TO: North County Library Authority (NCLA) Commission

FROM: Angel Rodriguez, Liaison

DATE: January 31, 2022

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Annual Audit FY 19-20 Prepared by Maze & Associates; Discuss process for future audits and provide direction as appropriate

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The annual audit of NCLA financial information for Fiscal Year 19-20 has been completed and is attached. This audit report prepared by Maze & Associates issued an unqualified opinion for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

The intent of the annual audit is to provide reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. The audit also ensures compliance with the principles and standards of accounting and financial reporting adopted by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and provides readers a reasonable understanding of NCLA's financial affairs.

The NCLA audit has traditionally followed the City of Los Altos' annual audit process, using the same vendor of Maze & Associates. In FY 19-20, the City of Los Altos and Santa Clara County managed NCLA funds, and both of those agencies provided financial reports required for the annual audit. Similarly, the next audit due, Fiscal Year 20-21, will also report funds held at the County and the City of Los Altos. The Commission may wish to continue with the same vendor for FY 20-21 as the current audit before your tonight for consistency and efficiency. If that is the direction from the Commission, Maze & Associates would like to enter into a professional services agreement directly with NCLA with a scope of work to conduct the annual audit for FY 20-21. The auditor will need to schedule the NCLA audit into the firm's work calendar this spring.

The audit for the current Fiscal Year 21-22 will be the first with all NCLA funds held by Santa Clara County. NCLA may wish to evaluate all vendor options for that audit process, which would occur after the fiscal year end (June 30, 2022) financial reports are available, in the summer of 2022. This may include researching vendors who regularly work with small governmental entities who also participate in the County's investment pool, as well as other vendors who conduct annual audits for the public sector.

Recommended Action tonight:

- Discuss and receive annual audit FY 19-20
- Discuss vendor for audit services for FY 20-21 (funds in both Los Altos and Santa Clara County)
  - Provide direction to ensure work is scheduled for FY 20-21 audit
- Discuss vendor for audit services for FY 21-22
  - Provide direction tonight or in a future NCLA meeting

Attachments prepared by Maze & Associates for NCLA Year Ended June 30, 2020:

- Basic Financial Statements
- Memorandum on Internal Control and Required Communications

NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
LOS ALTOS, CALIFORNIA

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

Prepared by
FINANCE DEPARTMENT

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NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Ended June 30, 2020

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MAZE & ASSOCIATES

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Directors
of the North County Library Authority
City of Los Altos, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the North County Library Authority (Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority'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 the 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. 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 the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Authority as of and for year then ended June 30, 2020, 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.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that Management's Discussion and Analysis and other required supplementary information 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.

Maze & Associates

Pleasant Hill, California
March 3, 2021

The North County Library Authority (NCLA) prepares its financial statements using the financial reporting requirements prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements - and Management's Discussion and Analysis - for State and Local Governments*. The purpose of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is to provide users with a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the NCLA's basic financial statements that include the Government-Wide Financial Statements and the Fund Financial Statements.

The ***Government-Wide Financial Statements*** are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of NCLA's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. They are comprised of the *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities.*

The *Statement of Net Position* provides information about NCLA's assets and liabilities, including all long-term obligations. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of NCLA is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* provides information showing how NCLA's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The ***Fund Financial Statements*** is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. NCLA's Fund Financial Statements contain only *Governmental Funds.*

Unlike the Government-Wide Financial Statements, the *Governmental Funds* focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances remaining at year-end. These funds are reported using the modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that are readily converted cash. The fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of NCLA's general operations and the basic services it provides. These statements do not include long-term assets or liabilities.

GASB 54 Compliance: The objective of this Statement is to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. This Statement establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

OVERVIEW:

The North County Library Authority (NCLA) has fiduciary responsibility for overseeing a parcel tax of $76 per year per parcel authorized by voters for the period of 2010 through 2030. The NCLA mission is "To plan, support, acquire, maintain and operate programs and facilities for the extension of public library services for the benefit of the inhabitants within the collective boundaries of the Member Entities (defined as City of Los Altos and City of Los Altos Hills)." There are 13,974 developed parcels identified by the County of Santa Clara participating in the parcel tax.

