

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA INTERGOVERNMENTAL
TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2009

**Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Financial Statements
June 30, 2009**

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MOSS, LEVY & HARTZHEIM LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

PARTNERS:
RONALD A. LEVY, C.P.A.
CRAIG A. HARTZHEIM, C.P.A.
HADLEY Y. HUI, C.P.A.

9107 WILSHIRE BLVD., STE 400
BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90210
PHONE: (310) 273-2745
FAX: (310) 273-1689
EMAIL: mlhbh@mlhcpas.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
Southern California Intergovernmental Training
And Development Center
San Diego, California

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center ("ITDC") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the ITDC's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the ITDC's management. 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 as to whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts, and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statements presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center as of June 30, 2009 and the respective changes in financial position thereof, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in note 1 of the notes to basic financial statements effective July 1, 2008, ITDC adopted the provisions of Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligation*; GASB Statement No. 52, *Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investments by Endowments*; GASB Statement No. 55, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*; and GASB Statement No. 56, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statements of Auditing Standards*.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2009, on our consideration of the ITDC'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* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The ITDC has not presented a management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of the basic financial statements.

The budgetary comparison of the General Fund on page 22 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim, LLP
Beverly Hills, California
December 23, 2009

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
June 30, 2009**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and investments with County Treasury	\$ 72,980
Cash in bank	55,840
Accounts receivable	855,807
Interest receivable	237
Due from County of San Diego	220,727
Capital assets, being depreciated	59,155
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(59,155)</u>
Total Assets	<u>1,205,591</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	234,054
Accrued liabilities	23,220
Accrued payroll	6,061
Long-term liabilities:	
Due in more than a year	<u>60,605</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>323,940</u>
NET ASSETS	
Unrestricted	<u>881,651</u>
Total Net Assets	<u><u>\$ 881,651</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenue		Net (Expense) Revenue and Change in Net Assets
		Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:				
General government	\$ 4,045,328	\$ 4,170,378	\$ -	\$ 125,050
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 4,045,328</u>	<u>\$ 4,170,378</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>125,050</u>
General Revenues:				
				3,616
				<u>3,616</u>
				128,666
				<u>752,985</u>
				<u>\$ 881,651</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
June 30, 2009

	General Fund
ASSETS	
Cash and investments with County Treasury	\$ 72,980
Cash in bank	55,840
Accounts receivable	855,807
Interest receivable	237
Due from County of San Diego	220,727
Total Assets	\$ 1,205,591
 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 234,054
Accrued liabilities	23,220
Accrued payroll	6,061
Deferred revenue	237,695
Total Liabilities	501,030
 Fund Balance	
Unreserved:	
Undesignated	704,561
Total Fund Balance	704,561
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 1,205,591

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
June 30, 2009**

Total fund balance - governmental funds	\$	704,561
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Under modified accrual basis of accounting used in governmental funds, revenues are not recognized for transactions that do not represent an available financial source. In the statement of net assets and statement of activities, however, revenues and assets are reported regardless of when financial resources are available.

Deferred revenue		237,695
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Long-term liabilities: In governmental funds, only current liabilities are reported. In the statement of net assets, all liabilities, including long-term liabilities, are reported. Long-term liabilities relating to governmental activities consist of:

Compensated absences payable		<u>(60,605)</u>
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Net assets of governmental activities	\$	<u><u>881,651</u></u>
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See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009**

	<u>General Fund</u>
Revenues	
Intergovernmental	\$ 4,233,676
Use of money and property	<u>3,616</u>
Total Revenues	<u>4,237,292</u>
Expenditures	
Current:	
Salaries and benefits	684,928
Services and supplies	<u>3,336,407</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>4,021,335</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>215,957</u>
Fund Balance, July 1, 2008	789,597
Prior Period Adjustment	<u>(300,993)</u>
Fund Balance, July 1, 2008, restated	<u>488,604</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2009	<u><u>\$ 704,561</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009**

