## CITY OF ALBANY ALAMEDA COUNTY ALBANY, CALIFORNIA

#### **MEASURE B FUNDS**

Audited Financial Statements & Independent Auditor's Report June 30, 2019

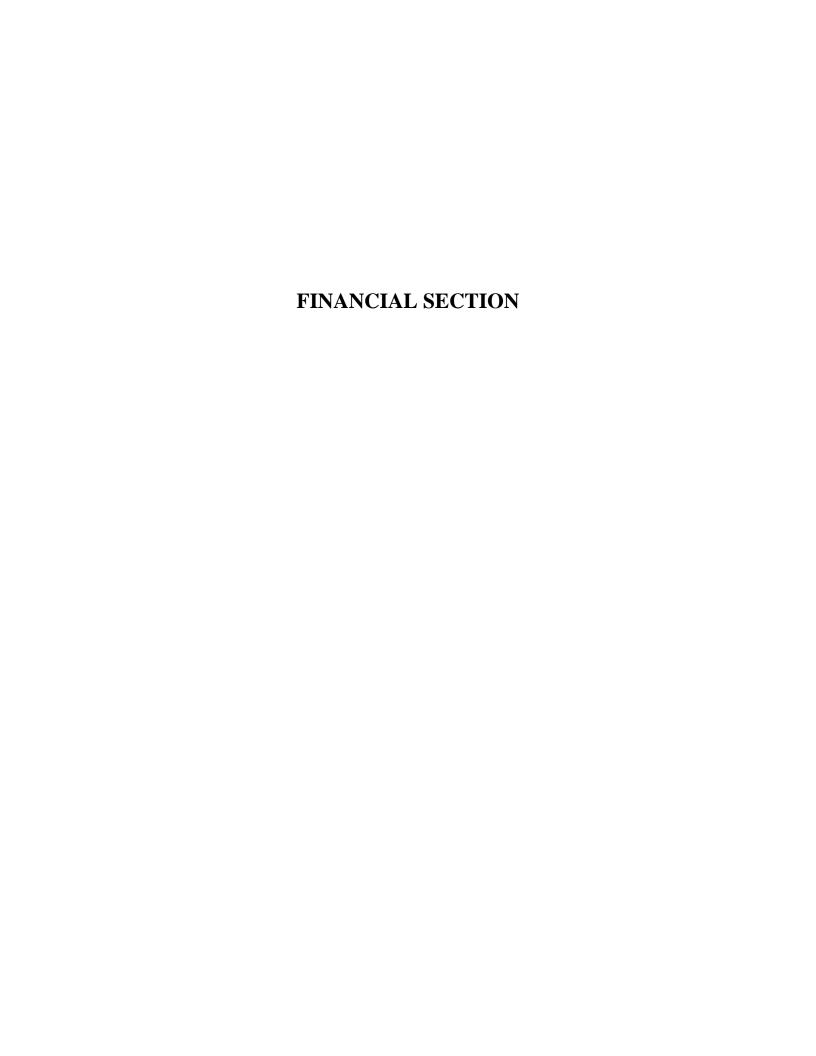


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# CITY OF ALBANY Measure B Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council of the City of Albany City of Albany, California

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission - Measure B Funds (Measure B Funds) of the City of Albany, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The City's 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. 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 City'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 City'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 respective financial position of the Measure B Funds of the City, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements present only the Measure B Funds and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City of Albany, as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 16, 2019 on our consideration of the City'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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance in relation to the Measure B Funds.

December 16, 2019 San Jose, California

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## CITY OF ALBANY Measure B Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Alameda CTC Paratransit		Alameda CTC Streets and Roads		Alameda CTC Bike and Pedestrian		Total
Assets							
Cash and investments Accounts receivable	\$	11,628	\$	1,185,904 167,571	\$	131,525 21,061	\$ 1,317,429 200,260
Total Assets		11,628	\$	1,353,475	\$	152,586	\$ 1,517,689
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b> Liabilities:							
Accrued salaries and benefits	\$	2,244	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 2,244
Due to other funds		32,688		-		-	32,688
Retention payable						566	 566
Total Liabilities		34,932				566	 35,498
Fund balance: Restricted for capital projects							
Highways and streets		-		1,353,475		152,020	1,505,495
Unrestricted		(23,304)					(23,304)
Total Fund Balance		(23,304)		1,353,475		152,020	 1,482,191
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	11,628	\$	1,353,475	\$	152,586	\$ 1,517,689