In FY 2019-20, NCLA funds 17 additional weekly hours at the Los Altos Library and 25 additional weekly hours at the Woodland Branch Library. The closure of the libraries in March 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in reduced hours billed and therefore lower NCLA expenditures than expected.

The NCLA began a community process to explore potential expansion or rebuild of the Los Altos Library in FY 2017-18. As a result, some costs were incurred for studies and analysis during this Fiscal Year.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

- Net position is 5,060,606 and has increased by $770,489 at year end, above the 2019-20 budget projections.
- The total liabilities decreased by $302,359 at year-end as a result of lower accrued accounts payable invoices.
- Interest revenue remained flat due to the large drop in the Discount rate and is expected to be lower moving forward in the short run.
- Total expenses were 15.4% below budget due to the Covid-19 Closures that prevented planned activities.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

NCLA Net Position		
	Government-Wide Activities	
	6/30/2020	**6/30/2019**
Current Assets:		
Cash and investments	$ 5,057,077	$ 4,603,045
Accounts and Interest Receivable	16,948	2,917
Total Assets	**4,605,962**	**4,605,962**
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts and salaries payable	13,419	315,845
Total Liabilities	**13,419**	**315,845**
Unrestricted Net Position	5,074,025	4,290,117
Total Net Position	**$ 5,074,025**	**$ 4,290,117**

Total Net Position was $5,060,606 at the end of this fiscal year, an increase of $770,489 over the prior year. This improvement in fiscal metrics is in line with long term projections constructed in the budgetary planning process as well as the inability to execute planned budgeted expenses due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. NCLA has the authority to continue to levy the special parcel tax annually in accordance with its mission to support library services in Los Altos and Los Altos Hills.

NCLA Net Position		
	Government-Wide Activities	
	6/30/2020	**6/30/2019**
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	$ 1,051,404	$ 1,049,448
General Revenues		
Interest Income	118,779	118,213
		-
Miscellaneous	-	30,000
Total Revenues	**1,170,183**	**1,196,908**
Expenses		
Administration and Community Services	399,694	782,866
Total Expenses	**399,694**	**782,866**
Change in Net Position	**770,489**	**414,042**
Net Position, Beginning of Year	**4,290,117**	**3,876,075**
Net Position, End of Year	**$ 5,060,606**	**$ 4,290,117**

Program revenue reflect the parcel tax base while the total planned expenses have remained stable and in compliance with budgetary limits.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

- NCLA's revenue is projected to sustain twenty years of continued expanded levels of service. Since NCLA funds labor costs that are controlled by the County, the implementation of cost control measures at the County level remains a key assumption. The County assumes a 5.6% increase in labor costs each year.

- NCLA will continue to allocate funding to provide an additional 17 operational hours per week at the Los Altos Library and an additional 25 hours per week at the Woodland Branch Library.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of NCLA's finances for all those who are interested. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the North County Library Authority, One North San Antonio Road, Los Altos, CA 94022.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2020

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and investments (Note 2)	$5,057,077
Interest receivable	16,948
Total assets	5,074,025
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	13,419
Total liabilities	13,419
NET POSITION	
Unrestricted	5,060,606
Total net position	$5,060,606

See accompanying notes to financial statements

NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

		Program Revenues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Governmental Activities
Primary government:			
Administration and community services	$399,694	$1,051,404	$651,710
Total governmental activities	399,694	1,051,404	651,710
General revenues:			
Interest income			118,779
Total general revenues			118,779
Change in net position			770,489
Net position, beginning of year			4,290,117
Net position, end of year			$5,060,606

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and investments (Note 2)	$5,057,077
Interest receivable	16,948
Total Assets	$5,074,025
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	$13,419
Total Liabilities	13,419
FUND BALANCES	
Unassigned	5,060,606
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	$5,074,025

See accompanying notes to financial statements

NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	General Fund
REVENUES:	
Taxes and special assessments	$1,051,404
Interest income	118,779
Total revenues	1,170,183
EXPENDITURES:	
Contractual services	289,834
Miscellaneous	109,860
Total expenditures	399,694
Net change	770,489
Fund balance, beginning of year	4,290,117
Fund balance, end of year	$5,060,606

