CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

WITH REPORT ON AUDIT BY INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Prepared by:

Finance Department

Sharon Del Rosario Finance Director

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Table of Contents

	Page Number
INTRODUCTORY SECTION:	114111001
Letter of Transmittal	i
Organization Chart	vii
Officials of the City of Palos Verdes Estates	viii
GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting	ix
FINANCIAL SECTION:	
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Required Supplementary Information)	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	15
Statement of Activities	17
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	18
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds	
to the Statement of Net Position	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund	
Balances - Governmental Funds	22
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the	
Statement of Activities	24
Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds	25
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund	
Net Position - Proprietary Funds	26
Statement of Cash Flows - Proprietary Funds	27
Statement of Assets and Liabilities - Fiduciary Funds	28
Notes to Financial Statements	29

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Table of Contents

FINANCIAL SECTION (CONTINUED):	Page <u>Number</u>
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Miscellaneous	60
Schedule of Contributions - Miscellaneous	61
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability - Safety	62
Schedule of Contributions - Safety	63
Schedule of Changes in Total Pension Liability and Related Ratios -	
Special Retirement Income Plan	64
Budgetary Comparison Schedules:	
General Fund	65
PVE Law Enforcement Special Revenue Fund	66
Note to Required Supplementary Information	67
Supplementary Information:	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
Description of Nonmajor Governmental Funds	69
Combining Balance Sheet	70
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and	
Changes in Fund Balances	72
Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Special Revenue Funds:	
Gas Tax	74
Drug Intervention	75
SLESF	76
Special Projects	77
Corrections	78
RMRA	79
Measure M	80
Proposition A	81
Measure R	82
Proposition C	83
Special Fire Parcel Tax	84
Budgetary Comparison Schedules - Capital Projects Funds:	
General Capital Improvement - Major Fund	85
Sewer - Major Fund	86
Parklands - Nonmajor Fund	87
Internal Service Funds:	
Description of Internal Service Funds	89
Combining Statement of Net Position	90
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	91
Combining Statement of Cash Flows	92

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019 Table of Contents

	Page <u>Number</u>
Supplementary Information (Continued):	
Agency Funds:	
Description of Agency Funds	93
Combining Statement of Assets and Liabilities	94
Combining Statement of Changes in Assets and Liabilities	95
STATISTICAL SECTION:	
Description of Statistical Section	97
Financial Trends:	
Net Position by Component	98
Changes in Net Position	99
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	100
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	101
Revenue Capacity:	
Selected Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source	102
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property	103
Direct and Overlapping Governments	104
Principal Property Taxpayers	105
Property Tax Levies and Collections	106
Taxable Property Subject to Law Enforcement Services Special Tax	107
Principal Law Enforcement Services Special Tax	108
Law Enforcement Services Special Tax – Direct Govern	110
Taxable Property Subject to Fire Tax	111
Principal Special Fire Taxpayers	112
Fire Tax Rates	114
Debt Capacity:	
Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt	115
Legal Debt Margin Information	116
Demographic and Economic Information:	
Demographic and Economic Statistics	117
Principal Employers	118
Operating Information:	
Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function/Program	119
Operating Indicators by Function/Program	120
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program	121

INTRODUCTORY SECTION



December 4, 2019

Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council,

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Palos Verdes Estates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 is hereby submitted for public review. The CAFR consists of City management's representations of the City's finances. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in the CAFR. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the City has instituted a comprehensive framework of internal controls that are designed to protect the City's assets from loss, theft or misuse, and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In principle, because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. In turn, we assert that to the best of our knowledge, the financial statements are complete and reliable in all material aspects.

The City's financial statements have been audited by White Nelson Diehl Evans, LLP, an independent public accountancy firm. The firm was retained by the Palos Verdes Estates City Council beginning with the fiscal year 2015-2016 audit. The presentation of this report completes their fourth year of a five year engagement with the City. The intent with having an external auditor is to provide reasonable, independent and unbiased assurance that the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement. In turn, White Nelson Diehl Evans, LLP has again rendered an unmodified ("clean") opinion that the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 were fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. This letter of transmittal should be read in conjunction with the MD&A.

Profile of the Government

The City of Palos Verdes Estates, as a planned community designed by Frederick Olmsted, Jr. in 1910, is comprised primarily of residential properties with panoramic views overlooking the Pacific Ocean and Los Angeles metropolitan area; along with large areas of parklands that are

maintained as permanent open space. The City was incorporated in 1939 and is the oldest of the four cities on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. The City's population is approximately 13,500 within an area of 4.75 square miles. As a residential community with almost no commercial tax base, the City had depended significantly on property taxes and a special parcel tax to provide services to residents and the public.

The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in five City Council members. City Council members are elected on a non-partisan basis. Elections have been held in March of odd-numbered years, although in accordance with State law, elections are transitioning to November in even-numbered years beginning in 2020. City Council members serve four-year staggered terms and receive no compensation. One member of the City Council is designated as Mayor; the Mayor's position rotates annually among the City Council members. The City Council is responsible for a variety of functions including passing ordinances, establishing policies, allocating resources, appointing Commission and Committee members and hiring both the City Manager and City Attorney. The City operates on a July 1 – June 30 fiscal year, and in even-numbered years, the City Council approves a bi-annual operating and capital improvement budget. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the City Council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City, and for all hiring decisions. Voters also elect, every four years, a City Treasurer who is responsible for the City's investment and banking decisions.

City employees provide the following public services: public safety; planning and building services; public works, maintenance of City buildings, parkways, medians and streets; and general administrative services. The City contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department for fire suppression and paramedic services. The City also contracts with private firms for professional engineering and capital project management; building plan check, permitting and inspection; business license tax management and collection, information technology services; refuse collection; and grounds maintenance. The City has a franchise agreement with a private firm for residential refuse collection. The City also has concession agreements for use of City property that collectively provide recreational venues consisting of public golf, tennis, swimming and stables for residents and the public.

Financial Policies

Budget Policy and Practice - The City Council adopts a two-year budget document. In the intervening year of the two-year budget, the City Council reviews and affirms the budget appropriations. The budget serves as the foundation and resource allocation multi-year plan for the City's financial planning and control and for the delivery of services. The City Manager presents a balanced bi-annual budget to the City Council in mid-May after an intensive, multi-month internal process of reviewing and presenting year-end and future year revenue projections, expenditure status, and Department budget requests. A public hearing on the proposed budget is held at the first City Council meeting of June and the final budget is adopted prior to June 30. The budget is controlled at the Fund level and the City Manager is authorized to make transfers between Departments within policy defined levels. The budget has also been designed to present fiscal information at the Department and program level to communicate how key services are delivered.

Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted.

Fund Balance Policy and Practice – In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, the City Council has formally adopted a Fund Balance Policy, which includes a committed General Fund balance of \$7.2 million for emergency contingencies, that may be used in the event of a declared federal, state or local emergency or in the event the City suffers a loss of a major General Fund revenue source in the amount of \$500,000 or more, either through state actions to divert or change the City's allocation or a local condition affecting a major revenue source. Other fund balances that are non-spendable; restricted; assigned and unassigned, are established in conformance with the adopted City Council policy and GASB 54.

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) 68 – The valuable impact of this accounting standard, which became effective in the in fiscal year 2014-2015 reporting year, cannot be understated. It effectively calls for the full-accrual recording of actuarially determined employee pension obligations as of the date of this report. As such, cities across the country prepare financial reports that include these material liabilities. For Palos Verdes Estates, a pension liability impact of \$12.4 million is identified herein. With GASB 68, some points of clarification are important. It is notable that the pension liability should not be interpreted to have direct/near term budgetary impact; which is to say, the budget includes the current annual payments required for pension obligations. The long-term liability is a future, multi-year obligation that fluctuates based on many factors that are solely under the authority of CalPERS. The inclusion of pension liabilities properly communicates the long term cost of such benefits and underscores the challenges, as discussed in current and past budgets, faced by cities in managing the rising costs in a limited revenue source environment. The City is actively working to manage and ultimately minimize the unfunded liability.

Investment Policy and Practice - The elected City Treasurer is responsible for the custody and investment of surplus City funds. The Treasurer's activities are guided by the City's adopted Investment Policy, last updated in July 2019. The Investment Policy defines the objectives and priorities of the investment program; it is centered on the safety and liquidity of funds as the highest two priorities, as per California government code. The policy's third priority is to achieve the maximum yield possible within the constraints of the two primary objectives. For the year ending June 30, 2019, the City uses three main investment mechanisms for idle funds: the State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), Los Angeles County Investment Pool, and U.S. Government securities.

Major Initiatives and Achievements

The following list highlights the City's accomplishments in fiscal year 2018-2019. These accomplishments are accountable to the entire organization. It is not intended to be a comprehensive list but rather, it is a representation of the organization's collective efforts to serve the community.

• <u>Public Safety</u>: The Department maintained an average emergency response time of 2-3 minutes, completed its Hazard Mitigation plan, contracted with Emergency Planning

Consultants to complete the City's Disaster Plan, implemented a Community Lead Officer Program, the homeless liaison officer successfully connected three homeless people living in PVE with homeless services, conducted "street meets" with the Fire Department to broaden its connections with residents, fully implemented a paperless system, expanded the participation its volunteer programs, arrested five home invasion robbery suspect thus clearing two home invasion robberies in PVE and numerous others in LA County and earning the Los Angeles Police Officers Association's Centurion Award for excellence in investigations, enhanced communications with the community by partnering with Nixle's Everbridge system, and expanded its use of social media presence to increase community outreach and connections.

- <u>Capital Improvements and Equipment Replacement</u>: Construction projects remained few in recognition of budget constraints resulting from the loss of Measure D parcel tax revenue. Three significant projects were completed. Sidewalk and ADA improvements were constructed in Lunada Bay Plaza, a sizeable street repair project was performed to repair pavement, sidewalk and curb and gutter, local drainage features. An emergency storm drain replacement and street repair project was performed on Pinale Lane due to a collapsed storm drain.
- <u>Public Works</u>: The Public Works Department was proactive, as usual, in preparing for the rainy season; storm drains were inspected and cleaned; sandbags were placed in poor drainage areas; runoff was monitored during heavy rain events; debris was picked up and drains were cleared subsequent to rain events; and crews were on duty during forecasted extremely severe weather to ensure public safety. Crews also continued to facility parkland and tree maintenance and maintain park and irrigation systems, and perform general maintenance activities. Lastly, crews re-landscaped the Triangle and relocated the 9-11 memorial flags.
- <u>Local Hazard Mitigation</u>: Approximately 220 acres of open space adjacent to private property was again cleared for fire safety. For the first time, the City used a goat herd for fire hazard weed abatement in upper Lunada Canyon. The Local Hazard Mitigation Plan to address the community's susceptibility to various natural hazards and identifying activities to minimize potential impacts was also approved.
- <u>Community Development</u>: 1,980 building permits were issued for additions and new construction of homes. Total value of building permits issued was approximately \$20.9 million. There was increased interest in remodeling or building new homes with the submittal of 32 new Neighborhood Compatibility applications.
- <u>Forestry</u>: The City's urban forest has over 10,000 trees. Over 960 trees were trimmed to improve strong growth, remove damaged limbs, enhance aesthetics and as a preventative measure to reduce risk. Approximately 86 trees were removed due to damage, disease or safety concerns.
- <u>Fiscal Plan and Management</u>: The City Council completed the year consistent with, and somewhat better than, budgeted projections. The adopted budget represented a balanced resource allocation plan to achieve the priorities and budget savings consistent with budget reductions and policy directives. Again, the City received an award for excellence in financial reporting. The City finalized the implementation of OpenGov, a Financial Transparency portal, and timely posts financial information for better public communication. The City began preparing and publishing quarterly results to increase interim reporting cycles.

- Organization Leadership and Management: The City reduced the number of positions and associated services cognizant of budget constraints. Positions were eliminated in the City Manager's office, Planning and Building and Police Department.
- Organizational Professional Training & Development: City staff continues to participate in mandated training/webinars specific to their position providing required certification for employees and providing for the knowledge and tools necessary for maintaining customer service. Additionally, the City of Palos Verdes Estates also continued participation in the internship program for High School and College Students that teaches civic engagement through hands-on work experience and providing a valuable resource to the City.
- <u>Treasury</u>: The City Council approved an updated Investment Policy prepared by its Investment Policy Advisory Committee.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

The information presented in the financial statements may be best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the City operates.

Local Economy. The City of Palos Verdes Estates is overwhelmingly residential; predominately comprised of single family homes. The City is fully developed and has few vacant parcels. Commercial activity in the City is primarily real estate firms with other business that support real estate activity, including mortgage and title companies, or provide local services. Property Tax is the primary component of the City's revenue stream. In this respect, although the City is not diversified in its mix of revenue sources, the City is also not subject to widespread, consumer-driven, economic fluctuations - except to the extent that the real estate market is affected by property sales and valuations. This is because sales tax revenue accounts for less than 3% of total General Fund revenue. Within the City's two small commercial areas at Malaga Cove and Lunada Bay Plazas, there are small, locally owned retail shops, restaurants and food markets. The City does what it can to encourage local business. For example, the Malaga Cove Collective, a group of four boutique shops located across from City Hall, celebrated its one year anniversary in 2019, and the Lunada Market & Deli received approvals from the City Council to expand its outdoor dining area. Given all of these conditions, continuing to maintain operating efficiency while adhering to staunch fiscal prudence and long-term planning has served the City well.

In a larger regional point-of-view, the City of Palos Verdes Estates exists among the larger South-Bay region of Los Angeles County, consisting of 16 incorporated cities and 20 communities. The South Bay is home to many aerospace and defense-related industries including the Los Angeles Air Force Base, as well as manufacturing, software development, entertainment, travel and tourism. Located near Los Angeles International Airport and the ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach, the South Bay is an essential component of the Los Angeles County economy and the area is home to many firms dealing in international markets.

Long-term Financial Planning. Infrastructure maintenance, replacement, and upgrade are critical components of the City's financial planning and fiscal needs. Like other cities, long-term planning is also necessary for meeting the obligations of state mandates, pension, insurance, healthcare and contract increases. However, because the City must rely on voter approved taxes for balancing the

budget, infrastructure enhancement, and on-going maintenance, options for future needs must be critically evaluated. Revenues must be evaluated for having the fiscal resources to affect necessary infrastructure maintenance, replacement and upgrade and to meet operating obligations. The City Council established a Finance Advisory Committee to provide recommendations for sustaining the long-term viability of the City, and specifically preparing a financial forecast for anticipating the revenue needs of the City. Finances for infrastructure and pensions will remain a key need as both a challenge and opportunity for long-term financial planning. The major assets for which long-term financial planning is necessary includes: sewer and storm water systems; City buildings & equipment; technology equipment and infrastructure; the urban forest and open space/parklands; and roadways, curbs & gutters; and general Citywide equipment. Developing a long range model that both anticipates and funds the maintenance, replacement and upgrade of City assets and the other operating cost increases is necessary, as it will provide the forecast necessary for maintaining the quality of life and services that residents expect and desire.

Awards and Acknowledgments

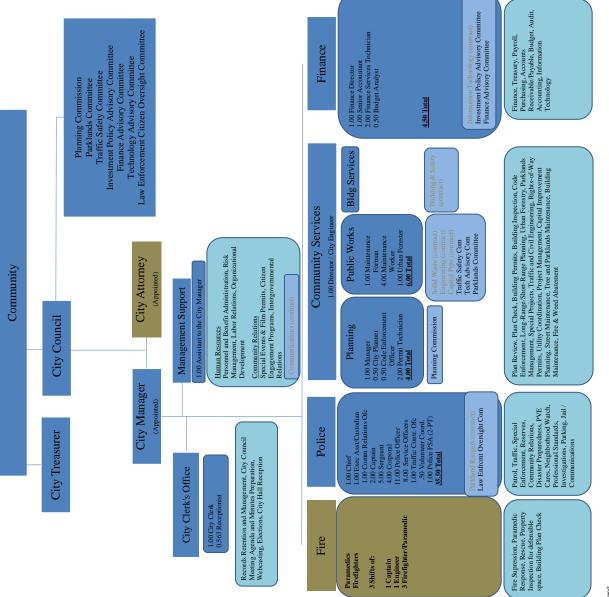
The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018. This was the 27th year that the city has achieved this prestigious award. In order to receive a Certificate of Achievement, the City published an easily readable and an efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that satisfies both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

We sincerely thank the City Council for your support and expectations of the highest standards of professionalism, professional ethics, and conservative financial posture in the management of the City's finances. We also thank all the staff of the Finance Department for their vision, integrity, attention to detail, thoroughness, management, and service in achieving the City's excellent financial success during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Carolynn Petru Interim City Manager

Palos Verdes Estates Organizational Structure



1/18/18

Elected Officials & Executive Team

ELECTED OFFICIALS	
Mayor	Kenneth J. Kao
Mayor Pro Tem	David McGowan
Council Members	Stanford S. Davidson
	Michael Kemps
	Victoria A. Lozzi
City Treasurer	Elizabeth Ying

EXECUTIVE TEAM	
City Manager (Interim)	Carolynn Petru
City Attorney	Christi Hogin
Finance Director	Sharon del Rosario
Chief of Police	Mark Velez
Deputy City Clerk	Lauren Pettit
Director of Community Development and Public Works	Ken Rukavina



The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada

presents this

AWARD OF FINANCIAL REPORTING ACHIEVEMENT

to

Finance Department

City of Palos Verdes Estates, California



The award of Financial Reporting Achievement is presented by the Government Finance Officers Association to the individual(s) designated as instrumental in their government unit achieving a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting. A Certificate of Achievement is presented to those government units whose annual financial reports are judged to adhere to program standards and represents the highest award in government financial reporting.

Executive Director

Chuitophu. P. Moviel

Date July 8, 2019

FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Palos Verdes Estates, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Palos Verdes Estates, California (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' 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 basic 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 auditors' 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 auditors consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Report on Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of proportionate share of the net pension liability for the miscellaneous and safety plans, the schedule of plan contributions for the miscellaneous and safety plans, the schedule of changes in total pension liability and related ratios for the special retirement income plan, and the budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major Special Revenue Funds, identified as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in the accompanying 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 RSI 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 the audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules, and statistical section, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules (supplementary information), as listed in the table of contents, is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

White Nelson Diehl Grans UP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 4, 2019, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Irvine, California

December 4, 2019

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This discussion and analysis of the City of Palos Verdes Estates' financial performance provides an overview of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. It is suggested that this overview be read in conjunction with the letter of transmittal (pages i-vi) and the accompanying financial statements.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The City of Palos Verdes Estates' basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-wide financial statements. The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City of Palos Verdes Estates' finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City of Palos Verdes Estates' assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Palos Verdes Estates is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the government'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 when cash is received or disbursed.