## **Measure B Funds**

## Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Alameda CTC Paratransit		Alameda CTC Streets and Roads		Alameda CTC Bike and Pedestrian		Total
Revenues							
Measure B sales tax revenue	\$	36,998	\$	533,169	\$	67,009	\$ 637,176
Investment earnings		-		27,591		2,669	 30,259
Total Revenue		36,998		560,760		69,678	 667,435
Expenditures							
Paratransit		57,330		-		-	57,330
Steets and roads		-		97,580		-	97,580
Bike and pedestrian		-				4,597	 4,597
Total Expenditures		57,330		97,580		4,597	 159,507
Net Change in Fund Balance		(20,332)		463,180		65,081	507,928
Fund Balance Beginning		11,708		811,613		81,273	904,594
Prior Period Adjustment		(14,680)		78,682		5,666	 69,669
Fund Balance Beginning - Adjusted		(2,972)		890,295		86,939	 974,263
Fund Balance Ending	\$	(23,304)	\$	1,353,475	\$	152,020	\$ 1,482,191

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### **NOTE 1 - MEASURE B FUNDS**

Under Measure B, approved by the voters of Alameda County in 1986 (Old Measure B) and in 2000, Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B, the City receives a portion of the proceeds of an additional one-half cent sales tax to be used for transportation-related expenditures. This measure was adopted with the intention that the funds generated by the additional sales tax will not fund expenditures previously paid for by property taxes but, rather, would be used for additional streets and programs. The City of Albany (the "City") utilizes Measure B funds to maintain existing streets and to conduct special projects designed to improve traffic flows, pedestrian safety and onstreet parking. Major projects such as street repaving, traffic studies and median design are contracted to outside firms that specialize in the work to be performed. Recurring maintenance work such as pothole patching, street sign replacement and median island maintenance is performed by City maintenance workers, under the supervision of the City's Public Works Manager.

#### **NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### A. Reporting Entity

All transactions of the Alameda County Transportation Commission – Measure B Funds ("Measure B Funds") of the City of Albany, California (the "City") are included as separate special revenue funds in the financial statements of the City. Measure B Funds are used to account for the City's share of revenues earned and expenditures incurred under the City's paratransit, local streets and roads, and bicycle and pedestrian programs. The accompanying financial statements are for Measure B Funds only and are not intended to fairly present the financial position or results of operations of the City.

#### B. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. The accounting and financial treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance for the Measure B Funds presents increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

#### **Revenues and Receivables**

During the course of normal operation, the fund carries various receivable balances for taxes and interest. Revenues are recorded when received in cash, except revenues subject to accrual (generally 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources, which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the fund, are Measure B transportation Commission funds.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

## **Expenditures**

On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

#### C. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

#### 1. Cash, Cash Equivalents, and Investments

Cash balances held in banks and in revolving funds are insured to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The City pools its available cash for investment purposes. The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturity of three months or less from date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are combined with investments and displayed as Cash and Investments.

Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures - In accordance with GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Disclosures* (Amendment of GASB Statement No. 3), certain disclosure requirements, if applicable, for Deposits and Investment Risks in the following areas:

- Interest Rate Risk
- Credit Risk
  - o Overall
  - o Custodial Credit Risk
  - o Concentrations of Credit Risk

Other disclosures are specified including use of certain methods to present deposits and investments, highly sensitive investments, credit quality at year-end and other disclosures.

The City participates in an investment pool managed by the State of California titled Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), which has invested a portion of the pool funds in structured notes and asset-backed securities. LAIF's investments are subject to credit risk with the full faith and credit of the State of California collateralizing these investments. In addition, these structured notes and asset-backed securities are subject to market risk as to change in interest rates.

## **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### 2. Fair Value Measurements

Investments are recorded at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. Accordingly, the change in fair value of investments is recognized as an increase or decrease to investment assets and investment income. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction.

In determining this amount, three valuation techniques are available:

- Market approach This approach uses prices generated for identical or similar assets or liabilities. The most common example is an investment in a public security traded in an active exchange such as the NYSE.
- Cost approach This technique determines the amount required to replace the current asset. This approach may be ideal for valuing donations of capital assets or historical treasures.
- Income approach This approach converts future amounts (such as cash flows) into a current discounted amount.

Each of these valuation techniques requires inputs to calculate a fair value. Observable inputs have been maximized in fair value measures, and unobservable inputs have been minimized.

