Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority

Measure Q Parcel Tax Audit Report

June 30, 2018



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Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority Santa Clara County

Measure Q Parcel Tax

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FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority San Jose, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying fund financial statements of the Measure Q Parcel Tax (Measure Q) of the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Authority'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 controls 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 Authority'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 Authority'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 Measure Q, as of June 30, 2018, 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.



Other Matters

Measure Q Fund Financial Statements

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements present only Measure Q and do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, as of June 30, 2018, 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.

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedule of revenue, expenditures and changes in fund balance – budget and actual (GAAP), 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 Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 5, 2018 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

October 5, 2018 San Jose, California

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Basic Financial Statements

Balance Sheet June 30, 2018

ASSETS Restricted cash and investments Interest receivable	\$ 16,073,142 55,003
Total Assets	\$ 16,128,145
LIABILITIES Payroll and other liabilities Due to Assessment District One Fund	\$ 70,073 878,786
Total Liabilities	 948,859
FUND BALANCES Restricted for Measure Q Projects	 15,179,286
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 16,128,145

Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority
Measure Q Parcel Tax
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

REVENUES		
Assessments	\$	7,899,012
Investment income	Ψ	169,661
Intergovernmental grants		1,936,542
Other revenues		173,216
outer revenues		173,210
Total revenues		10,178,431
EXPENDITURES		
Capital Outlay		194,309
Planning Program		827,904
Field Operations and Maintenance Program		943,579
Community Engagement Program		141,384
Measure Q Urban Open Space Grant Program		549,589
Measure Q Expenditure Oversight Committee Costs		7,899
Administrative Costs		394,952
SCC Assessor's Fee (1%)		78,990
Total expenditures		3,138,606
Excess (deficiency) of revenues		
over (under) expenditures		7,039,825
OTHER FINANCING SOUCES(USES)		
Sale of land		1,000
Net change in fund balances		7,040,825
Fund balances beginning		8,138,461
Fund balances ending	\$	15,179,286

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

NOTE 1 - GENERAL BACKROUND AND ORGRANIZATIONAL INFORMATION

The Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (the Authority) was created on February 1, 1993 under California Public Resources Code, Section 35100. The purpose of the Authority is to acquire land through fee title and conservation easement for the preservation of open space, creation of a greenbelt, and to encourage agricultural activities, in an effort to counter the continuing and serious conversion of lands to urban uses. The priorities for such acquisitions were set through a public process that included input from members of the public, the Authority's Citizens' Advisory Committee and the cities and county within the Authority's jurisdiction, and culminated in the creation of the Authority's Five-Year Plan.

The Measure Q parcel tax was approved in the November 4, 2014 election for voters in the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, Santa Clara County, California. Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 35172 and Government Code sections 50075, et seq. and 53724, Measure Q authorizes the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority to levy a tax of \$24 per parcel annually for 15 years. The tax was designed to produce an estimated \$7,883,760 per year in additional revenue for the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority. The parcel tax commenced on July 1, 2015 and expires on June 30, 2030. The parcel tax shall not be levied on any property that is legally exempt from paying ad valorem property taxes in any tax year.

State law requires the Authority to state the specific purposes for which the tax proceeds will be used and only spend the proceeds of the tax for these purposes. The stated purposes of the tax proposed by Measure Q are to: (1) protect open space, redwood forests, wildlife habitat, scenic hillsides and agricultural land; (2) protect land around creeks, rivers and streams to prevent pollution and improve local water quality; (3) open, improve and maintain parks, open space and trails; and (4) provide urban open space, parks and environmental educational programs.

The Authority is required by law to provide additional accountability measures for the proceeds. These measures include: (1) depositing the proceeds into a fund that is separate and apart from other Authority funds; and (2) providing an annual written report to the Board detailing the amount of funds collected and expended and the status of any project authorized to be funded from the tax proceeds. The Board has established an independent advisory committee of citizens to review the expenditures authorized by Measure Q.

