

**CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRY AUTHORITY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF INDUSTRY)**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

Civic-Recreational-Industry Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

Honorable City Council
Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
Industry, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority (the CRIA), a component unit of the City of Industry, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise CRIA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, business-type activities, and each major fund of the CRIA, as of June 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows 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 (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). 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 CRIA 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 CRIA'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 GAAS 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 GAAS 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 CRIA'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 CRIA'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, as listed in the table of contents, 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.

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis 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 opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 30, 2025 on our consideration of the CRIA'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 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 the CRIA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rogers, Anderson, Malody & Scott, LLP.

San Bernardino, California
January 30, 2025

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024

| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| ASSETS | | | |
| Current assets: | | | |
| Cash | \$ 212,699 | \$ 148,653 | \$ 361,352 |
| Investments | 88,535 | - | 88,535 |
| Accounts receivable, net | - | 99,490 | 99,490 |
| Accrued interest | 999 | - | 999 |
| Inventory of materials and supplies | - | 52,397 | 52,397 |
| Prepaid items | - | 8,994 | 8,994 |
| Deposits | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Total current assets | <u>302,233</u> | <u>312,534</u> | <u>614,767</u> |
| Noncurrent assets: | | | |
| Capital assets: | | | |
| Capital assets not being depreciated | - | 2,173,675 | 2,173,675 |
| Capital assets being depreciated, net | <u>-</u> | <u>13,836,890</u> | <u>13,836,890</u> |
| Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation | <u>-</u> | <u>16,010,565</u> | <u>16,010,565</u> |
| Total assets | <u>302,233</u> | <u>16,323,099</u> | <u>16,625,332</u> |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Accounts payable | 502,598 | 192,160 | 694,758 |
| Deposits | - | 41,200 | 41,200 |
| Unearned revenue | <u>-</u> | <u>130,540</u> | <u>130,540</u> |
| Total current liabilities | <u>502,598</u> | <u>363,900</u> | <u>866,498</u> |
| NET POSITION (DEFICIT) | | | |
| Net investment in capital assets | - | 16,010,565 | 16,010,565 |
| Unrestricted | <u>(200,365)</u> | <u>(51,366)</u> | <u>(251,731)</u> |
| Total net position | <u>\$ (200,365)</u> | <u>\$ 15,959,199</u> | <u>\$ 15,758,834</u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

| | | Program revenues | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Expenses | Charges for services | Operating grants and contributions | Capital grants and contributions |
| FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS | | | | |
| Primary government: | | | | |
| Governmental activities: | | | | |
| General administration | \$ 2,266,789 | \$ - | \$ 3,438,062 | \$ - |
| Total Governmental Activities | 2,266,789 | - | 3,438,062 | - |
| Business-type activities: | | | | |
| General administration | 1,340,525 | - | - | - |
| Expo Center operations | 2,029,511 | 2,703,098 | - | - |
| Depreciation | 497,021 | - | - | - |
| Total Business-Type Activities | 3,867,057 | 2,703,098 | - | - |
| Total Primary Government | \$ 6,133,846 | \$ 2,703,098 | \$ 3,438,062 | \$ - |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Activities (Continued)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

| | Net revenue (expense) and change in net position | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
| FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS | | | |
| Primary government: | | | |
| Governmental activities: | | | |
| General administration | \$ 1,171,273 | \$ - | \$ 1,171,273 |
| Total Governmental Activities | 1,171,273 | - | 1,171,273 |
| Business-type activities: | | | |
| General administration | - | (1,340,525) | (1,340,525) |
| Expo Center operations | - | 673,587 | 673,587 |
| Depreciation | - | (497,021) | (497,021) |
| Total Business-Type Activities | - | (1,163,959) | (1,163,959) |
| Total primary government | 1,171,273 | (1,163,959) | 7,314 |
| GENERAL REVENUES AND TRANSFERS | | | |
| Investment income | 3,581 | - | 3,581 |
| Miscellaneous revenue | 16,855 | - | 16,855 |
| Transfers | (1,598,356) | 1,598,356 | - |
| Total general revenues and transfers | (1,577,920) | 1,598,356 | 20,436 |
| Change in net position | (406,647) | 434,397 | 27,750 |
| NET POSITION (DEFICIT) | | | |
| Beginning of year | 206,282 | 15,524,802 | 15,731,084 |
| End of year | \$ (200,365) | \$ 15,959,199 | \$ 15,758,834 |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2024

| | General Fund |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | |
| Cash and investments | \$ 212,699 |
| Investments | 88,535 |
| Accrued interest | 999 |
| | |
| Total assets | <u>\$ 302,233</u> |
| LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE | |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Accounts payable | <u>\$ 502,598</u> |
| | |
| Total liabilities | <u>502,598</u> |
| FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) | |
| Unassigned for capital projects | <u>(200,365)</u> |
| | |
| Total liabilities and fund balance | <u>\$ 302,233</u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

**Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet to the
Government-Wide Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024**

| | | | |
|---|------|----|------------------|
| Total fund balance of governmental funds | | \$ | (200,365) |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because: | None | | <u>-</u> |
| Net position of Governmental Activities | | \$ | <u>(200,365)</u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

| | General Fund |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| REVENUES | |
| Intergovernmental revenue | \$ 3,438,062 |
| Investment income | 3,581 |
| Other revenues | <u>16,855</u> |
| Total revenues | <u>3,458,498</u> |
| EXPENDITURES | |
| Current: | |
| General administration: | |
| Administrative costs | 48,800 |
| Professional services | 1,190,454 |
| Operation of property | <u>1,027,535</u> |
| Total expenditures | <u>2,266,789</u> |
| Excess of revenues over expenditures | 1,191,709 |
| OTHER FINANCING USES | |
| Transfers out | <u>(1,598,356)</u> |
| Net change in fund balance | (406,647) |
| FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) | |
| Beginning of year | <u>206,282</u> |
| End of year | <u><u>\$ (200,365)</u></u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

**Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balance to the Government-wide Statements of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024**

| | | |
|---|------|----------------------------|
| Net change in fund balance of the total governmental funds | | \$ (406,647) |
| Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because: | None | <u>-</u> |
| Net change in net position of Governmental Activities | | <u><u>\$ (406,647)</u></u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Fund
June 30, 2024

| | Industry Hills Expo Center Enterprise Fund |
|---|--|
| ASSETS | |
| Current assets: | |
| Cash | \$ 148,653 |
| Accounts receivable, net | 99,490 |
| Inventory of materials and supplies | 52,397 |
| Prepaid items | 8,994 |
| Deposits | 3,000 |
| Total current assets | <u>312,534</u> |
| Noncurrent assets: | |
| Capital assets: | |
| Capital assets not being depreciated | 2,173,675 |
| Capital assets being depreciated, net | 13,836,890 |
| Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation | <u>16,010,565</u> |
| Total assets | <u>16,323,099</u> |
| LIABILITIES | |
| Current liabilities: | |
| Accounts payable | 192,160 |
| Deposits | 41,200 |
| Unearned revenue | 130,540 |
| Total current liabilities | <u>363,900</u> |
| NET POSITION (DEFICIT) | |
| Net investment in capital assets | 16,010,565 |
| Unrestricted | <u>(51,366)</u> |
| Total net position | <u>\$ 15,959,199</u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Proprietary Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

| | Industry Hills Expo Center Enterprise Fund |
|---------------------------|--|
| OPERATING REVENUES | |
| Grand arena | \$ 1,206,967 |
| Event and rental revenues | 1,495,425 |
| Other revenue | 706 |
| Total operating revenues | <u>2,703,098</u> |
| OPERATING EXPENSES | |
| General administration | 1,340,525 |
| Expo Center operations | 2,029,511 |
| Depreciation | 497,021 |
| Total operating expenses | <u>3,867,057</u> |
| Operating loss | (1,163,959) |
| TRANSFERS | |
| Transfers in | <u>1,598,356</u> |
| Total transfers | <u>1,598,356</u> |
| Change in net position | 434,397 |
| NET POSITION | |
| Beginning of year | <u>15,524,802</u> |
| End of year | <u><u>\$ 15,959,199</u></u> |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

| | Industry Hills Expo Center Enterprise Fund |
|---|--|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES | |
| Cash received from customers and users | \$ 2,653,137 |
| Cash payments for services and supplies | (3,371,912) |
| Net cash used for operating activities | (718,775) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES | |
| Cash received from other funds | 1,598,356 |
| Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities | 1,598,356 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES | |
| Acquisition and construction of capital assets | (976,295) |
| Net cash used for capital and related financing activities | (976,295) |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | (96,714) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 245,367 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | \$ 148,653 |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS | |
| Cash | 148,653 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | \$ 148,653 |
| RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES | |
| Operating loss | \$ (1,163,959) |
| Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used for activities: | |
| Depreciation | 497,021 |
| Abandoned construction in progress | 56,583 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities: | |
| (Increase) decrease in: | |
| Accounts receivable, net | (63,733) |
| Inventory of materials and supplies | (17,273) |
| Increase (decrease) in: | |
| Accounts payable | (36,136) |
| Deposits | (5,050) |
| Unearned revenue | 13,772 |
| Total adjustments | 445,184 |
| Net cash used for operating activities | \$ (718,775) |
| NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES | |
| Contributed capital | None |