See accompanying notes to financial statements

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NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The North County Library Authority (Authority), formed in 1985 by a joint exercise of powers agreement between the City of Los Altos (City) and the Town of Los Altos Hills, provides library services for member residents. The Authority was created to provide financing for capital improvements and additional services by the public libraries serving the area. Although the City owns the libraries and their sites, the County of Santa Clara (County) is responsible for all library operations. However, since 1991, the Authority has levied a voter approved special parcel tax to compensate for service reductions due to cutbacks by the County. The special tax has been collected by the County, transferred to the City, on behalf of the Authority. The Authority provides funding to the County for additional County staff hours at the two libraries in Los Altos, based on county costing of labor costs. The City performs administrative and accounting services for the Authority.

The Authority has no regular employees.

B. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Basis of Presentation

The Authority's government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position. These statements present summaries of governmental activities for the Authority.

These basic financial statements are presented on an "*economic resources*" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, including long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Certain types of transactions are reported as program revenues for the Authority in three categories:

- Charges for services
- Operating grants and contributions
- Capital grants and contributions

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Description of Funds: The accounts of the Authority are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is defined as separate fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. These funds are established for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations.

In accordance with Authority's adopted policies and budget, different types of funds are used to record the Authority's financial transactions. For financial reporting purposes, the Authority's funds are presented as follows:

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Governmental Fund Type:

General Fund – The purpose of this fund is to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is required to be presented as a major fund.

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for on a "current financial resource" measurement focus. Accordingly, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

All governmental fund types are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting, wherein revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available to pay liabilities of the current period. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectable within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Revenues considered susceptible to accrual include property taxes (generally due within 60 days), changes for services, federal and state grants and interest. Expenditures, are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for principle and interest on general long-term debt which is recognized when due.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and Investments

The balance of the Authority's cash account is available to meet current operating requirements. Cash in excess of current requirements may be invested in various interest-bearing accounts and other investments for varying terms. The cash balance at June 30, 2020 is maintained in the City Treasury, the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) of the State of California, and a pooled investment fund with the City of Los Altos.

The Authority participates in an investment pool managed by the State of California, titled LAIF, which has invested a portion of the pool funds in structured notes and assets-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 assets-backed securities are subject to market risk as to change in interest risk.

In September 2016 the Authority authorized moving some funds out of LAIF into a fund pooled with the City of Los Altos managed by an investment firm. The commission has subsequently moved these funds from the City to the County's investment pool in October 2019.

Investment Valuation

Highly liquid money market investments with maturities of one year or less at time of purchase are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value. Market value is used as fair value for those securities for which market quotations are readily available.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Fair Value Measurements

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 between market participants at the measurement date. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

D. Net Position and Fund Balances

Government-Wide Financial Statements

In the government-wide financial statements, net position is classified in the following categories:

Restricted Net Position **–** This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributions, or laws or regulations of other governments.

Unrestricted Net Position – This amount is all net position that do not meet the definition of “net investment in capital assets" or “restricted net position.”

Fund Financial Statements

The Authority reclassifies fund balances into the following five categories to comply with the GASB No. 54, *Fund Balance and Governmental Fund Types*. Fund balance is defined as the difference between assets and liabilities.

Nonspendable fund balances will include amounts that cannot be spent because they are either in nonspendable form or they are legally required to be maintained intact. Examples of nonspendable fund balances include inventory and prepaid items.

Restricted fund balances will exist when constraints are placed on the use of those resources that are either externally imposed or imposed by law. In general, most reserve funds will fall into this category. The Authority reported no fund balances as restricted on the balance sheet of the governmental funds.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision making authority (Governing Board or Council).

Assigned fund balances will be amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted, nor committed. The intent can be made by either the governing body itself or a body or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to (purchasing agent and business official). Appropriated fund balance and the majority of encumbrances will be reclassified into the assigned category. The Authority reported no fund balances as assigned on the balance sheet of the governmental funds.

Unassigned fund balances will represent those funds that have not been assigned, committed, restricted or considered nonspendable. The general fund will be the only fund that will report an unassigned fund balance, unless a deficit fund balance resulting from overspending in other funds exist. Fund balance in other funds will either be assigned, committed, restricted or nonspendable unless the fund reports a deficit.