In April 2015, the Authority's Governing Board adopted the Measure Q Expenditure Oversight Committee bylaws, and, in December 2015, appointed seven members to the Committee. The purpose of the committee is to review Measure Q expenditures on an annual basis to ensure they conform to the Expenditure Plan and review the annual audit and report prepared by an independent auditor and submit the Committee's recommendations and oversight report to the Open Space Authority Board.

The Committee does not oversee any other Authority financial information nor do they set policy or provide input or direction on projects, budgets, work plans or financial matters pertaining to other Authority funds. All actions, including decisions about selecting projects for funding, will be made by the Board in public meetings in compliance with the Brown Act.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The governing board consists of seven officials who, together, constitute the Board of Directors. The Measure Q fund financial statements include the accounts of all Measure Q Parcel Tax operations. The financial statements presented are for the Measure Q Parcel Tax fund and are not intended to be a complete presentation of the Authority's financial position on operations.

B. Accounting Principles

The accounting policies of the Authority conform to generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA).

C. Basis of Presentation

Fund financial statements report detailed information about Measure Q. 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, current liabilities and deferred inflows are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

D. 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.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-Exchange Transactions:

Under the modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the Authority, "available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value *without* directly giving equal value in return, include assessment, grants, and donations. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from assessments are recognized in the fiscal year of the assessment. Revenue from grants and entitlements 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 to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Authority must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis. Donations are generally

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

recognized in the year received unless donor imposed restrictions exist. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Deferred Outflows/Deferred Inflows of Resources:

A deferred outflows of resources is a consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period, such as prepaid items and deferred charges.

A deferred inflows of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period, such as unearned revenue and advance collections.

Unearned Revenue:

Unearned revenue arises when assets are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred inflows from unearned revenue. In the governmental fund financial statements, receivables associated with non-exchange transactions that will not be collected within the availability period have been recorded as deferred inflows from unearned revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures:

On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred and debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Authority's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

E. Fund Accounting

The accounts of Measure Q are organized into one fund with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise of Measure Q's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund balance, revenues, and expenditures.

F. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Authority follows specific procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. The Authority's General Manager prepares and submits an operating and capital budget to the Board of Directors no later than June of each year. The basis used to prepare the budget does not differ substantially from the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The adopted budget becomes operative on July 1. The Board of Directors must approve all supplemental appropriations to the budget and transfers between major accounts. The Authority's annual budget is presented as a balanced budget (inflows and reserves equal outflows and reserves) adopted for Assessment District No. 1 at the detailed expenditure-type level.

The Authority presents a comparison of the annual budget to actual results for Measure Q at the functional expenditure-type major object level for financial reporting purposes.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

G. Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash and temporary investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2. Investments and Investment Policy

The Authority has adopted an investment policy that permits investments in any instrument permitted under the California Government Code Section 53648.

Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as unrealized gains or losses and reported for that fiscal year. Investment income comprises interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

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. This statement changed the definition of fair value and is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2015.

The following is a summary of the definition of fair value:

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. Prepaid Expenditures

The Authority has the option of reporting expenditures in governmental funds for prepaid items either when purchased or during the benefiting period. The Authority has chosen to report the expenditure during the benefiting period.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

4. Fund Balance Classifications

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

- *Nonspendable* fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in spendable form or because of legal or contractual constraints.
- Restricted fund balance includes 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 fund balances includes amounts 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 Authority's board of directors.
- Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are intended to be used for specific purposes that are neither considered restricted or committed. Fund balance may be assigned by the General Manager.
- *Unassigned* fund balance includes positive amounts within the general fund which have not been classified within the above mentioned categories and negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

The Authority uses restricted/committed amounts to be spent first when both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available unless there are legal documents/contracts that prohibit doing this, such as a grant agreement requiring dollar for dollar spending. Additionally, the Authority would first use committed, then assigned, and lastly unassigned amounts of unrestricted fund balance when expenditures are made.