The government-wide financial statements reflect functions of the City of Palos Verdes Estates that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The City does not maintain or report business-type activities, which are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. The governmental activities of the City of Palos Verdes Estates include general government, public safety, public works, parks and recreation. Capital projects are reported as governmental activities according to the nature of the project. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 15-17 of this report.

Fund financial statements. A *fund* is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Palos Verdes Estates, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Palos Verdes Estates can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term

financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City of Palos Verdes Estates maintains individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the general fund, the special fire parcel tax special revenue fund and the two capital improvement funds; general capital and sewer. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* on pages 70-73 of this report.

The City of Palos Verdes Estates adopts an annual appropriated budget for each of its governmental funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each governmental fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic fund financial statements can be found on pages 18-24 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The City of Palos Verdes Estates maintains one type of proprietary fund. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City of Palos Verdes Estates' various governmental functions. The City of Palos Verdes Estates uses internal service funds to account for equipment replacement (vehicles, computer systems and furniture) and insurance activities. Because these services benefit governmental functions, the net revenue (expenses) have been included within *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The two internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 25-27 of this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City of Palos Verdes Estates' own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on page 28 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. These notes can be found on pages 29-58 of this report.

Other information. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds are presented following the notes to the financial statements. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 70-73.

Financial Highlights

Government-wide / Full Accrual Basis

• In FY 2014-15 the City implemented Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement Number 68 and in FY 16-17, Statement Number 73. This fundamentally new reporting standards, a continued move in the industry to calibrate local government with private reporting, requires the full recording of pension liabilities and their fiscal sensitivities. Based upon CalPERS provided actuarial studies, this financial report quantifies the City's pension liability at June 30, 2019 at \$15,061,794. Although this recently stated liability has no near term budgetary cash impact, as is the case for all government agencies nationwide, this adjustment

- decrements the full-accrual equity presentation substantially illustrating the current costs and projections and obligations of defined benefit plans.
- The City's net position at the end of fiscal year 2018-19 totaled \$54,416,848. Including the impact of reporting pension liabilities (GASB 68), depreciation and investment in capital assets, this is an increase of \$722,220 or 1.3%. The increase in net position is largely due to the increase in investment income along with one-time revenues related the exchange of Rule 20A Southern California Edison credits with the City of Rolling Hills in the amount of \$675,295. The passage of Measure E help fund the public safety costs during the fiscal year.
- The City's investment in capital assets at June 30, 2019 totaled \$39,168,475, which is \$1,845,653 less than the prior year, and primarily attributable to the annual depreciation of \$3,089,478, net of additions \$1,639,332, and deletions and adjustments of \$395,507.
- The loss of Measure D had a significant impact and decreased the prior year's governmental fund balance. The passage of Measure E and along with one time revenues received of \$675,295 contributed to the increase in the total governmental fund balance 2018-19
- Unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations, totaled \$7,398,460 net of the impact of the pension liabilities noted above.
- Net position restricted for special purposes, including public works and public safety, totaled \$7,849,913. Of this total, \$3,688,053 represents assets restricted for sanitary sewer improvements as part of the sewer capital fund and \$4,161,860 restricted special revenue dollars.

Governmental Funds / Budgetary Basis

- The General Fund ended the year in a higher position as compared to FY 2017-18. As of June 30, 2019, the General Fund balance was \$13,036,328, an increase of \$2,781,176 or 27.1%. The higher fund balance resulted mainly from the passage of Measure E restoring funding for the Police Department operating costs. General Fund expenditures exceeded revenues by \$1,714,931 before transfers in. Net Transfers into the General Fund totaled \$4,496,107 of which \$4,895,449 are a transfer in from PVE Law Enforcement Special fund for Measure E. Measure E special tax remittances are collected into a special fund and after approval by the City Council and the Oversight committee are then transferred into the General Fund. Overall, the City's increase in the General Fund balance was achieved with moderate growth in its revenue base, anchored by residential property values, receipt of one-time revenues, recording of net investment gain and lower capital project spending due to the beginning phase-in process for FY 2018-19. FY 2018-19 results include General Fund revenue of \$15,929,144 and expenditures of \$17,644,075. Revenues available for appropriation were \$722,493 more than budgeted while actual expenditures were \$788,646 lower than budget.
- During the year, the City's governmental revenues totaled \$22,855,332, an increase of \$6,482,793, or 39.6%, from the prior year. General governmental expenditures totaled \$19,209,029 for the fiscal year end, an increase in expenditures of \$866,532, or 4.7% from the prior year. Revenue increases were also primarily due to the passage of Measure E and one-time revenues, representing approximately \$5.6 million in revenues. Expenditure increases are mostly due to public safety expenditures and capital improvements outlay in the public works arena. In accordance with the budget appropriations at the outset of the year and during the year, overall governmental revenues exceeded expenditures by \$3,646,303 or 15.95.

• The City has maintained its prudent reserve posture. The City Council's current adopted Fund Balance Policy provides for a committed General Fund minimum balance of \$7,200,000 for emergency contingencies, which may be used in the event of a declared federal, state or local emergency affecting the City or in the event the City suffers a loss of a major general fund revenue source representing \$500,000 or greater. The committed fund balance meets 28% of the City's total operating budget, and it exceeds 40% of the General Fund operating expenditures. Restricted balances include \$3,688,053 of sewer capital funds, which must be used for sanitary sewer upgrades. The assigned fund balance includes one-time revenues related the exchange of Rule 20A Southern California Edison credits with the City of Rolling Hills in the amount of \$675,295.

Government-wide / Full Accrual Analysis

The City presents its financial statements using the reporting model required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (GASB 34), Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD & A) – for State and Local Government. GASB 34, in its own right, was quite a significant shift in reporting. As mentioned above, with the implementation of GASB 68 and 73, the reporting model and the Government-wide financial statements have made yet another material shift as it relates to pension liabilities.

As noted earlier, net position can, over time, serve as one of many factors, to an understanding of a government's financial position as presented on a full-accrual basis. The City's net position for fiscal years 2018-19 and 2017-18 are shown in Table 1. For fiscal year 2018-19, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred outflows of resources by \$54,416,848.

			Change
Net Position	2019	2018	(in dollars)
Current and other assets	30,063,873	26,321,087	3,742,786
Capital assets	39,168,475	41,014,128	(1,845,653)
Total Assets	69,232,348	67,335,215	1,897,133
Deferred Outflows	3,839,756	4,265,430	(425,674)
Non Current liabilities	(1,022,625)	(1,046,056)	23,431
Pension Liabilities	(15,061,794)	(15,040,247)	(21,547)
Other liabilities	(1,374,978)	(1,214,497)	(160,481)
Total liabilities	(17,459,397)	(17,300,800)	(158,597)
Deferred Inflows	(1,195,859)	(605,217)	(590,642)
Investment in capital assets	39,168,475	41,014,128	(1,845,653)
Restricted	7,849,913	6,996,922	852,991
Unrestricted	7,398,460	5,683,578	1,714,882
Total net position	54,416,848	53,694,628	722,220

The largest portion of the City's net position (71.98 %) reflects its investment in capital assets (land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery and equipment). It is important to note that, given their infrastructure nature, these assets are not available for future spending. The decrease of \$1,845,653 is attributable to the annual depreciation of \$3,089,478 net of additions/deletions/adjustments totaling \$1,243,825.

An additional portion of the City's net position (14.43%) represent resources that are subject to legal restrictions on how they may be used.

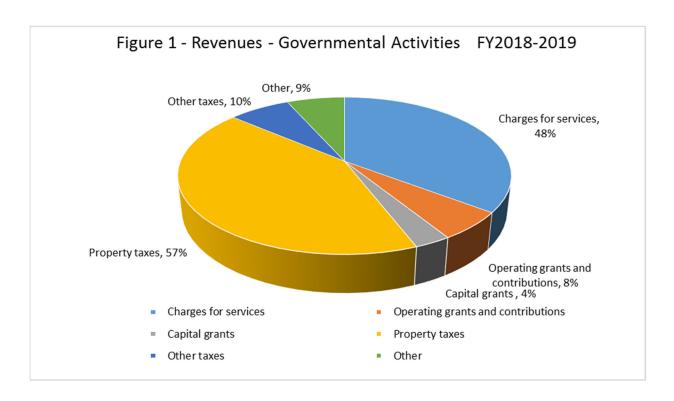
The remaining balance of unrestricted net position (13.60%) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations. The unrestricted net position increased by \$1,714,882. Included as part of the unrestricted net position is the general capital project fund balance, which totals \$5,138,013 or 69.45% of the unrestricted net position, this amount is designated for future capital projects.

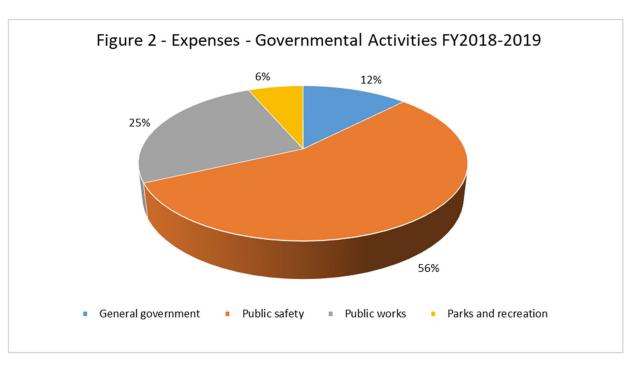
Governmental activities. During FY 2018-19, the City's net position, including depreciation and capital spending, increased \$722,220 considering all governmental activity, which is attributable to program and general revenues in excess of expenses. Charges for services increased by \$4.9 million from prior year due to the passage of Measure E to fund PVE Law Enforcement.

Table 2 below displays the changes by activity area followed by a revenue and expenses breakdown.

Table 2Changes in Net Position

	III I VOL I OSILIOII		Change
Activities	2019	2018	(in dollars)
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	8,319,441	3,335,725	4,983,716
Operating grants and contributions	1,365,814	1,702,865	(337,051)
Capital grants and contributions	705,068	916,285	(211,217)
General revenues:			
Property taxes	9,927,748	9,466,159	461,589
Other taxes	1,668,264	1,595,596	72,668
Other	1,576,768	295,956	1,280,812
Total revenues	23,563,103	17,312,586	6,250,517
Expenses:			
General government	2,825,972	2,686,355	139,617
Public safety	12,725,635	12,119,524	606,111
Public works	5,812,999	5,110,975	702,024
Parks and recreation	1,476,277	1,935,456	(459,179)
Total expenses	22,840,883	21,852,310	988,573
Change in net position	722,220	(4,539,724)	5,261,944
Net position beginning	53,694,628	58,234,352	(4,539,724)
Net position June 30, 2019	54,416,848	53,694,628	722,220





Fund Financial Statements / Budgetary Basis

Governmental Funds

The City of Palos Verdes Estates' governmental funds ending fund balances totaled \$26,024,254, an increase of \$3,644,734 or 16.3% compared to the prior year. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019, the governmental funds restricted fund balances totaled \$7,849,913, including \$3,688,053 (46.98%) for sanitary sewer capital improvements. The General Fund committed fund balance was maintained at \$7,200,000 as required by City policy. The assigned fund balance for the governmental funds totaled \$5,813,308 and consists primarily of capital fund reserves and one-time revenues. The unassigned fund balance of the General Fund totaled \$4,633,416, which is \$2,036,895 above last year's number.

The funds that qualified as major Funds under the GASB 34 reporting criteria: the General Fund, PVE Law Enforcement Special Revenue Fund, Sewer Fund and General Capital Improvements Funds. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. Its balance totaled \$13,036,328, an increase of \$2,781,176, or 27.1%, above the prior year. In the end result the General Fund attained a favorable operating surplus of \$2,781,176 with revenues exceeding budget by 5.10% and expenditures under budget by 4.28%.

PVE Law Enforcement Special Revenue fund special assessment revenue was \$4,976,443 as of June 30, 2019 and \$4,895,449 was transferred to the General Fund after the Oversight committee review and City Council approval to fund the police department expenditures recorded in the General Fund. The Fire contract services are now recorded as an expenditure in the General Fund.

The General Capital Improvement Fund's fund balance increased by \$17,307 and ended the year with a balance of \$5,138,013. Capital expenditures totaled \$789,407, a higher amount of capital expenditures than the prior year. Operating revenue is primarily made up of interest earnings and other ancillary income which totaled \$99,531. The primary source of general capital funds is an annual transfer of General Fund Operating surplus. The actual amount of the transfer, if any, is determined each year by the City Council after review of the annual audit report. In fiscal year 2018-19, the capital expenditures represent the beginning phase-in period of capital projects due to the delay in capital spending caused by the loss of Measure D from prior year. The City's capital improvement program includes the annual street maintenance program, which is being completed in accordance with an adopted multi-year, master pavement management plan. The vast majority of capital expenditures are for street-related projects.

The Sewer Capital Projects Fund balance totals \$3,688,053. Other ancillary revenue totaled \$71,330 while infrastructure improvements totaled \$101,769. As authorization for the property-owner approved sewer user fee expired in FY 2012-13, these operations will become General Fund dependent once available resources are used towards capital and maintenance as outlined in prospective budget plans.

Proprietary funds. The only proprietary funds of the City of Palos Verdes Estates are two internal service funds for equipment replacement and insurance activities. At year-end, net position invested in capital assets of the funds amounted to \$446,316, a decrease of \$119,101 from the prior year. Total Net Position, including capital values, in the Equipment Replacement and Insurance Funds at year end equaled \$2,046,922 and \$1,064,035 respectively for a total of \$3,110,957. This reflects an overall decrease of \$172,030.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The difference between the original General Fund budget and the final amended budget expenditures was an increase of \$308,005. The final amended General Fund budget totaled \$15,156,651 for revenue and \$18,432,721 for expenditures. Net transfers of \$4,563,172 were estimated in the updated FY 2018-19 budget, mostly due to the Measure E special tax transfer to the General Fund for police services.

At year end, budget results were favorable on both sides of the equation. General Fund revenues came in \$772,493 (5.10%) above estimates while General fund expenditures were \$788,646 (4.28%) less than budget. The savings occurred within Public safety and Public Works services and were mostly associated with salary and related savings.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The City of Palos Verdes Estates' investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2019, totals \$39,168,476 (net of accumulated depreciation). This is a decrease of \$1,845,652 compared to the prior year. This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery/equipment, vehicles, furniture, streets, sewers and storm drains. During the year, governmental fund capital additions totaled \$1,639,332 and construction in progress expenditures of \$211,199 were brought to completion. The most significant change in balances have to do with annual depreciation cost incurred. Major capital expenditures incurred during the year include the following:

- Building Improvements totaling \$204,412 primarily at the Palos Verdes Golf Club and Palos Verdes Tennis Club. These improvements were paid by the Golf Club and Tennis Club and contributed to the City.
- Machinery & Equipment purchases totaling \$476,698 primarily at the Palos Verdes Golf Club. These purchases were paid by the Golf Club contributed to the City.
- Infrastructure construction projects totaling \$211,199.
- Purchase of two police vehicles totaling \$80,161

Figure 3 – Capital Assets (net of Depreciation)

			Change
Capital Assets	2019	2018	(in dollars)
Land	4,487,892	4,487,892	-
Construction in progress	541,474	253,591	287,883
Building and improvements	5,614,749	6,012,512	(397,763)
Machinery and equipment	1,206,860	952,615	254,245
Furniture and fixtures	32,977	41,952	(8,975)
Vehicles	235,442	270,958	(35,516)
Infrastructure	27,049,081	28,994,608	(1,945,527)
Total	39,168,475	41,014,128	(1,845,653)

As discussed above Concession assets are directly budgeted and paid for by each concession; however, as these properties are owned by the City, their net capital assets (including depreciation) are recorded within the City's net position statement for Government Wide Financial reporting.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in note 3 beginning on page 43 of this report.

Long-term debt. The City has no debt instruments outstanding but does record existing liabilities in the area of vested employee benefits. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Palos Verdes Estates' outstanding liability is \$1,022,625, a decrease of \$23,431 (2.3%) composed of \$419,276 due within one year and \$603,349 due in more than one year for vested or accumulated employee compensated absences. Additional information on long-term debt can be found in note 5 beginning on page 45 of the report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

The City approves a two-year budget document for planning purposes, but will appropriate funds for expenditures on an annual basis. FY 2019-20 represents the second year of a two-year budget cycle. The City Council adopted the FY 2018-20 biennial budget on June 26, 2018. The revised FY 2019-20 budget was presented to the City Council and adopted on June 25, 2019 and the following factors were considered in preparing the budget.

- With passage of Measure E funds that are secured for nine years, providing approximately \$5 million for our local, community based Palos Verdes Police Department. Measure E reinstated 25% of the City's revenue for maintaining the quality and level of services that have historically defined and represented Palos Verdes Estates.
- The General Fund is projected to be balanced for FY 2019-20 and maintains a 50% reserve of \$9,170,122. The unrestricted General Fund Balance as of June 30, 2020 is budgeted to be \$4,729,708.
- When parsing out the major elements of the General Fund revenues, property tax remains as the major driver in the anticipated growth patterns when considering shear incoming dollar revenue streams. Property tax growth assumptions are projected at a conservative 2.4% growth rate.
- In terms of other key revenue streams, Planning and Building activity is consistent with prior year levels. Concession rent and investment earnings are trending level with recent years.
- Los Angeles County Fire and Paramedic service costs are expected to increase by 8.2% from prior year and are projected to be \$5,550,980, an increase of \$418,789. The projection is budgeted at actual annual fees but before any pass-thru fee credits which may lower the percentage increase.
- In terms of labor costs, the budget includes a decrease in full time equivalent positions (full and part-time) from 57 to 54.6. Salary and benefit growth assumptions were factored into the budget including known, and estimated, CalPERS pension rate increases. Healthcare and insurance costs have also been factored-in.
- Capital improvement projects are anticipated totaling \$4.7 million, including \$2.3 million in various street improvement projects, \$369,229 in traffic projects, \$648,000 in facility improvements, \$1.3 million for infrastructure and \$123,500 for City beautification projects. Prior year carryforward projects, yet to be completed, are included within these appropriations and any projects schedule to begin in FY 2018-19 and not completed will be carried over to future years.
- The sanitary sewer budget includes 274,203 towards upgrades on Via Coronel/Zurita and \$100,000 for Sewer condition assessment costs.

