

Local Agency Formation Commission LAFCO of Napa County

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December 6, 2010 Agenda Item No. 7c (Action)

November 29, 2010

TO: **Local Agency Formation Commission**

FROM: Keene Simonds, Executive Officer

SUBJECT: Financial Audit for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010

The Commission will review a written report from an outside consultant auditing the agency's financial statements for the 2009-2010 fiscal year. The report is being presented to the Commission to receive and file.

It is the practice of the Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County ("Commission") to retain an outside consultant to perform an audit on the agency's financial statements for each fiscal year completed. The purpose of the audit is for a third-party to assess the reliability of the financial statements by reviewing records and testing transactions to determine their compliance with generally accepted governmental accounting standards. The audit also provides an opportunity for the third-party to identify reporting errors and omissions as well as to make suggestions for improvements.

A. Discussion

In June 2010, the Commission authorized the Executive Officer to retain Galina, LLP to conduct an independent audit of the agency's financial statements for the 2009-2010 Galina completed its audit in November 2010 and found no material misstatements. The audit also found no instances of significant or unusual changes in reporting practices and does not include any suggestions for improvements. A copy of Galina's audit is attached.

B. Analysis

Galina's audit provides an unqualified opinion the Commission's financial statements for the 2009-2010 fiscal year are reliable representations of the agency's financial position as of June 30, 2010. This clean opinion indicates the Commission maintains an effective level of internal control in managing its financial records and transactions which helps to ensure maximum accountability with respect to the agency's use of public funds.

An attached chart depicts changes in the Commission's audited fund balance since becoming a separate legal entity from the County of Napa beginning in 2001-2002.

Representative of the General Public

Brian J. Kelly, Commissioner

Financial Audit for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2010 December 6, 2010 Page 2 of 2

C. Recommendation

It is recommended the Commission take the following action:

1) Receive and file the attached "Audit Report for the Year Ending on June 30, 2010" prepared by Galina.

Respectfully submitted,
Keene Simonds
Executive Officer

Attachments:

- 1) 2009-2010 Audit Report, Prepared by Galina, LLP
- 2) LAFCO Financial Summary Chart Since 2001-2002, Prepared by Auditor's Office

ATTACHMENT ONE

LOCAL AGENCY FORMATION COMMISSION OF NAPA COUNTY

AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

Audit Report For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

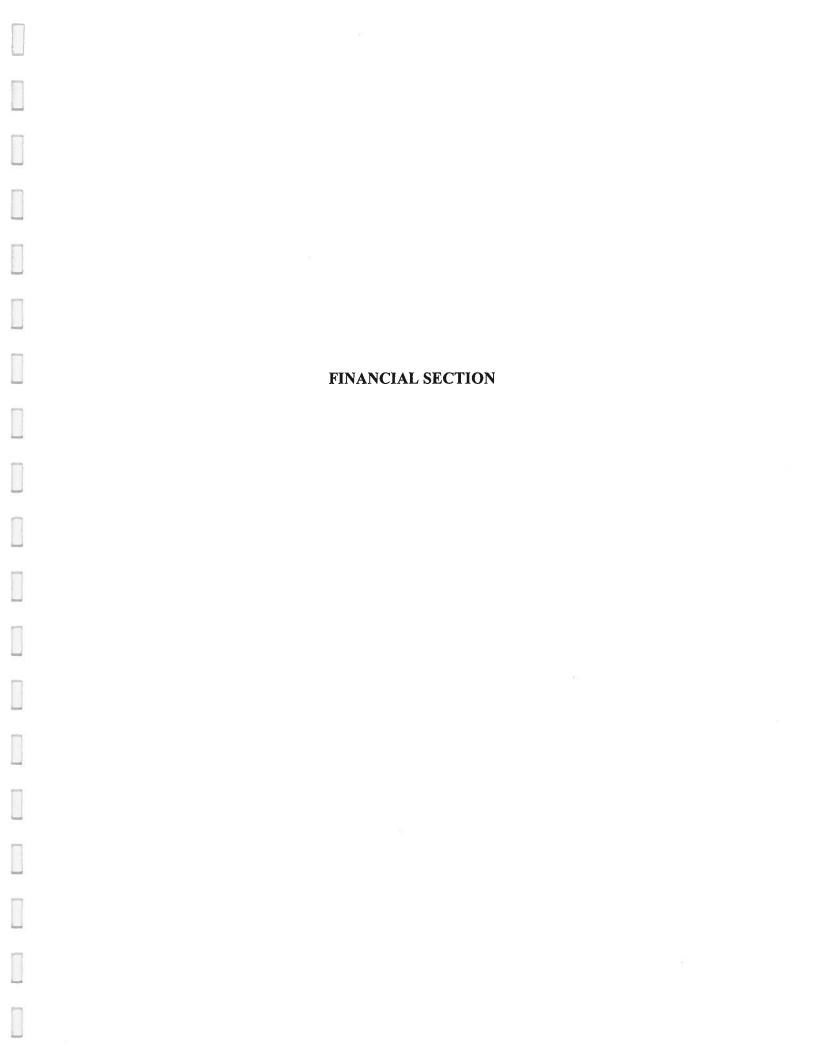
TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Commission Membership	
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditor's Report	1-2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3-7
Statement of Net Assets	8
Statement of Activities	9
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	10
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets – Governmental Activities	11
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds	12
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities – Governmental Activities	13
Notes to Financial Statements	14-20
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund	21
Notes to the Required Supplementary Information	22
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	23-24

