## LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AND
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

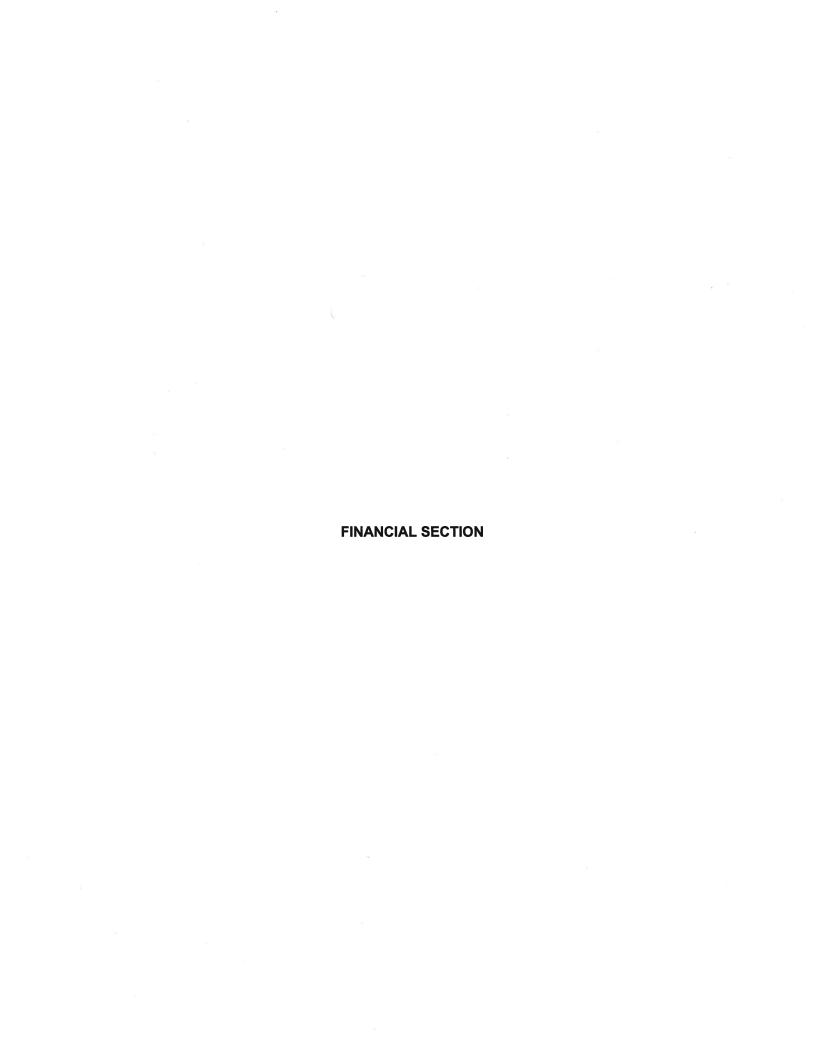
## LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY JUNE 30, 2016

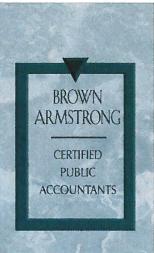
### **Table of Contents**

	<u>Page</u>
Commission Membership	i
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditor's Report	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3
Basic Financial Statements	
Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	7
Statement of Activities	8
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund	9
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	10
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Fund	11
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities	12
Notes to the Financial Statements	13
Required Supplementary Information	
Budgetary Comparison Schedule	18
Note to the Required Supplementary Information	19
Other Report	
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	20

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

<u>Name</u>	Position .	Term Expires
Diane Dillon	Chair Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2018
Greg Pitts	Vice Chair City Selection Committee	May 2017
Juliana Inman	Commissioner City Selection Committee	May 2019
Brad Wagenknecht	Commissioner Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2020
Brian Kelly	Commissioner Public Member	May 2018
Joan Bennett	Alternate Commissioner City Selection Committee	May 2019
Keith Caldwell	Alternate Commissioner Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2017
Gregory Rodeno	Alternate Commissioner Public Member	May 2020





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REGISTERED with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board and MEMBER of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

### BROWN ARMSTRONG

Certified Public Accountants

### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Commissioners Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County Napa, California

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (the Commission), California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission'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.

### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity'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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Commission as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Other Matters**

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the Budgetary Comparison Schedule, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 8, 2016, on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

BROWN ARMSTRONG ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION

Grown Armstrong Secountancy Corporation

Bakersfield, California November 8, 2016

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

The Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (the Commission) administers a section of California Government Code now known as the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The Commission is delegated regulatory and planning responsibilities to coordinate the logical formation and development of local agencies in a manner preserving agricultural and open-space resources, promoting the orderly extension of municipal services, and discouraging urban sprawl. Key duties include regulating boundary changes through annexations or detachments; approving city incorporations or disincorporations; and forming, consolidating, or dissolving special districts. The Commission is also responsible for preparing studies to inform its regulatory activities, including establishing and updating spheres of influence for all cities and special districts within its jurisdiction. Spheres are planning tools used by the Commission to designate the territory it believes represents the appropriate and probable future service area of the affected agency. All jurisdictional changes, such as annexations, must be consistent with the spheres of the affected agencies with limited exceptions. As of June 30, 2016, there are currently 23 cities and special districts subject to Commission jurisdiction in Napa County.

The Commission was first established in 1963 as an office within the County of Napa (County). From 1963 to 2000, 100% of the Commission's annual budget was funded by the County. On July 1, 2001, in conjunction with the enactment of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the Commission became autonomous of the County in terms of fulfilling its statutory duties and responsibilities. This transition was highlighted by the Commission appointing its own executive officer and counsel as well as altering its funding to include contributions from the five cities in Napa County: American Canyon, Calistoga, Napa, St. Helena, and Yountville. The County is now responsible for funding 50% of the Commission's annual budget with the remaining portion divided among the five cities based on a locally adopted formula as provided under Government Code Section 56381.

This narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, is offered by the Commission's manager, the Executive Officer, to provide greater context to the audit performed by the Commission's independent auditor, Brown Armstrong Accountancy Corporation. Please read it in conjunction with the Commission's financial statements, which follow this section.

### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Commission's basic financial statements. The following Statement of Net Position and Governmental Fund Balance Sheet, and the Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance, provide information about the activities of the Commission. The financial statements also include various note disclosures, which further describe the Commission's activities.

### **Government-Wide Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Commission's finances, in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the Commission's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the Commission's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but unused vacation leave).

### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Commission, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Fund financial statements report essentially the same functions as those reported in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, 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.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and government-wide statements.

### **Notes to Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional information essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

### Required Supplementary Information (RSI)

RSI is presented concerning the Commission's General Fund budgetary schedule. The Commission adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION

### **Net Position**

The Commission has presented its financial statements under 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 Governments.

## Condensed Statement of Net Position As of June 30,

	2016	2015	Variance
Assets Current Assets	\$ 382,492	\$ 281,706	\$ 100,786
Total Assets	382,492	281,706	100,786
Liabilities Current Liabilities Long-Term Liabilities	29,405	20,055 13,217	9,350 (13,217)
Total Liabilities	29,405	33,272	(3,867)
Net Position Unrestricted	353,087	248,434	104,653
Total Net Position	\$ 353,087	\$ 248,434	\$ 104,653

State law requires the County and the five cities of Napa County fund the Commission's budget each year. The Commission is also authorized to establish and collect fees for purposes of offsetting agency contributions. It is also the practice of the Commission to make use of its unrestricted fund balance to help cover operating costs to help minimize the fiscal impact on local agencies as long as the balance does not fall below the equivalent of four months of operating expenses. This practice of using the unrestricted fund balance to help cover operating costs occasionally results in budgeting an operating shortfall. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the Commission budgeted an operating shortfall of \$(43,240). The actual operating net was a surplus of \$91,436 primarily due to the vacancy of the Analyst position during the year.

