORNIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

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# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2020

# LIST OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS (at June 30, 2020)

Rose Robertson

Chairperson

Anthony Herrera

Vice-Chairperson

Lorane Avalos

Secretary Treasurer

Colleen Nelson

Leticia Gallardo

Director

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# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Selma Healthcare District Selma, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and General Fund of the Selma Healthcare District (the "District"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes 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.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Selma Healthcare District, as of June 30, 2020, 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.

570 N. Magnolia Avenue, Suite 100 Clovis, CA 93611

> tel 559.299.9540 fax 559.299.2344

www.ppcpas.com

# **Other Matters**

### Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedule that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Price Parge & Company

Clovis, California February 24, 2022

# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$	217,591
Property taxes receivable		13,717
Accounts Receivable		7,100
Interest receivable		126
Total assets		238,534
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable		-
Total liabilities		_
NET POSITION		
Unrestricted		238,534
Offestiled		200,004
Total not position		220 524
Total net position		238,534
Total lighilities and not position	¢	220 521
Total liabilities and net position	ф Ф	238,534

# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Revenues	
Property taxes	\$ 185,211
Interest income	 660
Total Revenues	 185,871
Expenditures	
Contributions to Community Organizations	170,897
Services and Supplies	32,182
Community Outreach/Marketing	 16,052
Total Expenditures	 219,131
Change in Net Position	 (33,260)
Net position, beginning of year	 271,794
Net position, end of year	\$ 238,534

# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT GENERAL FUND – BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

ASSETS		
Cash and investments	\$	217,591
Receivables: Property tax		13,717
Accounts Receivable		7,100
Interest		126
Total assets		238,534
Accounts payable		
Total liabilities		_
FUND BALANCE		
Unassigned		238,534
Total fund balance		238,534
Total liabilities and fund balance	¢	000 E04
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	238,534

# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Total fund balance	\$ 238,534
Reconciling items - none	 -
Total net position	\$ 238,534

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Revenues Property taxes Interest	\$ 185,211 660
Total revenues	 185,871
Expenditures Current:	
Contributions to Community Organizations	170,897
Legal and professional	24,662
Office supplies and postage	46
Secretarial	1,589
	3,959
Operating supplies	1,896
Bank charges	30
Community Outreach/Marketing	 16,052
Total expenditures	 219,131
Net change in fund balance	(33,260)
Fund balance, beginning of year	 271,794
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 238,534

### SELMA HEALTHCARE DISTRICT RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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

Net change in fund balance	\$ (33,260)
Reconciling items - none	 
Change in net position	\$ (33,260)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

# **NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### **Reporting Entity**

Selma Healthcare District (the "District") was organized upon the approval of the Board of Supervisors of Fresno County. The District was organized to serve the City of Selma with medical and health care services. As the District is a governmental unit, it is exempt from federal and California taxes on income.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) establishes criteria for determining which organizations should be included in a governmental reporting entity. Based on those criteria and definitions, the District is the primary government and there are no potential component units to be included with the accompanying financial statements of the District.

#### **Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the primary government.

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

#### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements are met.

#### **Governmental Fund Financial Statements**

Governmental fund financial statements (i.e., balance sheet and statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance) are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. 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. Revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, interest on investments, and intergovernmental revenues. Property taxes are recorded as revenues in the fiscal year in which they are levied, provided they are collected in the current period or within 60 days thereafter. Interest on invested funds is recognized when earned. Intergovernmental revenues that are reimbursements for specific expenditures are recognized when all eligibility requirements are met. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

# NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting (Continued)

### Governmental Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financial decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental fund and governmental activities.

The District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the year. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

The District reports the following major governmental fund:

*General Fund* – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District and is used to account for all financial resources.

The District adopts annual appropriated budgets for its General Fund.

#### Assets, Liabilities and Net Position

#### Cash and Investments

Investments are reported at fair value. Cash represents cash on hand and in banks. Investments made from pooled cash consist primarily of short-term investments.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which includes property and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the District as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of more than five years. Furniture and equipment purchased or acquired are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Donated or contributed capital assets are recorded at their estimated fair value on the date received.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs are charged to operations as incurred. Improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the remaining useful lives or the related fixed assets, as applicable.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful life:

Ground improvements	20-50 years
Buildings	20-50 years
Furniture and equipment	5-10 years

# NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Assets, Liabilities and Net Position (Continued)

#### Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by the unrestricted component of net position as needed.

#### Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District did not establish a budget for its governmental fund for the year ended June 30, 2020.

#### Net Position and Fund Balance

#### Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is reported in three categories as follows:

*Net investment in capital assets* – This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those.

*Restricted net position* – This component of net position consists of constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

*Unrestricted net position* – This component of net position consists of assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted net position" or "net investment in capital assets".

# NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### Assets, Liabilities and Net Position (Continued)

### Net Position and Fund Balance (Continued)

### Fund Balance Classification

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

*Nonspendable* – This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

*Restricted* – This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

*Committed* – This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Board. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned – This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Board of Directors or through the Board of Directors delegating this responsibility to the Administrative Secretary through the budgetary process.

*Unassigned* – This classification includes any negative residual amounts that may exist as a result of expenditures incurred for specific purposes in excess of amounts restricted, committed or assigned to those purposes.

The District would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures or expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

# NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments at June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

External Investment pool - Fresno County Treasury Investment Pool	 535
Total	\$ 217,591

# Concentration of Credit Risk

There are no investments in any one issuer that represents 5% or more of total District investments.

# Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provisions for deposits: The California Government Code require that financial institutions secure deposits made by the state or local government units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under the 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% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California Laws also allow financial institutions to secure district deposits by pledging the first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2020, none of the District's deposits with financial institutions were held in uncollateralized accounts. In addition, the cash balance is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or governmental investment pools (such as the Fresno County Treasury Investment Pool).

# Investments in Fresno County Treasury Investment Pool

The District is a voluntary participant in the Fresno County Treasury Investment Pool that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Auditor-Controller/Treasurer-tax Collector of Fresno County. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the Treasury Investment Pool for the entire Treasury Investment Pool portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the Treasury Investment Pool, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

### Fair Value Hierarchy

Investments, including derivative instruments that are not hedging derivatives, are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Recurring fair value measurements are those that Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements require or permit in the statement of net position at the end of each reporting period. Fair value measurements are categorized based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Fresno County Treasury Investment Pool invests in numerous types of investments ranging all levels in the fair value hierarchy. Accordingly, it is not an investment type that can be categorized in any particular level in the fair value hierarchy.

# NOTE 3 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Commitments and contingencies, undeterminable in amount, include normal recurring pending claims and litigation. In the opinion of management, based upon discussion with legal counsel, there is no pending litigation which is likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the District.

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus, COVID-19, a pandemic. Accordingly, some functions of the District's operations have been limited to protect the health and safety of its employees. The financial impact that could occur as a result of the pandemic is unknown at this time.