E. Use of Estimates

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

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

A. Summary of Cash and Investments

The City is responsible as the fiduciary of the Authority and manages investments on behalf of the Authority, which are pooled with those of the City. The investments made by the City Treasurer are limited to those allowable under state statues as incorporated into the City's Investments Policy that is even more conservative than that allowed by State statute. The City's Investment Policy and the California Government Code allow for a variety of investments, which can be purchased and held.

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2020 consist of the following:

Cash pooled with City of Los Altos	$450,413
Investments - LAIF	327,049
Santa Clara County investments pool	4,279,615
Total cash and investments	$5,057,077

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

They Authority's cash is pooled with the Los Altos' Treasurer, who acts as disbursing agent for the Agency. The fair value of the Authority's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the Authority's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by the Treasury Pool for the entire Treasury Pool portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on accounting records maintained by the Treasury Pool, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. Interest earned on investments pooled with the Treasurer is allocated quarterly to the appropriate fund based on its respective average daily balance for that quarter.

B. Authorized Investments

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

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Remaining Maturity	Minimum Credit Quality	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment In One Issuer
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	100%	None
U.S. Agency Securities	5 years	None	100%	20%
Supra-National Agency Notes and Bonds	5 years	AA	20%	None
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	None	20%	10%
Commercial Paper	270 days	A-1	25%	5%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	A	30%	3%
Corporate Medium Term Notes	5 years	A	30%	3%
Repurchase Agreements	180 days	None	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	None	None	20%	10%
Local Agency Investment Fund	None	None	100%	$65 million
Asset-backed Securities	5 years	AAA	20%	3%

C. Risk Disclosures

Fair Value Hierarchy

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Los Altos Treasurer's Investment is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy is valued using a quoted price in a non-active market for an identical asset. The California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) is valued at amortized cost and therefore, exempt from being classified under GASB 72.

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 rates. Typically, the Authority manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing in LAIF and by purchasing a combination of shorter-term and longer-term investments. The Authority monitors the interest rate risk inherent in its portfolio by measuring the weighted average maturity of its portfolio. The Authority has no specific limitations with respect to this metric. The California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) held by the Authority at June 30, 2020, had a maturity date of less than one year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a security or a portfolio will lose some or all of its value due to a real or perceived change in the ability of the issuer to repay its debt. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. LAIF was unrated at June 30, 2020.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the Authority contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There are no investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total Authority investments that are required to be disclosed.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits

This is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Authority's deposits may not be returned to it. The Authority does not have a policy for custodial credit risk for deposits. However, the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits and letters of credit issued by the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco having a value of 105% of the secured deposits. As of June 30, 2020, the Authority's bank balance was either insured or collateralized, but the collateral was not held specifically in the Authority's name.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

The Authority is a voluntary participant in the LAIF, which is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the Authority's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements and amounts are based upon the Authority's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio).

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget
	Original	Final	Actual Amounts	Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Taxes and special assessments	$1,048,695	$1,048,695	$1,051,404	$2,709
Interest income	6,800	6,800	118,779	111,979
Total revenues	1,055,495	1,055,495	1,170,183	114,688
Expenditures:				
Operations:				
Contractual services	289,834	289,834	289,834	
Miscellaneous	182,000	182,000	109,860	72,140
Total expenditures	471,834	471,834	399,694	72,140
Excess of revenues over expenditures	583,661	583,661	770,489	$42,548
Fund balance, beginning of year			4,290,117	
Fund balance, end of year			$5,060,606	

NOTE 1 – BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The Authority annually adopts a budget on or before June 30 for the ensuing fiscal year. From the effective date of the budget, the amounts become the "annual appropriated budget."

Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year. Supplemental appropriations, which increase appropriations, may be made during the fiscal year.

Budget information is presented for government fund types on a consistent basis with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Budgeted revenue and expenditure amounts represent the original budget modified for adjustments during the year.

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NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM ON INTERNAL CONTROL
AND
REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020

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NORTH COUNTY LIBRARY AUTHORITY
MEMORANDUM ON INTERNAL CONTROL
AND
REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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MAZE & ASSOCIATES

MEMORANDUM ON INTERNAL CONTROL

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Directors
of the North County Library Authority
Los Altos, California

In planning and performing our audit of the basic financial statements of the North County Library Authority (Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses. In addition, because of inherent limitations in internal control, including the possibility of management override of controls, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected by such controls. 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.

