

Financial Statements with Independent Auditor's Report

Year Ended June 30, 2019



Table of Contents Year Ended June 30, 2019

	<u>Page</u>
Board of Directors	i
ndependent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	11
Statement of Activities	12
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	16
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	17
Required Supplementary Information:	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule - General Fund	40
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the District's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios as of the Measurement Date	41
Schedule of Plan Contributions	42
Supplementary Information:	
Detailed Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the General Fund - Budget and Actual	43
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	44

Board of Directors June 30, 2019

MEMBER	OFFICE
R.C. Brody	President
Steven Rosentsweig	Vice President
Nancy Helsley	Treasurer
Beth Burnam	Director
Deborah Klein Lopez	Associate Director
Dennis Washburn	Associate Director

Clark Stevens Executive Officer

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
Jay H. Zercher, CPA (Partner Emeritus)
Phillip H. Waller, CPA (Partner Emeritus)
Kirk A. Franks, CPA (Partner Emeritus)

DIRECTORS

Jenny Liu, CPA, MST

MANAGERS / STAFF

Charles De Simoni, CPA
Gardenya Duran, CPA
Brianna Schultz, CPA
Jingjie Wu, CPA
Evelyn Morentin-Barcena, CPA
Jin Gu, CPA, MT
Veronica Hernandez, CPA
Tara R. Thorp, CPA, MSA
Laura Arvizu, CPA

MEMBERS

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

PCPS The AICPA Alliance for CPA Firms

Governmental Audit Ouality Center

Employee Benefit Plan Audit Quality Center

California Society of Certified Public Accountants



Board of Directors Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains Topanga, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major funds of the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, 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 and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the State Controller's *Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts*. 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 District'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 District'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 major funds of the District as of June 30, 2019, 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, as well as accounting systems prescribed by the California State Controller's office and state regulations governing special districts.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis, Budgetary Comparison Schedule, Schedule of Proportionate Share of the District's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios as of the Measurement Date, and Schedule of Plan Contributions, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions of the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The supplementary information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the accompanying supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Rogers, Anderson, Malody e Scott, LLP.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated October 25, 2019 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 the 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

San Bernardino, California

October 25, 2019

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2019

This section of the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains' (the District) annual financial report presents our discussion and analysis of the District's financial performance during the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the District's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Overall revenues were \$1,084,645. District revenues consist of contract and grant revenues, which are monies pledged to complete a particular project like habitat restoration or native species monitoring; fee for service payments, monies paid for a service the District provides like consulting or education programs; property taxes; contributions; and interest on deposited funds.
- The total cost of basic programs decreased 19% to \$1,062,412. The main source of the
 decrease is contractor and payroll expense as the District transitions from larger
 southern steelhead trout monitoring grants to a more diversified portfolio of projects and
 funding sources.
- The District leveraged \$352,704 in property tax revenues this fiscal year to bring in \$731,941 in other revenue for projects and programs, or approximately 2.1 times return on the property tax investment.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of four parts - 1) Management's Discussion and Analysis (this section), 2) the basic financial statements, 3) required supplementary information, and 4) supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the District:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the District's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that report the District's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

The government-wide statements report information about the District as a whole using an accrual basis of accounting and economic resources measurement focus. Consequently, the statement of net position includes all of the District's assets and liabilities, as well as deferred inflows and outflows of resources. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2019

GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS (continued)

The two government-wide statements report the District's net position and how it has changed. Net position is essentially the difference between the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and is one way to measure the District's financial health. Over multiple years, increases or decreases in the District's net position are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively. Annual increases and decreases in net position should be viewed in the context of short-term factors, such as grant funding changes, that may have an outsized impact on any one year. To assess overall health of the District, you need to consider additional nonfinancial factors such as changes in the District's property tax base, availability of grants for environmental restoration and monitoring, and the overall state of the economy.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the District's funds. Funds are accounting devices that the District uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs.

- Some funds are required by State law and by granting agencies.
- The District establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes (i.e. funding a specific program) or to show that it is properly using certain revenues (like federal grants).

Governmental funds - All of the District's basic services are included in the governmental funds, which generally focus on 1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and 2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the District's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information with the governmental fund statements that explains the relationship (or differences) between them.

The District currently maintains two governmental funds:

- General Fund the District uses the general fund to record transactions of the District's primary operations.
- Grants Special Revenue Fund the District uses the grants fund to record transactions for grant funded resource conservation projects.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE

Net Position

The District's combined net position increased in fiscal year 2019 (See Table A-1). The increase was largely due to the following factors: 1) an increase in revenues including contracts, grants, and property taxes and 2) a decrease in payroll related expenses.

Table A-1: Condensed Statement of Net Position

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 917,045	\$ 772,579	\$ 144,466	19%
Other current assets	249,067	225,156	23,911	11%
Capital assets	1,194	1,774	(580)	(33%)
Total assets	1,167,306	999,509	167,797	17%
Deferred Outflows of Resources				
Pension related	89,231	121,217	(31,986)	(26%)
1.5-1.992				
Liabilities	07.700	00.500	00.040	4000/
Unearned revenue	67,766	28,523	39,243	138%
Other liabilities	139,488	57,171	82,317	144%
Net pension liability	118,637	121,874	(3,237)	(3%)
Total liabilities	325,891	207,568	118,323	57%
Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension related	7,581	12,326	(4,745)	(38%)
Net Position				
Investment in capital assets	1,194	1,774	(580)	(33%)
Restricted	287,704	290,804	(3,100)	`(1%)
Unrestricted	634,167	608,254	25,913	`4%
Total net position	\$ 923,065	\$ 900,832	\$ 22,233	2%

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

Changes in Net Position

The District's total revenue decreased by 22% to \$1,084,645 (See Table A-2). Contract and grant revenues (54%) and property taxes (33%) accounted for most of the District's revenue. (See Figure A-1.) The remainder of the revenue was from charges for services, contributions, and interest income. The decrease in revenue (and corresponding expenses) was partially due to the Woolsey Fire in November 2018, which delayed or cancelled some work and programs.