• Overall and continued challenges include, common to all cities, rising pension, health care and insurance costs and the dedication of enhanced revenue sources to pay for aging citywide facilities and long term infrastructure needs.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department, 340 Palos Verdes Drive West, Palos Verdes Estates, California 90274.

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 28,651,156
Receivables:	
Accounts	678,345
Accrued interest	132,738
Prepaid costs	562,083
Due from other governments	14,819
Inventories	24,732
Capital assets not being depreciated	5,029,366
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	34,139,109
Total Assets	69,232,348
Deferred Outflows of Resources:	
Deferred pension-related items	3,839,756
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,839,756
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	757,398
Accrued liabilities	257,244
Unearned revenues	360,336
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year - Other long-term liabilities	419,276
Due in more than one year	
Other long-term liabilities	603,349
Net pension liability	15,061,794
Total Liabilities	17,459,397
Deferred Inflows of Resources:	
Deferred pension-related items	1,195,859
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,195,859
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	39,168,475
Restricted for:	
Public safety	1,215,154
Public works	6,634,759
Unrestricted	7,398,460
Total Net Position	\$ 54,416,848

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Charges	Operating	Capital	Net	
		for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	
Governmental Activities:						
General government	\$ 2,825,972	\$ 96,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (2,729,908)	
Public safety	12,725,635	5,172,887	165,487	31,508	(7,355,753)	
Parks and recreation	1,476,277	1,379,617	-	673,560	576,900	
Public works	5,812,999	1,670,873	1,200,327		(2,941,799)	
Total Governmental						
Activities	\$ 22,840,883	\$ 8,319,441	\$ 1,365,814	\$ 705,068	(12,450,560)	
	I	Faxes: Property taxes Sales and use taxes Franchise taxes Business licenses ta Other taxes nvestment income Miscellaneous	xes		9,927,748 630,706 582,924 224,924 229,710 874,610 702,158	
		Total General Rev	enues		13,172,780	
		Change in Net Posit	tion		722,220	
	Ne	et Position at Beginni	ng of Year		53,694,628	
	Ne	et Position at End of	f Year		\$ 54,416,848	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		Re F	ecial venue 'und E Law	Ger	Capital Pro neral Capital	ojects	Funds
	General		rcement		provements		Sewer
Assets:					P - 0 / 0		
Cash and investments	\$ 12,995,223	\$	16,766	\$	5,316,205	\$	3,696,154
Accounts receivable	548,546		80,994		-		-
Interest receivable	132,738		-		-		-
Prepaid costs	502,885		-		-		-
Due from other governments	-		_		-		-
Inventory - materials	24,732		_				
Total Assets	\$ 14,204,124	\$	97,760	\$	5,316,205	\$	3,696,154
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$ 558,645	\$	_	\$	178,192	\$	7,928
Accrued salaries and benefits	248,815		_		-		173
Unearned revenue	360,336		_				
Total Liabilities	1,167,796				178,192		8,101
Fund Balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Prepaid costs	502,885		-		-		-
Inventory - materials	24,732		-		-		-
Restricted for:							
Public safety	-		97,760		-		-
Public works	-		-		-		3,688,053
Committed to:							
Emergency contingencies	7,200,000		-		-		-
Assigned to:							
Nonrecurring expenditures	675,295		_		-		-
Capital projects	_		_		5,138,013		-
Unassigned	4,633,416				<u> </u>		
Total Fund Balances	13,036,328		97,760		5,138,013		3,688,053
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of							
Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 14,204,124	\$	97,760	\$	5,316,205	\$	3,696,154

Other			Total
Governmental		Go	overnmental
	Funds		Funds
\$	4,019,640	\$	26,043,988
	46,555		676,095
	-		132,738
	-		502,885
	14,819		14,819
	<u>-</u>		24,732
	_		
\$	4,081,014	\$	27,395,257
\$	8,658	\$	753,423
	8,256		257,244
			360,336
	16,914		1,371,003
			502.005
	-		502,885
	-		24,732
	1,117,394		1,215,154
	2,946,706		6,634,759
	2,940,700		0,034,739
			7,200,000
	_		7,200,000
	_		675,295
	_		5,138,013
	_		4,633,416
			.,,
	4,064,100		26,024,254
\$	4,081,014	\$	27,395,257

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RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 26,024,254
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position			
are different because:			
Capital assets, net of depreciation have not been included as financial			
resources in governmental fund activity.			
Capital assets	\$,	115,791,983	
Less accumulated depreciation		(77,069,824)	
		_	38,722,159
Long-term debt and compensated absences that have not been included			
in the governmental fund activity:			
Compensated absences			(1,022,625)
Pension-related debt applicable to the City's governmental activities is not due			
and payable in the current period and accordingly is not reported as fund			
liabilities. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources			
related to pensions are only reported in the statement of net position as the			
changes in these amounts affect only the government-wide statements for			
governmental activities.			
Deferred outflows of resources		3,839,756	
Deferred inflows of resources		(1,195,859)	
Pension liability		(15,061,794)	
			(12,417,897)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain			
activities, such as equipment management and self-insurance, to individual			
funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds must be added			
to the statement of net position.			 3,110,957
Net position of governmental activities			\$ 54,416,848

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Special Revenue Fund	Capital Pro	iacts Funds
		PVE Law	General Capital	jeets Funus
	General	Enforcement	Improvements	Sewer
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 8,397,234	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Special assessments	-	4,976,443	-	-
Other taxes	1,475,970	-	-	-
Licenses and permits	903,417	-	-	-
Revenue from other agencies	1,542,634	-	-	-
Charges for services	796,501	-	-	_
Use of money and property	1,952,620	16,766	99,531	71,330
Fines and forfeitures	148,393	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	712,375			
Total Revenues	15,929,144	4,993,209	99,531	71,330
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	2,527,529	-	-	-
Public safety	11,705,803	-	-	-
Parks and recreation	1,248,639	-	-	-
Public works	2,162,104		789,407	101,769
Total Expenditures	17,644,075		789,407	101,769
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues				
Over (Under) Expenditures	(1,714,931)	4,993,209	(689,876)	(30,439)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	5,048,107	-	707,183	-
Transfers out	(552,000)	(4,895,449)		
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	4,496,107	(4,895,449)	707,183	
Net Change in Fund Balances	2,781,176	97,760	17,307	(30,439)
Fund Balances at Beginning of Year	10,255,152		5,120,706	3,718,492
Fund Balances at End of Year	\$ 13,036,328	\$ 97,760	\$ 5,138,013	\$ 3,688,053

Other	Total
Governmental	Governmental
Funds	Funds
\$ -	\$ 8,397,234
11,131	4,987,574
-	1,475,970
-	903,417
1,678,571	3,221,205
-	796,501
72,416	2,212,663
-	148,393
	712,375
1,762,118	22,855,332
6,741	2,534,270
79,281	11,785,084
-	1,248,639
587,756	3,641,036
673,778	19,209,029
1,088,340	3,646,303
70,000	5,825,290
(379,410)	(5,826,859)
(309,410)	(1,569)
778,930	3,644,734
3,285,170	22,379,520
\$ 4,064,100	\$ 26,024,254

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ 3,644,734
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in			
the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over the the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount			
by which capital outlays and contributions exceeded depreciation in			
the current period.			
Capital outlays	\$	499,082	
Contributed assets	*	673,560	
Depreciation		(2,899,194)	
·		, , , , ,	(1,726,552)
Compensated absences expenses reported in the statement of activities			
do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are			
not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			23,431
Pension obligation expenses reported in the statement of activities			
do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are			
not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.			(1,037,863)
Revenues reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds			
and recognized in the statement of activities. These are included in			
the intergovernmental revenues in the governmental fund activity.			(9,500)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain			
activities, such as equipment management and self-insurance, to individual			
funds. The net revenues (expenses) of the internal service fund are reported			
with governmental activities.			(172,030)
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ 722,220

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
Assets:	
Current Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 2,607,168
Accounts receivable	2,250
Prepaid costs	59,198
Total Current Assets	2,668,616
Capital Assets:	
Machinery and equipment	3,497,808
Furniture and fixtures	306,694
Vehicles	1,304,181
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,662,367)
Net Capital Assets	446,316
Total Assets	3,114,932
Liabilities:	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	3,975
Total Current Liabilities	3,975
Total Liabilities	3,975
Net Position:	
Net investment in capital assets	446,316
Unrestricted	2,664,641
Total Net Position	\$ 3,110,957

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 1,044,068
Total Operating Revenues	1,044,068
Operating Expenses:	
Material and supplies	12,748
General liability insurance	550,420
Property and vehicle insurance	58,774
Workers' compensation	434,874
Depreciation expense	190,284
Total Operating Expenses	1,247,100
Operating Loss	(203,032)
Nonoperating Revenues:	
Interest revenue	43,711
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(14,278)
Total Nonoperating Revenues	29,433
Loss before Transfers	(173,599)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):	
Transfers in	1,569
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	1,569
Changes in Net Position	(172,030)
Net Position at Beginning of Year	3,282,987
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 3,110,957

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities Internal
	Service Funds
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:	Ф 1.04 <i>С</i> .670
Cash received from user departments	\$ 1,046,679
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(140,086)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	906,593
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:	
Transfers from other funds	1,569
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	1,569
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(87,711)
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	2,250
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related Financing Activities	(85,461)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:	
Interest received	43,711
N. G. I.B. Clark I. G. A. d. W.	42.511
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	43,711
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	866,412
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,740,756
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 2,607,168
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:	
Operating loss	\$ (203,032)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation expense	190,284
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	2,611
(Increase) decrease in prepaid costs	920,851
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(4,121)
Total Adjustments	1,109,625
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$ 906,593
v 1 0	

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FIDUCIARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		Agency Funds			
Assets:					
Cash and investments	\$	232,421			
Total Assets	\$	232,421			
Liabilities:					
Deposits payable	\$	232,421			
Total Liabilities	_\$	232,421			

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California (the City), have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental agencies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

a. Reporting Entity

The City was incorporated under the General Laws of the State of California on December 20, 1939. The City operates under a Council - City Manager form of government. The financial statements of the City include the financial activities of the City.

b. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basic financial statements of the City are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the financial statements

Government-wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. Government-wide financial statements include separate columns for the governmental and business-type activities of the primary government (including its blended component units). The City has no business-type activities. Eliminations have been made in the statement of activities so that certain allocated expenses are recorded only once (by function to which they were allocated). However, general governmental expenses have not been allocated as indirect expenses to the various functions of the City.

Government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all (both current and long term) economic resources and obligations of the reporting government are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB 33.

Program revenues include charges for services and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the statement of activities to present the net cost of each program.

b. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus (Continued)

Government-wide Financial Statements (Continued)

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as other financing sources. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

Certain eliminations have been made in regard to interfund transfers, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the statement of net position have been eliminated. Internal service fund activity has been eliminated and net balances are included in the governmental activities. Interfund services provided and used, if any, are not eliminated in the consolidation process.

Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the City is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Fund financial statements for the primary government's governmental, proprietary, and fiduciary funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually and nonmajor funds in the aggregate for governmental and proprietary funds. Fiduciary statements include financial information for fiduciary funds and similar component units. Fiduciary funds of the City primarily represent assets held by the City in a custodial capacity for other individuals or organizations.

Governmental Funds

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the *modified-accrual basis of accounting*. Their revenues are recognized when they become *measurable* and *available* as net current assets. *Measurable* means that the amounts can be estimated, or otherwise determined. *Available* means that the amounts were collected during the reporting period or soon enough thereafter to be available to finance the expenditures accrued for the reporting period. The City uses a 60-day availability period.

Revenue recognition is subject to the *measurable* and *availability* criteria for the governmental funds in the fund financial statements. *Exchange transactions* are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are earned (i.e., the related goods or services are provided). *Locally imposed derived tax revenues* are recognized as revenues in the period in which the underlying exchange transaction on which they are based takes place. *Imposed nonexchange* transactions are recognized as revenues in the period for which they were imposed. If the period of use is not specified, they are recognized as revenues when an enforceable legal claim to the revenues arises or when they are received, whichever occurs first. *Government-mandated and voluntary nonexchange transactions* are recognized as revenues when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met.

b. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the *current financial resources* measurement focus. This means that only current assets, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on their balance sheets. The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered to be a measure of "available spendable resources." Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as *expenditures* in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets. The proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as *other financing sources* rather than as a fund liability. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness are reported as fund expenditures.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, sales taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

Proprietary Funds

The City's internal service funds are proprietary funds. In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when the related goods or services are delivered. In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the *economic resources measurement focus*. This means that all assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activity are included on their statements of net position. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the internal service fund financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the internal service fund financial statements, rather than as other financing sources. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the internal service fund are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

Fiduciary Funds

The City's fiduciary funds are agency funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature. Assets equal liabilities. Agency funds use the accrual basis of accounting.

c. Major Funds, Internal Service Funds, and Fiduciary Fund Types

Given their materiality and significance, the City reports the following major governmental funds:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The <u>PVE Law Enforcement Special Revenue Fund</u> is used to account for funds received from a voter approved direct assessment levied by the City for the purpose of funding police services.

The <u>General Capital Improvements Capital Projects Fund</u> is used to account for funds received from the General Fund and other government sources for purposes of funding major capital projects.

The <u>Sewer Capital Projects Fund</u> is used to account for funds received from a retired direct assessment levied by the City for the purpose of funding major sewer projects. Residual assessment funds that remain are to be used exclusively for sewer maintenance, repairs, and projects.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> - The special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted for particular purposes.

<u>Capital Projects Funds</u> - The capital projects funds are used to account for resources intended to be used primarily for major capital facilities.

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - The internal service funds are used to account for the financing of equipment and insurance services of the City on a cost reimbursement basis. Specific funds included herein are the Equipment Replacement and Insurance Funds.

<u>Agency Funds</u> - The agency funds are used to account for the resources held by the City in a fiduciary capacity to record special deposits. Specific funds included herein are the Special Deposits and Police Property Evidence Funds.

d. New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Current-Year Standards

GASB 83 - Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and did not impact the City.

GASB 88 - Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and did not significantly impact the City.

Pending Accounting Standards

GASB has issued the following statements, which may impact the City's financial reporting requirements in the future:

- GASB 84 Fiduciary Activities, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
- GASB 87 Leases, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
- GASB 89 Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.
- GASB 90 Majority Equity Interests an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
- GASB 91 Conduit Debt Obligations, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

e. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash or so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. Cash equivalents also represent the proprietary funds' share in the cash and investment pool of the City. Cash equivalents have an original maturity date of three months or less from the date of purchase. For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the entire balance of cash and investments on the combined statement of net position for the internal service fund is considered cash and cash equivalents.

f. Investments

For financial reporting purposes, investments are adjusted to their fair value whenever the difference between fair value and the carrying amount is material. Fair value is 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.

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

The City pools cash and investments of all funds. Each fund's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as *cash and investments*. Investment income earned by the pooled investments is allocated to the various funds based on each fund's average cash and investment balance.

g. Prepaid Costs and Inventory

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid costs. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

Inventories are valued at cost using first in/first-out method. The cost of such inventories is recorded as expenditures when consumed rather than when purchased.

h. Property Taxes

Property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied providing they become available. Available means due, or past due, and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter (not to exceed 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Under California law, property taxes are assessed and collected by the counties at up to 1% of assessed value, plus other increases approved by the voters. The property taxes go into a pool and are then allocated to the cities based on complex formulas. The County of Los Angeles collects property taxes for the City. Tax liens attach annually as of 12:01 a.m. on the first day of January proceeding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Taxes are levied on July 1 and cover the fiscal period July 1 to June 30. All secured personal property taxes and one-half of the taxes on real property are due November 1; the second installment is due February 1.

All taxes are delinquent, if unpaid, on December 10 and April 10. Unsecured personal property taxes become due on March 1 each year and are delinquent, if unpaid, on August 31. At June 30, 2019, there were no material delinquent, unsecured property taxes. Property taxes receivable are included with due from other governments in the financial statements. At June 30, 2019, the total property taxes receivable of \$420,110 is included in accounts receivable in the accompanying financial statements.

i. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include all infrastructure assets acquired prior to the implementation of GASB 34 are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated.

Depreciation of all exhaustible capital assets used by the governmental activities is charged as an expense against their operations. Accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Building and improvements, including park improvements	7 to 35 years
Machinery, vehicles, and equipment	2 to 18 years
Furniture and fixtures	3 to 13 years
Infrastructure	15 to 100 years

The following represent the minimum threshold in which assets are capitalized:

Buildings and improvements, including park improvements Machinery, vehicles, and equipment	\$ 5,000 5,000
Furniture and fixtures	5,000
Infrastructure:	
Sewer:	
Pipes	20,000
Streets:	
Pavement	50,000
Sidewalks	10,000
Storm drains:	
Pipes	50,000
Outlet structures	10,000

j. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until that time. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred outflows related to pensions equal to employer contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability.
- Deferred outflows related to pensions for differences between expected and actual experiences. These amounts are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.

j. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

- Deferred outflows from pensions resulting from changes in assumptions. These amounts are amortized over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.
- Deferred outflows related to pensions for the changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions. These amounts are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.
- Deferred outflows related to pensions resulting from the difference in projected and actual earnings on investments of the pension plans fiduciary net position. These amounts are amortized over five years.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred inflows from unavailable revenues, which are reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source: grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Deferred inflows related to pensions for differences between expected and actual experiences. These amounts are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.
- Deferred inflows from pensions resulting from changes in assumptions. These amounts are amortized over a closed period equal to the average expected remaining service lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.
- Deferred inflows related to pensions for the changes in proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions. These amounts are amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.

k. Pension Plans

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

l. Compensated Absences

City employees receive from 12 to 20 days' vacation each year, depending upon length of service. An employee may not accumulate earned vacation time beyond the year following the year in which it is earned. Upon termination, employees with more than one year of service are paid the full value of their unused vacation time.

City employees also receive 12 personal necessity/sick leave days each year. An employee may accumulate earned personal necessity/sick leave time until termination. Upon termination, employees are entitled to receive 75% of their unused accumulated personal necessity/sick leave time above 650 hours for safety employees and above 960 hours for miscellaneous employees.

Vested or accumulated compensated absences that are expected to be liquidated currently are reported as expenditures and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. Amounts of vested or accumulated compensated absences that are not expected to be currently liquidated are reported only in the statement of net position. No expenditure has been reported for these long-term amounts. Compensated absences are reported in governmental funds only if they have matured.

m. Fund Balance

The City Council adopted resolution R11-09 in conformity with GASB 54. In the fund financial statements, government funds report the following fund balance classifications:

- Nonspendable includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted includes amounts that are constrained on the use of resources by either (a) external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws of regulations of other governments or (b) by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest authority, City Council. The formal action that is required to be taken to establish, modify, or rescind fund balance commitment is a resolution.
- Assigned includes amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific
 purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The City Manager or Finance Director is authorized
 to assign amounts to a specific purpose, which was established by the governing body through
 resolution.
- Unassigned includes the residual amounts that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes in the General Fund. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance.

