#### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2015

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2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA / 916.601-8894 lpbain@sbcglobal.net

#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Board of Directors Napa County Resource Conservation District Napa, CA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and fund information which comprise the basic financial statements of Napa County Resource Conservation District as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, 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 basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and fund information of the Napa County Resource Conservation District as of June 30, 2015, and the changes in financial position, of those activities and funds for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3–6, the budgetary comparison for the General fund on page 24 the Napa County Resource Conservation District Employees' Retirement System Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Retirement System Schedule of the District's Contributions on pages 25 and 26,; 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 (GASB), 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.

#### Implementation of New Accounting Standards

As disclosed in the Note 1 to the financial statements, the Napa County Resource Conservation District implemented GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27, and GASB Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68, during the fiscal year 2015.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 22, 2015 on our consideration of the Napa County Resource Conservation District'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 Napa County Resource Conservation District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Larry Bain, CPA An Accounting Corporation

October 22, 2015



#### Napa County Resource Conservation District

1303 Jefferson St., Ste. 500B Napa, California 94559 Phone: (707) 252-4188 Fax: (707) 252-4219

www.naparcd.org

### Management's Discussion and Analysis October 22, 2015

As management of the Napa County Resource Conservation District (District), we offer the following summary analysis (Analysis) to the financial statements for the period July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as Fiscal Year 2015). This Analysis is intended to provide an overview of the District's financial activity, focus on significant financial issues, and identify major changes in the District's financial position.

#### Financial Highlights for Fiscal Year 2015

New Significant Accounting Standards Implemented:

In Fiscal Year 2015, the District implemented two new statements of financial accounting standards issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) that relate to pension activity:

- Statement No. 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27," and
- Statement No. 71, "Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68"

Statement No. 68 (Statement) establishes standards of accounting and financial reporting, but not funding or budgetary standards, for the District's defined benefit pension plans. This Statement replaces the requirements of prior GASB statements impacting accounting and disclosure of pensions.

The significant impact to the District of implementing Statement No. 68 is the reporting of the District's unfunded pension liability on the District's full accrual basis of accounting government-wide financial statements. There are also new note disclosure requirements and supplementary schedules required by the Statement. See Note 6 of the Audit Report.

The measurement date for the pension liabilities is as of June 30, 2014. This date reflects a one year lag and was used so that these financial statements could be issued in an expedient manner. Activity (i.e., contributions made by the District) occurring during Fiscal Year 2015 are reported as deferred outflows of resources in accordance with Statement No. 71.

In order to implement the Statement, a prior period adjustment was made to the District's July 1, 2014 net position. This prior period adjustment decreased the District's net position by \$607,075 from \$1,240,705 to \$633,630 and reflects the reporting of: (1) net pension liabilities of \$565,975 and (2) deferred outflows of resources of \$41,100.

The adoption of Statement No. 68 has no impact on the District's governmental fund financial statements, which continue to report expenditures equal to the amount of the District's actuarially determined contribution (formerly referred to as the "annual required contribution"). The calculation of pension contributions is also unaffected by this Statement.

#### Additional Highlights:

During Fiscal Year 2015, the District had expenses of \$1,439,705 and earned \$1,459,436 in program, tax and other revenues resulting in \$22,160 net revenue. After factoring in requirements from GASB #68 and #71, which requires the District to report our net pension liability, the District's total net position increased by \$85,135.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2015, the general fund had a fund balance of \$772,193.

The District purchased a truck, resulting in an addition of \$28,614 to capital assets in Fiscal Year 2015.

The major financial components for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 are shown below:

#### Revenues for Fiscal Year 2015 (\$1,459,436)

Program revenues (79%) include charges for services under grant contracts to private entities (e.g., non-profits, businesses) and to state, local and federal agencies (\$1,018,591), as well as income from the District's demonstration vineyard (\$133,841). General revenues (21%) include county taxes (\$282,949), interest on funds invested in the county's pooled fund and other miscellaneous sources (\$24,055).

#### Expenses for Fiscal Year 2015 (\$ 1,374,301)

Expenses for the District are broken down as follows: Personnel services (61%, \$828,614, net of \$62,975 pension expense adjustment); Grant Services and Supplies (37%, \$531,564); Depreciation (1%, \$13,387); and Interest (\$736).

