# MARCH INLAND PORT AIRPORT AUTHORITY ANNUAL AUDIT REPORT

Year Ended June 30, 2020

Annual Audit Report Year Ended June 30, 2020

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### Independent Auditor's Report

735 E. Carnegie Dr. Suite 100 San Bernardino, CA 92408 909 889 0871 T 909 889 5361 F ramscpa.net

#### PARTNERS

Brenda L. Odle, CPA, MST
Terry P. Shea, CPA
Scott W. Manno, CPA, CGMA
Leena Shanbhag, CPA, MST, CGMA
Bradferd A. Welebir, CPA, MBA, CGMA
Jenny W. Liu, CPA, MST

#### MANAGERS / STAFF

Charles De Simoni, CPA
Gardenya Duran, CPA
Brianna Schultz, CPA
Jingjie Wu, CPA
Evelyn Morentin-Barcena, CPA
Veronica Hernandez, CPA
Tara R. Thorp, CPA, MSA
Laura Arvizu, CPA
Louis Fernandez, CPA
Abigail Hernandez Conde, CPA, MSA
Zoe Xinlu Zhang, CPA, MSA
John Maldonado, CPA, MSA

#### **MEMBERS**

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To the Board of Commissioners March Inland Port Airport Authority Riverside, California

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the March Inland Port Airport Authority (the "Airport"), a component unit of the March Joint Powers Authority (the "Authority"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Airport'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 an opinion 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 statement, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Airport'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 Airport'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 opinion.

## Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Airport, as of June 30, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Emphasis of Matter**

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Airport are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows of only that portion of the business-type activities and the proprietary fund types of the Authority that are attributable to the transactions of the Airport. They do not purport, and do not present fairly the financial position of the Authority as of June 30, 2020, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Other Matters

## Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted *Management's Discussion and Analysis* for the Airport 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.

## Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Rogers, Anderson, Malody e Scott, LLP.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 3, 2021, on our consideration of the March Joint Powers Authority'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 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 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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Bernardino, California

February 3, 2021

## Statement of Net Position June 30, 2020

ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,773,213
Accounts receivable, net	τι, 773,213 7,287
7 docume receivable, net	
Total current assets	1,780,500
Newsymmetric	
Noncurrent assets: Capital assets, not being depreciated	20 222 042
Capital assets, not being depreciated  Capital assets, net of depreciation	38,222,912 23,932,176
Capital assets, fiet of depreciation	25,932,170
Total noncurrent assets	62,155,088
Total assets	63,935,588
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	98,575
OPEB related items	41,117_
	·
Total deferred outflows of resources	139,692
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	90,520
Interest payable	1,358,867
Compensated absences - current portion	9,323
Total current liabilities	1,458,710
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Compensated absences	27,969
Net pension liability	269,542
Net OPEB liability	28,712
Advances from March Joint Powers Authority	2,687,896
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,014,119
Total liabilities	4,472,829
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	16,031
Total deferred inflows of resources	16,031
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	62,155,088
Unrestricted	(2,568,668)
Total net position	\$ 59,586,420

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Year Ended June 30, 2020

OPERATING REVENUES		
Charges for services	\$	1,253,001
Rental income	·	258,135
Permit fees		4,000
Total operating revenues		1,515,136
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administrative		222,846
Professional services		90,156
Salaries and employee benefits		511,854
Repairs and maintenance		66,531
Depreciation		778,603
Services and environmental fees		284,867
Total operating expenses		1,954,857
Operating income (loss)		(439,721)
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest expense		(104,500)
Income (loss) before capital contributions		(544,221)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		117,597
Change in net position		(426,624)
Net position, beginning		60,013,044
Net position, ending	\$	59,586,420

## Statement of Cash Flows Year Ended June 30, 2020

CACH ELONG EDOM ODEDATINO ACTIVITIES	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Cash received from customers	\$ 1,530,899
Cash payments for employee services (salaries)	(466,588)
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	, ,
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(628,592)
Net cash provided by operating activities	435,719
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Acquisition of capital assets	(33,259)
Capital contributions	117,597
Net cash provided by capital and related financing activities	84,338
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	520,057
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,253,156
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 1,773,213
RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH	
PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Operating loss	\$ (439,721)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash	, ,
provided by (used for) operating activites	
Depreciation	778,603
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	15,763
(Increase) decrease in net OPEB asset	6,143
(Increase) decrease in pension/OPEB related deferred outflows	(48,483)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	39,292
(Increase) decrease in compensated absences	9,548
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	43,996
Increase (decrease) in net OPEB liability	28,712
Increase (decrease) in pension/OPEB related deferred inflows	1,866
Total cash provided by operating activities	\$ 435,719