#### 3. Fund Balance Policy and Classifications

In accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the City classifies governmental fund balances as follows:

- Non-spendable includes fund balance amounts that cannot be spent either because it is not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes which are externally imposed by providers, such as creditors, or amounts constrained due to constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed includes fund balance amounts that are constrained for specific purposes that
  are internally imposed by the government through formal action of the highest level of
  decision-making authority and does not lapse at year-end. Committed fund balances are
  imposed by the City's Council.
- Assigned includes amounts intended to be used by the City for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) City Council or (b) a body (a budget, finance committee, or management (City Wide Leadership team, which consists

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

of City Manager and Executive Department Heads)) to which the assigned amounts are to be used for specific purposes. The City Council adopted Resolution No. 2012-2 that delegated this authority to the City Manager. Assigned amounts also include all residual amounts in governmental funds (except negative amounts) other than the General Fund, that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, or committed.

• Unassigned includes positive fund balance that has not been classified within the abovementioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then use unrestricted resources as needed. When expenditures are incurred for purposes where only unrestricted fund balances are available, the City uses the unrestricted resources in the following order: committed, assigned, and unassigned.

#### 4. Use of Estimates

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

#### **NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

#### **Summary of Cash and Investments**

The Measure B Fund's cash and investments are pooled with the City's cash and investments in order to generate optimum interest income.

The following summarizes Measure B's cash and investments at fair value:

		Alameda CTC	Alameda CTC		
	Alameda CTC	Streets and	Bike and	Total Fair	
	Paratransit	Roads	Pedestrian	Value	
Cash in City Treasury	\$ -	\$ 1,185,904	\$ 131,525	\$ 1,317,429	

#### **Fair Value Measurements**

GASB 72 established a hierarchy of inputs to the valuation techniques above. This hierarchy has three levels:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 inputs are quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical
  or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other than quoted prices that are
  not observable.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs, such as a property valuation or an appraisal.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

The City's Measure B Funds had the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

• Throughout the year the City may invest its pooled cash in the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). LAIF invests in accordance with Government Code Sections 16430 and 16480, the stated investment authority for the Pooled Money Investment Account, and is not required to be categorized using the levels above as deposits and withdrawals are made on the basis of \$1 and not fair value. As of June 30, 2019, the Measure B Funds cash pooled with City were held in an operating account at a bank and not invested in LAIF.

#### California Local Agency Investment Fund

The City participates in an investment pool managed by the State of California known as the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), which has invested a portion of the pooled funds in structured notes and asset-backed securities, defined as follows:

- Structured Notes are debt securities (other than asset-backed securities) whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options.
- Asset-Backed Securities, the bulk of which are mortgage-backed securities, entitle their purchasers to receive a share of the cash flows from a pool of assets such as principal and interest repayments from a pool of mortgages (such as Collateralized Mortgage Obligations) or credit card receivables.

LAIF's investments are subject to credit risk with the full faith and credit of the State of California collateralizing these investments. In addition, the structured notes and asset-backed securities are subject to market risk as to change in interest rates.

LAIF allows local agencies such as the City to participate in a Pooled Money Investment Account managed by the State Treasurers Office and overseen by the Pooled Money Investment Board and State Treasurer investment committee. A Local Agency Investment Advisory Board oversees LAIF. The investments with LAIF are not classified for credit risk due to their diverse nature and are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

The total amount invested by all public agencies in LAIF, as of June 30, 2019, was approximately \$106 billion. Of that amount, 99.26% is invested in non-derivative financial products and 0.74% in structured notes and asset-backed securities. The balance in LAIF is available for withdrawal on demand, and is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### **Investment Policy**

Under the provisions of the City's investment policy, and in accordance with California Government Code, the following investments are authorized:

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Obligations	None	None	None
U.S. Agency Securities	None	None	None
Banker's Acceptance	180 days	40%	10%
Commercial Paper	270 days	15%	10%
Medium - Term Notes	One year	15%	5%
Money Market Mutual Funds	None	None	None
Repurchase Agreements	7 days	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	None	None	None
Investment Trust of California (CalTrust)	None	25%	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposits	One year	15%	None

#### **Risk Disclosures**

Limitations as they relate to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk are described below:

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the fluctuation in fair value of investment due to changes in interest rates. The City's exposure to losses caused by rising interest rates is minimized by limiting the average maturity of the City's investment not to exceed five years.

#### Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss of value of a security or investment due to downgrade of its rating due to a change in the ability of the issuer to fulfill its debt obligation. With the exception of U.S. Treasury securities and authorized pools, no more than 50% of the City's total investment portfolio will be invested in a single security type or with a single financial institution to reduce the City's exposure to credit risks.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Notes to the Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

The custodial credit risk for an investment is the risk that in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. None of the City's investments were subject to custodial credit risk.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond the amount stipulated by the California Government code. City investments that are greater than 5 percent of total investments are in either an external investment pool or mutual funds and are, therefore, exempt.

#### **NOTE 4 - ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE**

Accounts receivable consisted of the following as of June 30, 2019:

		Bicycle			
		Streets and	and		
Pass-through Agency	Paratransit	Roads	Pedestrian	Total	
Alameda County Transportation Commission	\$ 11,628	\$167,571	\$ 21,061	\$200,260	

#### **NOTE 5 - PRIOR PERIOD ADJUSTMENT**

As part of the City's response to the prior year audit findings, the City engaged a certified public accounting firm to assist in reconciling the City's beginning balances for the year ended June 30, 2019. As a result of this reconciliation, the City increased Measure B Funds beginning fund balance by \$69,669. The increase was mostly from corrections to beginning pooled cash allocations.

## OTHER INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORTS



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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council of the City of Albany City of Albany, California

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission - Measure B Funds (Measure B Funds) of the City of Albany as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise City's Alameda County Transportation Commission - Measure B Funds financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 16, 2019.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City'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 City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City'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 City'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 over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses: see findings 2019-001, 2019-002, and 2019-003.



#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Albany'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 City'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 City's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

December 16, 2019



#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO MEASURE B

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council of the City of Albany City of Albany, California

#### **Report on Compliance**

We have audited the City of Albany, California (City)'s compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the agreement between the City and Alameda County Transportation Commission applicable to Measure B, that could have a direct and material effect on the City's Measure B Funds, for the year ended June 30, 2019.

#### **Management's Responsibility**

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations applicable to Measure B.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the City's compliance with Measure B based on our audit in accordance with the compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on Measure B Funds. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the City's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on Measure B compliance. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the City's compliance.

#### Opinion on Compliance with Measure B

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the Measure B Funds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

#### **Other Matter**

Under Measure B, approved by the voters of Alameda County in 2000, the City has received under Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B a total of 12 months of revenue from July 2018 through June 2019. The Paratransit program has received \$36,998, the Local Street and Roads



program has received \$533,169, and the Bike and Pedestrian program has received \$67,009. These financial statements reflect twelve months of revenue for the Local Streets and Roads, the Bike and Pedestrian, and the Paratransit programs.

#### **Report on Internal Control over Compliance**

Management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the City's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on Measure B Funds to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with Measure B, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over compliance.

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

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of City Council and management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

December 16, 2019 San Jose, California

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## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Schedule of Findings and Recommendations For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

## Finding 2019-001 Financial Closing and Reporting (Material Weakness)

**Condition:** During our audit, we noted that several accrued balances did not agree to supporting subledgers. We also noted that the City did not perform reconciliations of accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued wages and salaries. Subsidiary ledger reports provided for the audit did not agree to the City's trial balance.

*Criteria:* The City's management is responsible for the fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In addition, having an effective internal control system over financial reporting provides reasonable assurance for the safeguarding of assets, the reliability of financial information, and compliance with laws and regulations.

*Effect*: The City was not able to properly complete the closing process and analyze subledger accounts to ensure their agreement with the trial balance. The control deficiency caused the City to not be able to sufficiently determine the composition and nature of account balances in the general ledger and clear out incorrect entries.

*Cause*: When the City transitioned to Munis, the rollover from the old accounting system included balances that were not properly cleared. Also, during the year, the City had several changes in key personnel who needed training with the new Munis accounting system being implemented.

**Recommendation:** We recommend that the City update its risk assessment process and business continuity planning to identify potential unusual circumstances that would result in significant delays in financial closing and reporting, and develop policies and procedures to prevent or mitigate the effects of these circumstances when they occur. The City should provide cross training of finance staff to ensure continuity during the financial reporting process and audit in case the City experience turnover in key finance positions. The City should also develop and implement formal written policies over significant accounts that include the timely reconciling of accounts to activity reported in related subsidiary ledgers. Key personnel should be trained to recognize errors in the accounting records in order to prevent, or detect and correct them in a timely manner.