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$	215,957
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities differ because:		
Certain revenues are offset by deferred revenue in the governmental funds because they are not available to pay for current period expenditures. This amount represents the amount by which current year deferred revenue exceeded prior year's deferred revenue.		(63,298)
In the statement of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the fiscal year. In governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially the amounts paid). This fiscal year, vacation earned exceeded the amounts used.		(23,993)
		<hr/>
Change in net assets of government activities	\$	<u>128,666</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center (“ITDC”) conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Reporting Entity

The ITDC was created by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (the “Agreement”) entered into on December 1, 1972, between the State of California, the County of San Diego (the “County”), and the Cities of Carlsbad, Chula Vista, Coronado, Del Mar, El Cajon, Escondido, Imperial Beach, La Mesa, National City, Oceanside, San Diego, San Marcos, and Vista. The purpose of the Agreement was to create an agency to assist the parties in their efforts to develop and implement employee-training programs. The Agreement provides that ITDC shall be administered by the Board of Directors equal in number to the number of parties who become and remain parties to the Agreement.

B. Basis of Accounting

The accounting records are maintained on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Expenditures are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred and revenues are recorded when received in cash, unless they are susceptible to accrual: i.e., measurable and available to finance ITDC’s operations or a material amount and not received at the normal time of receipt prior to year end.

C. Basis of Presentation

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued Statement No. 34. GASB Statement No. 34 establishes new requirements and a new reporting model for the annual financial reports of state and local governments. The statement was developed to make annual reports of state and local governments easier to understand and more useful to the people who use governmental financial information to make decisions.

- **Management’s Discussion and Analysis** – GASB has determined it is necessary to supplement, although not required that financial statements be accompanied by a narrative introduction and analytical overview of ITDC’s financial activities in the form of “Management’s Discussion and Analysis” (MD&A). This analysis is similar to the analysis provided in the annual reports of private-sector organizations.
- **Government-wide Financial Statements** – This reporting model includes financial statements prepared using the full accrual basis of accounting for all of the ITDC’s activities. It reports all current and non current revenues and costs of providing services. The Government-wide Financial Statements consist of the following:
 - **Statement of Net Assets** – The statement of net assets is designed to display the financial position of the government. The net assets of ITDC are broken down into two categories – restricted and unrestricted.
 - **Statement of Activities** – The government-wide statement of activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of ITDC’s functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenue generated directly by the function.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Accordingly, ITDC has recorded long-term assets and liabilities in the statement of net assets, and has reported all revenues and the cost of providing services using the full accrual basis of accounting in the statement of activities.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by contributions and investment income.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include: charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment; and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

General Budget Policies

An operating budget is adopted each fiscal year on the modified accrual basis, except that encumbrances are treated as budgeted expenditures in the year of the commitment to purchase. For purposes of budgetary presentation, actual expenditures are adjusted to include encumbrances outstanding at year-end. There were no encumbrances outstanding at June 30, 2009. All amendments to the adopted budget require Board approval and, as such, reported budget figures are subsequently amended by the Board. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end.

Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditures of resources are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized as an extension of formal budgetary control in the governmental fund. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are reported as reservations of fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities, because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent fiscal year. There were no reserves for encumbrances at June 30, 2009.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt, and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Initial-issue premiums as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt using the straight-line method. The difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of refunded debt (deferred amount on refunding) is amortized over the shorter of the lives of the refunding debt or remaining life of the refunded debt. Issuance costs are reported as deferred charges. Amortization of premiums and deferred amounts on refunding are included as interest expense, whereas the amortization of issuance costs are included as a general government expense. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize premiums and issuance costs during the period issued. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received are reported as other financing sources. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Net Assets and Fund Equity

In the government-wide financial statements, net assets are reported in two categories: restricted net assets and unrestricted net assets. Restricted net assets represent net assets restricted by parties outside of the ITDC (such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, and regulations of other governments) and include unspent proceeds of bonds issued to acquire or construct capital assets.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value which is determined using various methods. Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Investments in government obligations are valued on over-the-counter bid quotations available at fiscal year-end. Cash deposits are reported at carrying amount, which reasonably estimates fair value. Investments in governmental investment pools are reported at fair value based on the fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of basic financial statements, and the related reported amounts of revenues and expenses/expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management believes that the estimates are reasonable.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Major Funds

GASB Statement No. 34 requires that ITDC's major governmental type funds to be identified and presented separately in the fund financial statements. Major funds are defined as funds that have either assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures equal to or greater than ten percent of their fund-type total and five percent of the grand total.