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## A) Reporting Entity

The March Inland Port Airport Authority (the "Airport") was formed on June 18, 1997 under a joint exercise of powers agreement between the cities of Perris, Moreno Valley, Riverside, and the County of Riverside for the purpose of formulating and implementing plans for the use and reuse of the property formerly known as March Air Force Base.

The Airport's office and records are located at 14205 Meridian Parkway, Suite 140, Riverside, California 92518.

The Airport Commissioners are as follows:

Title	Representing
Chair	City of Moreno Valley
Vice Chair	City of Perris
Commissioner	City of Perris
Commissioner	County of Riverside
Commissioner	City of Riverside
Commissioner	City of Moreno Valley
Commissioner	City of Riverside
Commissioner	County of Riverside
	Chair Vice Chair Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner Commissioner

The Joint Powers Commission meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

### B) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The Airport's basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as they are applicable to governmental units. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The Airport reports its activities as an enterprise fund, which is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise, where the intent of the Airport is that the costs (including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges and space rentals. The Airport financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

## NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## B) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Proprietary funds, distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from those revenues and expenses that are nonoperating. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated by airport services, rents and leases while operating expenses pertain directly to the furnishing of those services. Non-operating revenues and expenses are those revenues and expenses generated that are not directly associated with the normal business of airport services, rents, and leases.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Airport's policy to use restricted first.

## C) Cash and Cash Equivalents

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, for purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, all cash and investments with original maturities of 90 days or less are considered cash or cash equivalents.

#### D) Investments

As a governmental entity other than an external investment pool in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, the Airport's investments are stated at fair value except for interest-earning investment contracts. At June 30, 2020, the Airport held no investments therefore, no adjustment is reflected in these financial statements.

#### E) Uncollectible Accounts Receivable

The Airport uses the allowance method for uncollectible accounts receivable. Currently, the Airport believes all receivables are collectible based on prior experience. Therefore, there is no current allowance recorded.

#### F) Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, buildings, building improvements, machinery, vehicles, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the statement of net position. Capital assets are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset's lives are not capitalized.

Major capital outlay for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. For debt-financed capital assets, interest incurred during the construction phase is reflected in the capitalization value of the asset constructed, net of interest earned on the invested proceeds over the same period. Capital assets acquired through lease obligations are valued at the present value of future lease payments at the date acquired.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

## NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

### F) Capital Assets (continued)

Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position. The range of lives used for depreciation purposes for each capital asset class is as follows:

Building and improvements 7 - 50 Years
Vehicles 5 Years
Office equipment and furniturre 5 Years
Infrastructure 30 - 100 Years

## G) Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Airport has deferred outflows related to pensions and OPEB. This includes pension and OPEB contributions subsequent to the measurement date of the net pension liability and other amounts (see Note 6 and 7), which are amortized by an actuarial determined period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Airport has deferred inflows related to pensions and OPEB. These amounts (see Note 6 and 7) are amortized by an actuarial determined period.

#### H) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, and expenses/expenditures, as appropriate, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

## NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### I) Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Airport's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plan (Plan) and additional to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. The Airport's net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, represents the Airport's proportionate share of the March Joint Powers Airport's related amounts. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Valuation Date June 30, 2018 Measurement Date June 30, 2019

Measurement Period July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

#### J) Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability (asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Authority's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are reported at fair value. The Airport's net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, represents the Airport's proportionate share of the March Joint Powers Airport's related amounts. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Valuation Date June 30, 2019 Measurement Date June 30, 2019

Measurement Period July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

## NOTE 1: REPORTING ENTITY AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### K) Net Position

Generally accepted accounting principles requires that the difference between assets, liabilities and deferred outflows/inflows of resources be reported as net position. Net position is classified as either net investment in capital assets, restricted, or unrestricted.