An individual governmental fund could include nonspendable resources and amounts that are restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) or any combination of those classifications. Restricted or unrestricted amounts are to be considered spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available and committed, assigned, and then unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used.

m. Fund Balance (Continued)

Stabilization Arrangements

A stabilization arrangement has been established through resolution R11-09. The City's general fund balance committed for emergency contingencies is established at \$7.2 million. The specific permitted uses of the committed fund balance are as follows:

Declaration of a state or federal state of emergency or declaration of a local emergency as provided in the Palos Verdes Estates Municipal Code Section 2.28.060.

Loss of general fund revenue in the amount of \$500,000 or more either through state action to divert or change general fund allocations or local conditions affecting a major revenue source.

The City also monitors its unassigned fund balances in achieving policy established target reserve levels. Unassigned General Fund balance as of June 30, 2019, totaled \$4,633,416.

n. Net Position

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, net position is the excess of all the City's assets and deferred outflows over all its liabilities and deferred inflows, regardless of fund. Net position is divided into three categories. These categories apply only to net position, which is determined and are described below:

- Net investment in capital assets This amount consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that is attributed to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets.
- Restricted This amount is restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments.
- Unrestricted This amount is all net position that does not meet the definition of "net investment in capital assets" or "restricted net position."

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

o. Use of Estimates

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

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Investments

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

Statement of Net Position:	
Cash and investments	\$ 28,651,156
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position:	
Cash and investments	 232,421
Total cash and investments	\$ 28,883,577
Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019, consisted of the following:	
Cash on hand	\$ 1,500
Deposits with financial institutions	1,204,425
Investments	 27,677,652
Total cash and investments	\$ 28,883,577

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

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

		Maximum	Maximum
Investment Types	*Maximum	Percentage	Investment
Authorized by State Law	Maturity	of Portfolio*	in One Issuer
United States Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
United States Agency Securities	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	15%	10%
Commercial Paper	270 days	15%	10%
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	\$250,000
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	\$250,000
Repurchase Agreements	180 days	15%	10%
Medium-Term Notes	2 years	15%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None

N/A - Not Applicable

^{*} Based on state law requirements or investment policy requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates might affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the City's investments by maturity:

	Remaining Maturity (in Months)					
		12 Months	13 to 36	37 to 60		
Investment Type	Total	or Less	Months	Months		
LAIF	\$ 10,628,975	\$ 10,628,975	\$ -	\$ -		
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	7,926,009	1,987,429	4,411,185	1,527,395		
Los Angeles County Pooled Investment Funds	144,478	144,478	-	-		
US Agency Securities:						
Federal Home Loan Mortgage						
Corporation	2,002,270	-	-	2,002,270		
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,987,320	-	3,987,320	-		
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,988,600		2,988,600			
Total	\$ 27,677,652	\$ 12,760,882	\$ 11,387,105	\$ 3,529,665		

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment might not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the City's investment policy, and the actual rating by Standard & Poor's as of year-end for each investment type.

		Minimum	Rating as o	f Year-End
		Legal		Not
Investment Type	Total	Rating	AA+	Rated
LAIF	\$ 10,628,975	N/A	\$ -	\$ 10,628,975
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	7,926,009	N/A	-	7,926,009
Los Angeles County Pooled Investment Funds	144,478	N/A	-	144,478
US Agency Securities:				
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	2,002,270	N/A	2,002,270	-
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,987,320	N/A	3,987,320	-
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,988,600	N/A	2,988,600	
Total	\$ 27,677,652		\$ 8,978,190	\$ 18,699,462

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. Investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of the total City's investments are as follows:

	Amount
Issuer	 Invested
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	\$ 2,022,270
Federal Home Loan Bank	3,987,320
Federal National Mortgage Association	2,988,600

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to Custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local 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 City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits. The City Treasurer may waive the collateral requirement for deposits that are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the FDIC. At June 30, 2019, all of the City's deposits are covered by FDIC or collateralized as required by law.

Investment in State Investment Pool

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's prorated share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

Investment in County Investment Pool

The City is a voluntary participant in the Los Angeles County Investment Pool (LACIP) that is regulated by the California Government Code and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors under the oversight of the Los Angeles County Treasurer-Tax Collector. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's pro rata share of the fair value provided by LACIP for the entire LACIP portfolio. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LACIP, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

2. CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Fair Value Measurements

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

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

		Quoted Prices		C	Observable Inputs		bservable Inputs	
	L	Level 1			Level 2	I	Level 3	 Total
US Government Agency Securities:								
Federal Home Loan								
Mortgage Corporation	\$		-	\$	2,002,270	\$	-	\$ 2,002,270
Federal Home Loan Bank			-		3,987,320		-	3,987,320
Federal National Mortgage Association			-		2,988,600		-	2,988,600
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit			_		7,926,009			 7,926,009
Total Leveled Investments	\$		<u>-</u>	\$	16,904,199	\$		16,904,199
Investments not Subject to Fair								
Value Hierarchy:								
LAIF								10,628,975
Los Angeles County Pooled Investmen	nt Fun	nd						 144,478
Total Investment Portfolio								\$ 27,677,652

3. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	Balance at July 1, 2018	Transfers/ Adjustments	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2019
Capital assets, not being					
depreciated:					
Land	\$ 4,487,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,487,892
Construction in progress	253,591	(211,199)	878,061	(378,979)	541,474
Total capital assets, not					
being depreciated	4,741,483	(211,199)	878,061	(378,979)	5,029,366
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and improvements	28,863,863	-	204,412	-	29,068,275
Machinery	4,977,597	-	476,698	(5,077)	5,449,218
Furniture and fixtures	667,981	-	-	-	667,981
Vehicles	1,280,946	-	80,161	(56,926)	1,304,181
Infrastructure	79,170,446	211,199			79,381,645
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated	114,960,833	211,199	761,271	(62,003)	115,871,300
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and improvements	(22,851,351)	-	(602,175)	-	(23,453,526)
Machinery	(4,024,982)	-	(222,453)	5,077	(4,242,358)
Furniture and fixtures	(626,029)	-	(8,975)	-	(635,004)
Vehicles	(1,009,988)	-	(99,149)	40,398	(1,068,739)
Infrastructure	(50,175,838)		(2,156,726)		(52,332,564)
Total accumulated					
depreciation	(78,688,188)		(3,089,478)	45,475	(81,732,191)
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated, net	36,272,645	211,199	(2,328,207)	(16,528)	34,139,109
Governmental activities					
capital assets, net	\$ 41,014,128	\$ -	\$ (1,450,146)	\$ (395,507)	\$ 39,168,475

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities	Government	ai activ	nties:
-------------------------	------------	----------	--------

General government	\$ 59,778
Public safety	2,375
Public works	2,160,684
Parks and recreation	676,357
Internal service funds	190,284
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 3,089,478

4. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

Transfers In and Out

Transfers in and out for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, are as follows:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	PVE Law Enforcement	
	Special Revenue Fund	\$ 4,895,449
	Other Governmental Funds	152,658
Other Governmental Funds	General Fund	70,000
General Capital Improvements		
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	482,000
General Capital Improvements		
Capital Projects Fund	Other Governmental Funds	225,183
Equipment Replacement		
Internal Service Funds	Other Governmental Funds	1,569
		\$ 5,826,859

The PVE Law Enforcement Special Revenue Fund transferred \$4,895,449 to the General Fund for Police Department related expenditures.

The Special Revenue Fire Parcel Tax transferred \$152,658 to General Fund, for transferring the remaining fund balance to the general fund.

Transfer to Other Governmental Funds from the General Fund is for parkland projects.

Transfer to General Capital Improvements Capital Projects Fund is for capital improvement projects.

The Other Governmental Funds transferred \$1,569 to Equipment Replacement Internal Service Fund to fund several equipment purchases.

5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

A summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, is as follows:

					Due	Due in
	Balance at			Balance at	Within	More Than
	July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2019	One Year	One Year
Compensated absences	\$ 1,046,056	\$ 780,645	\$ (804,076)	\$ 1,022,625	\$ 419,276	\$ 603,349

Compensated Absences

General fund has been used in prior years to liquidate the liability of compensated absences and plan benefits.

6. LIABILITY, WORKERS' COMPENSATION, AND PURCHASED INSURANCE

a. Description of Self-Insurance Pool Pursuant to Joint Powers Agreement

The City of Palos Verdes Estates is a member of the California Joint Powers Insurance Authority (the Authority). The Authority is composed of 116 California public entities and is organized under a joint powers agreement pursuant to California Government Code §6500 et seq. The purpose of the Authority is to arrange and administer programs for the pooling of self-insured losses, to purchase excess insurance or reinsurance, and to arrange for group purchased insurance for property and other lines of coverage. The California JPIA began covering claims of its members in 1978. Each member government has an elected official as its representative on the Board of Directors. The Board operates through a nine-member Executive Committee.

b. Self-Insurance Programs of the Authority

Each member pays an annual contribution at the beginning of the coverage period. A retrospective adjustment is then conducted annually thereafter, for coverage years 2012-13 and prior. Coverage years 2013-14 and forward and not subject to routine annual retrospective adjustment. The total funding requirement for self-insurance programs is based on an actuarial analysis. Costs are allocated to individual agencies based on payroll and claims history, relative to other members of the risk-sharing pool.

Primary Liability Program

Claims are pooled separately between police and general government exposures. (1) The payroll of each member is evaluated relative to the payroll of other members. A variable credibility factor is determined for each member, which establishes the weight applied to payroll and the weight applied to losses within the formula. (2) The first layer of losses includes incurred costs up to \$30,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the first layer. (3) The second layer of losses includes incurred costs from \$30,000 to \$750,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the second layer. (4) Incurred costs from \$750,000 to \$50 million, are distributed based on the outcome of cost allocation within the first and second loss layers.

The overall coverage limit for each member, including all layers of coverage, is \$50 million per occurrence. Subsidence losses have a sub-limit of \$40 million per occurrence. The coverage structure includes retained risk that is pooled among members, reinsurance, and excess insurance.

6. LIABILITY, WORKERS' COMPENSATION, AND PURCHASED INSURANCE (CONTINUED)

b. Self-Insurance Programs of the Authority (Continued)

Workers' Compensation Program

The City of Palos Verdes Estates also participates in the workers' compensation program administered by the Authority. In the workers' compensation program, claims are pooled separately between public safety (police and fire) and general government exposures. (1) The payroll of each member is evaluated relative to the payroll of other members. A variable credibility factor is determined for each member, which establishes the weight applied to payroll and the weight applied to losses within the formula. (2) The first layer of losses includes incurred costs up to \$50,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the first layer. (3) The second layer of losses includes incurred costs from \$50,000 to \$100,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the second layer. (4) Incurred costs from \$100,000 to statutory limits are distributed based on the outcome of cost allocation within the first and second loss layers.

For 2018-19, the Authority's pooled retention is \$2 million per occurrence, with reinsurance to statutory limits under California Workers' Compensation Law. Employer's Liability losses are pooled among members to \$2 million. Coverage from \$2 million to \$5 million is purchased as part of a reinsurance policy, and Employer's Liability losses from \$5 million to \$10 million are pooled among members.

c. Purchased Insurance

Pollution Legal Liability Insurance

The City of Palos Verdes Estates participates in the pollution legal liability insurance program, which is available through the Authority. The policy covers sudden and gradual pollution of scheduled property, streets, and storm drains owned by the City of Palos Verdes Estates. Coverage is on a claims-made basis. There is a \$50,000 deductible. The Authority has an aggregate limit of \$50 million for the three-year period from July 1, 2017 through July 1, 2020. Each member of the Authority has a \$10 million sublimit during the three-year term of the policy.

Property Insurance

The City of Palos Verdes Estates participates in the all-risk property protection program of the Authority. This insurance protection is underwritten by several insurance companies. City of Palos Verdes Estates property is currently insured according to a schedule of covered property submitted by the City of Palos Verdes Estates to the Authority. City of Palos Verdes Estates property currently has all-risk property insurance protection in the amount of \$51,137,682. There is a \$10,000 deductible per occurrence except for nonemergency vehicle insurance, which has a \$2,500 deductible.

Crime Insurance

The City of Palos Verdes Estates purchases crime insurance coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 with a \$2,500 deductible. The fidelity coverage is provided through the Authority.

6. LIABILITY, WORKERS' COMPENSATION, AND PURCHASED INSURANCE (CONTINUED)

d. Adequacy of Protection

During the past three fiscal years, none of the above programs of protection experienced settlements or judgments that exceeded pooled or insured coverage. There were also no significant reductions in pooled or insured liability coverage in 2018-19.

7. DEFINED BENEFITS PENSION PLANS

The following is a summary of pension-related items for the year ended June 30, 2019:

			Deferred		Deferred	
	Pension		Outflows		Inflows	Pension
	Liability	of	Resources	0	f Resources	Expense
CalPERS Miscellaneous	\$ 3,477,503	\$	1,081,516	\$	(494,302)	\$ 414,238
CalPERS Safety	11,202,797		2,758,240		(573,116)	1,720,845
Special Retirement						
Income Plan	381,494				(128,441)	 19,926
			_		_	_
	\$ 15,061,794	\$	3,839,756	\$	(1,195,859)	\$ 2,155,009

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS)

General Information about the Pension Plans

Plan Descriptions

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the City of Palos Verdes Estates' Miscellaneous and Safety cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for its participating member employers. Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and City resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plans (Continued)

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 to 62 with statutorily reduced benefits. For employees hired into a plan with the 1.5% at 65 formula, eligibility for service retirement is age 55 with at least five years of services. PEPRA miscellaneous members become eligible for service retirement upon attainment of age 52 with at least five years of service. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after five years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. Safety members can receive a special death benefit if the member dies while actively employed and the death is job-related. Fire members may receive the alternate death benefit in lieu of the Basic Death Benefit or the 1957 Survivor Benefit if the member dies while actively employed and has at least 20 years of total CalPERS service. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

Below is a summary of the plans' provisions and benefits in effect at the June 30, 2018 measurement date, for which the City of Palos Verdes Estates has contracted:

	Miscellaneous			
Major Benefit Options	Classic		PEPRA	
Hire date	Prior to		On or after	
	Janua	ry 1, 2013	Janua	ry 1, 2013
Benefit provision/benefit formula	2.0	%@55	29	% <u>@</u> 62
Social security		No		No
Full/modified	Full		Full	
Benefit vesting schedule	5 Years of service		5 Year	s of service
Benefit payments	Monthly for life		Mont	hly for life
Retirement age	Minimum 50		Min	imum 52
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.426% to 2.418%		1.0%	to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	6.896% 6.250%		250%	
Required employer contribution rates:				
Normal cost rate	8.921% 6.533%		533%	
Payment of unfunded liability	\$ 67,966 \$			187

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

General Information about the Pension Plans (Continued)

Benefits Provided (Continued)

	Safety			
Major Benefit Options		Classic	PI	EPRA
Hire date]	Prior to	On	or after
	Janu	ary 1, 2013	Janua	ry 1, 2013
Benefit provision/benefit formula	3.	0%@50	2.7	% <u>@</u> 57
Social security		No		No
Full/modified	Full		Full	
Benefit vesting schedule	5 Years of service		5 Years	s of service
Benefit payments	Monthly for life		Month	nly for life
Retirement age	Minimum 50 Min		mum 50	
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	sation 3% 2		2.0%	to 2.7%
Required employee contribution rates		8.988%		.500%
Required employer contribution rates:				
Normal cost rate	1	9.723%	11.	.990%
Payment of unfunded liability	\$	456,145	\$	29

Contribution Description

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through the CalPERS annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. City contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Payments made by the employer to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contributions requirements are classified as plan member contributions.

The net pension liability is primarily liquidated from the General Fund.

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2019, the City of Palos Verdes Estates reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of each Plan as follows:

	Proportionate	Proportionate	
	Share of	Share of	
	Net Pension		
	Liability		
Miscellaneous	\$ 3,477,503	,	
Safety	11,202,797	'	
Total Net Pension Liability	\$ 14,680,300	<u></u>	

The City of Palos Verdes Estates' net pension liability for each Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of each of the Plans is measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using standard update procedures. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan as of the measurement dates ended June 30, 2017 and 2018, were as follows:

	Miscellaneous	Safety
Proportion - June 30, 2017	0.08845%	0.18515%
Proportion - June 30, 2018	0.09227%	0.19093%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.00382%	0.00578%

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City of Palos Verdes Estates recognized pension expense (credit) of \$414,238 and \$1,720,845 for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plans, respectively. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Miscellaneous		Safety		
	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	Deferred	
	Outflows of	Inflows of	Outflows of	Inflows of	
	Resources	Resources	Resources	Resources	
Pension contributions subsequent					
to measurement date	\$ 292,074	\$ -	\$ 1,075,089	\$ -	
Differences between expected					
and actual experience	133,426	(45,404)	240,710	(913)	
Change in assumptions	396,446	(97,161)	1,099,190	(148,301)	
Net differences between projected and					
actual earnings on plan investments	17,192	-	75,848	-	
Change in employer's proportion	242,378	-	267,403	(74,435)	
Differences between the employer's					
contributions and the employer's					
proportionate share of contributions		(351,737)		(349,467)	
Total	\$ 1,081,516	\$ (494,302)	\$ 2,758,240	\$ (573,116)	

Amounts of \$292,074 and \$1,075,089 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plans, respectively, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year			
Ending			
June 30,	Mise	cellaneous	Safety
2020	\$	276,518	\$ 948,265
2021		152,163	542,009
2022		(102,260)	(302,643)
2023		(31,281)	(77,596)

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the June 30, 2018 measurement period was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, with update procedures used to roll forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2018. The total pension liability was based on the following assumptions:

Valuation Date June 30, 2017 Measurement Date June 30, 2018

Actuarial Cost Method Entry-Age Normal Cost Method

Actuarial Assumptions:

Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increase	(1)
Mortality Rate Table	(2)
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	(3)

- (1) Varies by entry age and service.
- (2) The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERSdemographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.
- (3) Contract COLA up to 2.00% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies, 2.50% thereafter.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

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

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return (Continued)

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

Asset Class (a)	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10 (b)	Real Return Years 11+(c)
Global Equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	0.00%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.00%	0.00%	-0.92%
Total	100.00%		

- (a) In the CalPERS CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities
- (b) An expected inflation of 2.0% used for this period
- (c) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period

Discount Rate

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

a. Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) (Continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

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

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan, calculated using the discount rate for each Plan, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	M	Miscellaneous				
1% Decrease		6.15%		6.15%		
Net Pension Liability	\$	5,841,218	\$	7.15% 11,202,797		
Current Discount Rate		7.15%				
Net Pension Liability	\$	3,477,503	\$			
1% Increase		8.15%		8.15%		
Net Pension Liability	\$	1,526,295	\$	6,430,413		

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports. See CalPERS website for additional information.