#### Condensed Financial Information

The following financial information is a condensed version of the Audit Report. The Notes to the Financial Statements in the Audit Report provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

#### Statement of Net Position

The Statement of Net Position (including assets and liabilities) and the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet are found in the Audit Report. The Condensed Statement of Net Position, shown in Table 1 below, presents information on all of the District's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as total net position. Over time, changes in total net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or declining. In Fiscal Year 2015, total net position is significantly less than it was in Fiscal Year 2014 due to implementation of GASB #68 and #71 which requires reporting of pension liability, which are included in non-current liabilities below.

Table 1	Condensed Statement of Net Position	<u>2014/2015</u>	2013/2014
Current and Land	other assets	\$1,001,896 350,100	\$ 1,064,284 350,100
	assets, net of depreciation	64,269	49,042
Deferred out	flows - pensions	182,577	-
Total Assets	s & Deferred Outflows	\$1,598,842	<u>\$ 1,463,426</u>
Current liabi	lities	\$ 104,553	\$ 170,676
Non-current	liabilities	671,657	52,045
Deferred inf	ows of resources	103,867	-
Total Liabil	ities& Deferred Inflows	\$ 880,077	222,721
Total Net P	osition	<u>\$ 718,765</u>	<u>\$ 1,240,705</u>
Breakdown	of Total Net Position:		
Net inv	estment in capital assets	\$ 396,630	\$ 372,981
Unrestr	icted assets	322,135	867,814
Total Net Po	osition	\$ <u>718,765</u>	<u>\$ 1,240,705</u>

#### Change in Net Position

The Statement of Activities and Governmental Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance are found in the Audit Report. The Condensed Statement of Activities, shown in Table 2, presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the fiscal year. The Statement of Activities in the Audit Report also provides important information on the District's governmental activities, how these services were financed in the short term and what remains for future spending.

Table 2	Condensed Statement of Activities	2014/2015	2013/2014
_	am Revenues al Revenues	\$1,152,432 <u>307,004</u>	\$1, 171,072 290,778
Total Reve	nues	<u>\$1,459,436</u>	<u>\$1,461,850</u>
Total opera	ating expenses	<u>\$ 1,374,301</u>	\$ <u>1,404,723</u>
Change in	Net Position	<u>\$ 85,135</u>	<u>\$ 57,127</u>

For Table 2, Program Revenues include charges for services under grant contracts to private entities (e.g., non-profits, businesses) and to state, local and federal agencies, as well as income from the District's demonstration vineyard. General Revenues include property tax, investment income and miscellaneous sources such as donations and fundraising events.

#### Actual Compared to Budget

The Budgetary Comparison Schedule of the Audit Report, and summarized in Table 3 of this Analysis, reviews all actual revenues received within 90 days of the end of the fiscal year and expenditures for the fiscal year and compares them to the annual budget. The District's actual expenditures exceeded actual revenue by \$53,456 for the fiscal year.

	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	Actual <u>Amount</u>	Favorable (Unfavorable) <u>Variance</u>
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$1,253,035	\$1,083,058	\$ 969,143*	\$ (113,915)
Tax Revenue	262,600	262,600	282,949	20,349
Use of Money/Property Reven	ue 120,000	133,000	137,579	4,579
Miscellaneous Revenue	<u>23,500</u>	<u>19,500</u>	<u>20,317</u>	<u>817</u>
Total Revenues	<u>\$1,659,135</u>	<u>\$1,498,158</u>	<u>\$1,409,988</u>	<u>\$ (88,170)</u>
Total Expenses	<u>\$1,748,314</u>	<u>\$ 1,525,397</u>	<u>\$1,463,444</u>	<u>\$ 61,953</u>
Net excess/(deficiency)	<u>\$ (89,179)</u>	<b>\$</b> (27,239)	<u>\$ (53,456)</u>	<u>\$ (26,217)</u>

<sup>\*</sup> Intergovernmental revenue includes only those earned revenues that are received within 90 days from the end of the fiscal year. As of September 30, 2015, 90 days after the end of the fiscal year, the District had \$117,407 in outstanding invoices that we anticipate will be paid within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year. Delays in payment are primarily due to the structure of our grant contracts. If all earned revenues and outstanding invoices had been paid within the 90 day required period, total revenue would have been \$1,527,395 and revenue would have exceeded expenses by \$63,951.

#### Capital Assets

At the end of fiscal year 2014-2015, the District had \$414,368 in capital assets, including land, computer equipment, a vehicle, and vineyard and field equipment (including depreciation). This amount represents a net increase of \$15,226 over the previous fiscal year.