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

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Description of the Reporting Agency

The Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority (the CRIA) was created on March 1, 1972, by a joint exercise of powers agreement between the City of Industry, California (the City) and the Industry Urban-Development Agency (the IUDA). The agreement was made pursuant to the provisions of Article I, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California, Sections 6500, et seq. The IUDA was dissolved as a legal entity as of February 1, 2012, under ABX1 26, and therefore can no longer participate as a member of CRIA. On May 24, 2012, the City adopted resolution No. CC 2012-10. The resolution amended and restated the existing joint exercise of powers agreement and admitted the City of La Puente as a member of CRIA.

The CRIA exists and acts as a separate entity. The governing board of CRIA consists of a commission of five members: four members appointed by the Council of the City of Industry and one member by the Council of the City of La Puente.

The CRIA has the power to acquire sites and to acquire, construct, finance, and lease the public buildings and appurtenances and to issue revenue bonds for the financing of these projects. Under the Joint Powers Agreement, the City of Industry may advance funds to CRIA in certain circumstances.

The CRIA is a component unit and an integral part of the City of Industry and accordingly has also been included in the City of Industry general purpose financial statements issued as of June 30 of each year. Only the funds of CRIA are included herein; therefore, these financial statements do not purport to represent the financial position or results of operations of the City. Financial statements for the City of Industry may be obtained from the Finance Department at the City of Industry offices located at 15625 Mayor Dave Way, City of Industry, California.

Basis of Accounting, Measurement Focus and Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements of the CRIA have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) as applicable to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. These statements present summaries of governmental and business-type activities for the CRIA accompanied by a total column. These statements are presented on an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all economic resources including capital assets, and long term liabilities, are included in the accompanying statement of net position.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as expenditure. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity (payables, receivables, etc.) has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements as of June 30, 2024.

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. The types of transactions reported as program revenues for CRIA are reported in three categories:

1. Charges for services,
2. Operating grants and contributions, and
3. Capital grants and contributions.

Charges for services include revenues from customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function. Grants and contributions include revenues restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

The accounts of the CRIA are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which are comprised of each fund's assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

Fund financial statements for the primary government's governmental and proprietary funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually.

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the *modified accrual* basis of accounting. The revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. Measurable means that the amounts can be estimated, or otherwise determined. Revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. Interest income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by CRIA and are recognized at that time.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the *current financial resources* measurement focus. This means that only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheets. The statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets.

CRIA reports the following major governmental fund:

General Fund – The General Fund is CRIA's operating fund is also used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities, other than those financed by Enterprise Funds.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

The proprietary fund is used to account for CRIA's ongoing organizations and activities, which are similar to those often found in the private sector. In the fund financial statements, the proprietary fund is presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, proprietary fund is presented using the *economic resources* measurement focus. Accordingly, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activity are included on their statements of net position. Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as assets in the proprietary fund statement of net position. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of CRIA generally come from the leasing of its facilities to various parties. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The enterprise fund is a type of proprietary fund that is used to account for operations: (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises – where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on the continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

The CRIA reports the following major proprietary fund:

Industry-Hill Expo Center Enterprise Fund – This fund accounts for space rentals for events and equestrian activities to the general public at the Industry-Hill Expo Center.

Cash, Cash Equivalent, and Investments

The CRIA's cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits with financial institutions. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the CRIA considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Short-term investments are reported at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. Investments that exceed more than one year in maturity are valued at fair value.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at the amounts the CRIA expects to collect from outstanding balances. The accounts receivable balance is charged off in the period in which the receivables are deemed uncollectible. The CRIA evaluates uncollectible amounts based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Inventories

Inventories of the Industry-Hills Expo Center Enterprise Fund consist of food and beverages. The inventories are reported at the lower of cost or net realizable value on the first-in, first-out basis of accounting.

Prepaid Items

Prepaid items are payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond the fiscal year-end.

Capital Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated original cost where no historical records exist. Donated capital assets are valued at acquisition value on the date donated. Capital asset purchases in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized if they have an expected useful life of three years or more.

If a cost related to capital assets does not extend its useful life, increase its productivity, improve its operating efficiency, or add additional production capacity, the cost is regarded as repairs and maintenance and recognized as an expense as incurred; if it does, the cost is regarded as major renewals and betterments and capitalized.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective statement of net position.

