



# Audit Report For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

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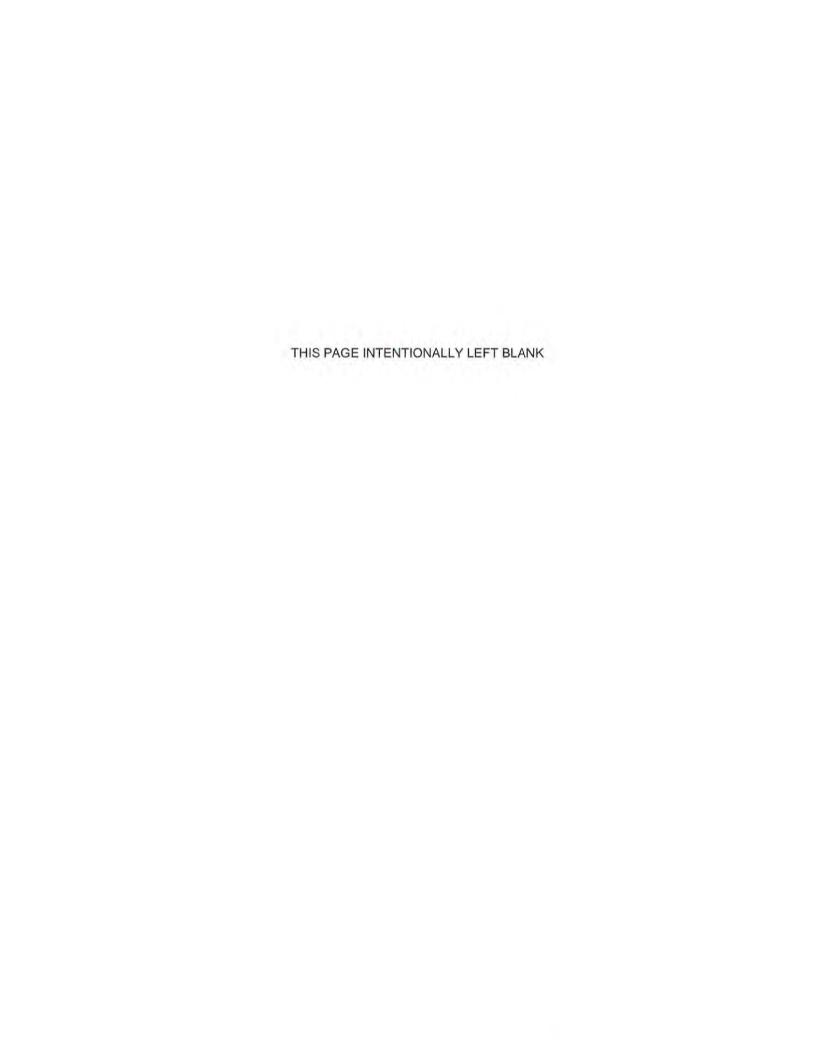
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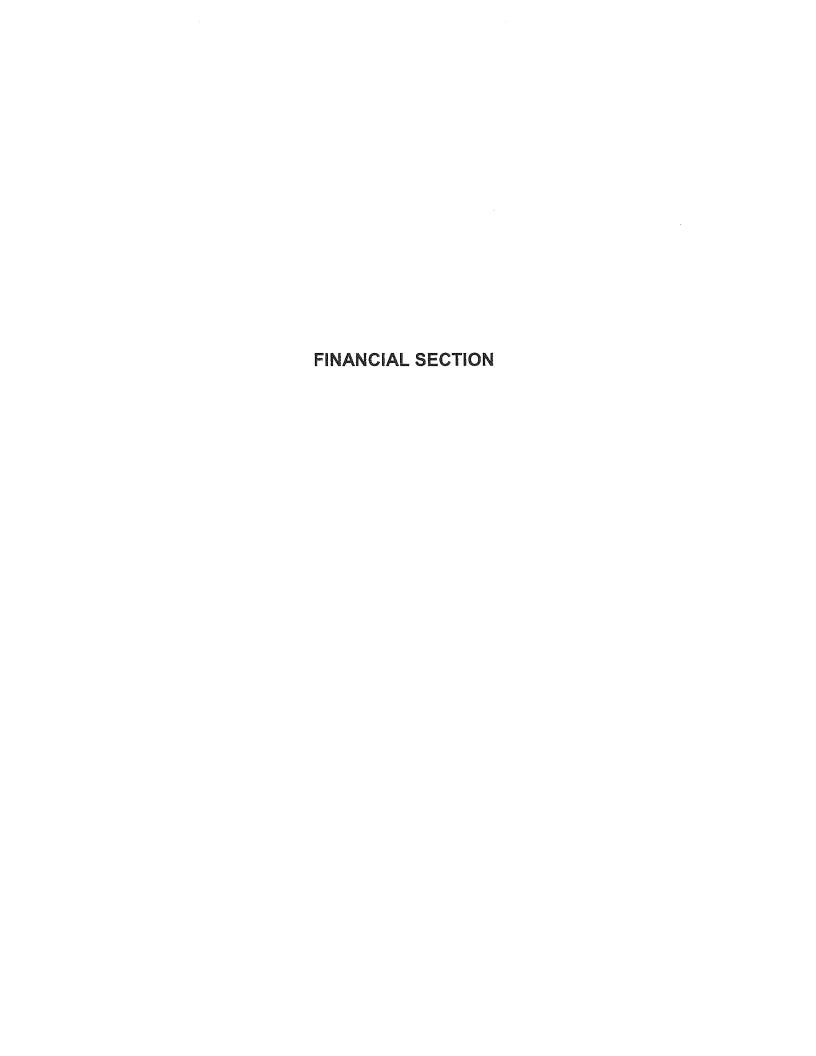