Table 4 Capital Assets at Year-end (Net of Depreciation, in dollars)

	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2013-2014</u>
Land	\$ 350,100	\$ 350,100
Land improvements	0	1,617
Computer Equipment	0	2,012
Vehicles	26,668	2,310
Hydrologic Equipment	0	0
Vineyard & Field Equipment	<u>37,601</u>	43,103
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 414,369</u>	\$ 399,142

There was one major addition to capital assets in Fiscal Year 2015. The District purchased a new vehicle in the amount of \$28,613.63.

#### Deferred Inflows of Resources

At the end of fiscal year 2014-2015 the District had \$125,150 in deferred inflows of resources (the previous term for this was Deferred Revenue). The Deferred Inflows of Resources is broken down into two categories. *Unearned Revenue* in the amount of \$7,743 reflects money we received in advance for specific services, but have not yet earned. *Unavailable Revenue* in the amount of \$117,407 is money that we have earned but have not yet received (e.g., outstanding invoices that were not paid within ninety days of the end of the fiscal year and funds that are retained by granting agency until the end of contracts).

#### Debt

The District's Loan payable consist of a loan agreement with the State Revolving Fund Loan Program, dated May 23, 1997 and is due in annual installments of \$9,248 on July 23 at an interest rate of 2.8%. The proceeds were used for District improvements. The balance at June 30, 2015 was \$ 17,739.

Table 5	Outstanding Debt at \	ear-end	
	· ·	<u>2014-2015</u>	<u>2013-2014</u>
State Revol	lving Fund Loan	<u>\$ 17,739</u>	<u>\$ 26,251</u>

#### Economic Factors and Fiscal Year 2015 Budget

The District Board and management considered many factors when determining the budget for Fiscal Year 2016 (July 1, 2015 – June 30, 2016). Revenue was estimated on the basis of prior years' experience and our expectations for grant and fee-for-service funding in this and subsequent years. The budget assumes addition of one full-time staff member to be added mid-year and includes purchase of a new server.

District management believes that the revenue assumptions underlying our budget are conservative. Among the possible funding sources we have identified for Fiscal Year 2016, the budget includes only those already committed to be available this year, and tax revenues are projected to remain the same as the previous year. The District estimates revenue and expenses for Fiscal Year 2016 to be \$1,418,200. Budget amendments will be made throughout Fiscal Year 2016 as necessary.

#### **Contacting the District's Financial Management**

This Analysis is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the District's finances and to show the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the District at 1303 Jefferson Street, Suite 500B, Napa, CA 94559 (707) 252-4188.

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

	C	Governmental Activities
Assets	-	7100111100
Cash and investments	\$	719,365
Imprest cash		300
Grants and other receivables		275,047
Prepaid insurance		5,184
Prepaid expense		2,000
Total Current Asset	_	1,001,896
Noncurrent assets	_	
Capital assets-net		414,369
Total Assets	_	1,416,265
Deferred outflows of resources	_	
Deferred outflows-pensions		182,577
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ -	1,598,842
	-	
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payables	\$	57,334
Accrued payroll		47,219
Total Current Liabilities		104,553
Noncurrent liabilities:	_	_
Due within one year		31,186
Due in more than one year		640,472
Total Noncurrent Liabilities		671,657
Total Liabilities	_	776,210
Deferred inflows of resources	_	
Deferred revenue-advances		7,743
Deferred inflows-pensions		96,124
Total Deferred inflows of resources	_	103,867
Net Position	_	
Net investment in capital assets		396,630
Unrestricted		322,135
Total Net Position		718,765
Total Liabilities, Deferred inflows	_	
of Resources and Net Position	\$_	1,598,842

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2015

				Progran	n F	levenues		
			_	Charges for		Operating Grants		
	_	Expenses		Services	_	and Contributions	_	Total
Governmental Activities:								
Natural resource conservation Interest expense	\$	1,373,565 736	\$ 	133,841	\$ -	1,018,591	\$ _	(221,133) (736)
Total Governmental Activities	\$_	1,374,301	\$_	133,841	\$	1,018,591	_	(221,869)
General Revenu	es:					•		
Property tax,	levi	ed for gene	ral p	ourposes				282,949
Investment inc		•	Ċ	•				3,738
Miscellaneous								20,317
Total gen	eral	revenues						307,004
Chang	e in	net position	1					85,135
Net position re	stat	ed - beginni	ing					1,240,705
Prior period ad	djust	ment						(607,075)
Net position -	endi	ing					\$	718,765