The range of lives used for depreciation purposes for each capital asset class is as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Buildings and improvements | 45 years |
| Furniture and fixtures | 3 to 10 years |
| Infrastructure | 20 to 50 years |
| Vehicles | 7 years |

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net Position

Net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements is classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets – includes buildings and improvements, furniture and fixtures, infrastructure and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation.

Restricted – restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are restricted by external creditors, granters, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted – unrestricted net position is amounts which do not meet the definition of investment in capital assets or restricted net position.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the CRIA's policy to use restricted resources first and then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

Fund Balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified in the following categories:

Nonspendable – items that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or items that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – restricted fund balances are amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, granters, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed – committed fund balances encompass the portion of net fund resources, the use of which is constrained by limitations that the CRIA's imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision-making authority (the board of directors) through board resolutions and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner.

Assigned – assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the CRIA's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose. The board of directors is authorized for this purpose.

Unassigned – this category represents fund balances that have not been assigned to Other funds and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available in a fund, expenditures are to be paid first from restricted resources, and then from unrestricted resources in the order of committed, assigned, then unassigned.

Estimates

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

Note 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2024, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

| | Governmental Activities | Business-Type Activities | Total |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| Cash | \$ 212,699 | \$ 148,653 | \$ 361,352 |
| Investments | 88,535 | - | 88,535 |
| Total cash and investments | <u>\$ 301,234</u> | <u>\$ 148,653</u> | <u>\$ 449,887</u> |

Cash and investments at June 30, 2024,
in more detail:

Cash:

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Cash on hand | \$ 17,000 |
| Demand deposits | 344,352 |
| Total cash | <u>361,352</u> |

Investments:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) | 88,535 |
| Total cash and investments | <u>\$ 449,887</u> |

Demand Deposits

The carrying amount of the CRIA's cash deposits was \$361,352 as of June 30, 2024. Bank balances are insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions in the CRIA's name as discussed below.

The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure the CRIA's cash deposits by pledging securities as collateral. This Code states that collateral pledged in this manner shall have the effect of perfecting a security interest in such collateral superior to those of a general creditor. Thus, collateral for cash deposits is considered to be held in CRIA's name.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The market value of pledged securities must equal at least 110% of the CRIA's cash deposits. California law also allows institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the CRIA's total cash deposits. The CRIA may waive collateral requirements for cash deposits, which are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The CRIA, however, has not waived the collateralization requirements. As of June 30, 2024, the CRIA's deposits were fully insured by the FDIC.

Investments

Under provision of CRIA's Investment Policy, and in accordance with Section 53601 of the California Government Code, CRIA may invest in the following types of investments:

| Authorized investment type | Maximum maturity | Maximum percentage allowed | Maximum investment in one issuer |
|---|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| U.S. Treasury Obligations | 5 years | None | None |
| U.S. Government Sponsored Enterprise Securities | 5 years | None | None |
| Money Market Funds | N/A | 20% | None |
| Bankers Acceptances | 180 days | 40% | 30% |
| Commercial Paper | 270 days | 25% | 10% |
| Negotiable Certificates of Deposit | 5 years | None | None |
| Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit | 5 years | None | None |
| Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) | N/A | None | None |
| Repurchase Agreements | 1 year | None | None |
| Los Angeles County Investment Pool | N/A | None | None |
| U.S. Corporate Bonds/Notes | 5 years | 30% | None |

CRIA's Investment Policy does not contain any specific provisions intended to limit CRIA's exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk other than those specified in the California Government Code.

State of California Local Agency Investment Fund

The CRIA is a voluntary 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 fair value of the CRIA's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the CRIA's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
(A Component Unit of the City of Industry)

Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Risk Disclosures

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of changes in market interest rates that 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 the market interest rates. One of the ways that CRIA manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing short investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations. As of June 30, 2024, the CRIA's investment in LAIF have maturity less than one year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is generally the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical organization. LAIF does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical organization.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of CRIA contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There are no investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total CRIA investments.

Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools such as LAIF.

Fair Value

Currently, the CRIA does not have any investments subject to the fair value hierarchy.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 3 INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Transfers In/Out

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the CRIA had the following transfers in and out:

| | Transfers In | |
|---------------|--|--------------|
| | Industry Hills Expo Center Enterprise Fund | Total |
| Transfers out | | |
| General Fund | \$ 1,598,356 | \$ 1,598,356 |

Note 4 INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

During the year ended June 30, 2024, the CRIA received \$3,438,062 from the City of Industry to provide funding for operations and capital costs.