5. Parcel Tax

The Authority utilizes the services of the Santa Clara County Tax Collector's Office to bill and collect the Parcel Tax levied by the Authority each year on the property tax bills under the County Teeter Plan. Property tax bills are due on December 10th and April 10th each fiscal year. Therefore, the Authority receives two special assessment revenue payments, at the end of January and June, each year.

6. Accounting 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 amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Summary of Cash and Investments

As of June 30, 2018, all of the \$16,073,142 in Measure Q cash and investments was deposited in the Santa Clara County investment pool.

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.

The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2018:

• Santa Clara County Pool of \$15,832,496; valued using Level 1/2 inputs.

Cash in Santa Clara County Treasury

Santa Clara County is a fiscal agent of the Authority. The fair value of the Authority's investment in the county pool is reported at amounts based on the Authority's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the County Treasurer for the entire portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of the portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by the County Treasurer, which is recorded on the amortized cost basis. Santa Clara County investment pool funds were available for withdrawal on demand and had an average weighted maturity of 479 days.

All cash and investments are stated at fair value. Pooled investment earnings are allocated monthly based on the average cash and investment balances of the various funds of the County.

NOTE 4 - DUE TO ASSESSMENT DISTRICT ONE FUND

During the year, expenditures were incurred in the Assessment District 1 fund (the Authority's General Operating Fund) that were a part of Measure Q, resulting in an interfund liability in the Measure Q Parcel Tax fund of \$878,786.

NOTE 5 - JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority is a member of the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA). During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, the Authority had up to \$100 million per occurrence for workers compensation and \$5 million for employer's liability coverage, subject to the terms, conditions and exclusions as provided in the Memorandum of Coverage from SDRMA.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

The Authority has purchased additional insurance with a private insurance carrier to cover potential loss from various identified risks including loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions, and natural disasters. Settled claims have not exceeded any of the coverage amounts in any of the last three fiscal years and there were no reductions in the Authority's insurance coverage during the current year. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated net of the respective insurance coverage.

NOTE 6 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Authority may be exposed to various claims and litigation during the normal course of business. However, management believes there were no matters that would have a material adverse effect on the Authority's financial position or results of operations as of June 30, 2018.

NOTE 7 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has reviewed subsequent events and transactions that occurred after the date of the financial statements through the date the financial statements were issued. The financial statements include all events or transactions, including estimates, required to be recognized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION

Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority
Measure Q Parcel Tax Fund
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget to Actual (GAAP)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts				Variance with
		Original	Final	Actual (GAAP Basis)	Final Budget Positive - (Negative)
Revenues:					
Assessments	\$	7,939,544	\$ 7,939,544	\$ 7,899,012	\$ (40,532)
Investment income		60,000	60,000	169,661	109,661
Intergovernmental grants		-	-	1,936,542	1,936,542
Other revenues		-		173,216	173,216
Total revenues		7,999,544	7,999,544	10,178,431	2,178,887
Expenditures:					
Capital Outlay		3,840,000	3,840,000	194,309	3,645,691
Planning Program		1,452,118	1,452,118	827,904	624,214
Field Operations and Maintenance Program		1,244,285	1,244,285	943,579	300,706
Community Engagement Program		270,960	247,747	141,384	106,363
Measure Q Urban Open Space Grant Program		500,000	523,213	549,589	(26,376)
Measure Q Expenditure Oversight Committee Costs		13,450	13,450	7,899	5,551
Administrative Costs		538,139	538,139	394,952	143,187
SCC Assessor's Fee (1%)		79,395	79,395	78,990	405
Total expenditures		7,938,347	7,938,347	3,138,606	4,799,741
Net change in fund balance		61,197	61,197	7,040,825	6,979,628
Fund balance beginning		8,138,461	8,138,461	8,138,461	
Fund balance ending	\$	8,199,658	\$ 8,199,658	\$ 15,179,286	\$ 6,979,628

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

Board of Directors Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority San Jose, 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 Measure Q Parcel Tax (Measure Q) of the Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority (the Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Measure Q's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 5, 2018.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Authority'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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority'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 Authority'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 over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

October 5, 2018

San Jose, California

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