Net position classified as net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding principal of related debt. Restricted net position is the net position that has external constraints placed on them by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments, or through constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted net position.

## L) Relationship to the March Joint Powers Authority

The Airport is an integral part of the reporting entity of the March Joint Powers Authority (herein referred to as the "Authority"). The funds of the Airport have been blended within the financial statements of the March Joint Powers Authority because the Board of Commissioners is the governing board of the Airport and exercises control over the operations of the Airport. Only the funds of the Airport are included herein, therefore, these financial statements do not purport to represent the financial position or results of operations of the March Joint Powers Authority.

## M) Compensated Absences

In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, a liability is recorded for unused vacation and similar compensatory leave balances since the employees' entitlement to these balances are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that virtually all of these balances will be liquidated by either paid time off or payment upon termination or retirement. All leave benefits are accrued when incurred. The balance at June 30, 2020 was \$37,292.

	Beginning balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending balance	Due within one year
Compensated absences	\$ 27,744	\$ 23,908	\$ (14,360)	\$ 37,292	\$ 9,323

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and cash equivalents \$ 1,773,213

Cash and investments consist of the following:

Deposits with financial institutions \$ 1,773,213

## Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the Authority's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized by the Authority's investment policy. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the Authority's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized	Maximum	Maximum Percentage	
Investment Type	Maturity	of Portfolio (1)	in One Issuer
Local agency bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury obligations	5 years	None	None
U.S. agency securities	5 years	None	None
Banker's acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Prime commercial paper (2)	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable certificates of deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase agreements	92 days	20% of Base Value	None
Medium - Term Notes (3)	5 years	30%	None
Mutual funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money market mutual funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage pass-through securities	5 years	20%	None
County pooled investment funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	\$75m
JPA pools (other investment pools)	N/A	None	None

<sup>(1)</sup> Excluding amounts held by bond trustee that are not subject to California Government Code Restrictions.

#### **Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements**

Investment of debt proceeds held by bond trustee are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the Authority's investment policy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(2)</sup> U.S. Corporation with assets greater than \$500 million.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>(3)</sup> Rated "A" or better by Moody's or S&P.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

### NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

#### 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. One of the ways that the Authority manages its exposure to interest rates risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term 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.

#### Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is 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 rating organization.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the Authority contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the Government Code.

#### **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 custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., brokerdealer) 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. The California Government Code and the Authority's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local government 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% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure Authority deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2020, no deposits of the Authority with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were held in uncollateralized accounts. As of June 30, 2020, the Authority held no investments.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### **NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS**

	Beginning balance	ı	ncreases		ecreases	Ending balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land	\$ 38,221,477	\$	-	\$	_	\$ 38,221,477
Construction in progress	 3,532,441		33,259		3,564,265	 1,435
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	41,753,918		33,259		3,564,265	38,222,912
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Building and improvements	24,115,134		3,564,265		-	27,679,399
Infrastructure	 2,110,182					 2,110,182
Total capital assets, being depreciated	26,225,316		3,564,265			 29,789,581
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings and improvements	(4,656,766)		(743,433)		_	(5,400,199)
Infrastructure	(422,036)		(35,170)			 (457,206)
Total accumulated depreciation Total capital assets, being	 (5,078,802)		(778,603)		-	 (5,857,405)
depreciated, net	21,146,514		2,785,662	_		 23,932,176
Capital assets, net of depreciation	\$ 62,900,432	\$	2,818,921	\$	3,564,265	\$ 62,155,088

#### **NOTE 4: OPERATING LEASES**

March Philmar Project - In July 1999, the March Joint Powers Redevelopment Agency entered into a 55-year ground lease with March Inland Cargoport Development, LLC for the lease term beginning July, 1999 through June, 2054 with two ten year options to renew. The rent commencement date is June 1, 2000. The rent is abated for the first 84 months, or in the amount of \$255,400 in consideration of expenditures to bring utilities and other public services to the Land. In August 1999, March Inland Cargoport Development, LLC assigned the March Philmar Project Lease to March Philmar, LLC. Rent payments began in 2007 in the amount of \$36,486. On September 20, 2006, this lease was reassigned to the March Inland Port Airport Authority. In 2011, CT Realty purchased March Philmar from March Philmar, LLC and subsequently formed CT March Port I, LLC. On March 16, 2011 an Assignment, Assumption and Landlord Consent to Assignment and Assumption of Lease was executed between MJPA, March Philmar LLC and CT March Port I, LLC. Effective April 1, 2011, CT March Port I, LLC began paying property lease payments of \$48,649; an increase from \$0.06 under Philmar Ground Lease to \$0.08 per sf. The CT March Port I, LLC lease is subject to annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases not greater than 2.5% annually. The building was sold to First Industrial L.P. and recorded on May 30, 2014 and is subject to the ground lease agreement terms. In fiscal year 2020, the Airport received \$70,254 in lease payments.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