Note 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

Business-Type Activities

The summary of changes in the business-type activities capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2024, is as follows:

| | Business-Type Activities | | | |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| | Balance at July 1, 2023 | Additions | Deletions | Balance at June 30, 2024 |
| Capital assets, not being depreciated: | | | | |
| Construction in progress | \$ 3,193,298 | \$ 976,295 | \$ (56,583) | \$ (1,939,335) |
| | | | | \$ 2,173,675 |
| Capital assets, being depreciated: | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | 23,507,969 | - | - | - |
| Furniture and fixtures | 992,857 | - | - | - |
| Vehicles | 100,459 | - | - | - |
| Infrastructure | 8,630,313 | 1,939,335 | - | - |
| Total capital assets, being depreciated | 33,231,598 | 1,939,335 | - | - |
| | | | | 35,170,933 |
| Less accumulated depreciation: | | | | |
| Buildings and improvements | (19,249,259) | (206,952) | - | - |
| Furniture and fixtures | (983,146) | (4,856) | - | - |
| Vehicles | (100,459) | - | - | - |
| Infrastructure | (504,158) | (285,213) | - | - |
| Total accumulated depreciation | (20,837,022) | (497,021) | - | - |
| | | | | (21,334,043) |
| Total capital assets, being depreciated, net | 12,394,576 | 1,442,314 | - | - |
| | | | | 13,836,890 |
| Total Business-type Activities Capital, net | \$ 15,587,874 | \$ 2,418,609 | \$ (56,583) | \$ (1,939,335) |
| | | | | \$ 16,010,565 |

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2024 amounted to \$497,021.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Note 6 SELF-INSURANCE PLANS

The City established a Self-Insurance Plan (the Plan) to pay for liability claims against the City and the CRIA. The Plan is administered by an insurance committee which is responsible for approving all claims of \$25,000 or less and for making provision for having sufficient funds available to pay approved claims and legal and investigative expenses. The insurance committee has given this authority to the City Manager. Potential liability of claims in excess of \$250,000, up to \$10,000,000, is covered by excess liability insurance policies. As of June 30, 2024, there are no pending liability claims outstanding against the CRIA.

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Budgetary Comparison Schedule (Unaudited)
General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

| | Original Budget | Final Budget | Actual Amounts | Variance with Final Budget |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| REVENUES | | | | |
| Intergovernmental revenue | \$ 3,576,200 | \$ 3,576,200 | \$ 3,438,062 | \$ (138,138) |
| Investment income | 2,000 | 2,000 | 3,581 | 1,581 |
| Other revenues | 1,000 | 1,000 | 16,855 | 15,855 |
| Total revenues | 3,579,200 | 3,579,200 | 3,458,498 | (120,702) |
| EXPENDITURES | | | | |
| General administration: | | | | |
| Administrative costs | 55,000 | 55,000 | 48,800 | 6,200 |
| Professional services | 1,403,000 | 1,403,000 | 1,190,454 | 212,546 |
| Operation of property | 731,000 | 731,000 | 1,027,535 | (296,535) |
| Total expenditures | 2,189,000 | 2,189,000 | 2,266,789 | (77,789) |
| Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures | 1,390,200 | 1,390,200 | 1,191,709 | (198,491) |
| OTHER FINANCING USES | | | | |
| Transfers out | (640,200) | (640,200) | (1,598,356) | (958,156) |
| Total other financing sources | (640,200) | (640,200) | (1,598,356) | (958,156) |
| Net change in fund balance | 750,000 | 750,000 | (406,647) | (1,156,647) |
| FUND BALANCE (DEFICIT) | | | | |
| Beginning of year | 206,282 | 206,282 | 206,282 | - |
| End of year | \$ 956,282 | \$ 956,282 | \$ (200,365) | \$ (1,156,647) |

Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
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Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

The board of directors adopts an annual budget, submitted by the Executive Director prior to June 30. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. All annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year. The board of directors has the legal authority to amend the budget at any time during the fiscal year. There were no amendments to the budget during the year. The Executive Director has the authority to make adjustments to the operating budget within a fund. Transfers of operating budgets between funds or from appropriated reserve accounts, use of unappropriated fund balances, cancellation of appropriation and all changes in capital improvement project budgets require the approval of the board of directors.

The annual budget is prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and is adopted for all governmental type funds.

The CRIA maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the appropriated budget approved by the board of directors. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) for the operating budget is at the fund level.