Commission Membership

For the Year Ended June 30, 2010

Name	Position	Term Expires
Juliana Inman	Chair City Selection Committee	May 2011
Bill Dodd	Vice Chair Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2014
Lewis Chilton	Member City Selection Committee	May 2013
Brian J. Kelly	Member Public Member	May 2014
Brad Wagenknecht	Member Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2012
Joan Bennett	Alternate Member City Selection Committee	May 2013
Mark Luce	Alternate Member Napa County Board of Supervisors	May 2013
Gregory Rodeno	Alternate Member Public Member	May 2012





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Local Agency Formation Commission of Napa County (Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2010, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Commission as of June 30, 2010, and the respective changes in its financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 14, 2010, 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 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.

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

The Management's Discussion and Analysis and Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual – General Fund, as listed in the table of contents, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Roseville, California October 14, 2010

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 that preserves agricultural and open-space resources, promotes the orderly extension of municipal services, and discourages 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, 2010, 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. 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 independent of the County. 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, 2010, 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 Assets 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 footnote disclosures, which further describe the Commission's activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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 assets and governmental fund balance sheet presents information on all of the Commission's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net assets.

The statement of activities and governmental fund revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances presents information showing how the Commission's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets 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 that is used to maintain control over resources that have been 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 that of the 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 that is 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

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

comparison schedule has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION

Net Assets

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 Assets As of June 30,

	2010	2009	1	ariance
Current assets	\$ 198,131	\$ 260,173	\$	(62,042)
Total assets	198,131	 260,173		(62,042)
Current liabilities	13,586	28,646		(15,060)
Long term liabilities	34,475	25,296		9,179
Total liabilities	48,061	53,942		(5,881)
Net assets:				
Invested in capital assets,				
net of related debt	15,726	19,657		(3,931)
Unrestricted	134,344	 186,574		(52,230)
Total net assets	\$ 150,070	\$ 206,231	\$	(56,161)

The law requires the County and the five cities of Napa County fund the Commission's budget each year. It is the desire of the Commission to minimize the fiscal impact on local agencies as much as possible. With this in mind, it is the practice of the Commission to generally return all unexpended funds from the previous fiscal year to the six funding agencies in the form of credits against the subsequent fiscal year's mandatory contribution. A pertinent exception involves the Commission withholding – if needed – a sufficient amount of unexpended monies from the credit pool to ensure the fund balance is equal to no less than three months of adopted operating expenses. The amount returned to each agency is in proportion to the amount each agency contributed to the prior fiscal year budget. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010, the Commission determined \$42,460 should be returned to the funding agencies in the form of credits.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Changes in Net Assets

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.