# Commission Membership

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	Term Expires
Brad Wagenknecht	Member Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2016
Brian J. Kelly	Vice Chair Public Member	May 2014
Joan Bennett	Member City Selection Committee	May 2015
Bill Dodd	Member Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2014
Greg Pitts	Member City Selection Committee	May 2017
Juliana Inman	Member City Selection Committee	May 2017
Mark Luce	Alternate Member Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2017
Gregory Rodeno	Alternate Member Public Member	May 2016









#### 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 Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (Commission), California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements.

# 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 opinion.

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County, California, as of June 30, 2013, and the changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Board of Commissioners Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County

#### Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 2, 2013 on our consideration of the Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County'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 Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Roseville, California October 2, 2013

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (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, 2013, 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, 2013, is offered by the Commission's manager, the Executive Officer, to provide greater context to the audit performed by the Commission's independent auditor, GALLINA LLP. 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).

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

#### **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.

The Commission adopts an annual budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the Fund to demonstrate compliance with the budget.

#### 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

# Condensed Statement of Net Position As of June 30,

2013 201		2012	2 Variance			
Current assets	\$	195,627	\$	173,948	\$	21,679
Noncurrent assets		3,933		7,864		(3,931)
Total Assets		199,560	distribution of the same of th	181,812	***************************************	17,748
	-		***************************************		***************************************	
Current liabilities		15,376		14,436		(940)
Long term liabilities		40,203		39,725		(478)
Total Liabilities		55,579		54,161		(1,418)
Net Position						
Net investment in capital assets		3,933		7,864		(3,931)
Unrestricted		140,048		119,787		20,261
Total Net Position	\$	143,981	\$	127,651	\$	16,330

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 three 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, 2013, the Commission budgeted an operating shortfall of (\$18,811). The actual operating net was a surplus of \$16,330 due to lower than anticipated costs legal services and other operational cost savings.