The total cost of all programs and services decreased 19% to \$1,062,412. Payroll (55%) is the largest District expense, followed by contractor expenses (29%) (See Figure A-2). A significant contributor to the lower costs was contractor related expense, which decreased \$313,652 due to the decrease in contract and grant-funded work.

Table A-2: Condensed Statements of Activities

	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	Dollar Change	Percentage Change
Revenues:				
Operating grants and		* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	A (0== 4.44)	(000()
contributions	\$ 608,640	\$ 985,781	\$ (377,141)	(38%)
Charges for services	101,685	65,485	36,200	55%
General revenues	374,320	339,439	34,881	10%
Total revenues	1,084,645	1,390,705	(306,060)	(22%)
Expenditures:				
General government	452,120	379,668	72,452	19%
Natural resource	,	,	,	
conservation	610,292	923,944	(313,652)	(34%)
Total expenditures	1,062,412	1,303,612	(241,200)	(19%)
Change net position	\$ 22,233	\$ 87,093	\$ (64,860)	(74%)

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT AS A WHOLE (continued)

Contracts and Grants 54%

Contributions 2%

Charges for Services 9%

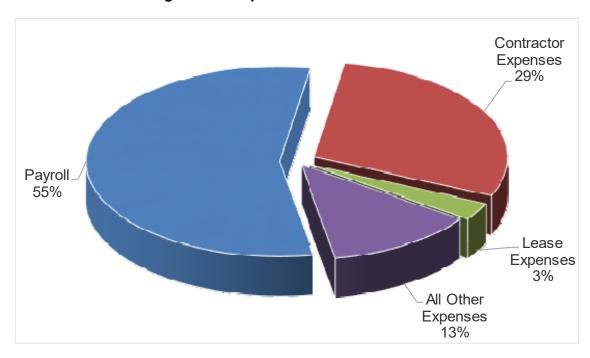
2%

Interest 9%

2%

Figure A-1: Revenues for Fiscal Year 2019





Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2019

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

The biggest story of the 2018-19 fiscal year was the Woolsey Fire of November 2018, which burned 90,885 acres, much within the District's boundary. Over 60% of the District was affected by the fire, but fortunately for our operations and staff the fire stayed out of Topanga Canyon. Our habitat enhancement project at Liberty Canyon was not as fortunate as it was almost totally destroyed. Staff biologists were unable to monitor steelhead trout in some creeks due to ash and sediment, and many education programs had to be cancelled. There is much work to be done to help our neighbors and natural lands to recover from this devastating fire.

In 2018-19, the District completed its 19th year of monitoring southern steelhead trout in local creeks, used remaining grant funds to begin restoration of the Liberty Canyon Highway 101 Passage Improvements destroyed in the Woolsey Fire, completed construction of a 120 square foot demonstration house to highlight best practices for hardening structures against wildfire, and hosted almost 8,000 students at environmental education programs, among other accomplishments. Following are a few of the highlights:

- <u>Topanga/Malibu/Arroyo Sequit Creeks Southern Steelhead Trout Monitoring</u> (California Department of Fish and Wildlife - \$321,221): this CDFW grant funds monthly snorkel and annual redd surveys in Arroyo Sequit, Topanga and Malibu Creeks. The District continues to add to its 19 years of data on trout numbers, distribution and fecundity.
- Highway 101 Wildlife Crossings (CA Wildlife Conservation Board \$650,000; National Wildlife Federation \$29,000): 85% of the funding from the WCB grant had been spent by November 2018 when the Woolsey Fire roared through the project site. Most of the vegetation and irrigation system were destroyed. The District used the remaining funds (under \$100,000) to begin repairs to irrigation and other infrastructure in preparation for future revegetation. Phase 2 of this project, the wildlife bridge over Hwy. 101 and Agoura Road, continues with District participation in planning and design supported by the National Wildlife Federation.
- Los Angeles County Demonstration House (Los Angeles County 3rd District Supervisor Sheila Kuehl \$118,000): the District designed and built a 120 square foot demonstration structure that highlights best management practices for buildings in the wildland-urban interface. Each face of the building displays a different treatment and/or techniques to harden homes again flying embers and wildfire damage. Once completed, the site will include four gardens displaying different fire safe landscapes as well as educational signage.
- RCD Education Programs (Havasi Wilderness Foundation \$15,000, San Fernando Valley Audubon Society \$13,400, Fee for Service and Other Donations \$28,000): the District continues to expand its education programs to get more students outdoors and learning about their environment. Programs are held at Malibu Lagoon, Topanga State Park, Sepulveda Basin Wildlife Reserve and at school sites around Los Angeles. All curriculum is aligned with the Next Generation Science Standards and includes both pre-visit and post-visit materials for teachers to use in their classrooms. Educators must complete multi-day training and observe/co-lead programs before they are hired by the District.

The cost of all governmental activities in fiscal year 2019 was \$1,062,412. Other than the contract and grant funds mentioned above, the cost was financed by private donations and by the users of the District's programs through service fees (\$125,715), and by property taxes (\$352,704) and investment earnings (\$21,616).

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE DISTRICT'S FUNDS

The District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The financial performance of the District as a whole is reflected in its governmental funds. As the District completed the year, its governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$993,286.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The District produces and maintains a budget for the General Fund, which covers the District's administration, operations and basic services, and for each program and project. The District's General Fund original budget projected that revenues would equal expenditures, and the final budgets projected a use of accumulated fund balance of \$10,000, while the actual results for the year show a \$52,907 increase in fund balance.