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

	 2010	 2009	 Variance
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 307,932	\$ 352,765	\$ (44,833)
Planning fees	19,062	16,275	2,787
Interest income	3,792	10,459	(6,667)
Other revenue	156	 	156
Total revenues	330,942	379,499	(48,557)
Expenses:			
Salaries and benefits	281,937	253,978	27,959
Services and supplies	101,235	123,976	(22,741)
Depreciation	3,931		3,931
Total expenses	387,103	377,954	 9,149
Change in net assets	(56,161)	1,545	(57,706)
Net assets - Beginning of year	 206,231	 204,686	1,545
Net assets - End of year	\$ 150,070	\$ 206,231	\$ (56,161)

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, 2010, the Commission reported an ending fund balance of \$168,819 for a decrease of \$40,051, or 19%, from the prior year. This decrease in fund balance was a budgeted decrease to use prior year's surplus of funds for the current year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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, 2010, the Commission did not have any long-term obligations outstanding, except for compensated absences totaling \$34,475.

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 2010-2011 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 2010-2011 budget is \$413,480, an overall percentage decrease of 16.8%. The primary factor for the decrease is attributed to the Commission's decision not to budget for an annual reserve or contingency for consultant with the understanding that less credits will then be returned to the funding entities each year. Another key factor contributing to the decrease includes a reduction in the annual service charge by the County for providing information technology services (ITS) based on their own calculation in apportioning user costs

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, Napa 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 1700 Second Street, Suite 268 Napa, California, 94559

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2010

ASSETS

NET ASSETS

Unrestricted

Invested in capital assets, net

Total Net Assets

Total Liabilities and Net Assets

Current Assets:		
Cash in County Treasury	\$	182,156
Imprest cash		100
Prepaid expenses		149
Capital assets, net		15,726
Total Assets	<u>\$</u>	198,131
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	1,986
Accrued salaries		11,600
Total Current Liabilities		13,586
Non-Current Liabilities:		
Portion due or payable within one year:		
Compensated absences		2,467
Portion due or payable after one year:		
Compensated absences		32,008
Total Non-Current Liabilities		34,475
Total Liabilities	<u></u>	48,061

15,726

134,344

150,070

198,131

Statement of Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

EXP	EN	SI	S

Salaries and benefits	© 201.027
	\$ 281,937
Services and supplies	101,235
Depreciation expense	3,931
Total Expenses	387,103
PROGRAM REVENUES	
Intergovernmental revenues:	
County of Napa	153,966
City of Napa	105,429
City of St. Helena	11,135
City of American Canyon	22,011
City of Calistoga	8,743
Town of Yountville	6,648
Planning fees	19,062
Total Program Revenues	326,994
Net Program Expense	(60,109)
GENERAL REVENUES	
Interest income	3,792
Other revenues	156
Total General Revenues	3,948
Change in Net Assets	(56,161)
Net Assets - Beginning of Year	206,231
Net Assets - End of Year	\$ 150,070

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2010

Cash in County Treasury Imprest cash Prepaid expenses	\$ 182,156 100 149
Total Assets	\$ 182,405
<u>LIABILITIES</u>	
Accounts payable Accrued salaries	\$ 1,986 11,600
Total Liabilities	 13,586
FUND BALANCE	
Fund Balances: Reserved:	
Imprest cash	100
Equipment replacement	3,991
Unreserved:	5,221
Undesignated	 164,728
Total Fund Balance	 168,819
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 182,405

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets - Governmental Activities

June 30, 2010

Fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ 168,819
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	15,726
Compensated absences payables are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the governmental funds.	 (34,475)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 150,070