ITDC reported the following major governmental fund in the accompanying financial statements:

General Fund - This fund is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund is ITDC's operating fund.

E. Governmental Fund Type

The accounts of ITDC are organized into a fund (general fund), which is considered a separate accounting entity. The fund is a governmental fund type with the flow of current financial resources as the measurement focus. The expendable available financial resources and related current liabilities devoted to financing the general services that the ITDC performs for its members are included in the general fund. Cost reimbursements and other revenue used to finance the operations of ITDC are specific resources included in this fund. The fund is also charged with the costs of operating ITDC. It includes the resources allocated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities in accordance with laws, regulations or other restrictions.

The ITDC's financial transactions are included in the County of San Diego (County) accounting system. The fund is identified in the County's accounting records as the ITDC fund. It is presented in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as an interest bearing trust fund with the fiduciary fund type to inform the reader of the relationship between the County and the ITDC's operations. The County's budgeting and accounting procedures are consistent with this presentation.

The General Fund, rather than a trust fund, is presented herein in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America appropriate for legally separate, economically independent, local governmental entity. The amounts presented in the ITDC's General Fund are directly reconcilable to the accounts maintained by the County.

F. Financial Statements Elements

Cash and Investments – Cash and investments are stated at fair value. Cash deposits are at carrying value, which reasonably estimates fair value. Investments in governmental investment pools are reported at fair value per share of the pool's underlying portfolio. The ITDC's cash is deposited into the County's Treasury. The County Treasury maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use by all funds of the County, as well as the funds of other agencies for which the County Treasury is the depository. Interest earned on the pooled fund is allocated based on the average daily cash balances of the participating funds. Further disclosures regarding the County's cash and investment pool are included in the notes of the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Financial Statements Elements (Continued)

Interfund Receivables/Payables – Short-term loan receivables and payables are reported as “due from other funds” and “due to other funds,” respectively.

Capital Assets – Capital assets, which include land, buildings, equipment, infrastructure, and construction in progress, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by ITDC as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are completed.

G. New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 49 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations

This Statement is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2007. The Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting standards for pollution (including contamination) remediation obligations, which are obligations to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities such as site assessments and cleanups. The scope of the document excludes pollution prevention or control obligations with respect to current operations, and future pollution remediation activities that are required upon retirement of an asset, such as landfill closure and post-closure care and nuclear power plant decommissioning.

GASB Statement No. 52 – Land and Other Real Estate Held as Investment by Endowments

This Statement is effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2008. The Statement establishes consistent standards for the reporting of land and other real estate held as investments by essentially similar entities. It requires endowments to report their land and other real estate investments at fair value. Governments also are required to report the changes in fair value as investment income and to disclose the methods and significant assumptions employed to determine fair value and other information that they currently present for other investment reported at fair value.

GASB Statement No. 55 – The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments.

This Statement is effective as of April 2, 2009. The objective of this Statement is to incorporate the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for state and local governments into the Governmental Accounting Standards Board’s authoritative literature. The “GAAP hierarchy” consists of the sources of accounting principles used in the preparation of financial statements of state and local governmental entities that are presented in conformity with GAAP and the framework for selecting those principles.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

G. New Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 56 – Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in the AICPA Statement of Auditing Standards

This Statement is effective as of April 16, 2009. The objective of this Statement is to incorporate into the Governmental Accounting Standards Board’s (GASB) authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance presented in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants’ Statement on Auditing Standards. This Statement addresses three issues not included in the authoritative literature that establishes accounting principles – related party transactions, going concern considerations, and subsequent events. The presentation of principles used in the preparation of financial statements is more appropriately included in accounting and financial reporting standards rather than in the auditing literature.