Included in the Schedule of Other Matters are recommendations not meeting the above definitions that we believe are opportunities for strengthening internal controls and operating efficiency.

This communication is intended solely for the information and use of management, Authority Board, others within the organization, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Maze & Associates

Pleasant Hill, California
March 3, 2021

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NEW GASB PRONOUNCEMENTS OR PRONOUNCEMENTS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following comment represents new pronouncements taking affect in the next few years. We cite them here to keep you informed of developments:

EFFECTIVE FISCAL YEAR 2020/21:

GASB 84 – *Fiduciary Activities*

The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities.

An activity meeting the criteria should be reported in a fiduciary fund in the basic financial statements. Governments with activities meeting the criteria should present a statement of fiduciary net position and a statement of changes in fiduciary net position. An exception to that requirement is provided for a business-type activity that normally expects to hold custodial assets for three months or less.

This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

A fiduciary component unit, when reported in the fiduciary fund financial statements of a primary government, should combine its information with its component units that are fiduciary component units and aggregate that combined information with the primary government's fiduciary funds.

This Statement also provides for recognition of a liability to the beneficiaries in a fiduciary fund when an event has occurred that compels the government to disburse fiduciary resources. Events that compel a government to disburse fiduciary resources occur when a demand for the resources has been made or when no further action, approval, or condition is required to be taken or met by the beneficiary to release the assets.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

SCHEDULE OF OTHER MATTERS

GASB 90 – *Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61)*

The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government's holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment. A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred after the acquisition.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

EFFECTIVE FISCAL YEAR 2021/22:

GASB 87 – *Leases*

The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset (the underlying asset) as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Examples of nonfinancial assets include buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment. Any contract that meets this definition should be accounted for under the leases guidance, unless specifically excluded in this Statement.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

GASB 89 – *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*

The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements,* which are superseded by this Statement. This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund.

This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

MEMORANDUM ON INTERNAL CONTROLS

SCHEDULE OF OTHER MATTERS

GASB 92 – *Omnibus 2020*

The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics and includes specific provisions about the following:

- The effective date of Statement No. 87, Leases, and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases, for interim financial reports
- Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between a primary government employer and a component unit defined benefit pension plan or defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan
- The applicability of Statements No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68*, as amended, and No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits
- The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, to postemployment benefit arrangements
- Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations (AROs) in a government acquisition
- Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers
- Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature
- Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments.

  Management Response: The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

SCHEDULE OF OTHER MATTERS

GASB 97 – *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*

The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

This Statement requires that for purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, except for a potential component unit that is a defined contribution pension plan, a defined contribution OPEB plan, or an other employee benefit plan (for example, certain Section 457 plans), the absence of a governing board should be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform.

This Statement also requires that the financial burden criterion in paragraph 7 of Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, be applicable to only defined benefit pension plans and defined benefit OPEB plans that are administered through trusts that meet the criteria in paragraph 3 of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, or paragraph 3 of Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, respectively.

This Statement (1) requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or an other employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan and (2) clarifies that Statement 84, as amended, should be applied to all arrangements organized under IRC Section 457 to determine whether those arrangements should be reported as fiduciary activities.

This Statement supersedes the remaining provisions of Statement No. 32, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, as amended, regarding investment valuation requirements for Section 457 plans. As a result, investments of all Section 457 plans should be measured as of the end of the plan's reporting period in all circumstances.

GASB 97 – *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement No. 32 (Continued)*

How the Changes in this Statement will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will result in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The requirements also will enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of (1) the information related to Section 457 plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and the benefits provided through those plans and (2) investment information for all Section 457 plans.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

EFFECTIVE FISCAL YEAR 2022/23:

GASB 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations*

The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

A conduit debt obligation is defined as a debt instrument having *all* of the following characteristics:

- There are at least three parties involved:
  - (1) an issuer
  - (2) a third-party obligor, and
  - (3) a debt holder or a debt trustee.
- The issuer and the third-party obligor are not within the same financial reporting entity.
- The debt obligation is not a parity bond of the issuer, nor is it cross-collateralized with other debt of the issuer.
- The third-party obligor or its agent, not the issuer, ultimately receives the proceeds from the debt issuance.
- The third-party obligor, not the issuer, is primarily obligated for the payment of all amounts associated with the debt obligation (debt service payments).