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, the City had no outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2019.

b. Special Retirement Income Plan for Health Insurance

Description of Plan

The City provides a Special Retirement Income Plan, a single employer defined benefit plan, which covers eligible City employees to assist qualified retirees in purchasing health insurance. The plan was established and is administered by the City to provide a fixed monthly cash payment (\$275 per month for general, management and police employees) to qualifying retirees until they reach the age of 65 as required under various memoranda of understanding (MOU) with the City's employee groups. A separate report is not prepared by the plan.

b. Special Retirement Income Plan for Health Insurance (Continued)

Benefits Provided

The following summarizes the primary characteristics of the benefit:

	General		
	Employees	Management	Police
Benefit Types Provided	Retirement Income	Retirement Income	Retirement Income
Duration of Benefits	Until Medicare	Until Medicare	Until Medicare
	Eligible	Eligible	Eligible
Required Service	20 years	20 years	20 years
Minimum Age	50	50	50
Dependent Coverage	No	No	No
City Contribution %	100%	100%	100%
Benefit Amount	\$275 per month	\$275 per month	\$275 per month

Employees Covered

At the measurement date of June 30, 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the Plan:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	6
Participating active employees	49
Total	55

Funding Policy and Contribution Rates

Currently, contributions are not required from plan members. The funding policy provides for employer contributions on a pay-as-you-go basis. Retirement income benefits cannot be increased unless new labor agreements (MOU) are entered into. Plan assets have not been accumulated in a separately established trust fund.

Net Pension Liability

The City's net pension liability for the plan is measured as the total pension liability. There are no fiduciary plan net assets. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2019, using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. As summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the net pension liability is shown below.

b. Special Retirement Income Plan for Health Insurance (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	3.13%
Inflation	2.75%
Salary Increase	2.75%
Mortality Rate Table	(1)

(1) 2014 CalPERS Mortality for Active Safety Employees 2014 CalPERS Active Mortality for Miscellaneous Employees

Change of Assumptions

In fiscal year 2018-2019, the financial reporting discount rate changed from 3.8% to 3.13%. Deferred inflows of resources for changes of assumptions represent the unamortized portion of this assumption change.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 3.13% for the plan and was based on the Fidelity municipal government-obligation AA-rated 20-yer bond index rate.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

Balance at June 30, 2018	\$ 490,637
Changes in the year:	
Service cost	14,433
Interest on the total pension liability	18,822
Difference between expected and	
actual experience	(77,595)
Change in assumptions	(45,278)
Benefit payments	(19,525)
Current-year changes	(109,143)
Balance at June 30, 2019	\$ 381,494

b. Special Retirement Income Plan for Health Insurance (Continued)

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

The following presents the City's net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for each Plan, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease	2.13%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 404,430
Current Discount Rate	3.13%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 381,494
1% Increase	4.13%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 359,533

Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$19,926. At June 30, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred
	Outflows	Inflows
	of Resources	of Resources
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$ -	\$ (70,148)
Change in assumptions		(58,293)
Total	\$ -	\$ (128,441)

Amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension (income) as follows:

Year	
Ending	
June 30,	
2020	\$ (13,329)
2021	(13,329)
2022	(13,329)
2023	(13,329)
2024	(13,329)
Thereafter	(61,796)

b. Special Retirement Income Plan for Health Insurance (Continued)

Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, there was no outstanding amount of contributions payable to the pension plans for the year ended June 30, 2019.

8. JOINT VENTURES

Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Joint Powers Authority

The City is a member of the Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Joint Powers Authority. The Transit Authority is comprised of three member cities and is organized under a Joint Powers Agreement pursuant to the California Government Code. Each member City provides an annually determined contribution toward the ongoing operation. The City does not have a specified equity interest; however, in the event of dissolution of the Authority, available assets shall be distributed to the member agencies in proportion to the aggregate contribution made by each member agency during the entire term of the agreement. The purpose of the Authority is to study, implement, and provide a public transit system within and around the Palos Verdes Peninsula. These transit services include Palos Verdes Transit, Dial-A-Ride, and a fixed route shuttle service.

The Palos Verdes Peninsula Transit Authority's fiscal year ends on June 30. As of June 30, 2018 (the most recent information available), audited financial statements indicated the following:

Total assets	\$ 3,249,267
Total liabilities	120,991
Total equity (net position)	3,128,276
Revenues	2,946,102
Expenditures	2,843,829
Net change in net position	102,273

Separate financial statements are available from the Authority office at 38 Crest Road West, Rolling Hills, CA 90274-7400.

9. CONTINGENCIES

There are several pending lawsuits in which the City is involved. Legal counsel estimates that the potential claims against the City not covered by insurance resulting from such litigation would not materially affect the basic financial statements of the City.

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In preparing these financial statements, the City has evaluated events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure through December 4, 2019, the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER MISCELLANEOUS PLANS SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AS OF JUNE 30, FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

Fiscal Year Ended	Ju	June 30, 2019		June 30, 2018		June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016		ne 30, 2015
Measurement period	Ju	ne 30, 2018	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016		, 2016 June		Ju	ne 30, 2014
Plan's proportion of the net pension liability		0.03609%		0.03516%		0.03313%		0.02771%		0.02858%
Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	3,477,503	\$	3,486,675	\$	2,866,438	\$	1,902,144	\$	1,778,540
Covered payroll	\$	2,292,800	\$	2,615,522	\$	2,631,865	\$	2,236,354	\$	2,114,922
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		151.67%		133.31%		108.91%		85.06%		84.09%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.26%		73.31%		74.06%		78.40%		87.59%
Plan's proportionate share of aggregate employer contributions	\$	533,137	\$	490,023	\$	457,711	\$	429,477	\$	339,407

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit Changes:

There were no changes in benefits.

Changes in Assumptions:

From fiscal year June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016:

GASB 68, paragraph 68 states that the long-term expected rate of return should be determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The discount rate of 7.50% used for the June 30, 2014 measurement date was net of administrative expenses. The discount rate of 7.65% used for the June 30, 2015 measurement date is without reduction of pension plan administrative expense.

From fiscal year June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017:

There were no changes in assumptions.

From fiscal year June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018:

The discount rate was reduced from 7.65% to 7.15%.

From fiscal year June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019:

There were no significant changes in assumptions.

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation and therefore only five years are shown.

COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER MISCELLANEOUS PLANS SCHEDULE OF PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS

AS OF JUNE 30, FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

Jun	ne 30, 2019	Ju	ne 30, 2018	Ju	ne 30, 2017	Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015
\$	292,074	\$	264,132	\$	262,115	\$	216,861	\$	235,683
	(292,074)		(264,132)		(262,115)		(216,861)		(235,683)
\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
\$	2,135,996	\$	2,292,800	\$	2,615,522	\$	2,631,865	\$	2,236,354
	13.67%		11.52%		10.02%		8.24%		10.54%
6	/30/2016	(5/30/2015	(5/30/2014	(5/30/2013	(5/30/2012
tes:									
E	Entry age		Entry age		Entry age]	Entry age		Entry age
	(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)		(1)
Ma	rket Value	M	arket Value	M	arket Value	M	arket Value		15-Year
									Smoothed
	2.750/		2.750/		2.750/		2.750/	Ma	rket Method
									2.75%
7		,	` /		` /	,		,	(2)
/.	` ′		` ′		` '		` ′		7.50% (3)
					` '		` '		(4) (5)
	\$ \$ 6 6 Ma	(292,074) \$ \$ 2,135,996 13.67% 6/30/2016 res: Entry age	\$ 292,074 \$ (292,074) \$ - \$ \$ (292,074) \$ - \$ \$ (292,074) \$ 13.67% 6/30/2016 (6) 6/30/2016 (7) Entry age (1) Market Value M 2.75% (2) 7.375% (3) (4)	\$ 292,074 \$ 264,132 \$ (292,074) (264,132) \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 2,135,996 \$ 2,292,800 13.67% 11.52% 6/30/2016 6/30/2015 es: Entry age (1) (1) Market Value 2.75% (2) (2) 7.375% (3) 7.50% (3) (4) (4)	\$ 292,074 \$ 264,132 \$ (292,074) (264,132) \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 2,135,996 \$ 2,292,800 \$ 13.67% 11.52% 6/30/2016 6/30/2015 (6) es: Entry age (1) (1) Market Value Market Value M 2.75% (2) (2) 7.375% (3) 7.50% (3) (4) (4)	\$ 292,074 \$ 264,132 \$ 262,115 \$ (292,074) (264,132) (262,115) \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 2,135,996 \$ 2,292,800 \$ 2,615,522 13.67% 11.52% 10.02% 6/30/2016 6/30/2015 6/30/2014 es: Entry age (1) (1) (1) Market Value Market Value Market Value 2.75% 2.75% (2) (2) (2) 7.375% (3) 7.50% (3) 7.50% (3) (4) (4) (4)	\$ 292,074 \$ 264,132 \$ 262,115 \$ \[\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	\$ 292,074 \$ 264,132 \$ 262,115 \$ 216,861 \(\frac{(292,074)}{\sigma} \frac{(264,132)}{(264,132)} \frac{(262,115)}{(262,115)} \frac{(216,861)}{(216,861)} \(\frac{\sigma}{\sigma} - \frac{\sigma}{\sigma} - \frac{\sigma}{\sigma	\$ 292,074 \$ 264,132 \$ 262,115 \$ 216,861 \$ (292,074) (264,132) (262,115) (216,861) \$

⁽¹⁾ Level percentage of payroll, closed.

⁽²⁾ Depending on age, service, and type of employment.

⁽³⁾ Net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

⁽⁴⁾ Minimum 50 years.

⁽⁵⁾ Mortality assumptions are based on mortality rates resulting from the most recent CalPERS Experience Study adopted by the CalPERS Board.

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation and therefore only five years are shown.

COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER SAFETY PLANS SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AS OF JUNE 30, FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

Fiscal Year Ended	Jı	ine 30, 2019	Jı	une 30, 2018	Ju	ne 30, 2017	Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015
Measurement period	Jı	ine 30, 2018	Jı	ane 30, 2017	Ju	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2015	Ju	ne 30, 2014
Plan's proportion of the net pension liability		0.11626%		0.11155%		0.11156%		0.10844%		0.10264%
Plan's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$	11,202,797	\$	11,062,935	\$	9,653,657	\$	7,443,296	\$	6,386,937
Covered payroll	\$	2,563,821	\$	2,701,490	\$	2,560,208	\$	2,387,823	\$	2,256,104
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		436.96%		409.51%		377.07%		311.72%		283.10%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		75.26%		73.31%		74.06%		78.40%		81.42%
Plan's proportionate share of aggregate employer contribution	\$	1,309,888	\$	989,631	\$	935,561	\$	948,325	\$	792,313

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit Changes:

There were no changes in benefits.

Changes in Assumptions:

From fiscal year June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016:

GASB 68, paragraph 68 states that the long-term expected rate of return should be determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The discount rate of 7.50% used for the June 30, 2014 measurement date was net of administrative expenses. The discount rate of 7.65% used for the June 30, 2015 measurement date is without reduction of pension plan administrative expense.

From fiscal year June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017:

There were no changes in assumptions.

From fiscal year June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018:

The discount rate was reduced from 7.65% to 7.15%.

From fiscal year June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019:

There were no significant changes in assumptions.

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation and therefore only five years are shown.

COST-SHARING MULTIPLE EMPLOYER SAFETY PLANS SCHEDULE OF PLAN CONTRIBUTIONS

AS OF JUNE 30, FOR THE LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS*

Fiscal Year Ended	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$ 1,075,089	\$ 937,914	\$ 893,364	\$ 778,083	\$ 878,354
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	(1,075,089)	(937,914)	(893,364)	(778,083)	(878,354)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll	\$ 2,483,523	\$ 2,563,821	\$ 2,701,490	\$ 2,560,208	\$ 2,387,823
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	43.29%	36.58%	33.07%	30.39%	36.78%
Notes to Schedule:					
Valuation Date	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014	6/30/2013	6/30/2012
Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution	Rates:				
Actuarial cost method	Entry age				
Amortization method	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Asset valuation method	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	15-Year Smoothed Market Method
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Investment rate of return	7.375% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)	7.50% (3)
Retirement age	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Mortality	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)

⁽¹⁾ Level percentage of payroll, closed.

⁽²⁾ Depending on age, service, and type of employment.

⁽³⁾ Net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation.

⁽⁴⁾ Minimum 50 years.

⁽⁵⁾ Mortality assumptions are based on mortality rates resulting from the most recent CalPERS Experience Study adopted by the CalPERS Board.

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation and therefore only five years are shown.

CITY OF PALOS VERDES

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS SPECIAL RETIREMENT INCOME PLAN

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Fiscal Year Ended	Ju	ine 30, 2019	Ju	ine 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	
Measurement Date		6/30/2019		6/30/2018		6/30/2017
Total Pension Liability:						
Service cost	\$	14,433	\$	17,087	\$	13,671
Interest on total pension liability		18,822		18,867		17,080
Differences between expected and actual experience		(77,595)		-		-
Changes in assumptions		(45,278)		(20,434)		-
Changes in benefits		-		-		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(19,525)		(22,622)		(22,622)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability		(109,143)		(7,102)		8,129
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year		490,637		500,779		492,650
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a)-(b)	\$	381,494	\$	493,677	\$	500,779
Covered payroll	\$	4,619,519	\$	4,856,621	\$	5,192,073
Net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll		8.26%		10.17%		9.65%

Notes to Schedule:

There are no assets accumulated in a trust fund that meet the criteria in GASB Statement No. 73, paragraph 4 to pay related benefits.

Benefit Changes:

There were no changes in benefits.

Changes in Assumptions:

From fiscal year June 30, 2018 to June 30, 2019:

The discount rate was changed from 3.8% to 3.13%

From fiscal year June 30, 2017 to June 30, 2018:

The discount rate was changed from 3.5% to 3.8%

^{*} Fiscal year 2017 was the first year of implementation and therefore only three years are shown.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
	Or	riginal		Final		Actual		Negative)
Revenues:								
Property taxes	\$	8,296,297	\$	8,296,297	\$	8,397,234	\$	100,937
Other taxes		1,353,750		1,353,750		1,475,970		122,220
Licenses and permits		874,000		874,000		903,417		29,417
Revenue from other agencies		1,530,492		1,530,492		1,542,634		12,142
Charges for services		738,000		745,000		796,501		51,501
Use of money and property		1,479,500		1,480,817		1,952,620		471,803
Fines and forfeitures		150,000		150,000		148,393		(1,607)
Miscellaneous		39,000		726,295		712,375		(13,920)
Total Revenues	1	4,461,039		15,156,651		15,929,144		772,493
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		2,482,330		2,566,480		2,527,529		38,951
Public safety	1.	2,018,183		12,153,462		11,705,803		447,659
Parks and recreation		1,318,683		1,324,923		1,248,639		76,284
Public works		2,305,520		2,387,856		2,162,104		225,752
Total Expenditures	1	8,124,716		18,432,721		17,644,075		788,646
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues								
Over (Under) Expenditures	(.	3,663,677)		(3,276,070)		(1,714,931)		1,561,139
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Transfers in	:	5,095,552		5,115,172		5,048,107		(67,065)
Transfers out		(552,000)		(552,000)		(552,000)		
Total Other Financing								
Sources (Uses)		4,543,552		4,563,172		4,496,107		(67,065)
Net Change in Fund Balance		879,875		1,287,102		2,781,176		1,494,074
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	1	0,255,152		10,255,152		10,255,152		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1	1,135,027	\$	11,542,254	\$	13,036,328	\$	1,494,074

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE PVE LAW ENFORCEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	Amo	ounts		Fina	ance with I Budget ositive
	Original Final			Actual	(No	egative)	
Revenues:							
Special assessments	\$	4,973,000	\$	4,973,000	\$ 4,976,443	\$	3,443
Use of money and property					 16,766		16,766
Total Revenues		4,973,000		4,973,000	 4,993,209		20,209
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers out		(4,973,000)		(4,973,000)	(4,895,449)		77,551
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(4,973,000)		(4,973,000)	 (4,895,449)		77,551
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-	97,760		97,760
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year							
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$		\$		\$ 97,760	\$	97,760

1. BUDGETARY DATA

Budgets are reported on the same basis as the funds and are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the General, Special Revenue, and Capital Projects Funds consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Accordingly, actual revenues and expenditures can be compared with related budgeted amounts without any significant reconciling items.

Budgets are monitored at varying levels of classification detail. However, expenditures cannot legally exceed total appropriations at the fund level. The City Manager is authorized to transfer amounts within individual fund budgets and between departments based on policy based dollar limits. Budgetary revisions that alter the total appropriations of a fund and/or a capital project must be approved by the City Council. Unexpended budgetary appropriations lapse at year-end. Budgeted amounts, as shown, include the originally adopted budget, reappropriated prior-year obligations, as well as any amendments authorized by the City Council.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted for particular purposes. The City uses the following Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds:

<u>Gas Tax</u> - to account for state and county gas taxes, which funds may be used for street maintenance, right-of-way acquisition, and street construction.

<u>Drug Intervention</u> - to account for funds received from the L.A. IMPACT, an association of local governmental agencies, related to drug enforcement activities. The funds are earmarked for the City's drug intervention programs.

SLESF - to account for COPS funds received from the State of California.

<u>Special Projects</u> - to account for funds received from other governmental agencies that are earmarked for separate projects.

<u>Corrections</u> - to account for funds received from the State Department of Corrections.

<u>Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA)</u> - To account for the City's share of gas tax monies for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and right-of-way acquisition relating to streets and highways.

<u>Measure M</u> - to account for the City's share of funds collected and distributed by the County of Los Angeles under Measure M for transportation purposes within the City.

<u>Proposition A</u> - to account for funds collected and distributed by the County of Los Angeles and under Proposition A to finance transit projects within the City.

 $\underline{\text{Measure R}}$ - to account for the City's share of funds collected and distributed by the County of Los Angeles under Measure R for transportation purposes within the City.