CAPITAL ASSETS

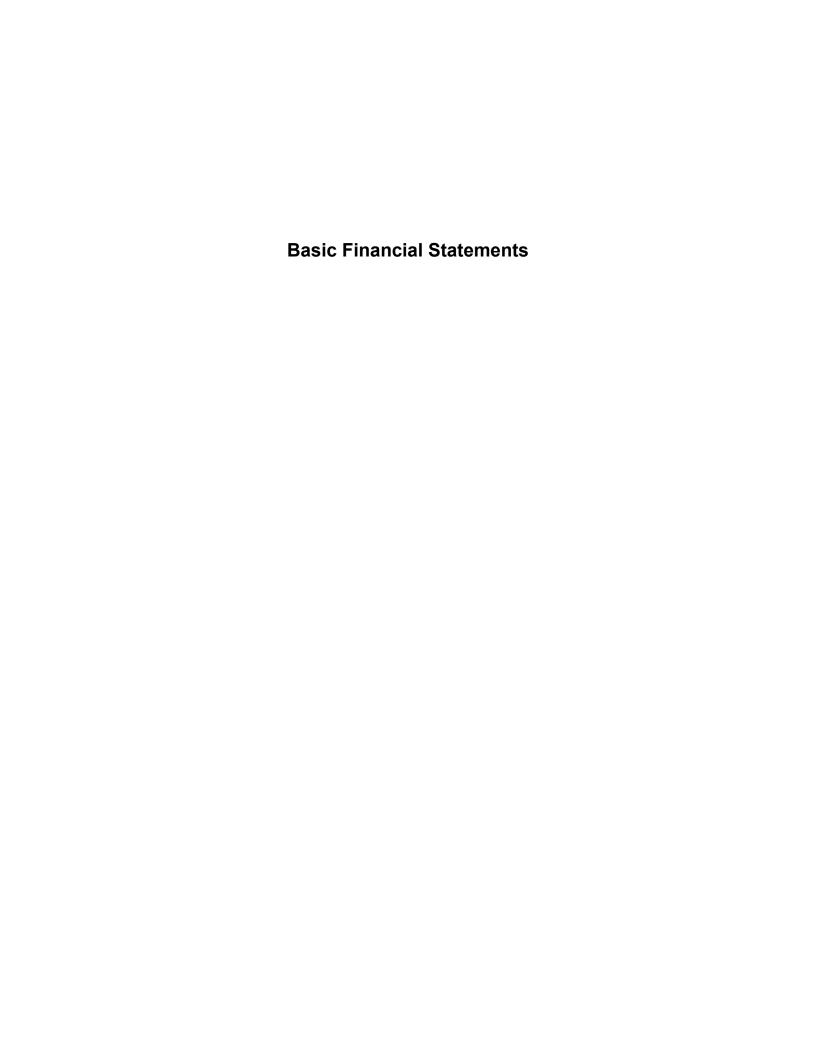
The District's investment in capital assets includes computers, office furniture and equipment, field equipment, and Mobile-Mini and Tuff Sheds used as a lab and for file and equipment storage. The District did not invest in any new capital assets during the year. Total depreciation expense for the year was \$580. More detailed information about capital assets can be found in Note 5 to the financial statements.

Table A-3: Condensed Schedule of Capital Assets

	 une 30, 2019	 une 30, 2018	ollar nange	Percentage Change
Equipment Improvements	\$ 3,564 16,361	\$ 3,564 16,361	\$ - -	0% 0%
	19,925	19,925	 	0%
Accumulated Depreciation	 (18,731)	 (18,151)	 (580)	3%
Net Capital Assets - Ending	\$ 1,194	\$ 1,774	\$ (580)	(33%)

CONTACTING THE DISTRICT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives to those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the District's Executive Officer at 818-597-8627 or by email at info@rcdsmm.org.



Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 917,045
Accounts receivable	243,164
Prepaid expenses	903
Security deposit	5,000
Capital assets, net of depreciation	1,194
Total assets	1,167,306
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related	 89,231
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	100,748
Accrued expenses	4,312
Unearned revenue	67,766
Compensated absences payable	34,428
Net pension liability	118,637
Total liabilities	325,891
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related	 7,581
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	1,194
Restricted	287,704
Unrestricted	634,167
Total net position	\$ 923,065

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2019

			Revenues Operating	Net (Expense) Revenue and
Functions / Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Grants and Contributions	Changes in Net Position
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:				
Governmental Activities:				
General government	\$ 452,120	\$ 67,071	\$ 52,869	\$ (332,180)
Natural resource conservation	610,292	34,614	555,771	(19,907)
Total governmental activities	\$ 1,062,412	\$ 101,685	\$ 608,640	(352,087)
General Revenues:				
Property taxes				352,704
Investment earnings				21,616
Total general revenues				374,320
Change in net position				22,233
Net position - beginning				900,832
Net position - ending				\$ 923,065

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2019

100570	Ger	neral Fund_		Special Revenue Fund Grants Fund	Go	Total overnmental Funds
ASSETS	•	000 440	Φ.	000 007	Φ.	047.045
Cash and investments	\$	696,148	\$	220,897	\$	917,045
Accounts receivable		8,672		234,492		243,164
Prepaid expenses		903 5.000		-		903
Security deposit		5,000				5,000
Total assets	\$	710,723	\$	455,389	\$	1,166,112
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	\$	829	\$	99,919	\$	100,748
Accrued expenses		4,312		-		4,312
Unearned revenue		-		67,766		67,766
Total liabilities		5,141		167,685		172,826
FUND BALANCES						
Nonspendable		903		-		903
Restricted		-		287,704		287,704
Unassigned		704,679				704,679
Total fund balances		705,582		287,704		993,286
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	710,723	\$	455,389	\$	1,166,112