### NOTE 4: OPERATING LEASES (continued)

Marhub, LLC - In October 2004, the March Joint Powers Redevelopment Agency entered into a 48 year ground lease agreement with Marhub, LLC. The term of the lease is for a 48 year period with three five year options to renew. The lease will be based on six cents per foot of the premises. The lease will be subject to a yearly adjustment based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increases not greater than 4% annually. On September 20, 2006, this lease was reassigned to the March Inland Port Airport Authority. On December 17, 2014 an Assignment, Assumption and Landlord Consent to Assignment and Assumption of Lease was executed between MIPAA, Marhub, LLC and Westcore Properties AC, LLC. On June 25, 2018, a confirmation and reaffirmation of assignment and assumption was executed between MIPAA, Marhub LLC and Alameda BC, LLC that transferred the rights of the ground lease from Westcore Properties AC, LLC to Alameda BC, LLC. In 2020, the Airport received \$107,109 in lease payments.

#### NOTE 5: ADVANCES PAYABLE

The Airport received temporary cash advances from the primary government (March Joint Powers Authority) to fund administrative costs until development of the March Inland Port reaches a point that it is self-sustaining. There is no stipulated due date on the \$2,687,896 advance amount. The \$2,687,896 advance is made up of several advances from previous years. Of this amount, \$597,896 is non-interest bearing and the amount of \$2,090,000 carries an interest rate of 5%. The outstanding interest related to the advances is \$1,358,867.

#### **NOTE 6: PENSION PLAN**

The Airport participates in the Public Employees' Retirement System of the State of California covering all of its permanent employees. The excess, if any, of the actuarially computed value of vested benefits over the amounts available in the pension fund would be a liability of the March Joint Powers Authority as a whole, not of the Airport. Information regarding the plan description, funding status, actuarially determined contribution requirements and contributions made, and trend information may be found in the March Joint Powers Authority basic financial statements. The Airport's share of the net pension liability at June 30, 2020 was \$269,542, with related deferred outflows of resources of \$98,575 and deferred inflows of resources of \$16,031.

## NOTE 7: OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The Airport participates in the Public Agency portion of the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust Fund (CERBT), administered by California Public Employees' Retirement System covering all eligible retired employees and qualified dependents. The excess, if any, of the actuarially computed value of vested benefits over the amounts available in the CERBT fund would be a liability of the March Joint Powers Authority as a whole, not of the Airport. Information regarding the plan description, funding status, actuarially determined contribution requirements and contributions made, and trend information may be found in the March Joint Powers Authority basic financial statements. The Airport's share of the net OPEB liability at June 30, 2020 was \$28,712, with related deferred outflows of resources of \$41,117 and deferred inflows of resources of \$0.

Notes to Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2020

#### NOTE 8: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

#### **Grant Awards**

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, however, the Airport believes that such disallowances, if any, would not be significant. Grant purchased or contributed properties, when sold, are required to be used for airport operations.

#### **COVID-19 Considerations**

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel strain of coronavirus (COVID-19) a global pandemic and recommended containment and mitigation measures worldwide. The COVID-19 outbreak in the United States has caused business disruption through mandated and voluntary closings of businesses and shelter in place orders for all but those deemed essential services. While the business disruption is currently expected to be temporary, there is considerable uncertainty around the duration of the closings and shelter in place orders. As a result, the outbreak has caused uncertainty in the financial markets. The Airport is carefully monitoring the situation and evaluating its options during this time. It is possible that this matter may negatively impact the Airport, however, the ultimate financial impact and duration cannot be estimated at this time, and no adjustments have been made to these financial statements as a result of this uncertainty.