<u>Proposition C</u> - to account for City's share of funds collected and distributed by the County of Los Angeles under Measure R for transportation purposes within the City.

<u>Special Fire Parcel Tax</u> - to account for funds received from a voter approved direct assessment levied by the City of the purpose of funding contract fire suppression services through Los Angeles County.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for resources intended to be used primarily for major capital facilities.

Parklands - is used to make improvements to/in the City's parklands.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

JUNE 30, 2019

Special Revenue Funds Drug Special Gas Tax Intervention SLESF **Projects** Corrections **RMRA** Assets: Cash and investments \$ 70,716 \$ 656,264 453,932 989,394 \$ 4,463 \$ 287,817 Accounts receivable 2,310 44,245 Due from other governments 14,174 **Total Assets** 70,716 \$ 656,264 453,932 \$ 1,003,568 \$ 6,773 332,062 Liabilities: \$ \$ \$ \$ 220 \$ Accounts payable 1,006 7,432 Accrued salaries and benefits 8,256 **Total Liabilities** 9,262 7,432 220 **Fund Balances:** Restricted for: Public safety 656,264 453,932 6,553 Public works 61,454 996,136 332,062 **Total Fund Balances** 656,264 453,932 996,136 6,553 332,062 61,454 **Total Liabilities and Fund Balances** 70,716 656,264 453,932 \$ 1,003,568 \$ 6,773 332,062

	Special Revenue Funds (Continued)										Capital Projects Fund		Total Nonmajor
М	easure M	Pro	position A	М	leasure R	Pro	position C	_	cial Fire cel Tax	Parklands		Go	vernmental Funds
\$	342,918	\$	76,745 - -	\$	182,948 - -	\$	850,403 - -	\$	645	\$	104,040	\$	4,019,640 46,555 14,819
\$	342,918	\$	76,745	\$	182,948	\$	850,403	\$	645	\$	104,040	\$	4,081,014
\$	<u>-</u>	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	- -	\$	- -	\$	8,658 8,256
											-		16,914
	- 342,918		- 76,745		- 182,948		- 850,403		645		- 104,040		1,117,394 2,946,706
	342,918		76,745		182,948		850,403		645		104,040	_	4,064,100
\$	342,918	\$	76,745	\$	182,948	\$	850,403	\$	645	\$	104,040	\$	4,081,014

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Special Revenue Funds Drug Special Gas Tax Intervention **SLESF Projects** Corrections **RMRA Revenues:** 279,897 \$ \$ Revenue from other agencies 148,747 132,583 4,620 247,914 Special assessments Use of money and property 1,229 12,537 8,576 19,474 4,009 **Total Revenues** 281,126 12,537 157,323 152,057 4,620 251,923 **Expenditures:** Current: General government Public safety 75,524 3,757 Public works 284,177 54,366 **Total Expenditures** 284,177 75,524 54,366 3,757 Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures (3,051) 12,537 81,799 97,691 863 251,923 Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers in Transfers out (58,384)**Total Other Financing** Sources (Uses) (58,384)Net Change in Fund Balances (3,051)12,537 81,799 39,307 863 251,923 Fund Balances at Beginning of Year 956,829 5,690 80,139 64,505 643,727 372,133 Fund Balances at End of Year 656,264 453,932 996,136 6,553 332,062 61,454

			Special !	Reven	ue Funds (Co	ntinu	ed)				Capital jects Fund	1	Total Nonmajor
М	easure M	Pro	position A	M	leasure R	Pro	position C	_	ecial Fire arcel Tax	Pa	arklands	Go	vernmental Funds
\$	192,294	\$	274,300	\$	170,692	\$	227,524	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,678,571
	-		-		-		-		11,131		-		11,131
-	5,379		872		3,947		14,859				1,534		72,416
	197,673		275,172		174,639		242,383		11,131		1,534		1,762,118
	_		6,741		_		_		_		_		6,741
	-		-		-		-		-		-		79,281
	-		230,553				-		-		18,660		587,756
			237,294		<u> </u>				<u>-</u>		18,660		673,778
	197,673		37,878		174,639		242,383		11,131		(17,126)		1,088,340
	-		-		-		-		-		70,000		70,000
					(168,368)				(152,658)		<u>-</u>	_	(379,410)
					(168,368)				(152,658)		70,000		(309,410)
	197,673		37,878		6,271		242,383		(141,527)		52,874		778,930
	145,245		38,867		176,677		608,020		142,172		51,166		3,285,170
\$	342,918	\$	76,745	\$	182,948	\$	850,403	\$	645	\$	104,040	\$	4,064,100

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GAS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive	
	(Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:								
Revenue from other agencies	\$	301,163	\$	301,163	\$ 279,897	\$	(21,266)	
Use of money and property		1,000		1,000	 1,229		229	
Total Revenues		302,163		302,163	 281,126		(21,037)	
Expenditures: Current:								
Public works		306,208		308,697	284,177		24,520	
Total Expenditures		306,208		308,697	284,177		24,520	
Net Change in Fund Balance		(4,045)		(6,534)	(3,051)		3,483	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		64,505		64,505	 64,505			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	60,460	\$	57,971	\$ 61,454	\$	3,483	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE DRUG INTERVENTION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Fina	ance with al Budget ositive	
	(Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues: Use of money and property	\$	1,700	\$	1,700	\$ 12,537	\$	10,837	
Total Revenues		1,700		1,700	12,537		10,837	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		643,727		643,727	 643,727			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	645,427	\$	645,427	\$ 656,264	\$	10,837	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SLESF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amo	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive	
	Original		Final	 Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:							
Revenue from other agencies	\$ 100,000	\$	163,188	\$ 148,747	\$	(14,441)	
Use of money and property	 2,200		2,200	 8,576		6,376	
Total Revenues	102,200		165,388	157,323		(8,065)	
Expenditures: Current:							
Public safety			182,005	75,524		106,481	
Total Expenditures			182,005	75,524		106,481	
Net Change in Fund Balance	102,200		(16,617)	81,799		98,416	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 372,133		372,133	 372,133			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 474,333	\$	355,516	\$ 453,932	\$	98,416	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SPECIAL PROJECTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amo	ounts		Fin	riance with nal Budget Positive	
	Original		Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:							
Revenue from other agencies	\$ 127,900	\$	240,400	\$ 132,583	\$	(107,817)	
Use of money and property	8,000		8,000	 19,474		11,474	
Total Revenues	 135,900		248,400	 152,057		(96,343)	
Expenditures:							
Current:							
Public works	 34,000		146,500	 54,366		92,134	
Total Expenditures	34,000		146,500	 54,366		92,134	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues							
Over (Under) Expenditures	 101,900		101,900	 97,691		(4,209)	
Other Financing Uses:							
Transfers out	 (68,900)		(127,284)	 (58,384)		68,900	
Total Other Financing Uses	 (68,900)		(127,284)	(58,384)		68,900	
Net Change in Fund Balance	33,000		(25,384)	39,307		64,691	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 956,829		956,829	 956,829			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 989,829	\$	931,445	\$ 996,136	\$	64,691	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE CORRECTIONS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	Amou	nts			Fina	ance with al Budget ositive	
	0	riginal		Final	A	ctual	(Negative)		
Revenues:									
Revenue from other agencies	\$	6,000	\$	6,000	\$	4,620	\$	(1,380)	
Total Revenues		6,000		6,000		4,620		(1,380)	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
Public safety		4,700		4,700		3,757		943	
Total Expenditures		4,700		4,700		3,757		943	
Net Change in Fund Balance		1,300		1,300		863		(437)	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		5,690		5,690		5,690			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	6,990	\$	6,990	\$	6,553	\$	(437)	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE ROAD MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION ACCOUNT (RMRA) SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts					Variance wit Final Budge Positive			
	Original		Final		Actual		(Negative)		
Revenues:									
Revenue from other agencies	\$	226,888	\$	226,888	\$	247,914	\$	21,026	
Use of money and property		1,000		1,000		4,009		3,009	
Total Revenues		227,888		227,888		251,923		24,035	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		80,139		80,139		80,139			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	308,027	\$	308,027	\$	332,062	\$	24,035	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE MEASURE M SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	l Amo	unts			Fina	ance with I Budget ositive
	Original			Final	Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:								
Revenue from other agencies	\$	188,547	\$	188,547	\$	192,294	\$	3,747
Use of money and property		900		900		5,379		4,479
Total Revenues		189,447		189,447		197,673		8,226
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		145,245		145,245		145,245		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	334,692	\$	334,692	\$	342,918	\$	8,226

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE PROPOSITION A SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts						Variance wit Final Budge Positive		
		Original		Final	Actual		(Negative)		
Revenues:								<u> </u>	
Revenue from other agencies	\$	267,423	\$	267,423	\$	274,300	\$	6,877	
Use of money and property		1,000		1,000		872		(128)	
Total Revenues		268,423		268,423		275,172		6,749	
Expenditures:									
Current:									
General government		6,741		6,741		6,741		-	
Public works		230,553		230,553		230,553			
Total Expenditures		237,294		237,294		237,294			
Net Change in Fund Balance		31,129		31,129		37,878		6,749	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		38,867		38,867		38,867			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	69,996	\$	69,996	\$	76,745	\$	6,749	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE MEASURE R SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts						Fina	nnce with I Budget ositive
	(Original		Final		Actual		egative)
Revenues:								
Revenue from other agencies	\$	2,000	\$	166,368	\$	170,692	\$	4,324
Use of money and property		166,368		2,000		3,947		1,947
Total Revenues		168,368		168,368		174,639		6,271
Other Financing Uses:								
Transfers out		(168,368)		(168,368)		(168,368)		
Total Other Financing Uses		(168,368)		(168,368)		(168,368)		
Net Change in Fund Balance		-		-		6,271		6,271
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		176,677		176,677		176,677		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	176,677	\$	176,677	\$	182,948	\$	6,271

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE PROPOSITION C SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Budgeted	Amo	unts			Fina	ance with al Budget ositive	
	Original			Final		Actual		(Negative)	
Revenues:									
Revenue from other agencies	\$	221,820	\$	221,820	\$	227,524	\$	5,704	
Use of money and property		4,000		4,000		14,859		10,859	
Total Revenues		225,820	-	225,820		242,383		16,563	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		608,020		608,020		608,020			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	833,840	\$	833,840	\$	850,403	\$	16,563	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SPECIAL FIRE PARCEL TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:					
Special assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,131	\$ 11,131	
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>		11,131	11,131	
Other Financing Sources: Transfers out	(122,552)	(142,172)	(152,658)	(10,486)	
Total Other Financing Sources	(122,552)	(142,172)	(152,658)	(10,486)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(122,552)	(142,172)	(141,527)	645	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	142,172	142,172	142,172	<u> </u>	
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 19,620	\$ -	\$ 645	\$ 645	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - MAJOR FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Rudgata	d Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)	
Revenues:				(1.1 g)	
Use of money and property	\$ 48,000	\$ 48,000	\$ 99,531	\$ 51,531	
Total Revenues	48,000	48,000	99,531	51,531	
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Public works	4,218,903	4,296,403	789,407	3,506,996	
Total Expenditures	4,218,903	4,296,403	789,407	3,506,996	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues					
Over (Under) Expenditures	(4,170,903)	(4,248,403)	(689,876)	3,558,527	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	719,268	776,083	707,183	(68,900)	
Total Other Financing					
Sources (Uses)	719,268	776,083	707,183	(68,900)	
Net Change in Fund Balance	(3,451,635)	(3,472,320)	17,307	3,489,627	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	5,120,706	5,120,706	5,120,706		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 1,669,071	\$ 1,648,386	\$ 5,138,013	\$ 3,489,627	

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE SEWER CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - MAJOR FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	 Budgeted	Amo	ounts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	 Original		Final		Actual	(N	legative)
Revenues:							
Use of money and property	\$ 29,000	\$	29,000	\$	71,330	\$	42,330
Total Revenues	 29,000		29,000		71,330		42,330
Expenditures: Current:							
Public works	 791,190		791,250		101,769		689,481
Total Expenditures	 791,190		791,250		101,769		689,481
Net Change in Fund Balance	(762,190)		(762,250)		(30,439)		731,811
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year	 3,718,492		3,718,492		3,718,492		
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$ 2,956,302	\$	2,956,242	\$	3,688,053	\$	731,811

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE PARKLANDS CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Budget	ed Amounts	S			Fina	ance with Il Budget ositive	
	0	riginal		Final	 Actual	(Negative)		
Revenues:								
Use of money and property	\$	500	\$	500	\$ 1,534	\$	1,034	
Total Revenues		500		500	 1,534		1,034	
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Public works		70,000		70,000	 18,660		51,340	
Total Expenditures		70,000		70,000	18,660		51,340	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues		(69,500)		(69,500)	 (17,126)		52,374	
Other Financing Sources:								
Transfers in		70,000		70,000	 70,000			
Total Other Financing Sources		70,000		70,000	70,000			
Net Change in Fund Balance		500		500	52,874		52,374	
Fund Balance at Beginning of Year		51,166		51,166	51,166			
Fund Balance at End of Year	\$	51,666	\$	51,666	\$ 104,040	\$	52,374	

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INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of equipment and services of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City uses the following Internal Service Funds:

<u>Equipment Replacement</u> - to account for the purchase and maintenance of vehicular equipment on behalf of all City departments.

<u>Insurance</u> - to account for the City's insurance activities.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

Governmental Activities Internal Service Funds

	Internal Service Funds							
	Equipment							
	Replacement	Insurance	Total					
Assets:								
Current Assets:								
Cash and investments	\$ 1,602,331	\$ 1,004,837	\$ 2,607,168					
Accounts receivable	-	2,250	2,250					
Prepaid costs		59,198	59,198					
Total Current Assets	1,602,331	1,066,285	2,668,616					
Capital Assets:								
Machinery and equipment	3,497,808	-	3,497,808					
Furniture and fixtures	306,694	-	306,694					
Vehicles	1,304,181	-	1,304,181					
Less accumulated depreciation	(4,662,367)		(4,662,367)					
Net Capital Assets	446,316		446,316					
Total Assets	2,048,647	1,066,285	3,114,932					
Liabilities:								
Current Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	1,725	2,250	3,975					
Total Current Liabilities	1,725	2,250	3,975					
Total Liabilities	1,725	2,250	3,975					
Net Position:								
Net investment in capital assets	446,316	-	446,316					
Unrestricted	1,600,606	1,064,035	2,664,641					
Total Net Position	\$ 2,046,922	\$ 1,064,035	\$ 3,110,957					

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Governmental Activities -

	Internal Service Funds								
	Equipment	_	TD 4 1						
O	Replacement	Insurance	Total						
Operating Revenues:	Φ.	Φ 1.044.060	Φ 1.044.060						
Charges for services	\$ -	\$ 1,044,068	\$ 1,044,068						
Operating Expenses:									
Material and supplies	12,748	=	12,748						
General liability insurance	-	550,420	550,420						
Property and vehicle insurance	-	58,774	58,774						
Workers' compensation	-	434,874	434,874						
Depreciation expense	190,284		190,284						
Total Operating Expenses	203,032	1,044,068	1,247,100						
Operating Loss	(203,032)		(203,032)						
Nonoperating Revenues:									
Interest revenue	31,644	12,067	43,711						
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(14,278)		(14,278)						
Total Nonoperating Revenues	17,366	12,067	29,433						
Loss before Transfers	(185,666)	12,067	(173,599)						
Other Financing Sources (Uses):									
Transfers in	1,569		1,569						
Changes in Net Position	(184,097)	12,067	(172,030)						
Net Position at Beginning of Year	2,231,019	1,051,968	3,282,987						
Net Position at End of Year	\$ 2,046,922	\$ 1,064,035	\$ 3,110,957						

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Governmental Activities -Internal Service Funds

		ii service ruii	us			
	Equipment					
	Replacem	ent]	Insurance		Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:						
Cash received from user departments	\$	-	\$	1,046,679	\$	1,046,679
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(19	,036)		(121,050)		(140,086)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities		,036)		925,629		906,593
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities:						
Transfers from other funds	1	,569		-		1,569
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		,569				1,569
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:						
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(87	,711)		_		(87,711)
Proceeds from sales of capital assets		,250		_		2,250
Net Cash Used in Capital and Related	-					
Financing Activities	(85	,461)				(85,461)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:						
Interest received	31	,644		12,067		43,711
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	31	,644		12,067		43,711
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash						
Equivalents	(71	,284)		937,696		866,412
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	1,673	,615		67,141		1,740,756
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 1,602	,331	\$	1,004,837	\$	2,607,168
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to						
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities:						
Operating loss	\$ (203	,032)	\$		\$	(203,032)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net						
cash provided by (used in) operating activities:						
Depreciation expense	190	,284		-		190,284
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable		-		2,611		2,611
(Increase) decrease in prepaid costs		-		920,851		920,851
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(6	,288)		2,167		(4,121)
Total Adjustments	183	,996_		925,629		1,109,625
Net Cash Provided by (Used in)						
Operating Activities	\$ (19	,036)	\$	925,629	\$	906,593

AGENCY FUNDS

Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the government as an agent for individuals, other governments, and/or other funds. The City uses the following Agency Funds:

Special Deposits Fund - to account for monies held by the City for various special deposits.

<u>Police Property/Evidence Fund</u> - to account for monies seized mostly from drug sales and from unclaimed property held by the City.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

		Special Deposits	Pı	Police operty vidence	Total		
Assets: Cash and investments	\$	222,870	\$	9,551	\$	232,421	
Total Assets	\$	222,870	\$	9,551	\$	232,421	
Liabilities: Deposits payable	\$	222,870	\$	9,551	\$	232,421	
Total Liabilities	<u>\$</u>	222,870	\$	9,551	\$	232,421	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Balance ne 30, 2018	A	dditions	D	eletions	Balance June 30, 2019		
SPECIAL DEPOSITS	 							
Assets:								
Cash and investments	\$ 203,302	\$	40,938	\$	(21,370)	\$	222,870	
Accounts receivables	 15				(15)		-	
Total Assets	\$ 203,317	\$	40,938	\$	(21,385)	\$	222,870	
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$	1,625	\$	(1,625)	\$	-	
Deposits payable	203,317		46,847		(27,294)		222,870	
Total Liabilities	\$ 203,317	\$	48,472	\$	(28,919)	\$	222,870	
POLICE PROPERTY EVIDENCE Assets:								
Cash and investments	\$ 14,595	\$	456	\$	(5,500)	\$	9,551	
Total Assets	\$ 14,595	\$	456	\$	(5,500)	\$	9,551	
Liabilities:								
Deposits payable	\$ 14,595	\$	456	\$	(5,500)	\$	9,551	
Total Liabilities	\$ 14,595	\$	456	\$	(5,500)	\$	9,551	
TOTAL - ALL AGENCY FUNDS								
Assets:								
Cash and investments	\$ 217,897	\$	41,394	\$	(26,870)	\$	232,421	
Accounts receivables	 15				(15)			
Total Assets	\$ 217,912	\$	41,394	\$	(26,885)	\$	232,421	
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$	1,625	\$	(1,625)	\$	-	
Deposits payable	 217,912		47,303		(32,794)		232,421	
Total Liabilities	\$ 217,912	\$	48,928	\$	(34,419)	\$	232,421	

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STATISTICAL SECTION

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STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Palos Verdes Estates' comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a contest for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government's overall financial health.