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

Total governmental fund balances		\$ 993,286
Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets net of depreciation have not been included in governmental fund activity: Capital assets Accumulated depreciation	19,925 (18,731)	1,194
Compensated absences payable are not payable from current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		(34,428)
Pension related deferred outflows and inflows of resources are not reported in the governmental funds: Deferred outflows of resources - pension related Deferred inflows of resources - pension related		89,231 (7,581)
The net pension liability is not payable from current financial resources and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.		(118,637)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 923,065

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Ger	neral Fund		Special Revenue Fund Grants Fund	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
REVENUES						
Contracts and grants	\$	48,754	\$	535,856	\$	584,610
Property taxes	·	352,704	·	-	·	352,704
Interest earnings		241		21,375		21,616
Direct public support		4,115		19,915		24,030
Fees for services		26,740		19,352		46,092
Education program fees		39,299		15,262		54,561
Other revenue		1,032				1,032
Total revenues		472,885		611,760		1,084,645
EXPENDITURES						
General government		424,546				424,546
Natural resource conservation		424,540		610,292		610,292
Natural resource conservation				010,292		010,292
Total expenditures		424,546		610,292		1,034,838
Excess of Revenue Over Expenditures		48,339		1,468		49,807
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)						
Transfers in		4,568		_		4,568
Transfers out		- ,500		(4,568)		(4,568)
				<u> </u>		(, /
Total transfers		4,568		(4,568)		-
Net change in fund balances		52,907		(3,100)		49,807
Fund balances - beginning		652,675		290,804		943,479
Fund balances - ending	\$	705,582	\$	287,704	\$	993,286

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 49,807
Amounts reported in governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Depreciation expense	(580)
Governmental funds report all contributions in relation to annual required contribution (ARC) for pension expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, pension expense is actuarially determined.	
Net change in pension related items	(24,004)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Change in compensated absences payable	 (2,990)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 22,233

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies

District History

The Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains (the District) is a local government body established to assist landowners in conserving natural resources and to educate the public about conservation issues. The District was originally organized as the Topanga Soil Conservation District in accordance with Division 9 of the California Public Resources Code. The formation election was held on January 10, 1961; the vote was certified and the District was declared to be formally organized by resolution of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on January 24, 1961; and on February 8, 1961 the Board of Directors of the new district met for the first time. In 1971, the State of California officially changes the name "Soil Conservation District" to "Resource Conservation District" to reflect the expanded mission of all state districts to include wildlife and habitat conservation. The Topanga Las Virgenes Resource Conservation District officially changed its name to the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains by resolution of the Board of Directors on January 9, 1995.

Reporting Entity

The basic financial statements of Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains include the accounts of all of the activities of the District. The District was formed as an independent special district to assist landowners in conserving natural resources and to educate the public about conservation issues. The District's board of directors is appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Los Angeles County in lieu of direct election.

The District encompasses 168,000 acres of land in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties and serves wildlands and developed areas located in the Santa Monica Mountains, Simi Hills and San Fernando Valley.

Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental agencies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting policies of the District are described below.

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 non-fiduciary activities of the reporting entity. *Governmental activities* are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

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

Separate financial statements for governmental funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Currently, the District has two major funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the 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 year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements 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. For this purpose, the District considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, except for principal and interest on long-term liabilities and compensated absences which are recognized as expenditures to the extent they have matured. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term liabilities are reported as other financing sources. Property taxes are considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues in the current fiscal period. All "other revenue" items are considered to be measurable and available only when the District receives the cash. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Accounting

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 has two major governmental funds.

General Fund

The General Fund is the government's operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Grants Fund

The Grants Special Revenue Fund is used to account for activities related to grants funded projects.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments

Investments are recorded at fair value. Fair value is the value at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced liquidation sale.

Accounts Receivable

No allowance for doubtful accounts has been established since management believes that substantially all amounts are collectible.

Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, furniture and fixtures, equipment, and vehicles, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. The District defines capital assets as: assets that have an estimated useful life of two or more years and a cost of more than \$5,000, and all capital projects and contributed assets with a fair market value of \$5,000 or more on the date of contribution. Capital assets are capitalized at cost and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. The District does not possess any infrastructure.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized.

Capital assets of the District are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Description	Estimated Useful Lives
Improvements	15 – 40 years
Equipment	5 – 7 years

Deferred Outflows and Deferred 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 fund balance that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenditure) until then. The District may report pension related deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of fund balance that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The District may report pension related deferred inflows of resources on the statement of net position, and unavailable revenue on the balance sheet. Unavailable revenue in the governmental funds is deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated vacation and sick pay are recorded as an expense and liability as the benefits are earned. Compensated absences are recorded as a liability of the District. While there is no cap on the accumulation of sick time, District policy states that no employee shall have over 240 hours of accumulated vacation time. Upon leaving the District's employment, the employee will be paid for all of his or her accumulated vacation time and half of his or her accumulated sick time. The amount due will be determined using salary and wage rates in effect at the time of leave.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Pension Plans

For the purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the CalPERS Financial Office. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value. CalPERS audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS' website, at www.calpers.ca.gov.

GASB 68 requires 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 (VD) June 30, 2017 Measurement Date (MD) June 30, 2018

Measurement Period (MP) July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the District receives value without directly giving value in return, include grants, donations and property taxes. On an accrual basis, revenue from grants, donations and property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must be available before it can be recognized.

Expenses/Expenditures

On an accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on the decrease in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Property Taxes

Secured property taxes are levied in two equal installments, November 1st and February 1st. They become delinquent with penalties on December 10th and April 10th, respectively. The lien date is January 1st of each year. Unsecured property taxes are due on the March 1st lien date and become delinquent with penalties on August 31st. Los Angeles and Ventura Counties bill and collect the taxes for the District.