GASB 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations (Continued)*

All conduit debt obligations involve the issuer making a limited commitment. Some issuers extend additional commitments or voluntary commitments to support debt service in the event the third party is, or will be, unable to do so.

An issuer should not recognize a conduit debt obligation as a liability. However, an issuer should recognize a liability associated with an additional commitment or a voluntary commitment to support debt service if certain recognition criteria are met. As long as a conduit debt obligation is outstanding, an issuer that has made an additional commitment should evaluate at least annually whether those criteria are met. An issuer that has made only a limited commitment should evaluate whether those criteria are met when an event occurs that causes the issuer to reevaluate its willingness or ability to support the obligor's debt service through a voluntary commitment.

This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities. Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

Issuers should not report those arrangements as leases, nor should they recognize a liability for the related conduit debt obligations or a receivable for the payments related to those arrangements. In addition, the following provisions apply:

- If the title passes to the third-party obligor at the end of the arrangement, an issuer should not recognize a capital asset.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of the entire capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer should not recognize a capital asset until the arrangement ends.
- If the title does not pass to the third-party obligor and the third party has exclusive use of only portions of the capital asset during the arrangement, the issuer, at the inception of the arrangement, should recognize the entire capital asset and a deferred inflow of resources. The deferred inflow of resources should be reduced, and an inflow recognized, in a systematic and rational manner over the term of the arrangement.

This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

GASB 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations (Continued)*

How the Changes in this Statement will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by eliminating the existing option for issuers to report conduit debt obligations as their own liabilities, thereby ending significant diversity in practice. The clarified definition will resolve stakeholders' uncertainty as to whether a given financing is, in fact, a conduit debt obligation. Requiring issuers to recognize liabilities associated with additional commitments extended by issuers and to recognize assets and deferred inflows of resources related to certain arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations also will eliminate diversity, thereby improving comparability in reporting by issuers. Revised disclosure requirements will provide financial statement users with better information regarding the commitments issuers extend and the likelihood that they will fulfill those commitments. That information will inform users of the potential impact of such commitments on the financial resources of issuers and help users assess issuers' roles in conduit debt obligations.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

GASB 94 – *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*

The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). As used in this Statement, a PPP is an arrangement in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Some PPPs meet the definition of a service concession arrangement (SCA), which the Board defines in this Statement as a PPP in which (1) the operator collects and is compensated by fees from third parties; (2) the transferor determines or has the ability to modify or approve which services the operator is required to provide, to whom the operator is required to provide the services, and the prices or rates that can be charged for the services; and (3) the transferor is entitled to significant residual interest in the service utility of the underlying PPP asset at the end of the arrangement.

This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). As defined in this Statement, an APA is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

PPPs – This Statement requires that PPPs that meet the definition of a lease apply the guidance in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended, if existing assets of the transferor that are not required to be improved by the operator as part of the PPP arrangement are the only underlying PPP assets and the PPP does not meet the definition of an SCA. This Statement provides accounting and financial reporting requirements for all other PPPs: those that either (1) meet the definition of an SCA or (2) are not within the scope of Statement 87, as amended (as clarified by this Statement). The PPP term is defined as the period during which an operator has a noncancelable right to use an underlying PPP asset, plus, if applicable, certain periods if it is reasonably certain, based on all relevant factors, that the transferor or the operator either will exercise an option to extend the PPP or will not exercise an option to terminate the PPP.