Contents	Pages
<u>Financial Trends</u> - Theses schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	98 - 101
<u>Revenue Capacity</u> - These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax.	102 - 114
<u>Debt Capacity</u> - These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's financial activities take place.	115 - 116
<u>Demographic and Economic Information</u> - These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	117 - 118
Operating Information - These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	119 - 121

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)
(amounts expressed in thousands)

					Fisc	al Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	 2019
Governmental activities										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 56,687	\$ 54,677	\$ 53,240	\$ 51,728	\$ 48,675	\$ 46,006	\$ 45,358	\$ 42,688	\$ 41,014	\$ 39,168
Restricted	2,050	8,254	8,461	7,996	7,970	7,773	6,417	6,588	6,997	7,850
Unrestricted	28,931	23,738	20,531	20,244	20,813	10,747	9,210	8,958	5,684	7,398
Total governmental activities										
net position	\$ 87,668	\$ 86,669	\$ 82,232	\$ 79,968	\$ 77,458	\$ 64,526	\$ 60,985	\$ 58,234	\$ 53,695	\$ 54,416
Primary government										
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 56,687	\$ 54,677	\$ 53,240	\$ 53,240	\$ 48,675	\$ 46,006	\$ 45,358	\$ 42,688	\$ 41,014	\$ 39,168
Restricted	2,050	8,254	8,461	8,461	7,970	7,773	6,417	6,588	6,997	7,850
Unrestricted	28,931	23,738	20,531	20,531	20,813	10,747	9,210	8,958	5,684	 7,398
Total primary government net position	\$ 87,668	\$ 86,669	\$ 82,232	\$ 82,232	\$ 77,458	\$ 64,526	\$ 60,985	\$ 58,234	\$ 53,695	\$ 54,416

^{*} The City implemented GASB 68 in 2014-15 year having a significant impact on net equity given the first time recording of citywide pension liability. This is the first year of establishing this new base of comparison.

Changes in Net Position

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

(amounts expressed in thousands)

							Fisca	l Ye	ar							
	2010	2011		2012	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017	2018		2019
Expenses:										_						
Governmental activities:																
General government	\$ 1,592	\$ 1,699	\$	1,573	\$ 2,157	\$	1,542	\$	2,244	\$	2,911	\$	3,520	\$ 2,686	\$	2,826
Public safety	9,536	9,770		10,281	9,969		10,299		10,476		11,555		12,045	12,120		12,726
Public works	4,887	4,299		4,250	4,692		5,257		5,703		3,092		3,243	5,111		5,813
Parks and recreation	2,821	 2,892		3,166	 2,980	_	2,970		3,013	_	6,891		5,798	 1,935		1,476
Total governmental activities expenses	\$ 18,836	\$ 18,660	\$	19,270	\$ 19,798	\$	20,068	\$	21,436	\$	24,449	\$	24,606	\$ 21,852	\$	22,841
Program revenues:																
Governmental activities:																
Charges for services:																
General government	\$ 68	\$ 66	\$	56	\$ 85	\$	50	\$	56	\$	472	\$	1,278	\$ 92	\$	96
Public safety	4,071	4,291		4,260	4,416		4,548		4,675		4,765		4,890	199		5,173
Public works	978	1,477		1,129	1,153		957		1,154		1,283		1,422	1,651		1,671
Parks and recreation	987	992		1,066	1,109		1,190		1,261		-		1,322	-		1,380
Operating grants and contributions	1,291	1,021		1,077	1,036		1,177		1,353		2,013		1,022	3,097		1,366
Capital grants and contributions	2,012	 1,377		1,212	1,070		48		20		1,756		380	916		705
Total governmental activities program revenues	9,407	9,224		8,800	8,869		7,970		8,519		10,289		10,314	5,955		10,391
Net (expense)/revenue	\$ (9,429)	\$ (9,436)	\$	(10,470)	\$ (10,929)	\$	(12,098)	\$	(12,917)	\$	(14,160)	\$	(14,292)	\$ (15,897)	\$	(12,450)
General revenues and other changes in net position	n:															
Governmental activities:																
Taxes:																
Property taxes	\$ 5,695	\$ 5,743	\$	5,842	\$ 6,099	\$	6,494	\$	6,859	\$	7,247	\$	9,089	\$ 9,466	\$	9,928
Utility users tax	-	-		-	-		-		-		-		-			
Sales and use taxes	309	319		318	349		384		427		435		426	533		631
Franchise taxes and other taxes	813	961		897	925		985		1,042		1,009		1,058	1,063		1,038
Motor vehicle in lieu tax (unrestricted)	1,107	1,127		1,097	1,126		1,184		1,248		1,323		-	-		-
Investment income	97	208		186	(12)		256		215		320		76	118		875
Miscellaneous	491	 79	-	143	 178		285		343		361		552	 178		702
Total General Revenue and Extraordinary Item	8,512	 8,437		8,483	 8,665		9,588		10,134		10,695	_	11,201	11,358	_	13,174
Change in Net Position	\$ (917)	\$ (999)	\$	(1,987)	\$ (2,264)	\$	(2,510)	\$	(2,783)	\$	(3,465)	\$	(3,091)	\$ (4,539)	\$	724

^{*} Government Activities Expenses have been updated for FY2013-2017 to reflect the correct Activity for those years. The Activities included: Public works and Parks and

^{**} The City implemented GASB 68 in 2014-15 which significantly impacted net equity and resulted in the restatement of net position by \$10,148,73 on the statement of net position

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

(amounts expressed in thousands)

	Fiscal Year										
	2010	2011*	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*	
General fund:											
Reserved	\$ 57										
Unreserved	8,472										
Total general fund	\$ 8,529										
All other governmental funds:											
Reserved	\$ 335										
Unreserved, reported in:											
Designated for capital projects	291										
Special revenue funds	1,716										
Capital projects funds	17,099										
Total all other governmental funds	19,441	•									
Total	\$ 27,970										
General fund:											
Nonspendable		\$ 65	\$ 86	\$ 98	\$ 99	\$ 31	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 458	\$ 528	
Restricted		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Committed		7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	7,200	
Assigned		957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	
Unassigned		1,111	1,605	2,097	2,521	3,219	4,114	3,924	2,597	4,633	
Total general fund		\$ 9,333	\$ 8,891	\$ 9,395	\$ 9,820	\$10,450	\$11,329	\$11,139	\$10,255	\$13,036	
All other governmental funds:											
Nonspendable		\$ 331	\$ 3	\$ 358	\$ 373	\$ -	\$ 395	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ -	
Restricted		7,861	8,308	7,487	7,598	7,773	6,417	6,588	6,997	7,850	
Committed		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assigned		-	9,611	9,052	8,375	7,132	5,096	6,182	5,121	5,138	
Unassigned		10,106									
Total all other governmental funds		18,298	17,922	16,897	16,346	14,905	11,908	12,770	12,125	12,988	
Total		\$27,631	\$26,813	\$26,292	\$26,166	\$25,355	\$23,237	\$23,909	\$22,380	\$26,024	

^{*} GASB 54 has been implemented in fiscal year 2011 resulting in a change of definition of reserve categories

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(amounts expressed in thousands)

					Fis	scal Year				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017	2018	2019
Revenues:										
Property Tax	\$ 5,695	\$ 5,693	\$ 5,842	\$ 6,099	\$ 6,494	\$ 6,859	\$ 7,247	\$ 7,701	\$ 8,116	\$ 8,397
Special assessment	5,098	5,316	5,044	5,221	4,316	4,464	4,582	4,715	44	4,988
Utility user tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes	1,378	1,574	1,214	1,274	1,369	1,469	1,445	1,468	1,345	1,476
Licenses and permits	514	625	675	701	606	598	590	590	898	903
Fines and forfeitures	181	210	212	206	207	176	147	135	129	148
Use of money and agencies	1,300	1,175	1,228	1,089	1,412	1,423	1,612	1,368	1,460	2,213
Revenues from other agencies	2,155	2,051	2,278	2,218	2,416	2,591	2,543	2,694	3,364	3,221
Charges for services	549	501	454	475	407	447	601	656	807	797
Miscellaneous	975	79	144	176	288	326	361	552	210	712
Total revenues	17,845	17,224	17,091	17,459	17,515	18,353	19,128	19,879	16,373	22,855
Expenditures										
General government	1,536	1,595	1,437	1,503	1,853	2,069	2,164	2,363	2,347	2,534
Public safety	10,877	10,805	10,368	9,851	10,298	10,803	11,412	11,854	11,504	11,785
Public works	4,014	3,913	4,938	4,971	3,786	4,801	6,450	4,628	3,223	3,641
Parks and recreation	1,074	1,091	1,166	1,078	1,141	1,190	1,221	1,363	1,269	1,249
Total expenditures	17,501	17,404	17,909	17,403	17,078	18,863	21,247	20,208	18,343	19,209
Excess (deficiency) of revenues										
over (under) expenditures	344	(180)	(818)	56	437	(510)	(2,119)	(329)	(1,970)	3,646
Other financing sources (uses):										
Transfers in	563	5,357	1,162	883	700	1,015		2,658	6,232	5,825
Transfers out	(563)	(5,515)	(1,162)	(1,461)	(1,263)	(1,317)		(1,658)	(5,791)	(5,827)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(158)		(578)	(563)	(302)		1,000	441	(2)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 344	\$ (338)	\$ (818)	\$ (522)	\$ (126)	\$ (812)	\$ (2,119)	\$ 671	\$ (1,529)	\$ 3,644

^{*} Revenue categories have been updated for FY2014-2016 to reflect the correct category for those years. The categories included: Fines and forfeitures, Use of money and agencies, Revenues from other agencies, and Charges for services.

Selected Governmental Activities Tax Revenues by Source

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Utility Users Tax	Sales and Use Tax	Franchise and Other Taxes	Motor Vehicle in Lieu Tax	Total
2010	5,694,990	-	309,252	813,086	1,107,133	7,924,461
2011	5,742,916	-	319,346	961,648	1,126,570	8,150,480
2012	5,841,800	-	317,694	896,566	1,097,377	8,153,437
2013	6,098,958	-	348,653	925,656	1,126,463	8,499,730
2014	6,494,062	-	383,800	984,904	1,183,953	9,046,719
2015	6,858,942	-	426,727	1,042,439	1,248,033	9,576,141
2016	7,247,897	-	435,005	1,009,002	1,323,094	10,014,998
2017	7,700,661	-	426,147	1,040,622	1,388,090	10,555,520
2018	8,009,908	-	388,757	1,062,835	1,456,252	10,917,752
2019	8,397,233	-	438,411	1,037,557	1,530,514	11,403,716

Source: City Finance Department

Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years (in thousands of dollars)

		Real Property		Personal Property			
•	Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Other	Less: Tax Exempt Real Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
	2010	5,159,361	44,987	5,492	7,136	5,202,704	0.1130%
	2011	5,135,015	50,147	4,540	6,211	5,183,491	0.1130%
	2012	5,279,303	47,759	4,732	7,560	5,324,234	0.1130%
	2013	5,419,878	48,191	4,344	7,389	5,465,024	0.1130%
	2014	5,696,771	48,936	4,285	8,128	5,741,864	0.1130%
	2015	6,009,062	50,686	4,768	8,225	6,056,291	0.1130%
	2016	6,373,721	53,021	4,539	8,067	6,423,214	0.1109%
	2017	6,698,291	54,279	4,132	8,555	6,748,147	0.1110%
	2018	6,934,299	61,003	3,624	4,701	6,994,225	0.1130%
	2019	7,296,612	60,910	4,246	8,810	7,352,958	0.1130%

Note: In 1978 the voters of the State of California passed Proposition 13 which limited property taxes to a total maximim rate of 1% based upon the assessed value of the property being taxed. Each year, the assessed value of property may be increased by an "inflation factor" (limited to a maximum increase of 2%). With few exceptions, property is only re-assessed at the time that it is sold to a new owner. At that point, the new assessed value is reassessed at the purchase price of the property sold. The assessed valuation data shown above represents the only data currently available with respect to the actual market value of taxable property and is subject to the limitations described above.

Data Source: Los Angeles County Assessor Combined Tax Rolls

Property Tax Rates

Direct and Overlapping Governments

Last Ten Fiscal Years

(Per \$100 of Assessed Value)

		Direct R	ates		Overlapping Rates						
	ERAF/Palos V			Palos Verdes Peninsula	LA County		Palos				
	City	District/Palos	Total	Unified	Flood	Metropolitan	Verdes	Los		Total Direct	
Fiscal	Direct	Verdes Unified	General	School	Control	Water	Library	Angeles	Comm.	Overlapping	
Year	Rate	School District	Levy	District	District	District	District	County	College	Rates	
2010	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0216	-	0.0043	0.0068	-	0.0231	1.05560	
2011	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0225	-	0.0037	0.0067	-	0.0403	1.07320	
2012	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0225	-	0.0037	0.0064	-	0.0353	1.06786	
2013	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0241	-	0.0035	0.0064	-	0.0488	1.08279	
2014	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0231	-	0.0035	0.0061	-	0.0445	1.07727	
2015	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0233	-	0.0035	0.0059	-	0.0402	1.07281	
2016	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0234	-	0.0035	0.0056	-	0.0358	1.06830	
2017	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0232	-	0.0035	-	-	0.0359	1.06260	
2018	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0231	-	0.0035	-	-	0.0460	1.07260	
2019	0.1130	0.8870	1.00000	0.0237	-	0.0035	-	-	0.0462	1.07342	

Source: Los Angeles County Auditor Controller's Office.

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES Principal Property Taxpayers Current Year and Ten Years Ago

		2019		2010			
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	
Lowell W and Lisa B. Hill	\$ 42,836,069	1	0.58%				
Tei Fu Chen Trust	34,788,750	2	0.47%	\$ 30,738,232	1	0.59%	
Masafumi Miyamoto	15,702,697	3	0.21%	13,874,419	3	0.27%	
Jose A. and Brigitte Collazo Trust	14,955,000	4	0.20%	22,094,225	2	0.43%	
Tatiana Von Furstenberg Trust	14,913,338	5	0.20%				
Yi Lin	14,259,591	6	0.19%				
Timothy D Armour Trust	14,158,378	7	0.19%	10,283,416	8	0.20%	
PVM Holdings	14,116,800	8	0.19%				
Jackson and Julie Yang	14,022,338	9	0.19%	11,258,803	5	0.22%	
Winstep Int'l Holdings USA LLC	13,731,458	10	0.18%				
Jason and Wendy Moskowitz Trust				12,683,242	4	0.24%	
Hussain M Shaikh				11,011,900	6	0.21%	
Richard C Lundquist Company Trust				10,634,892	7	0.20%	
Bernadette and Mirabel Chao Trust				9,224,340	9	0.18%	
Yong G. Yan Trust				9,008,630	10	0.17%	
	\$193,484,419		2.60%	\$ 140,812,099		2.71%	

Source: Los Angeles County Assessor

Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Collected with Year of t			Total Collections to Date		
Year Ended June 30	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year	Percent of Amount Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years (1)	Amount	Percent of Levy	
2010	5,430,923	5,243,610	96.55%	-	5,243,610	96.55%	
2011	5,435,360	5,304,265	97.59%	-	5,304,265	97.59%	
2012	5,611,918	5,494,212	97.90%	-	5,494,212	97.90%	
2013	5,793,667	5,689,018	98.19%	-	5,689,018	98.19%	
2014	6,121,791	6,031,018	98.52%	-	6,031,018	98.52%	
2015	6,458,489	6,390,201	98.94%	-	6,390,201	98.94%	
2016	7,134,756	6,960,188	97.55%	-	6,960,188	97.55%	
2017	7,241,298	7,154,824	98.81%	-	7,154,824	98.81%	
2018	7,860,750	7,556,360	96.13%	-	7,556,360	96.13%	
2019	8,274,578	7,936,064	95.91%	-	7,936,064	95.91%	

Note: 1- The County of Los Angeles does not provide this information. Inclusion of amounts paid of prior year taxes would result in reporting amounts above 100% in some years.

Source: Los Angeles County Auditor Controller's Office.

Taxable Property Subject to Law Enforcement Services Special Tax Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Total Assessable		Real Pr	Real Property Square Footage		Special Tax			
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Parcels w/ Bldg Improvement	<u>Vacant</u>	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Total Square Footage	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Total	Total Direct Tax Rate
2019	5,134	0	15,862,547	296,601	16,159,148	4,917,393	70,264	4,987,658	\$342/parcel plus \$0.308658/sq/ft
2019	0	79	0	0	0	19,576	0	27,018	\$342/parcel

Note:

The City annually levies on each eligible property a "special tax" to finance the cost of City's Law Enforcement services. There are two components of the tax 1.) a base amount per lot and 2.) a cost per square foot of building improvements.

The Law Enforcement Services Special Tax was voter approved on April 10, 2018 and commences with fiscal year 2018/2019

Source: Special Tax Report prepared by NBS.

Principal Law Enforcement Services Special Tax

June 30, 2019

Current Year and Prior Year

		2019	
Property Owners	Building Square Footage Value	pecial Tax Assessed	Percentage of Building Square Footage
Barnett Rita C Et Al Tr	37,861	\$ 10,308	0.23%
Lunada Bay Investment Co.	36,478	7,638	0.23%
Hill Lowell & Lisa B.	28,677	6,761	0.18%
Peninsula Investment Co & The Maltzman Investment Co	29,502	6,584	0.18%
111 parcels (special tax paid over \$2,000)	1,273,817	292,725	7.87%
1,583 parcels (special tax paid between \$1,000-\$1,999)	7,047,274	1,950,841	43.56%
3,527 parcels (special tax paid less than \$1,000 each)	7,857,338	 2,777,702	48.57%
Total	16,178,429	\$ 5,021,268	100.00%

The Law Enforcement Services Special Tax was voter approved on April 10, 2018 and commences with fiscal year 2018/2019.