#### Changes in Net Position

The government-wide financial statement presented on the following page 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.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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

	2013 2013		2012	12 Variance		
Revenues				No. of Street, or other lands		
Intergovernmental	\$	409,574	\$	383,099	\$	26,475
Planning fees		23,578		9,087		14,491
Other		180		-		180
Interest income		1,985		2,472		(487)
Total Revenues		435,317		394,658		40,659
Expenses						
Salaries and benefits		312,541		298,830		(13,711)
Services and supplies		102,515		107,733		5,218
Depreciation		3,931		3,931		
Total Expenses		418,987		410,494		(8,493)
Change in Net Position		16,330		(15,836)		32,166
Net Position - Beginning of Year		127,651		143,487		(15,836)
Net Position - End of Year	\$	143,981	\$	127,651	\$	16,330

#### 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, 2013, the Commission reported an ending fund balance of \$180,251 for an increase of \$20,739 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 salaries and benefits 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.

#### **DEBT ADMINISTRATION**

With the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 2013, the Commission did not have any long-term obligations outstanding, except for compensated absences totaling \$28,289.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

#### **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 2013-2014 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 2013-2014 budget is \$448,755, an overall percentage increase of 3.8% from prior year's budget which offsets inflationary increases by a saving on property rental costs resulting from moving to a more efficient office space.

#### CONTACTING THE COMMISSION

This financial report is 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, B Napa, California, 94559



# Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

Assets		
Current Assets:		
<i>,</i>	\$	193,527
Imprest cash		100
Deposits with others		2,000
Total Current Assets	<b>*******</b>	195,627
Non-Current Assets:		
Capital assets, net		3,933
Total Assets		199,560
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable		1,555
Accrued salaries		13,821
Total Current Liabilities		15,376
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Portion due or payable within one year:		
Compensated absences		11,914
Portion due or payable after one year:		
Compensated absences	************	28,289
Total Non-Current Liabilities		40,203
Total Liabilities	LOANIE AND	55,579
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets		3,933
Unrestricted		140,048
Total Net Position	\$	143,981

# Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	\$	312,541
Services and supplies		102,515
Depreciation expense		3,931
Total Expenses		418,987
Program Revenues		
Intergovernmental revenues:		
County of Napa		204,787
Other governmental agencies		204,787
Planning fees	T	23,578
Total Program Revenues		433,152
Net Program Revenue (Expense)	<u></u>	14,165
General Revenues		
Other revenues		180
Interest income	<u> </u>	1,985
Change in Net Position		16,330
Net Position - Beginning of Year		127,651
Net Position - End of Year	\$	143,981

# Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2013

Assets		
Cash in County Treasury	\$	193,527
Imprest cash		100
Deposits with others		2,000
Total Assets	\$	195,627
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued salaries Total Liabilities	\$	1,555 13,821 15,376
Fund Balance	ELI CATOCITICADOCOCIONAM	ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-ET-E
Assigned		12,863
Unassigned		167,388
Total Fund Balance		180,251
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$	195,627

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2013

Fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ 180,251
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	3,933
Compensated absences payables are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	(40,203)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 143,981

# Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Revenues		
Intergovernmental revenues:		
County of Napa	\$	204,787
Other governmental agencies		204,787
Planning fees		23,578
Interest income		1,985
Other revenues		180
Total Revenues		435,317
Expenditures		
Salaries and benefits		312,063
Services and supplies		102,515
Total Expenditures	and desirate on the state of th	414,578
Change in Fund Balance		20,739
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	**************************************	159,512
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$	180,251

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

Net change to fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ 20,739
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Changes in compensated absences reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(478)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	(3,931)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 16,330

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

The Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (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, 2013, 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 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 (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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

### 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 in which the Commission gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include sales taxes and grants. Revenues from sales tax are recognized when the underlining transactions take place. Revenues from grants are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligible requirements have been satisfied.

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 fixed 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. Compensated Absences

Year of Continuous

Earned vacation may be accumulated up to a maximum of 536 hours by management personnel. Supervisory employees may accumulate up to 416 hours vacation. The following chart is to be used for unused vacation benefits accrual by all other personnel.

Commission Service	Unused Vacation Benefits
Years 1 through 3	240 maximum hours
Years 4 through 10	300 maximum hours
Years 11 or more	400 maximum hours

Maximum Accrual of

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

#### NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### D. Compensated Absences (continued)

The Commission accounts for compensated absences in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 16 *Accounting for Compensated Absences*. The earned vacation is payable upon termination and is reported at the current balance of the liability. There is no payout of sick leave upon termination from the Commission.