City's Response: The City agrees with the auditor's recommendations. The Finance Department underwent significant staffing changes, in key financial position, in fiscal year 2018-19. The City had recently hired a new permanent Finance Director who is currently working to establish recommendations made by Chavan & Associates. The City also hired a CPA consultant to help implement recommendations. The City had also sought the assistance of representatives from the Munis accounting software to analyze and assist in correcting and clear erroneous entries in the accounting system due to the transition to the new Munis system. Account balances have since been corrected and reconciled to subsidiary ledgers.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Schedule of Findings and Recommendations For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

## Finding 2019-002 Cash and Investments (Material Weakness)

**Condition:** During the performance of our audit, we noted that bank reconciliations were not properly prepared to agree with the City's trial balance for the respective cash and investment accounts. Also, we noted that the City did not perform timely reconciliations for all their cash and investment accounts as needed.

*Criteria:* The City's management is responsible for the fair presentation of financial statements, and to ensure their conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, an effective internal control system over cash and investments includes frequent and timely reconciliation of account balances to information provided by the respective financial institutions.

*Effect*: The City's cash and investment balances did not properly agree to information from financial institutions and certain accounts were not properly adjusted to the correct balance as needed. Variances between the City's trial balance and information from financial institutions were not properly accounted for, resulting in audit adjustments.

Cause: During the period under audit, the City went through a transition phase of a new accounting system and new key personnel with significant roles in the City's financial reporting and closing process. The City was not able to perform all the bank reconciliations timely as there was a lack of cross training in place to ensure continuity of the process. The City also incorrectly setup the new financial system for cash reconciliations, which resulted in manual journal entries being prepared to correct for known variances.

**Recommendation:** We recommend that the City develop formal written policies over cash and investments that include the timely reconciliation of all accounts, to include cash and investment accounts reported in each fund. Book balances on the reconciliations should properly agree with the City's trial balance without unusual reconciling items or adjustments.

City's Response: The City agrees with the auditor's recommendations. The Finance Department underwent significant staffing changes in fiscal year 2018-19. The City is currently in the process of making improvements and brought on additional personnel. During that time, staff focused on the priorities of learning the ERP system. The City also hired a CPA consultant to help implement these recommendations and reconcile beginning cash balances for all funds.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Schedule of Findings and Recommendations For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

#### Finding 2019-003 Beginning Balances (Material Weakness)

**Condition:** During our performance of the City's audit, we were unable to obtain evidence to substantiate the accuracy of beginning account balances, such as reconciliations, listings, or other schedules that agree to the beginning balances of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance.

*Criteria:* The City's management is responsible for the fair presentation of financial statements, and to ensure their conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. A good internal control system for financial reporting requires that beginning balances for accounts, such as cash and investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, fund balance, and other, should be supported by supporting schedules and reconciliations.

*Effect*: The City was not able to substantiate the beginning fund balance reported in the financial statements, and as a result, ending balances were not properly presented.

Cause: When the City transitioned to Munis, the rollover from the old accounting system included balances that were not properly cleared. Also, during the year, the City had several changes in their key personnel who needed training with the new Munis accounting system being implemented. In addition, due to the City's recent implementation of the new Munis financial software, formal written accounting policies and procedures related to the system were not yet developed.

**Recommendation:** We recommend the City develop formal written policies over significant accounts that include the timely reconciling of accounts to activity reported in related subsidiary ledgers. The City should consider further training of the new financial system to determine whether reports needed to analyze account balances can be generated or develop procedures to analyze the accounts. The City should work with representatives from the new accounting system to adjust or clear out erroneous beginning balances that should have been cleared from the system.

*City's Response*: The City is aware of the beginning balance issue and has hire a CPA consulting firm to reconcile beginning balances. The City has also consulted with Munis representatives to assist in cleaning up erroneous entries and balances due to the transition into the new Munis system. The work performed by the CPA consultants was a thorough analysis of all major accounts and the proper allocation of cash balances for all funds.

#### **Measure B Funds**

## Status of Prior Year Findings and Recommendations For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

## Finding 2018-001 Financial Closing and Reporting (Material Weakness)

Status: Not implemented, see Finding 2019-001.

## Finding 2018-002 Cash and Investments (Material Weakness)

Status: Not implemented, see Finding 2019-002.

## Finding 2018-004 Beginning Balances (Material Weakness)

Status: Not implemented, see Finding 2019-003.

## Finding 2018-005 - Payroll Master File (Significant Deficiency)

Status: Implemented.