### **Changes in Net Position**

The government-wide financial statement presented below represents an analysis of the Commission's governmental activities. It should be noted that Intergovernmental Revenues represent the amount each agency was required to contribute to the Commission's budget. The sum of these contributions and the fund balance at the beginning of the fiscal year must sum to the adopted budget.

### Condensed Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30,

		2016	 2015	\	/ariance
Revenues: Intergovernmental Planning Fees Interest Income	\$	449,944 26,947 2,246	\$ 431,706 49,837 2,200	\$	18,238 (22,890) 46
Total Revenues		479,137	483,743		(4,606)
Expenses: Contracted Administrative Services Services and Supplies	120	203,981 170,503	233,092 197,637		(29,111) (27,134)
Total Expenses		374,484	 430,729	ā	(56,245)
Change in Net Position		104,653	53,014		51,639
Net Position - Beginning of Year		248,434	195,420		53,014
Net Position - End of Year	\$	353,087	\$ 248,434	\$	104,653

### Financial Analysis of the Commission's Governmental Fund

As noted earlier, fund accounting is used by the Commission to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016, the Commission reported an ending fund balance of \$353,087 for an increase of \$91,436 from the prior year.

### **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

The Commission practices bottom-line accounting, giving management the discretion to use excess funds in one account to offset deficits in other accounts. This allows management to minimize the fiscal impact of unanticipated increases in contracted administrative services by controlling spending in other accounts.

### **CAPITAL ASSETS**

During fiscal year 2008-2009, the Commission purchased an electronic document management system with a cost of \$19,657. This asset is being depreciated over an estimated useful life of 5 years, using the straight-line depreciation method, and therefore was fully depreciated as of fiscal year 2013-14.

### **DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

With the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 2016, the Commission did not have any long-term obligations outstanding.

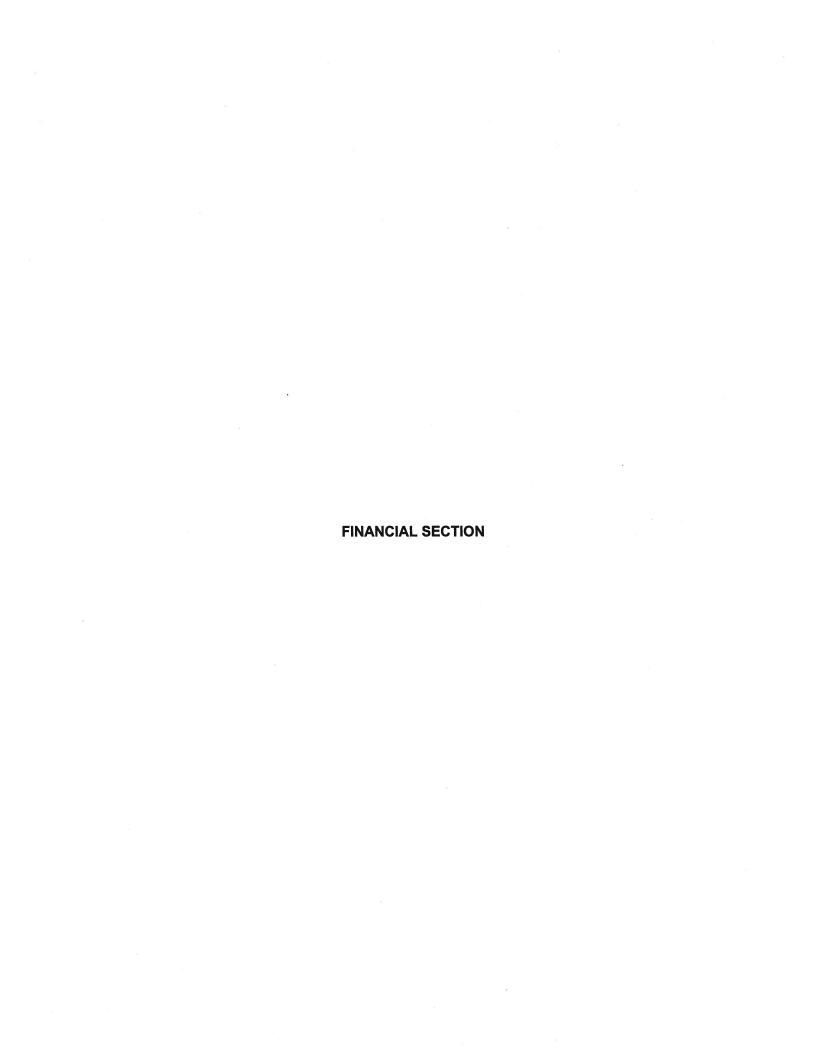
### **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET**