GASB 94 – *<u>Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements (Continued)</u>*

A transferor generally should recognize an underlying PPP asset as an asset in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. However, in the case of an underlying PPP asset that is not owned by the transferor or is not the underlying asset of an SCA, a transferor should recognize a receivable measured based on the operator's estimated carrying value of the underlying PPP asset as of the expected date of the transfer in ownership. In addition, a transferor should recognize a receivable for installment payments, if any, to be received from the operator in relation to the PPP. Measurement of a receivable for installment payments should be at the present value of the payments expected to be received during the PPP term. A transferor also should recognize a deferred inflow of resources for the consideration received or to be received by the transferor as part of the PPP. Revenue should be recognized by a transferor in a systematic and rational manner over the PPP term.
This Statement requires a transferor to recognize a receivable for installment payments and a deferred inflow of resources to account for a PPP in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus. Governmental fund revenue would be recognized in a systematic and rational manner over the PPP term.

This Statement also provides specific guidance in financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus for a government that is an operator in a PPP that either (1) meets the definition of an SCA or (2) is not within the scope of Statement 87, as amended (as clarified in this Statement). An operator should report an intangible right-to-use asset related to an underlying PPP asset that either is owned by the transferor or is the underlying asset of an SCA. Measurement of the right-to-use asset should be the amount of consideration to be provided to the transferor, plus any payments made to the transferor at or before the commencement of the PPP term, and certain direct costs. For an underlying PPP asset that is not owned by the transferor and is not the underlying asset of an SCA, an operator should recognize a liability measured based on the estimated carrying value of the underlying PPP asset as of the expected date of the transfer in ownership. In addition, an operator should recognize a liability for installment payments, if any, to be made to the transferor in relation to the PPP. Measurement of a liability for installment payments should be at the present value of the payments expected to be made during the PPP term. An operator also should recognize a deferred outflow of resources for the consideration provided or to be provided to the transferor as part of the PPP. Expense should be recognized by an operator in a systematic and rational manner over the PPP term.

This Statement also requires a government to account for PPP and non-PPP components of a PPP as separate contracts. If a PPP involves multiple underlying assets, a transferor and an operator in certain cases should account for each underlying PPP asset as a separate PPP. To allocate the contract price to different components, a transferor and an operator should use contract prices for individual components as long as they do not appear to be unreasonable based on professional judgment or use professional judgment to determine their best estimate if there are no stated prices or if stated prices appear to be unreasonable. If determining the best estimate is not practicable, multiple components in a PPP should be accounted for as a single PPP.

GASB 94 – *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements (Continued)*

This Statement also requires an amendment to a PPP to be considered a PPP modification, unless the operator's right to use the underlying PPP asset decreases, in which case it should be considered a partial or full PPP termination. A PPP termination should be accounted for by a transferor by reducing, as applicable, any receivable for installment payments or any receivable related to the transfer of ownership of the underlying PPP asset and by reducing the related deferred inflow of resources. An operator should account for a termination by reducing the carrying value of the right-to-use asset and, as applicable, any liability for installment payments or liability to transfer ownership of the underlying PPP asset. A PPP modification that does not qualify as a separate PPP should be accounted for by remeasuring PPP assets and liabilities.

***APAs* –** An APA that is related to designing, constructing, and financing a nonfinancial asset in which ownership of the asset transfers by the end of the contract should be accounted for by a government as a financed purchase of the underlying nonfinancial asset. This Statement requires a government that engaged in an APA that contains multiple components to recognize each component as a separate arrangement. An APA that is related to operating or maintaining a nonfinancial asset should be reported by a government as an outflow of resources in the period to which payments relate.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

GASB 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*

This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended.

A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction.

The subscription term includes the period during which a government has a noncancelable right to use the underlying IT assets. The subscription term also includes periods covered by an option to extend (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will exercise that option) or to terminate (if it is reasonably certain that the government or SBITA vendor will not exercise that option).

GASB 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (Continued)*

Under this Statement, a government generally should recognize a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability. A government should recognize the subscription liability at the commencement of the subscription term, —which is when the subscription asset is placed into service. The subscription liability should be initially measured at the present value of subscription payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Future subscription payments should be discounted using the interest rate the SBITA vendor charges the government, which may be implicit, or the government's incremental borrowing rate if the interest rate is not readily determinable. A government should recognize amortization of the discount on the subscription liability as an outflow of resources (for example, interest expense) in subsequent financial reporting periods.