Under California law, property taxes are assessed and collected by the counties at up to 1% of assessed value, plus other increases approved by the voters. The property taxes go into a pool, and are then allocated to the cities and districts based on complex formulas prescribed by the state statutes. The District receives an allocated share of the property taxes levied in Los Angeles and Ventura Counties.

The District has chosen to participate in the Teeter Alternative Method of Tax Distribution. Under this method, the secured property tax allocation is 100% guaranteed, adjusted by current roll changes only. The other categories of property taxes are distributed as received including penalties.

Use of Estimates

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

Fund Balance Policy

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable amounts that are not in a spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions or by enabling legislation.
- Committed amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using the highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority.
- Unassigned amounts that are for any purpose; positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 1: Nature of Activities and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Fund Balance Policy (continued)

The District Board of Directors establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, and then unrestricted resources as they are needed. It is also the District's policy to consider committed or assigned amounts to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary information

A budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting for the General Fund. A budget is not adopted for the Grants Fund. The Board must approve amendments or transfers of appropriations between budget line items. The budget is adjusted in January of each year, to reflect the current knowledge and circumstances, which were unavailable at the original adoption.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Cash and investments	\$	917,045
Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019 consisted of the fol	lowin	g:
Deposits with financial institutions Pooled investments	\$	358,085 558,960

Total cash and investments \$ 917,045

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 2: Cash and Investments (continued)

Investment in External Investment Pools

Los Angeles County Investment Pool

The District is a voluntary participant in the Los Angeles County Investment Pool that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the County of Los Angeles. 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 Los Angeles County for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by Los Angeles County, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Investment Trust of California

The District voluntarily participates in the Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST), a Joint Powers Authority (JPA), established by public agencies in California for the purpose of pooling and investing local agency funds, operating reserves, and bond proceeds. A Board of Trustees supervises and administers the investment program of the Trust. The Board is comprised of experienced investment officers and policy-makers of the public agency members.

For the CalTRUST Short-Term, Medium-Term, and Long-Term Accounts, funds from all participants are pooled in each of the accounts. Participants receive units in the Trust and designated shares for the particular accounts in which they invest. The District invests in the Medium-Term Accounts, with targeted investment durations from 1.5 to 3.5 years.

CalTRUST invests in fixed income securities eligible for investment pursuant to California Government Code Sections 53601, et. seq. and 53635, et. seq. Investment guidelines adopted by the Board of Trustees may further restrict the types of investments held by the Trust, and leveraging within the Trust's portfolios is prohibited. Separate CalTRUST financial statements are available from the Trustee on the Internet at www.caltrust.org.

Fair Value Measurement

Generally accepted accounting principles establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This hierarchy consists of three broad levels: Level 1 inputs consist of quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that a government can access at the measurement date, Level 2 inputs that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, and Level 3 inputs have the lowest priority and consist of unobservable inputs for an asset or liability. The District does not hold any investments that are subject to measurement under the fair value hierarchy.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 2: Cash and Investments (continued)

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

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

		Maximum	Maximum
	Maximum	Percenatge	Investment in
Authorized Investment type	Maturity	of Portfolio *	One Issuer
State and Local Agency Bonds	5 years	100%	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years**	100%	None
Federal Agency Obligations	5 years**	100%	None
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper - Select Agencies	270 days	25%	10%
Commercial Paper - Other Agencies	270 days	40%	10%
Federal Agency Obligations	5 years**	30%	None
Non-negotiable Certificates of Deposits	5 years	30%	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Medium Term Corporate Notes**	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	100%	None
Reverse Purchase Agreements and Securities			
Lending Agreements	92 days***	20%	None
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	None
Collaterized Bank Deposits	5 years	100%	None
Bank/Time Deposits	5 yeas	100%	None
Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	100%	None
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
Voluntary Investment Program Fund	N/A	100%	None
California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	\$65 million

^{*} Excluding amounts held by bond trustee that are not subject to California Government Code restrictions

^{**} Except when authorized by the District's legislative body in accordance with Government Code Section 53601

^{***} Except when the agreement includes a written codicil guaranteeing a minimum earning or spread for the entire period between the sale of a security using a reverse purchase agreement or securities agreement and the final maturity dates of the same security.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 the District manages its exposure to interest rate 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 matures or comes close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide requirements for cash flow and liquidity needed for operations. Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments to market rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the District's investments by maturity date.

At June 30, 2019, the District does not hold investments that are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations.

		Remaining Maturity		
Investment Type	A mount	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 Years	
Los Angeles County Investment Pool	\$ 11,373	\$ 11,373	\$ -	
Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST)	547,587		547,587	
Total	\$ 558,960	\$ 11,373	\$ 547,587	

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 carrying amounts of the District's demand deposits were \$358,085 at June 30, 2019. Bank balances at June 30, 2019, were \$383,308 which were fully insured or collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institutions, but not in the District's name.

The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure the District'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 the District's name.

The market value of pledged securities must equal at least 110% of the District's cash deposits. California law also allows institutions to secure District deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the District's total cash deposits. The District may waive collateral requirements for cash deposits, which are fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The District, however, has not waived the collateralization requirements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 2: Cash and Investments (continued)

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. Presented below are the minimum ratings required by, where applicable, the California Government Code, the District's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of year-end for each investment type.