The Commission is committed to fulfilling its state-mandated mission with as little fiscal impact on local agencies as possible. In preparing the budget for fiscal year 2016-2017, the Commission used a spending baseline to estimate how much it would cost to continue the level of its activities and services at next year's price for labor and supplies. The Commission's adopted fiscal year 2016-2017 budget is \$505,688, an overall percentage decrease of 4% from prior year's original adopted budget based on prior year actuals combined with inflationary increases.

### **CONTACTING THE COMMISSION**

These financial statements are designed to provide a general overview of the Commission's finances for all those interested. Through a memorandum of understanding, the County provides certain management and administrative functions, including financial management and accounting. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County 1030 Seminary Street, Suite B Napa, California 94559



## LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

Assets Cash in County Treasury Imprest Cash Deposits with Others		\$ 380,392 100 2,000
Total Assets	1	 382,492
Liabilities Accounts Payable		29,405
Total Liabilities		29,405
Net Position Unrestricted		353,087
Total Net Position		\$ 353,087

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Expenses	
Contracted Administrative Services	\$ 203,981
Services and Supplies	 170,503
· Total Expenses	 374,484
Program Revenues	
Intergovernmental Revenues:	
County of Napa	224,972
Other Governmental Agencies	224,972
Planning Fees	 26,947
Total Program Revenues	476,891
Net Program Revenue	102,407
General Revenues	
Interest Income	2,246
Change in Net Position	104,653
Net Position - Beginning of Year	248,434
Net Position - End of Year	\$ 353,087

# LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND JUNE 30, 2016

Assets Cash in County Treasury Imprest Cash Deposits with Others	\$	380,392 100 2,000
Total Assets	\$	382,492
Liabilities Accounts Payable	\$	29,405
Total Liabilities		29,405
Fund Balance Assigned Unassigned	-	19,657 333,430
Total Fund Balance		353,087
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	382,492

# LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2016

Fund balance - governmental fund	\$ 353,087
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Due to other governments is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, is not reported in the governmental fund.	. <u>-</u>
Net position - governmental activities	\$ 353,087

# LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Revenues	
Intergovernmental Revenues:	
County of Napa	\$ 224,972
Other Governmental Agencies	224,972
Planning Fees	26,947
Interest Income	2,246
Total Revenues	479,137
Expenditures	
Contracted Administrative Services	217,198
Services and Supplies	170,503
Total Expenditures	387,701
Total Exponentation	
Change in Fund Balance	91,436
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	261,651
	•
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 353,087

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

Net change in fund balance - governmental fund	\$ 91,436
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
A liability reported in the prior year statement of net position was cancelled in the current year and does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, not reported as an expenditure in governmental funds.	13,217
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 104,653

12

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30. 2016

### **NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### A. Reporting Entity

The Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (the Commission) was created in 1963 by the California Legislature to encourage the orderly formation and development of local agencies, promote the efficient extension of municipal services, and protect against the premature conversion of agricultural and open-space lands. In 2001, following the enactment of the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, the Commission became an independent agency separate from Napa County. As of June 30, 2016, there are 23 cities and special districts under the jurisdiction of the Commission in Napa County.