Note 2 – Cash and Investments

Cash resources of ITDC are combined with the cash resources of the County to form a pool of cash that is managed by the County Treasurer. As provided for by the Government Code, the cash balance of substantially all County funds and certain entities are pooled and invested by the County Treasurer for the purpose of increasing interest earnings through investment activities. ITDC’s net share of the total pooled cash and investments is included in the accompanying statement of net assets under the caption “Cash and Investments”. Interest earned on investments is deposited to certain participating County funds and entities, including ITDC, based upon their average daily cash balance during the allocation month.

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2009 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of net assets:	
Cash and investments with County Treasury	\$ 72,980
Cash in bank	55,840
	128,820
Total cash and investments	\$ 128,820
	128,820

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2009 consist of the following:

Cash and investments with County Treasury	\$ 72,980
Cash in bank	55,840
	128,820
Total cash and investments	\$ 128,820
	128,820

Further disclosures regarding the County’s cash and investment pool including investment policy are included in the notes to the County’s Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

County Investment Policy

The County may transact business only with banks, savings and loans, and investment security dealers regularly reporting to the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Exceptions to this rule can be made only upon written authorization of the County Treasurer. Authorized cash deposits and investments are governed by state law, as well as by the County's own written investment policy. Within the context of these limitations, permissible investments include: (1) obligations of the U.S. government and federal agencies with a maximum maturity of five years, (2) commercial paper rated A-1 by Standard & Poor's, P-1 by Moody's Commercial Paper Record or F-1 by Fitch, (3) Bankers acceptances, (4) negotiable certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state chartered bank or a state or federal savings and loan association, (5) repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, (6) the local agency investment fund established by the State Treasurer, (7) financial futures contracts in any of the other authorized investments which are used to offset an existing financial position and not for outright speculation, (8) government agency mortgage securities with a maximum maturity of five years, (9) medium-term corporate notes of maximum of three years maturity issued by corporations operating as defined in Section 23701(m) of the Revenue and Taxation Code, and (10) non-negotiable time deposits collateralized in accordance with the California Government Code.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

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

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
State of California Obligations	5 years	None	None
CA Local Agency Obligations	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agencies	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptances	180 days	40%	None
Commercial Paper - Select Agencies	270 days	25%	None
Commercial Paper - Other Agencies	270 days	40%	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements & Securities Lending Agreements	92 days	20%	None
Medium Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	None
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	None
Collateralized Bank Deposits	5 years	None	None
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
Time Deposits	5 years	None	None
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Funds	N/A	None	None

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates.

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

Investment Type	Totals	Remaining Maturity (in Months)					
		12 Months Or Less	13 to 24 Months	25-36 Months	37-48 Months	49-60 Months	More Than 60 Months
County Investment Pool	\$ 72,980	\$ 72,980	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 72,980</u>	<u>\$ 72,980</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will 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, ITDC’s investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating, as of fiscal year end, for each investment type.

Investment Type	Amount	Minimum Legal Rating	Exempt From Disclosure	Rating as of Fiscal Year End			
				AAA	AA	A	Not Rated
County investment pool	\$ 72,980	N/A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 72,980
Total	<u>\$ 72,980</u>		<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 72,980</u>

Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Fluctuations

ITDC’s investments include no investments that are highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations (to a greater degree than already indicated in the information provided above).

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 2 – Cash and Investments (Continued)

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 ITDC'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 government unit). The fair 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 Agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2009 none of ITDC's deposits with financial institutions were in excess of federal depository insurance limits.

Note 3 – Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consisted of contract receivables from various agencies.

Note 4 – Capital Assets

	Balance July 1, 2008	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2009
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Furniture and equipment	\$ 59,155	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59,155
Total capital assets being depreciated	59,155			59,155
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and equipment	59,155			59,155
Total accumulated depreciation	59,155			59,155
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 5 – Unearned Revenue

As of June 30, 2009, ITDC had unearned revenue of \$237,695.