#### E. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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, 2013 consisted of the following:

Cash in County Treasury

\$ 193,527

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 the County's financial statements. Napa County's financial statements may be obtained by contacting 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, 2013, 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 the County's investment pool are available on demand and are stated at cost plus accrued interest, which approximates fair value.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

#### NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

Changes in capital assets during the year ended June 30, 2013 were as follows:

		Balance uly 1, 2012	A	dditions	Retir	ements	Balance ne 30, 2013
Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment	\$	19,657	\$	T i	\$	-	\$ 19,657
Less accumulated depreciation for: Equipment	_	(11,793)	_	(3,931)			(15,724)
Capital assets, net	\$	7,864	\$	(3,931)	\$	1	\$ 3,933

# NOTE 4: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity of the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2013:

	Balance July 1, 2012		Additions		Retirements		Balance June 30, 2013		Amount Due Within One Year	
Compensated Absences	\$	39,725	\$	12,392	\$	11,914	\$	40,203	\$	11,914

#### NOTE 5: NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE

#### **Net Position**

Net position comprises the various net earnings from operating and non-operating 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 and net position – unrestricted balances 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. Debt related to unspent proceeds or other restricted cash and investments is excluded from the determination. Unrestricted net position consists of all other net position not included in the above categories.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

# NOTE 5: NET POSITION/FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

#### **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, 2013, 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 amount 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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, 2013, the Commission paid Napa County, a related party, \$36,149 for legal, personnel, and other support services.

In addition, the Commission received \$204,787 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, from Napa County, a related party, pursuant to Government Code Section 56381. The 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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

#### NOTE 7: OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The Commission contributes to the County of Napa's other post-employment benefits (OPEB) plan as a cost-sharing participant. All eligible employees of the Commission participate as County employees in the plan. The plan provides healthcare insurance benefits to eligible retirees. Benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the County. Retiree medical benefits are provided through the California Public Employees' Retirement System healthcare program.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the Commission's contributions were \$12,139. Additional information and required disclosures can be obtained from the County's audited financial statements, available from the Auditor-Controller's Office.

#### NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The Commission contributes to the County of Napa's retirement plan as a cost-sharing participant. All full-time employees of the Commission participate as County employees in which the County contributes to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), an agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and 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. Copies of PERS annual financial reports may be obtained from their Executive Office located at 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the Commission's contributions were \$37,730. Additional information and required disclosures can be obtained from the County's audited financial statements, available from the Auditor-Controller's Office.

#### NOTE 9: OPERATING LEASE

The Commission is committed under a non-cancelable operating lease for photocopy machines. The minimum future lease commitments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	1-7	ole est
June 30,	Amount	
2014	\$	4,000
2015	_	4,000
	\$	8,000

Rent expenditures were \$5,740 for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2013