		Minimum	Exempt
		Legal	From
Investment Type	A mount	Rating	Disclosure
Pooled investments	\$ 558,960	N/A	\$ 558,960
Total	\$ 558,960		\$ 558,960

Note 3: Accounts Receivable

At June 30, 2019, the District's accounts receivable balance consisted of the following:

Grant related receivables	\$ 169,662
Retention receivable	64,830
Taxes receivable:	
Los Angeles County	6,950
Ventura County	 1,722
Total	\$ 243,164

Note 4: Interfund Transactions

The District has the following interfund transfers as of June 30, 2019:

	Transfers In	
Transfers Out:	General Fund	
Grants Special Revenue Fund	\$	4,568

The Grants Special Revenue Fund transferred \$4,568 to the General Fund as part of closing out various grants.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 5: Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Ве	ginning					Е	Ending
Governmental activities:	В	alance	Add	litions	Dele	etions	В	alance
Cost		_						_
Improvements	\$	3,564	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,564
Equipment		16,361				-		16,361
Total Cost		19,925		-		-		19,925
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Improvements		(3,044)		(178)		-		(3,222)
Equipment		(15,107)		(402)		-		(15,509)
Total accumulated depreciation		(18,151)		(580)				(18,731)
Total Capital Assets, Net	\$	1,774	\$	(580)	\$		\$	1,194

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

General government \$ 580

Total depreciation expense \$ 580

Note 6: Compensated Absences

Changes in compensated absences during the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Beginning Balance Additions		Deletions	Ending Balance
Compensated absences	\$ 31,438	\$ 24,631	\$ (21,641)	\$ 34,428

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan

General Information about the Pension Plan

Plan Description

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS.) The Plan consists of individual rate plans (benefit tiers) within a safety risk pool (police and fire) and a miscellaneous risk pool (all other). Plan assets may be used to pay benefits for any employer rate plan of the safety and miscellaneous pools. Accordingly, rate plans within the safety or miscellaneous pools are not separate plans under GASB Statement No. 68. Individual employers may sponsor more than one rate plan in the miscellaneous or safety risk pools. The District sponsors two Miscellaneous rate plans. Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and the District resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS' website, at www.calpers.ca.gov.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 5 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The Plan operates under the provisions of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL), the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA), and the regulations, procedures and policies adopted by the CalPERS Board of Administration. The Plan's authority to establish and amend the benefit terms are set by the PERL and PEPRA, and may be amended by the California state legislature and in some cases require approval by the CalPERS Board.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

General Information about the Pension Plan (continued)

The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2019 are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous	Miscellaneous PEPRA
_	Prior to	On of after January 1,
Hire date	January 1, 2013	2013
Benefit formula	2 % @ 55	2 % @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50-67+	52-67+
Monthly benefits, as		
a % of eligible compensation	1.426% to 2.418%	1.000% to 2.500%
Required employee contribution rates	7%	6.750%
Required employer contribution rates	8.892%	6.842%

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. For public agency cost-sharing plans covered by either the Miscellaneous or Safety risk pools, the Plan's actuarially determined rate is based on the estimated amount necessary to pay the Plan's allocated share of the risk pool's costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, and any unfunded accrued liability. The employer is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. Employer contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Employer Contributions to the Plan for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were \$33,035. The actual employer payments of \$29,740 made to CalPERS by the District during the measurement period ended June 30, 2018 differed from the District's proportionate share of the employer's contributions of \$25,592 by \$4,148, which is being amortized over the expected average remaining service lifetime in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple Employer Plan.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Net Pension Liability

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the total pension liability, less the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2018, using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using standard update procedures. A summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the net pension liability is as follows.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability

	Miscellaneous Plan
Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Measurement Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Market Value of Assets
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases (1)	3.3% - 14.2%
Mortality Rate Table (2)	Derived using CALPERS' membership data for all Funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.0% until purchasing power protection allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.5% thereafter

- (1) Annual increases vary by category, entry age, and duration of service
- (2) The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1997 to 2015, including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be obtained at CalPERS' website, at www.calpers.ca.gov.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Net Pension Liability (continued)

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The expected real rates of return by asset class are as follows:

Asset Class ¹	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10 ²	Real Return Years 11+ ³
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	0.0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	0.00%	(0.92%)
Total	100%		

¹ In the System's CAFR, fixed income is included in global debt securities; liquidity is inclued in short-term investments; inflation assets are inclued in both global equity securities and global debt securities.

Change of Assumptions

In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017. There were no changes in the discount rate.

² An expected inflation of 2.0% used for this period

³ An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Net Pension Liability (continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for PERF C was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Information about the pension plan's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fiduciary net position are presented in CalPERS' audited financial statements, which are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS' website, at www.calpers.ca.gov. The plan's fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis used by the pension plan, which is the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Benefits and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the plan. Investments are reported at fair value.

The plan fiduciary net position disclosed in the GASB 68 accounting valuation report may differ from the plan assets reported in the funding actuarial valuation report due to several reasons. First, for the accounting valuations, CalPERS must keep items such as deficiency reserves, fiduciary self-insurance and Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) expense included as assets. These amounts are excluded for rate setting purposes in the funding actuarial valuation. In addition, differences may result from early Comprehensive Annual Financial Report closing and final reconciled reserves.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability over the measurement period.

	Increase (Decrease)							
	PI	an's Total	Plan's			Pla	an's Net	
	l	Pension	Fiduciary Net		Pensior		ension	
	Liability		Position		Liability		.iability	
	(a)		(b)		(c) = (a) - (= (a) - (b)	
Balance at: 6/30/2017 (VD)	\$	715,940	\$	594,066	_	\$	121,874	
Balance at: 6/30/2018 (MD)		790,506		671,869	_		118,637	
Net changes during 2017-18	\$	74,566	\$	77,803		\$	(3,237)	

Valuation Date (VD), Measurement Date (MD).

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was determined by CalPERS using the output from the Actuarial Valuation System and the fiduciary net position, as provided in the CalPERS Public Agency Cost-Sharing Allocation Methodology Report, which is a publicly available report that can be obtained at CalPERS' website, at www.calpers.ca.gov.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan as of June 30, 2017 and 2018 was as follows:

Proportionate Share - June 30, 2017	0.00309%
Proportionate Share - June 30, 2018	0.00315%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.00006%

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (continued)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15 percent, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage-point lower (6.15 percent) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.15 percent) than the current rate:

	Disc	ount Rate - 1%	Curr	ent Discount	Discount Rate + 1%		
	(6.15%)		Ra	ate (7.15%)	(8.15%)		
Net Pension Liability	\$	225,570	\$	118,637	\$	30,366	

Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events that would materially affect the results presented in this disclosure.

Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Under GASB 68, gains and losses related to changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in pension expense systematically over time.

The first amortized amounts are recognized in pension expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and are to be recognized in future pension expense.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (continued)

Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources (continued)

The amortization period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss:

Difference between projected

and actual earnings

5 year straight-line amortization

All other amounts

Straight-line amortization over the average expected

remaining service lives of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive and retired)

as of the beginning of the measurement period

The expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) is calculated by dividing the total future service years by the total number of plan participants (active, inactive, and retired) in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Plan (PERF C).

The EARSL for PERF C for the measurement period ending June 30, 2018 is 3.8 years, which was obtained by dividing the total service years of 516,147 (the sum of remaining service lifetimes of the active employees) by 135,474 (the total number of participants: active, inactive, and retired). Note that inactive employees and retirees have remaining service lifetimes equal to 0. Also note that total future service is based on the members' probability of decrementing due to an event other than receiving a cash refund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 7: Pension Plan (continued)

Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability (continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of the start of the measurement period (July 1, 2017), the net pension liability for the plan was \$121,874. For the measurement period ending June 30, 2018 (the measurement date), the District incurred a pension expense of \$57,038 for the Plan. As of June 30, 2019, the District has deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as follows:

	D	eferred	Deferred		
	Ou	tflows of	Inf	lows of	
	Re	sources	Re	sources	
Differences Between Expected and Actual Experience	\$	4,552	\$	(1,549)	
Changes of Assumptions		13,525		(3,315)	
Differences between Projected and					
Actual Investment Earnings		587		-	
Differences between Employer's Contributions and					
Proportionate Share of Contributions		7,970		-	
Change in Employer's Proportion		29,562		(2,717)	
Pension Contributions Subsequent to					
Measurement Date		33,035		-	
Total	\$	89,231	\$	(7,581)	

These amounts above are net of outflows and inflow recognized in the 2017-18 measurement period expense. Contributions subsequent to the measurement date of \$33,035 reported with deferred outflows of resources will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the upcoming fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

	D	eferred			
Measurement Period Ended	Outflow	/s/(Inflows) of			
June 30:	Resources, Net				
2019	\$	27,341			
2020		21,070			
2021		1,271			
2022		(1,067)			
2023		-			
Thereafter		-			

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a payable of \$4,312 for the outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 8: Risk Management

The District participates in a joint venture under a joint powers agreement (JPA) with the Special District Risk Management Authority (the Authority). The Authority is a risk-pooling, self-insurance authority created under the provisions of California Government Code Section 6500 et. sec.

The Authority is governed by a board consisting of representatives from member agencies. The board controls the operations of the Authority including selection of CEO and approval of operating budgets. The relationship between the District and the Authority is such that the Authority is not a component unit of the District for financial reporting purposes.

The purpose of the Authority is to arrange and administer programs of insurance for the pooling of self-insured losses and to purchase excess insurance coverage. Copies of the Authority's annual financial report may be obtained from their office at 1112 "I" Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, CA 95814. Copies are also available on the Member Plus Portal and mailed to members each year. At June 30, 2019 the District's participation in the self-insurance programs of the Authority was as follows:

Property loss: Insured up to replacement value with a \$1,000 deductible per occurrence for buildings, personal property and mobile equipment; the Authority is self-insured up to \$200,000 and has excess coverage in place through reinsurers for amounts exceeding the \$200,000. The risk pool has a \$1,000,000,000 limit.

Boiler and machinery coverage: Insured up to replacement value with a \$1,000 deductible per claim for sudden and accidental breakdown of fired and unfired pressure vessels, boilers, heating, air conditioning, machinery and equipment; the Authority is self-insured up to \$10,000 per occurrence and has purchased excess insurance coverage up to \$100,000,000 per occurrence.

General liability: Insured up to \$2,500,000 per occurrence (no aggregate) with a \$500 deductible per occurrence for property damage claims; the Authority is self-insured up to \$250,000 and excess insurance coverage has been purchased.

Employee and public officials dishonesty coverage: Insured up to \$1,000,000 per occurrence.

Public officials and employee errors & omissions: Insured up to \$2,500,000 per occurrence.

Personal liability for board members: Insured up to \$500,000 per occurrence and in aggregate.

Vehicle physical damage: Insured for actual cash value at time of loss or actual cost to repair vehicle with a \$500 collision and a \$250 comprehensive deductible.

Workers' compensation: statutory. Premiums based on payroll and loss history.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements Year Ended June 30, 2019

Note 8: Risk Management (continued)

Adequacy of Protection

During the past three fiscal years, none of the above programs of protection have had settlements or judgements that exceeded pooled or insured coverage. There have been no significant reductions in pooled or insured liability coverage in the prior year.

Note 9: Operating Lease

During the year ended December 1, 2014, the District entered into a non-cancelable operating lease agreement for office space. The lease is for sixty (60) months and has been subsequently extended by amendment through November 30, 2024. The lease will become cancelable at the completion of the extended term. Expenditures totaling \$32,150 were charged to operations during the year ended June 30, 2019 for rental payments.

