MOUNTAINS RECREATION AND CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT REPORT
AND
AUDITOR’S COMMUNICATION LETTER

June 30, 2017
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August 28, 2018

To the Board of Directors
of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority
Los Angeles, California

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, California (Authority), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, we considered the Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies, and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

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 combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Authority's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

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.

We have included in this letter a summary of communication with the Authority Board of Directors as required by professional auditing standards. We would like to thank the Authority’s management and staff for the courtesy and cooperation extended to us during the course of our engagement.

The accompanying communications and recommendations are intended solely for the information and use of management, the members of the Authority, and others within the Authority, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other these specified parties.

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim, LLP
Culver City, California
August 28, 2018

To the Board of Directors
of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority
Los Angeles, California

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (Authority) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Professional standards require that we provide you with the 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 January 16, 2018. 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 Authority are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. We noted no transactions entered into by the Authority during the fiscal 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 financial statements were the estimates of investment fair market value, depreciation on capital assets, and claims payable. Management’s estimate of the investment fair market value is based on information provided by the State of California for its investment in the Local Agency Investment Fund. Depreciation on capital assets is based on the industry standard and past experience on actual useful life of the asset groups and claims payable is based on historical loss rates, claims paid and analysis of open claims. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop these estimates and determined that they are 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 Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 6 – Pension Plan.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.
Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

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

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

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

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 a significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated August 28, 2018.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

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

Other Audit Findings or Issues

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

Other Matters

With respect to the supplementary information accompanying the financial statements, 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 financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.

This information is intended solely for the use of management, the audit committee, the members of Authority, and others within the Authority, and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other these specified parties.

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim, LLP
Culver City, California
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Directors
of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority
Los Angeles, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority, California (Authority), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated August 28, 2018.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity’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 Authority’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 that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.
Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity’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 entity’s internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim, LLP
Culver City, California
August 28, 2018
CURRENT YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant Deficiency

2017-1 Finding – Lack of documentation of approval process over some manual journal entries:
During our review of manual journal entries, it was noted that some manual journal entries lacked signatures signifying review and approval. Without approval signatures or other documentation of approval, it is difficult to ensure that proper review and approval took place.

Effect:
Proper journal entry review helps to maintain accurate financial records. When journal entries are not reviewed, there is increased risk that errors and irregularities may occur and go undetected, which may lead to misappropriation of funds.

Recommendation:
The journal entry reviewers, who should be different from the preparers and who should be sufficiently knowledgeable in the Authority’s business and accounting practices to recognize potential errors, should consistently document that they have reviewed each journal entry for accuracy and propriety. The approval process should be clearly and consistently documented on the journal entry itself.

Management Response:
Management has evaluated and implemented steps to provide consistency to the journal entry approval and documentation process.
STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS

None noted.