Note 6 – Compensated Absences

As of June 30, 2009, ITDC had an accrued vacation balance as of \$60,605.

	<u>Balance 7/1/2008</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance 6/30/2009</u>
Compensated absences	<u>\$36,612</u>	<u>\$32,772</u>	<u>\$8,779</u>	<u>\$60,605</u>
	<u>\$36,612</u>	<u>\$32,772</u>	<u>\$8,779</u>	<u>\$60,605</u>

Note 7 – Defined Benefit Pension Plan

A. Plan Description

ITDC contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement, disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by state statute and city ordinance. Copies of PERS' annual financial report may be obtained from their executive office: 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

B. Funding Policy

Participants are required to contribute 7% of their annual covered salary. ITDC makes the contributions required of ITDC employees on their behalf and for their account. ITDC is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate; the current rate is 15.749% of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and ITDC are established and may be amended by PERS.

C. Annual Pension Costs

For 2008-2009, ITDC's annual pension cost was \$94,994. The \$94,994 contributed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2009 was equal to 100% of the required contribution for that fiscal year. ITDC's annual pension costs for fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, and 2007 were \$77,236 and \$99,168, respectively, and equal 100% of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
June 30, 2009

Note 8 – Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Excess of expenditures over appropriations in the general fund is as follows:

<u>Fund/Department</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Excess</u>
General Fund:			
Services and supplies	\$ 3,336,407	\$ 3,139,831	\$ (196,576)

Note 9 – Prior Period Adjustment

A prior period adjustment of \$(300,993) was made to the General Fund due to understatement of deferred revenue in the prior year.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
INTERGOVERNMENTAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE
GENERAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009**

	Original Budgeted Amount	Final Budgeted Amount	Actual Amount	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,858,000	\$ 3,858,000	\$ 4,233,676	\$ 375,676
Use of money and property	9,000	9,000	3,616	(5,384)
Total Revenues	<u>3,867,000</u>	<u>3,867,000</u>	<u>4,237,292</u>	<u>370,292</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
Salaries and benefits	695,052	695,052	684,928	10,124
Services and supplies	3,139,831	3,139,831	3,336,407	(196,576)
Total Expenditures	<u>3,834,883</u>	<u>3,834,883</u>	<u>4,021,335</u>	<u>(186,452)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>32,117</u>	<u>32,117</u>	<u>215,957</u>	<u>183,840</u>
Fund Balance, July 1, 2008	789,597	789,597	789,597	
Prior period adjustment			(300,993)	(300,993)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2008, restated	<u>789,597</u>	<u>789,597</u>	<u>488,604</u>	<u>(300,993)</u>
Fund Balance, June 30, 2009	<u>\$ 821,714</u>	<u>\$ 821,714</u>	<u>\$ 704,561</u>	<u>\$ (117,153)</u>



MOSS, LEVY & HARTZHEIM LLP

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

PARTNERS:
RONALD A. LEVY, C.P.A.
CRAIG A. HARTZHEIM, C.P.A.
HADLEY Y. HUI, C.P.A.

9107 WILSHIRE BLVD., STE 400
BEVERLY HILLS, CA 90210
PHONE: (310) 273-2745
FAX: (310) 273-1689
EMAIL: mlhbh@mlhcpas.com

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

Board of Directors
Southern California Intergovernmental Training
And Development Center
San Diego, California

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center ("ITDC") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise ITDC's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2009. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the ITDC's internal control over financial reporting 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 ITDC's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of ITDC's internal control over financial reporting.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the ITDC's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the ITDC's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the ITDC's internal control.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the ITDC's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Southern California Intergovernmental Training and Development Center's financial statements are free of 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*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of ITDC's Board of Directors, management, the County of San Diego, and the California State Controller's Office Division of Accounting and Reporting and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim

Moss, Levy & Hartzheim, LLP
Beverly Hills, California
December 23, 2009