The Commission is comprised of five regular and three alternate members. Each member is appointed pursuant to California Government Code Section 56000 et. seq. and represents one of the following three interests:

- County Members: Two regular and one alternate member represent Napa County. These
  members are the Board of Supervisors. Appointments are made by the Board of
  Supervisors.
- City Members: Two regular and one alternate member represent the five cities in Napa County. The members are mayors or council members. Appointments are made by the City Selection Committee.
- Public Members: One regular and one alternate member represent the general public. Appointments are made by the county and city members on the Commission.

The Commission includes all activities (operations of its administrative staff and commission officers) considered to be a part of the Commission. The Commission reviewed the criteria developed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its issuance of Statement No. 14, relating to the financial reporting entity, to determine whether the Commission is financially accountable for other entities. The Commission has determined that no other outside entity meets the above criteria and, therefore, no agency has been included as a component unit in the financial statements. In addition, the Commission is not aware of any entity that would be financially accountable for the Commission that would result in the Commission being considered a component unit of that entity.

### B. Basis of Presentation and Accounting

### Government-Wide Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (the Commission). These statements include the financial activities of the overall Commission.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for the Commission's governmental activity. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with the Commission. Program revenues include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of the Commission. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes and investment income, are presented as general revenues.

### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

### B. Basis of Presentation and Accounting (Continued)

Government-Wide Statements (Continued)

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions are those in which the Commission gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, including grants. Revenues from grants are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligible requirements have been satisfied. No grants have been received or are anticipated to be received in the near future.

When both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, restricted resources are used before non-restricted resources.

### Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when measurable and available ("susceptible to accrual"). Taxes, interest, certain state and federal grants, and charges for services revenues are accrued when their receipt occurs within sixty days after the end of the accounting period so as to be measurable and available. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

The General Fund is the Commission's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government.

### C. Capital Assets

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Contributed capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date contributed. The Commission defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets used in operations are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives in the government-wide statements. Depreciation begins on the first day of the fiscal year following the period the asset is placed in service and ends in the fiscal year that it is retired from service or is fully depreciated.

### D. Use of 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 certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

### NOTE 2 - CASH

Cash at June 30, 2016, consisted of the following:

Cash in County Treasury Imprest Cash	\$ 380,392 100
	\$ 380,492

The Commission maintains all of its cash and investments with the Napa County Treasurer in an investment pool. On a quarterly basis the Treasurer allocates interest to participants based upon their average daily balances. Required disclosure information regarding categorization of investments and other deposit and investment risk disclosures can be found in Napa County's financial statements. Napa County's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the Napa County's Auditor-Controller's Office at 1195 Third Street, Room B-10, Napa, California 94559. The Napa County Treasury Oversight Committee oversees the Treasurer's investments and policies.

Required disclosures for the Commission's deposit and investment risks at June 30, 2016, were as follows:

Credit risk	Not rated
Custodial risk	Not applicable
Concentration of credit risk	Not applicable
Interest rate risk	Not available

Investments held in Napa County's investment pool are available on demand and are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value. The Commission has no deposit or investment policy that addresses a specific type of risk.

### **NOTE 3 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital assets at June 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2015		Add	litions	Retirements		Balance June 30, 2016	
Capital assets being depreciated: Equipment	\$	19,657	\$	=	\$	-	\$	19,657
Less accumulated depreciation: Equipment		(19,657)						(19,657)
Capital assets, net	\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-

### **NOTE 4 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity of the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2016:

	Balance July 1, 2015		Additions		Retirements		Balance June 30, 2016		Amount Due Within One Year	
Due to other governments	\$	13,217	\$		\$	(13,217)	\$		\$	· -

### **NOTE 5 - NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE**

### **Net Position**

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operating and nonoperating revenues, expenses, and capital contributions. Net position is classified in the following three components: net investment in capital assets, net position – restricted, and net position – unrestricted. The Commission reports net investment in capital assets and net position – unrestricted balances. Net investment in capital assets consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding debt that is attributable to the acquisition, construction, and improvement of those assets. Unrestricted net position consists of all other net position not included in the above categories.