Principal Law Enforcement Services Special Tax

June 30, 2019

Current Year and Prior Year

	2018						
Property Owners	• .		l Fire Tax essed	Percentage of Building Square Footage			
	-	\$	-	0%			
	-		-	0%			
	-		-	0%			
	-		-	0%			
parcels (special fire tax paid over \$2,000)	-		-	0%			
parcels (special fire tax paid between \$1,000-\$1,999)	-		-	0%			
parcels (special fire tax paid less than \$1,000 each)				0%			
Total		\$		0.00%			

The Law Enforcement Services Special Tax was voter approved on April 10, 2018 and commences with fiscal year 2018/2019. Therefore there is no data for fiscal year 2017/2018.

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES Law Enforcement Services Special Tax Direct Government Last Ten Fiscal Years

City Direct Tax Rate

2019

0.31033

Note: PVE Law Enforcement Services Special Tax Rate: The direct tax rate is computed by dividing the total tax levy by total square feet of building area subject to the tax. There are no overlapping rates applicable to this revenue.

The Law Enforcement Services Special Tax was voter approved on April 10, 2018 and commences with fiscal year 2018/2019.

Taxable Property Subject to Fire Tax Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Total Assessable		Real Property Square Footage		Special Tax				
Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Parcels w/ Bldg Improvement	Vacant	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Total Square Footage	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Total	Total Direct Tax Rate
2010	5,120		15,230,913	246,593	15,477,506	3,755,995	46,285	3,802,280	\$271.89/parcel plus \$0.155723/sq/ft
2010	-	72	-	-	-	19,576	-	19,576	\$271.89/parcel
2011	5,121		15,299,417	246,890	15,546,307	3,924,997	48,276	3,973,273	\$283.30/parcel plus \$0.16226/sq.ft
2011	-	71	-	-	-	20,114	-	20,114	
2012	5,124		15,361,156	242,466	15,603,622	3,936,148	47,275	3,983,423	\$283.30/parcel plus \$0.16226/sq.tt
2012	-	68	-	-	-	19,264	-	19,264	
2013	5,125		15,376,945	242,466	15,619,411	4,076,952	48,930	4,125,882	\$293.22/parcel plus \$0.16794/sq.ft
2013	-	67	-	-	-	19,646	-	19,646	
2014	5,124		15,407,685	242,466	15,650,151	4,213,652	50,511	4,264,162	\$302.69/parcel plus \$0.173366/sq.ft
2014	-	67	-	-	-	20,280	-	20,280	
2015	5,125		15,560,524	242,466	15,802,990	4,374,002	52,101	4,426,103	\$320.62/parcel plus \$0.183637/sq.ft
2015	-	67	-	-	-	20,919	-	20,919	
2016	5,125		15,619,985	223,749	15,843,737	4,503,223	49,425	4,552,648	\$320.62/parcel plus \$0.183637/sq. ft
2016	-	67	-	-	-	21,482	-	21,482	
2017	5,192		15,744,671	242,466	15,987,137	4,653,836	54,760	4,708,596	\$328.16/parcel plus \$0.187952/sq. ft
2017 Note:	-	68	-	-	-	22,315	-	22,315	

Note:

The City annually levies on each eligible property a "special fire tax" to finance the cost of fire and paramedic services provided under contract by Los Angeles County. There are two components of the tax 1.) a flat rate per parcel and 2.) a cost per square foot of building improvement.

The Fire and Paramedic Special Parcel Tax expired in 2017 and no further data is presented after this date

Source: Fire and Paramedic Services Special Tax Report prepared by NBS

Principal Special Fire Taxpayers June 30, 2019

Current Year and Prior Year

Property Owners	Building Square Footage Value	Special Fire Ta Assessed	Percentage of x Building Square Footage
Barnett, Rita C	36,753	\$ 9,533	0.23%
Lunada Bay Investment Co.	36,478	7,184	0.23%
Chen Tei Fu Co. Trust	29,678	5,906	0.18%
Peninsula Investment Co.	29,502	6,201	0.18%
79 parcels (special fire tax paid over \$2,000)	963,053	206,932	6.02%
1235 parcels (special fire tax paid between \$1,000-\$1,999)	5,942,604	1,522,196	37.17%
3878 parcels (special fire tax paid less than \$1,000 each)	9,081,480	2,979,468	56.80%
Total	15,987,137	\$ 4,708,596	100.00%

Notes:

The Fire and Paramedic Special Parcel Tax expired in 2017 and therefore no changes to the prior year table have been presented.

Principal Special Fire Taxpayers June 30, 2019

Current Year and Prior Year

	2016				
Property Owners	Building Square Footage Value	Special Fire Tax Assessed	Percentage of Building Square Footage		
Lunada Bay Investment Co.	36,478	\$ 7,020	0.23%		
Barnett, Rita C	34,257	8,535	0.22%		
Peninsula Investment Co.	29,502	6,059	0.19%		
Chen Tei Fu Co. Trust	29,678	5,771	0.19%		
67 parcels (special fire tax paid over \$2,000)	845,402	176,728	5.34%		
1094 parcels (special fire tax paid between \$1,000-\$1,999)	5,430,979	1,348,076	34.29%		
4031 parcels (special fire tax paid less than \$1,000 each)	9,563,617	3,048,613	60.38%		
Total	15,839,998	\$ 4,573,417	100.00%		

The Fire and Paramedic Special Parcel Tax expired in 2017 and no further data is presented after this date.

Fire Tax Rates
Direct Government
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	City Direct
	Tax Rate
2010	0.24690
2011	0.25690
2012	0.25650
2013	0.26540
2014	0.27380
2015	0.28140
2016	0.28870
2017	0.29450
2018	-
2019	-

Note: Fire Tax Rate: The direct tax rate is computed by dividing the total tax levy by total square feet of building area subject to the tax. There are no overlapping rates applicable to this revenue.

The Fire and Paramedic Special Parcel Tax expired in 2017 and no further data is presented after this date.

Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt June 30, 2019

2018-2019 Assessed Valuation: \$7,441,925,507

Governmental Unit	Outstanding Debt 6/30/19	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estim Share	
Overlapping General Fund Debt (Note 1)				
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	\$ 2,153,701,630	0.490%	\$10,55	3,138
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools COP'S	5,827,868	0.490%	\$ 2	8,557
Los Angeles County Sanitation District-				
South Bay Authorities	2,408,615	15.519%	\$ 37	3,793
Los Angeles County Sanitation District #5	14,130,958	0.557%	\$ 7	8,709
Direct & Overlapping Tax & Assessment Debt (Note 2)				
Los Angeles Community College District	3,930,390,000	0.875%	34,39	0,913
Palos Verdes Peninsula Unified School District	58,573,511	29.929%	17,53	0,466
Los Angeles Regional Park & Open Space				
Assessment District	13,620,000	0.490%	6	6,738
Palos Verdes Library District	-	0.000%		-
Metropolitan Water District	48,050,000	0.255%	12	2,528
Subtotal, overlapping debt			63,14	4,842
City direct debt				(0)
Less: Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations support	ted by landfill revenues	3		
Net Total direct and overlapping debt			\$63,14	4,842

Sources: California Municipal Statistics and HDL.

Note (1): Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the city. The schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments, that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City of Palos Verdes Estates. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this doe not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the country's taxable assessed value that is within the boundaries of the city and dividing it by the district's total taxable assessed value.

Note (2): Paid with voter-approved direct assessment.

Legal Debt Margin Information June 30, 2019 (dollars in thousands)

Assessed value before homeowners exemption							\$ 7,441,925								
Debt limit- 15% of assessed value								\$ 1,116,289							
Amount of debt applicable to debt limit							<u>-</u> \$ 1,116,289								
		<u> </u>													
	2	2010	2	2011	2012	_	2013		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	_	2019
Debt Limit Total net debt applicable to limit	\$	780,406	\$	777,524	\$798,635 -	-	\$ 819,753 -	\$	862,783	\$908,444	\$ 965,056	\$1,012,222 -	\$ 1,061,380 -	\$	1,116,289
Legal debt margin	\$	780,406	\$	777,524	\$798,635	9	\$ 819,753	\$	862,783	\$908,444	\$965,056	\$1,012,222	\$ 1,061,380	\$	1,116,289
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit		0%		0%	0%		0%		0%	0%	0%	0%	0%		0%

Note:

The Government Code of the State of California provides for a legal debt limit of 15% of gross assessed valuation. However, this provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based upon 25% of market value. Effective with the 1981-82 fiscal year, each parcel is now assessed at 100% of market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel).

Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Calendar Years

Calendar Year	City Population	Personal Income (thousands of dollars)	Per Capita Personal Income	Unemployment Rate (%)
2010	14,085	1,303,144	92,520	2.9
2011	13,480	1,225,469	90,668	2.8
2012	13,516	1,246,247	91,710	2.1
2013	13,589	1,211,307	88,643	1.7
2014	13,665	1,206,227	88,239	1.4
2015	13,665	1,185,951	86,490	1.1
2016	13,712	1,220,847	89,035	0.8
2017	13,663	1,257,471	91,706	0.8
2018*	13,519	1,031,827	54,917	1.0
2019	13,544	1,089,150	58,042	1.9

Sources:

- (1) Population California Department of Finance
- (2) Income Last available Census * Los Angeles, Anaheim Metropolitan Statistical Ar
- (3) Employment State of California Employment Development Department (City Data)

^{*} Using a new data source from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, MSA data is no longer available.

Principal Employers Current Year

Number of Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment
1175	1	83.63%
	_	/
96	2	6.83%
10		
8		
2		
EE	2	3.91%
55	3	3.91%
33	4	2.35%
26	5	1.85%
1405		100.00%
	96 10 8 2 55	1175 1 96 2 10 8 2 55 3 33 4 26 5

Source: City Finance Department

Note (1): The City is a residential community with two small commercial areas - Malaga Cove Plaza and Lunada Bay Plaza. The school district's administrative offices, as well as four schools are located in Palos Verdes Estates. The district employs administrative staff, teachers and other school employees. The most common businesses registered with the City and reporting employees are real estate/escrow companies and restaurants. The City has classified employers by type of business.

^{(2) &}quot;Total Employment" as used above represents the total employment of all employers located within City limits, not just those businesses listed.

Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Function/Program										
General Government:										
Administration	5.520	5.520	5.125	5.125	5.125	5.188	5.686	5.686	5.686	3.563
Finance	3.600	3.600	3.000	3.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.000	4.500
Building and Planning	2.500	2.500	2.000	2.000	3.000	4.000	6.000	4.500	4.500	5.000
Police:										
	05.000	05.000	05.000	05.000	05.000	05.000	05.000	05.000	05.000	00.000
Sworn officers	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	25.000	23.000
Service officers (2)	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	13.000	11.000
Other	1.500	2.500	2.500	2.800	2.800	2.600	3.100	3.900	1.500	1.500
Street and Parks	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	7.500	7.000	6.000
Total	55.620	56.620	55.125	55.425	57.425	58.288	61.286	62.586	60.686	54.563

Source: City Finance Department

Notes:

- (1) The City contracts with the following:
 - a) Los Angeles County for fire and paramedic services.
 - b) HR. Green for building, planning and public works administrative services.
- (2) Includes 1 Community Relations Officer and 1 Traffic Control Officer.

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES Operating Indicators by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

_	Fiscal Year									
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Function/Program										
Police:										
Physical arrests	419	237	503	590	679	521	562	580	516	356
Parking violations	3,002	3,029	2,917	2,705	2,580	1,619	1,697	1,476	1,462	1,104
Moving violations	798	1,102	1,191	1,552	1,068	639	1,039	1,004	1,430	1,937
Building & Planning:										
Building permits issues	1,650	1,843	1,994	2,025	2,064	2,087	2,130	2,030	1,813	1,980
Total number of inspections	220	2,507	2,565	2,442	2,336	2,197	2,618	2,916	2,957	2,894
Grading applications	17	17.5	11.5	18.0	20.5	21.0	23	28	17	1
Neighborhood compatibility applications	32.5	33	23	27	29	29	32	42	27	32
Miscellaneous applications	53	38.50	57.00	50.00	46.00	62.00	74	96	71	51
Public Works:										
Public works permits	200	178	227	191	219	219	278	418	372	387
Street resurfacing (miles)	3.55	3.28	3.35	3.62	0.78	0.78	4.00	3.36	0.00	0.00

Source: City Departments

Note: Indicators are not available for the general government function.

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES

Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Fiscal Year								
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Function/Program										
Police:										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Streets (miles)	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
Sanitary sewers (miles)	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Storm drains (miles) Recreation facilities: (2)	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5
Golf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stables	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennis club	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Beach club	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Source: City Departments

Notes

- (1) No capital asset indicators are available for the general government function.
- (2) Managed under individual concession agreements (property and equipment owned by City).



City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Palos Verdes Estates, California

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and *Government Auditing Standards*, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated May 23, 2019. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Findings

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the City are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. No new accounting policies were adopted, and the application of other existing policies was not changed during the year ended June 30, 2019. We noted no transactions entered into by the City 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 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 City's financial statements are as follows:

- a. Management's estimate of the fair value of investments is based on quoted prices in an active market. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair values are based on evaluated prices received by the City's broker or custodian.
- b. Management's estimate of the value of capital assets (infrastructure assets) is based on industry standards.

Significant Audit Findings (Continued)

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices (Continued)

- c. The estimated useful lives of capital assets for depreciation purposes are based on industry standards.
- d. The annual required contributions, pension expense, net pension liability, and corresponding deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the City's public defined benefit plans with CalPERS are based on actuarial valuations provided by CalPERS.
- e. The pension expense, and net pension liability for the City's Special Retirement Income Plan are based on actuarial valuations provided by an outside consultant.

We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates in determining that they were reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Certain financial statement disclosures are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosures affecting the financial statements were reported in Note 7 regarding the CalPERS defined benefit plans and the Special Retirement Income Plan for health insurance.

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. As a result of our audit-related test work, we proposed no corrections to the financial statements.

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 auditors' report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Significant Audit Findings (Continued)

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated December 4, 2019.

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 City'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 City'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 Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to management's discussion and analysis, the schedules of proportionate share of the net pension liability for the miscellaneous and safety plans, the schedule of plan contributions for the miscellaneous and safety plans, the schedule of changes in total pension liabilities and related ratios for the special retirement income plan, and the budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major Special Revenue Funds, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the 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 RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules (supplementary information), which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves.

We were not engaged to report on the introductory and statistical sections, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Restriction on Use

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

Irvine, California

December 4, 2019

White Nelson Diehl Evans UP



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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

City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Palos Verdes Estates, 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 governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 4, 2019.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of This Report

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

Irvine, California

December 4, 2019

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT WORKSHEET NO. 6

WITH INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES APPLIED TO APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT WORKSHEET NO. 6

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON AGREED-UPON PROCEDURES APPLIED TO APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT WORKSHEET NO. 6

City Council of the City of Palos Verdes Estates Palos Verdes Estates, California

We have performed the procedures enumerated below to the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 of the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, for the year ended June 30, 2019. These procedures, which were agreed to by the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, and the League of California Cities (the League) (as presented in the League publication titled "Article XIII-B Appropriations Limit Uniform Guidelines"), were performed solely to assist the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California, in meeting the requirements of Section 1.5 of Article XIIIB of the California Constitution. The City of Palos Verdes Estates' management is responsible for the Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6.

This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of the procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose.

The procedures performed and our findings were as follows:

1. We obtained the completed Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 for the year ended June 30, 2019, and compared the limit and annual adjustment factors included in that worksheet to the limit and annual adjustment factors that were adopted by resolution of the City Council. We also compared the population and inflation options included in the aforementioned worksheet to those that were selected by a recorded vote of the City Council.

No exceptions were noted as a result of our performing this procedure.

2. For the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6, we added last year's limit to the total adjustments and compared the resulting amount to this year's limit. We also recalculated the adjustment factor and the adjustment for inflation and population and compared the results to the amounts on Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6.

No exceptions were noted as a result of our performing this procedure.

3. We compared the prior-year appropriations limit presented in the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 to the prior-year appropriations limit adopted by the City Council for the prior year.

No exceptions were noted as a result of our performing this procedure.

We were not engaged to, and did not, perform an audit, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion on the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you. No procedures have been performed with respect to the determination of the appropriation limit for the base year, as defined by the League publication titled "Article XIII-B Appropriations Limit Uniform Guidelines."

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

Irvine, California

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December 4, 2019

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES

APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT WORKSHEET NO. 6

For the year ended June 30, 2019

Appropriations limi	\$	22,355,235			
Adjustment factors	for the fiscal year en	nded June 30, 2019	9 (Note 2):		
	Inflation Factor (Note 3)	Population Factor (Note 4)	Combined Factor		
	1.03670000	1.0051000	1.04198717	<u>X</u>	0.04198717
Adjustment for infla		938,633			
Other adjustments (Note 5)				
Total adjustments		938,633			
Appropriations limi		\$23,293,868			

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES

NOTES TO APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT WORKSHEET NO. 6

For the year ended June 30, 2019

1. PURPOSE OF LIMITED PROCEDURES REVIEW:

Under Article XIIIB of the California Constitution (the Gann Spending Limitation Initiative), California governmental agencies are restricted as to the amount of annual appropriations from proceeds of taxes. Effective for years beginning on or after July 1, 1990, under Section 1.5 of Article XIIIB, the annual calculation of the appropriations limit is subject to a limited procedures review in connection with the annual audit.

2. METHOD OF CALCULATION:

Under Section 10.5 of Article XIIIB, for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 1990, the appropriations limit is required to be calculated based on the limit for the fiscal year 1986-1987 and adjusted for the inflation and population factors discussed at Notes 3 and 4 below.

3. INFLATION FACTORS:

A California governmental agency may adjust its appropriations limit by either the annual percentage change in the fourth quarter per capita personal income (which percentages are supplied by the State Department of Finance) or the percentage change in the local assessment roll from the preceding year due to the change of local nonresidential construction. The factor adopted by the City of Palos Verdes Estates, California (the City), for the fiscal year 2018-2019 represents the annual percentage change in the fourth quarter per capita personal income.

4. POPULATION FACTORS:

A California governmental agency may adjust its appropriations limit by either the annual percentage change of the jurisdiction's own population or the annual percentage change in population in the county where the jurisdiction is located. The factor adopted by the City for fiscal year 2018-2019 represents the annual percentage change in population for the county in which the City is located.

5. OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:

A California government agency may be required to adjust its appropriations limit when certain events occur, such as the transfer of responsibility for municipal services to, or from, another government agency or private entity. The City had no such adjustments for the year ended June 30, 2019.