#### NOTE 10: RISK MANAGEMENT

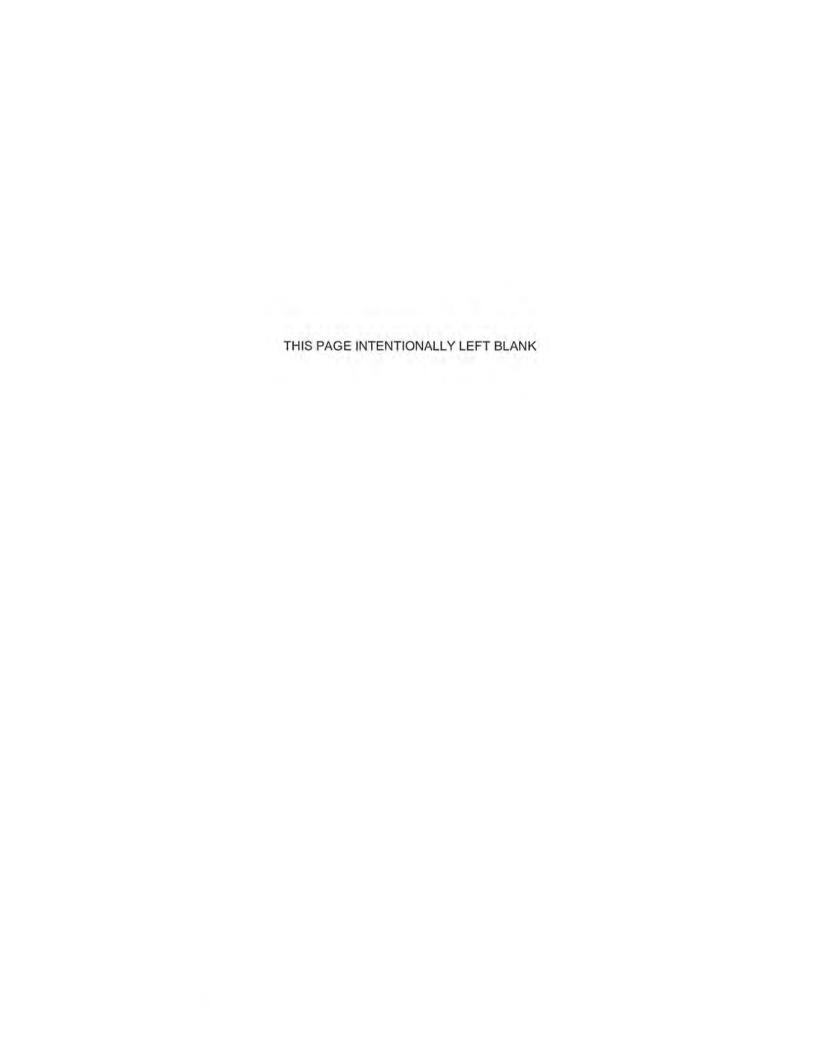
The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Commission participates in Napa County's risk pool. Information about coverage can be found in the County's basic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

# NOTE 11: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2011, the GASB issued Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. This statement provides financial reporting guidance for identifying and reporting deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. Management has completed its assessment of this statement, determined that it would not have a material effect on the Commission's financial position or results of operations, and has implemented it.







# Budgetary Comparison Schedule June 30, 2013

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget	
Revenues					
Intergovernmental revenues	\$ 409,574	\$ 409,574	\$ 409,574	\$	
Interest income	4,076	4,076	1,985	(2,091)	
Planning fees	-	· · · ·	23,578	23,578	
Other			180	180	
Total Revenues	413,650	413,650	435,317	21,667	
rotal revenues	410,000	710,000	100,017	21,007	
Evpondituros					
Expenditures	244.007	242 407	242.062	101	
Salaries and benefits	311,287	312,197	312,063	134	
Services and supplies	117,243	116,333	102,515	13,818	
Depreciation	3,931	3,931	3,931		
Total Expenditures	432,461	432,461	418,509	13,952	
Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ (18,811)</u>	<u>\$ (18,811)</u>	16,808	\$ 35,619	
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			159,512		
Fund Balance - End of Year			\$ 176,320		
Explanation of Differences between Budgetary	Outflows and US	GAAR Evpenditur	roc:		
Explanation of Differences between Budgetary	Outhows and 03	GAAF Experiallar	<i>G</i> 3.		
Uses/outflows of resources:  Actual amounts (budgetary basis) "total expe from the budgetary comparison schedule	nditures"		\$ 418,509		
Differences - budget to USGAAP: Depreciation expense			(3,931)		
Total expenditures as reported on the statemer and changes in fund balance	\$ 414,578				
•					

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2013

#### BUDGET AND BUDGETARY REPORTING

The Commission prepares and legally adopts a final budget on or before June 15<sup>th</sup> 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. 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 generally accepted accounting principles.

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.







# 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 the financial statements of the Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and have issued our report thereon dated October 2, 2013. 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 Commission's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting.

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 Commission's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, 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 the Commission'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*.

Board of Commissioners Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County

# 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.

Roseville, California October 2, 2013