### **Fund Balance**

Governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Commission is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. As of June 30, 2016, fund balances for governmental funds are made up of the following:

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as
  grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by
  enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Commission itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority. To be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Commission takes the same highest level of action to remove or change the constraint.
- Assigned fund balance amounts the Commission intends to use for a specific purpose. Intent
  can be expressed by the Commission's board or by an official or body to which the Commission's
  board delegates the authority.
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose. Positive amounts are reported only in the General Fund.

The Commission's board establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by adopting a final budget no later than June 15th and approving amendments as needed throughout the fiscal year. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives).

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is generally depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

The Commission strives to maintain an unassigned fund balance to be used for unanticipated emergencies of approximately three months of expenditures.

### **NOTE 6 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, the Commission paid Napa County, a related party, \$130,135 for personnel and other support services.

In addition, the Commission received \$224,972 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, from Napa County, a related party, pursuant to Government Code Section 56381. Napa County provides half of the intergovernmental revenue to the Commission. The other half is funded by City of Napa, City of St. Helena, City of American Canyon, City of Calistoga, and Town of Yountville.

### **NOTE 7 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Commission participates in Napa County's risk pool. Information about coverage can be found in Napa County's basic financial statements.

### **NOTE 8 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 8, 2016, which is the date the basic financial statements were available to be issued. No events have occurred that would require disclosure.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

	Original Budget		 Final Budget	Actual		Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues							
Intergovernmental Revenues	\$	449,944	\$ 449,944	\$	449,944	\$	-
Planning Fees		30,500	30,500		26,947		(3,553)
Interest Income		2,000	 2,000		2,246		246
Total Revenues		482,444	482,444		479,137		(3,307)
Expenditures							
Contracted Administrative Services		341,751	270,151		217,198		52,953
Services and Supplies		179,993	251,593		170,503		81,090
Depreciation		3,940	3,940		· <u>-</u>		3,940
Total Expenditures		525,684	 525,684		387,701		137,983
Change in Fund Balance	\$	(43,240)	\$ (43,240)		91,436	\$	134,676
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year					261,651		
Fund Balance - End of Year				\$	353,087		

### LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY NOTE TO THE REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2016

### **BUDGET AND BUDGETARY REPORTING**

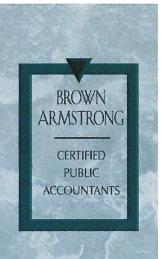
The Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (the Commission) prepares and legally adopts a final budget on or before June 15th of each fiscal year.

After the budget is approved, the appropriations can be added to, subtracted from, or changed only by Commission resolution. All such changes must be within the revenues and reserves estimated as available in the final budget or within revised revenue estimates as approved by the Commission.

An operating budget is adopted each fiscal year on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Additionally, encumbrance accounting is utilized to assure effective budgetary control. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end represent the estimated amount of the expenditures ultimately to result if the unperformed contracts in process at year end are completed or purchase commitments satisfied. Such year-end encumbrances are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored during the subsequent year and included in the subsequent year's budget. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at year-end. Budgets are prepared using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The legal level of budgetary control (the level on which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is at the object level. Object levels of expenditures are as follows: salaries and benefits, services and supplies, and other charges.

**OTHER REPORT** 



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### BROWN ARMSTRONG

Certified Public Accountants

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 Commissioners Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County Napa, 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 Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (the Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 8, 2016.

### **Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

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

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 Commission'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 Commission's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

BROWN ARMSTRONG
ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION

Brown Amstrong Secountainey Corporation

Bakersfield, California November 8, 2016