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Governmental Funds For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

REVENUES

Intergovernmental revenues:		
County of Napa	\$ 153,966	í
City of Napa	105,429)
City of St. Helena	11,135	;
City of American Canyon	22,011	
City of Calistoga	8,743	;
Town of Yountville	6,648	;
Planning fees	19,062	
Interest income	3,792	
Other revenues	156	í
Total Revenues	330,942	
EXPENDITURES		
Salaries and benefits	272,758	
Services and supplies	101,235	
		_
Total Expenditures	373,993	_
Change in Fund Balance	(43,051))
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year	211,870	_
Fund Balance - End of Year	\$ 168,819	

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities - Governmental Activities For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

Net change to fund balance - total governmental funds	\$ (43,051)
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.	(9,179)
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 Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (56,161)

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2010

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, 2010, 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.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation and Accounting

Government-Wide Statements

The statement of net assets 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.

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 assets 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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

B. Basis of Presentation and Accounting (continued)

Fund Financial Statements (continued)

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

C. Compensated Absences

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.

Year of Continuous	Maximum Accrual of
Commission Service	Unused Vacation Benefits
	(8)
Years 1 through 3	240 maximum hours
Years 4 through 10	300 maximum hours
Years 11 or more	400 maximum hours

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.

D. 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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2010

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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, 2010 consisted of the following:

Cash in County Treasury

\$ 182,156

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, 2010, 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, 2010

Note 3: Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets during the year ended June 30, 2010 were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2009 Additions					Retirements		Balance June 30, 2010	
Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment	\$	19,657	\$		\$		\$	19,657	
Less accumulated depreciation for: Equipment				(3,931)				(3,931)	
Capital assets, net	\$	19,657	\$	(3,931)	\$		\$	15,726	

Note 4: Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity of the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2010:

	July 1, 2009	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2010	Amount Due Within One Year
Compensated absences	\$ 25,296	<u>\$ 11,646</u>	<u>\$ (2,467)</u>	<u>\$ 34,475</u>	<u>\$ 2,467</u>

Note 5: Net Assets/Fund Balance

Net Assets

Net assets comprise the various net earnings from operating and non-operating revenues, expenses and contributions of capital. Net assets are classified in the following three components: invested in capital assets (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted. The Commission has unrestricted funds and invested in capital assets (net of related debt). Invested in capital assets, net of related debt 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 assets consist of all other net assets not included in the above categories.

Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2010

Note 5: Net Assets/Fund Balance (continued)

Fund Balance

Equity is classified as fund balance in the fund statements. In the fund financial statements, reserves and designations segregate portions of fund balance that are either not available or have been earmarked for specific purposes. The various reserves and designations are established by actions of the Board and management and can be increased, reduced or eliminated by similar actions. The Commission's management will sometimes designate portions of unreserved (available) fund balance based on tentative future spending plans.

As of June 30, 2010, the Commission has "reserved" fund balances as follows:

- Reserve for Imprest Cash was created to represent the portion of the fund balance that is not available for expenditure because the Commission maintains various levels of revolving funds for daily operations.
- Reserve for Equipment Replacement was created to represent the portion of the fund balance that is reserved to replace Commission equipment.

Note 6: Related Party Transactions

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the Commission paid Napa County, a related party, \$39,741 for legal, personnel, and other support services.

In addition, the Commission received \$153,966 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, 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.