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET JUNE 30, 2015

	_	General Fund
Assets		
Cash and investments	\$	719,365
Imprest cash		300
Prepaid expenses		7,184
Grants and other receivables	_	275,047
Total Assets	\$	1,001,896
Liabilities	_	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	57,334
Accrued payroll		47,219
Total Liabilities		104,553
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unearned revenue-grants and contributions		7,743
Unavailable revenue-operating grants	_	117,407
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	_	125,150
Fund balances		
Restricted for imprest cash		300
Nonspendable-prepaid expenses		7,184
Assigned for next year budget		89,179
Unassigned		675,530
Total Fund Balances	_	772,193
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of		
Resources and Fund Balances	\$_	1,001,896

#### RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2015

Total Fund Balances of governmental funds	\$	772,193
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 funds.		414,369
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions are recorded as as deferred outflows in the government wide financial statements and are not recorded in the funds		182,577
Long-term obligations are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds.		(671,657)
Certain revenues received after ninety days from the end of the fiscal year are recorded as deferred revenue in the funds and as revenues in the government wide statement.	_	21,283
Net position of governmental activities	\$_	718,765

#### GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE JUNE 30, 2015

		General Fund
Revenues	_	ruiu
Taxes	\$	282,949
Intergovernmental	·	969,143
Use of money and property		137,579
Miscellaneous	_	20,317
Total Revenues	_	1,409,988
Evenerality was Baid		
Expenditures Paid Salaries and benefits		894,018
Services and supplies		531,564
Debt service		301,304
Principal		8,512
Interest		736
Capital outlay		28,614
.,,	_	
Total Expenditures	_	1,463,444
Net Change in Fund Balance		(53,456)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2014	_	825,649
Fund Balance, June 30, 2015	\$_	772,193

#### RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2015

Net Change in Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$	(53,456)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities differs from the amounts reported in the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities. The costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense or are allocated to the appropriate functional expense when the cost is below the capitalization threshold. This activity is reconciled as follows:		
Capital outlay		28,614
Current year depreciation expense		(13,387)
Changes in compensated absences do not effect expenditures in the governmental funds but the change is adjusted through salary expense in the Statement of Net Position		2,429
Changes in long-term debt do not effect liabilities in the governmental funds, but the change is adjusted through principal expense in the Statement of Net Position		8,512
Changes in proportions from the pension do not effect expenditures in the governmental funds, but the change is adjusted through expense in the government wide statement.		62,975
Certain revenues received after ninety days from the end of the fiscal year are recorded as deferred revenue in the funds and as revenues in the government wide statement.	_	49,448
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	85,135
	_ =	

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The Napa County Soil Conservation District (District) was organized on June 5, 1945, under Article 1.5, Division IX (currently Chapter 3, Division 9) of the Public Resources Code of the State of California. On December 14, 1971, the Board of Directors (Board) changed the District's name to the Napa County Resource Conservation District. The District is organized for the purposes in open areas, agricultural areas, urban development, wildlife areas, recreational developments, watershed management, the protection of water quality and water reclamation, the development of storage and distribution of water, and the treatment of each acre of land according to its needs. The District is governed by a Board of Directors that is selected pursuant to Government Code Section 1780. The basic operations of the District are financed by federal and state grants and local grants administered through Napa County.

The accounting policies of the Napa County Resource Conservation District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as applicable to governmental units. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

#### A. Reporting Entity

The District has defined its reporting entity in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles, which provides guidance for determining which governmental activities, organizations, and functions should be included in the reporting entity. In evaluating how to define the District for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The primary criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's financial accountability. A primary governmental entity is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of a component unit's governing body and it is able to impose its will on the component unit, or if there is a potential for the component unit to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable if a component unit is fiscally dependent on the primary governmental entity regardless of whether the component unit has a separately elected governing board, a governing board appointed by a higher level of government, or a jointly appointed board.

No operations of other entities met the aforementioned oversight criteria for inclusion or exclusion from the accompanying financial statements in accordance with GASB Statement No. 61.

#### B. Basis of Presentation

#### Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the primary government (the District). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government. Governmental activities are normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the program expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Program expenses include direct expenses, which are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include 1) charges paid by the recipient of goods or services offered by the programs and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented instead as general revenues.

When both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, unrestricted resources are used only after the restricted resources are depleted.

#### Fund Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in separate columns. All remaining governmental funds are separately aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The District reports the following governmental fund:

<u>General Fund</u> - This fund accounts for all the financial resources not required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund consists primarily of general government type activities.