Future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating lease agreements are as follows:

Year Ending June 30,_	<u>Payments</u>					
2020	\$	32,750				
2021		33,350				
2022		33,950				
2023		34,550				
2024		14,500				
Total	\$	149,100				

Note 10: Subsequent Events

There were no subsequent events that would materiality affect the results presented in these financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information

Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance With Final Budget
REVENUES				
Contract and grants	\$ 41,000	\$ 41,000	\$ 48,754	\$ 7,754
Property taxes	352,000	354,000	352,704	(1,296)
Interest earnings	200	200	241	41
Direct public support	1,500	5,000	4,115	(885)
Fees for services	47,000	32,000	26,740	(5,260)
Education program fees	31,000	34,000	39,299	5,299
Other revenue	300	1,000	1,032	32
Total revenues	473,000	467,200	472,885	5,685
EXPENDITURES				
General government	474,000	481,200	424,546	56,654
Total expenditures	474,000	481,200	424,546	56,654
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,000)	(14,000)	48,339	62,339
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in	1,000	4,000	4,568	568
Net change in fund balance	-	(10,000)	52,907	62,907
Fund balance - beginning	652,675	652,675	652,675	
Fund balance - ending	\$ 652,675	\$ 642,675	\$ 705,582	\$ 62,907

Note to Budgetary Comparison Schedule:

The District did not adopt a budget for the Grants Special Revenue Fund.

The grants and projects included in the Grants Special Revenue Fund each have their own budget, which is required by the funding agencies and maintained by the District throughout the life of the project.

Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the District's Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios as of the Measurement Date Last 10 Years*

Measurement Date	Employer's Proportion of the Collective Net Pension Liability ¹	Prop Sha Coll	nployer's portionate are of the ective Net ion Liability	nployer's red Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of the Employer's Covered Payroll	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability
6/30/2014 6/30/2015 6/30/2016 6/30/2017 6/30/2018	0.00286% 0.00093% 0.00111% 0.00123% 0.00123%	\$	70,619 63,573 96,195 121,874 118,637	\$ 448,078 441,938 406,397 339,241 343,422	15.76% 14.39% 23.67% 35.93% 34.55%	83.03% 87.11% 85.25% 82.98% 84.99%

¹ Proportion of the collective net pension liability represents the plan's proportion of PERF C, which includes both the Miscellaneous and Safety Risk Pools excluding the 1959 Survivors Risk Pool.

^{*} Measurement date 6/30/2014 (fiscal year 2015) was the first year of implementation. Additional years will be presented as information becomes available.

Schedule of Plan Contributions Last 10 Years*

Fiscal Year	De	ntractually termined ntributions	Rela Co De	tributions in ation to the ntractually etermined ntributions	Def	ribution iciency (cess)	mployer's ered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll
2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19	\$	44,354 31,293 28,622 29,740 33,035	\$	(44,354) (31,293) (28,622) (29,740) (33,035)	\$	- - - -	\$ 441,938 406,397 339,241 343,422 323,903	10.04% 7.70% 8.44% 8.66% 10.20%

^{*} Fiscal year 2014-15 was the first year of implementation. Additional years will be presented as information becomes available.

Notes to Schedule:

Change in Benefit Terms: None

Changes in Assumptions: In 2018, demographic assumptions and inflation rate were changed in accordance to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017. There were no changes in the discount rate. In 2017, the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent. In 2016, there were no changes. In 2015, amounts reported reflect an adjustment of the discount rate from 7.5 percent (net of administrative expense) to 7.65 percent (without a reduction for pension plan administrative expense). In 2014, amounts reported were based on the 7.5 percent discount rate.



Detailed Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of the General Fund – Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Final Budget	 Actual	Variance With Final Budget	
REVENUES				
Contract and grants	\$ 41,000	\$ 48,754	\$	7,754
Property taxes	354,000	352,704		(1,296)
Interest earnings	200	241		41
Direct public support	5,000	4,115		(885)
Fee for services	32,000	26,740		(5,260)
Education program fees	34,000	39,299		5,299
Other revenue	 1,000	 1,032		32
Total revenues	 467,200	 472,885		5,685
EXPENDITURES				
General government:				
Accounting	11,700	11,500		200
Advertsing	400	190		210
Capital planning	4,180	-		4,180
Dues and subscription	6,000	5,718		282
Insurance	5,800	5,238		562
Janitorial	3,120	3,120		-
Lease	32,150	32,150		-
Legal	2,000	1,921		79
Office supplies and expenses	13,500	14,701		(1,201)
Payroll	363,500	317,888		45,612
Postage and delivery	300	394		(94)
Printing and copying	300	467		(167)
Professional services	200	316		(116)
Repairs and maintenance	6,000	526		5,474
Telephone/internet	6,200	8,202		(2,002)
Travel and conventions	11,300	11,810		(510)
Utilities	1,600	1,582		18
Miscellaneous	12,950	8,823		4,127
Total expenditures	481,200	424,546		56,654
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	(14,000)	48,339		62,339
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in	 4,000	 4,568		568
Net change in fund balance	(10,000)	52,907		62,907
Fund balance - beginning	652,675	652,675		
Fund balance - ending	\$ 642,675	\$ 705,582	\$	62,907

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

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

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains Topanga, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Resource Conservation District of the Santa Monica Mountains (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 25, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

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
Jay H. Zercher, CPA (Partner Emeritus)
Phillip H. Waller, CPA (Partner Emeritus)
Kirk A. Franks, CPA (Partner Emeritus)

DIRECTORS

Jenny Liu, CPA, MST

MANAGERS / STAFF

Charles De Simoni, CPA
Gardenya Duran, CPA
Brianna Schultz, CPA
Jingjie Wu, CPA
Evelyn Morentin-Barcena, CPA
Jin Gu, CPA, MT
Veronica Hernandez, CPA
Tara R. Thorp, CPA, MSA
Laura Arvizu, CPA

MEMBERS

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

PCPS The AICPA Alliance for CPA Firms

Governmental Audit Ouality Center

Employee Benefit Plan Audit Quality Center

California Society of Certified Public Accountants



Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Rogers, Anderson, Malody e Scott, LLP.

San Bernardino, California October 25, 2019