Due to the fluctuations of revenue from applicant's proposals, the Commission's practice is to return excess revenues to the County and Cities in the form of a credit towards the subsequent fiscal year Local Agency Formation Commission funding allocation.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2010

Note 7: Operating Lease

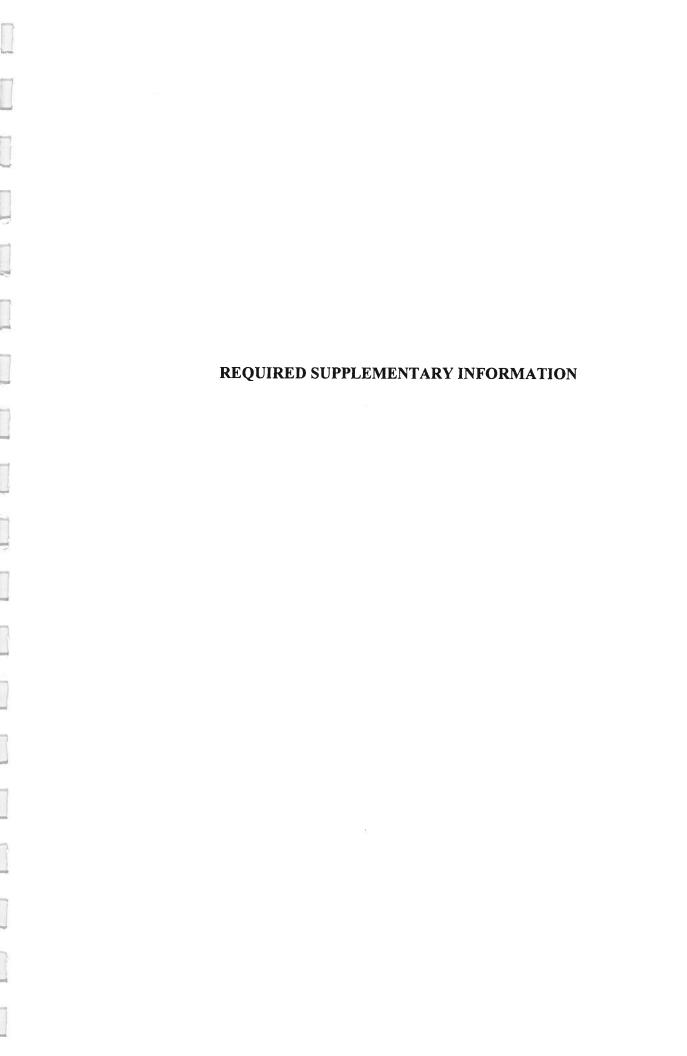
The Commission is committed under a non-cancelable operating lease for photocopy machines. The minimum future lease commitments are as follows:

Fiscal Year		
Ending		
<u>June 30,</u>	<u></u>	mount
2011	\$	3,739
2012		935
Total	\$	4,674

Rent expenditures were \$29,280 for the year ended June 30, 2010.

Note 8: 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.



Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

<u>REVENUES</u>	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
Intergovernmental revenues Interest income Planning fees Other revenues	\$ 327,645 	\$ 327,645 	\$ 307,932 3,792 19,062 156	\$ (19,713) 3,792 19,062 156
Total Revenues	327,645	327,645	330,942	3,297
EXPENDITURES				
Salaries and benefits Services and supplies Contingency	288,265 118,063 90,633	288,265 118,063 90,633	272,758 101,235	15,507 16,828 90,633
Total Expenditures	496,961	496,961	373,993	122,968
Change in Fund Balance	\$ (169,316)	\$ (169,316)	(43,051)	\$ 126,265
Fund Balance - Beginning of Year			211,870	
Fund Balance - End of Year			\$ 168,819	

Notes to the Required Supplementary Information For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