The subscription asset should be initially measured as the sum of (1) the initial subscription liability amount, (2) payments made to the SBITA vendor before commencement of the subscription term, and (3) capitalizable implementation costs, less any incentives received from the SBITA vendor at or before the commencement of the subscription term. A government should recognize amortization of the subscription asset as an outflow of resources over the subscription term.

Activities associated with a SBITA, other than making subscription payments, should be grouped into the following three stages, and their costs should be accounted for accordingly:

- Preliminary Project Stage, including activities such as evaluating alternatives, determining needed technology, and selecting a SBITA vendor. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred.
- Initial Implementation Stage, including all ancillary charges necessary to place the subscription asset into service. Outlays in this stage generally should be capitalized as an addition to the subscription asset.
- Operation and Additional Implementation Stage, including activities such as subsequent implementation activities, maintenance, and other activities for a government's ongoing operations related to a SBITA. Outlays in this stage should be expensed as incurred unless they meet specific capitalization criteria.

In classifying certain outlays into the appropriate stage, the nature of the activity should be the determining factor. Training costs should be expensed as incurred, regardless of the stage in which they are incurred.

If a SBITA contract contains multiple components, a government should account for each component as a separate SBITA or nonsubscription component and allocate the contract price to the different components. If it is not practicable to determine a best estimate for price allocation for some or all components in the contract, a government should account for those components as a single SBITA.

This Statement provides an exception for short-term SBITAs. Short-term SBITAs have a maximum possible term under the SBITA contract of 12 months (or less), including any options to extend, regardless of their probability of being exercised. Subscription payments for short-term SBITAs should be recognized as outflows of resources.

GASB 96 – *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (Continued)*

This Statement requires a government to disclose descriptive information about its SBITAs other than short-term SBITAs, such as the amount of the subscription asset, accumulated amortization, other payments not included in the measurement of a subscription liability, principal and interest requirements for the subscription liability, and other essential information.

How the Changes in this Statement will Improve Financial Reporting

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for SBITAs and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. That definition and uniform guidance will result in greater consistency in practice. Establishing the capitalization criteria for implementation costs also will reduce diversity and improve comparability in financial reporting by governments. This Statement also will enhance the relevance and reliability of a government's financial statements by requiring a government to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and to disclose essential information about the arrangement. The disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's SBITA activities and evaluate a government's obligations and assets resulting from SBITAs.

> **Management Response:** The Authority will review the applicability of this GASB and implement accordingly, if applicable.

REQUIRED COMMUNICATIONS

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Directors
of the North County Library Authority
Los Altos, California

We have audited the basic financial statements of the North County Library Authority (Authority) for the year ended June 30, 2020. Professional standards require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit under generally accepted auditing standards.

Significant Audit Findings

Accounting Policies

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the Authority are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted and the application of existing policies was not changed during the year, except as follows:

GASB 95 – *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*

The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No.83, Certain Retirement Obligations
- Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities
- Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period
- Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests
- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations
- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates
- Implementation Guide No. 2017-3, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (and Certain Issues Related to OPEB Plan Reporting)
- Implementation Guide No. 2018-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2018
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-1, Implementation Guidance Update—2019
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-2, Fiduciary Activities.

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GASB 95 – *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance (Continued)*

The effective dates of the following pronouncements are postponed by 18 months:

- Statement No. 87, Leases
- Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases.

Earlier application of the provisions addressed in this Statement is encouraged and is permitted to the extent specified in each pronouncement as originally issued.

The Authority implemented the provisions of Statement No. 95 in fiscal year 2020.

Unusual Transactions, Controversial or Emerging Areas

We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting Estimates

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements is estimated fair value of investments.

The Authority's cash and investments balances are measured by fair value as disclosed in Note 2 to the Basic Financial Statements. Fair value is essentially market pricing in effect as of June 30, 2020. These fair values are not required to be adjusted for changes in general market conditions occurring subsequent to June 30, 2020.

Disclosures

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements taken as a whole.

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely uncorrected misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. We have no such misstatements to report to the Board.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in a management representation letter dated March 3, 2021.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Authority's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Authority's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Information Accompanying the Financial Statements

We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information that accompanies and supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding 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 did not audit the required supplementary information and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the required supplementary information.

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

Maze & Associates

Pleasant Hill, California
March 3, 2021