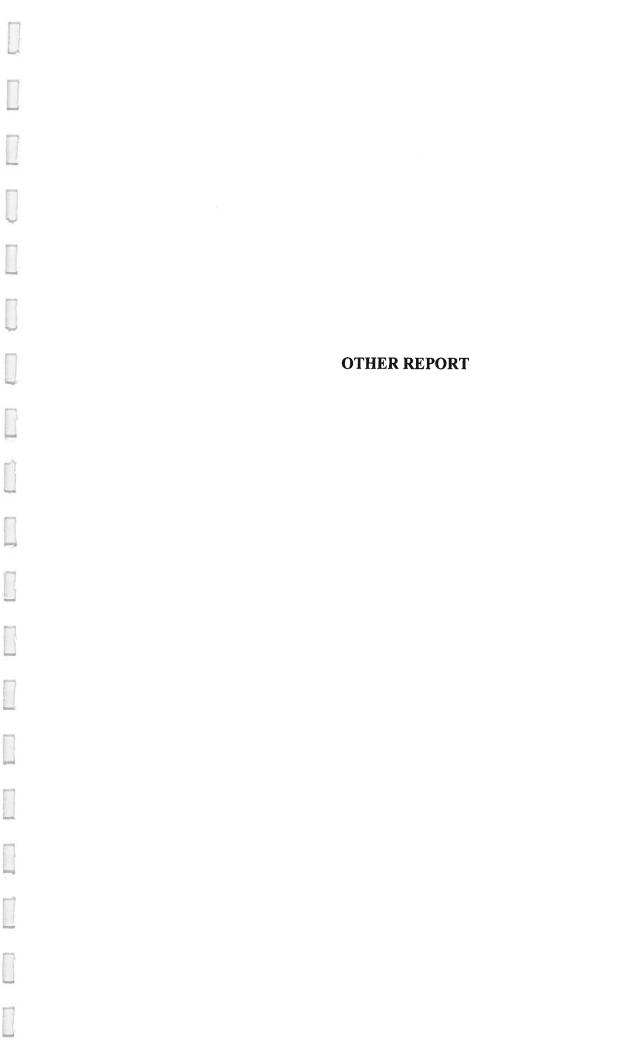
BUDGET AND BUDGETARY REPORTING

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. 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, 2010, and have issued our report thereon dated October 14, 2010. 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.

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

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*.

This report is intended solely for the information of the Commission, management and the six agencies that fund LAFCO and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Roseville, California

October 14, 2010

ATTACHMENT TWO

LAFCO Financial Summary For the Past 9 Years

Total Fund Balance	Available Fund Balance	Reserve for Encumbrances	Future Projects	Equipment Replacement Reserve	Telly Cash Reserve	Operating Reserve	Breakdown of Fund Balance: Professional Services	Ending Fund Balance	Surplus/Deficit 6/30	Fund Balance: Beginning Fund Balance	Surplus/Deficit	Revenues Expenses	
↔	1						↔	€9		69	↔	₩	
151,439	28,977		,	ı	1	22,462		151,439	151,439	1	151,439 \$	371,817 220,378	2002
€9							↔	↔		↔	↔	₩	IND
163,410	40,948				•	22,462	100,000	163,410	11,971	151,439	11,971 \$	273,774 261,803	2003
↔							↔	↔		↔	↔	€9	
151,362	24,900	4.000	ı	•	,	22,462	100,000	151,362	(12,048)	163,410	(12,048) \$	330,510 342,558	2004
↔							↔	₩.		↔	↔	↔	
116,886	100	4.803	ı	t		11,983	100,000	116,886	(34,476)	151,362	(34,476) \$	331,580 366,056	2005
↔							↔	↔		€9	↔	₩	
179,762 \$	94,423	165	ı	,	,	35,174	50,000	179,762	62,876	116,886	62,876	363,529 300,653	<u>2006</u>
↔							€9	↔		↔	↔	€9	
216,340	129,362			ı	ı	36,978	50,000	216,340	36,578	179,762	36,578	329,21 4 292,636	2007
↔							↔	↔		↔	↔	69	
222,059	79,180		55,000		1	37,879	50,000	222,059	5,719	216,340	5,719	289,341 283,622	2008
↔							↔	↔		↔	↔	₩	
222,059 \$ 211,870 \$ 168,819	121,276	ı	ı			40,594	50,000	222,059 \$ 211,870 \$	(10,189)	222,059	(10,189) \$	379,499 389,688	2009
↔							↔	↔		↔	↔	₩	
168,819	164,728	1	ı	3,991	100			168,819	(43,051)	211,870	(43,051)	330,942 373,993	2010