#### C. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned or, for property tax revenues, in the period for which levied. Expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Revenues from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligible requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when both measurable and available. Measurable means the amount of the transaction can be determined and available means collectible in the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Resources not available to finance expenditures and commitments of the current period are recognized as deferred revenue or as a reservation of fund balance. The District considers property taxes available if they are collected within sixty-days after fiscal year-end.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Principal and interest on general long-term debt, as well as compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt and capital leases are reported as other financial sources.

When applicable, the District reports deferred revenue on its combined balance sheet. Deferred revenue arises when a potential revenue source does not meet both the measurable and available criteria for recognition in the current period. Other than property taxes, the District considers revenue available if received within ninety-days after fiscal year end. Deferred revenues also arise when resources are received by the District before it has legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the occurrences of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the District has legal claim to the resources, deferred revenue is removed from the combined balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

#### Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Grants Receivable

Grant revenue is recognized when program expenditures are incurred in accordance with program guidelines. Such revenue is subject to review by the funding agency and may result in disallowance in subsequent periods.

#### E. Capital Assets

Capital assets have been acquired for general District purposes. Assets purchased are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and capitalized at cost or estimated cost where no historical records are available. The District 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 are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. The useful lives are as follows:

Land Improvements20 yearsComputer Equipment3 yearsHydrologic Equipment5 yearsField Equipment7-20 years

#### F. Property Taxes

The District receives property taxes from the County of Napa (County), which has been assigned the responsibility for assessment, collection, and apportionment of property taxes for all taxing jurisdictions within the County. Secured property taxes are levied on July 1 for the following fiscal year and on which date it becomes a lien on real property. Secured property taxes are due in two installments on November 1 and February 1 and are delinquent after December 10 and April 10. Property taxes on unsecured roll are due on the July 1 lien date and become delinquent if unpaid by August 31.

The District participates in the County's "Teeter Plan" method of property tax distribution and this receives 100% of the District's apportionment each fiscal year, eliminating the need for an allowance for uncollectible. The County, in return, receives all penalties and interest on the related delinquent taxes. Under the Teeter Plan, the County remits property taxes to the District based on assessments, not on collections, according to the following minimum schedule: 55 percent in December, 40 percent in April, and 5 percent at the end of the fiscal year. Property tax is recognized when it is available and measurable. The District considers property tax as available if it is received within 60 days after fiscal year end.

#### G. Fund Equity

The unassigned fund balances for governmental fund represents the amount available for budgeting future operations. Unrestricted net position represents the net position available for future operations.

Restrictions of fund balances of governmental funds are established to either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require a portion of fund balance to be segregated or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is not appropriable for future expenditures.

Restricted net position represents the net position legally identified for specific purposes.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### H. Compensated Absences

Employee's eligible for paid leave, which includes leave for vacation, sick days and personal necessities, include full time and part time employees that work a minimum of 20 hours per week.

During the first five years of employment, a full time employee earns seventy-eight (78) hours of vacation and sick leave each per year and cannot carry more than eighty (80) hours into the next calendar year. Those employed five to ten years and are full time with the District earn one hundred seventeen (117) hours and may not carry more than one hundred and twenty (120) into the next calendar year. For those employed over ten years and are full time with the District earn one hundred and fifty six (156) hours and may not carry more than one hundred and sixty (160) hours into the next calendar year. Upon termination of employment from the District, an employee will be paid for vacation time accrued through the employee's last day on the payroll. No portion of accrued sick leave is paid out at termination. No current portion of this the accrued vacation liability is recorded at year-end.

#### Employee Benefits and Indirect Costs

The District's Employee Benefits and Indirect Costs are allocated based upon actual expenditures to all grants in accordance with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-87. The District's employee benefits are allocated to grant projects as a percentage of the District's direct labor cost. Indirect costs necessary to sustain overall operations are allocated as a percentage of total allowable direct costs charged to grant projects. Contribution to indirect costs represent revenues that offset certain costs included in the Indirect Cost Pool

#### J. Budgetary Reporting

The District prepares an annual operating and capital budget, which is approved and adopted by the Board of Directors. The budget serves as an approved plan to facilitate financial control and operational evaluation.

#### K. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### L. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### Note 2: Cash and Investments

Cash and investments at June 30, 2015, consisted of the following:

Napa County	\$ 719,365
Imprest cash	 300
Total cash and investments	\$ 719,665

#### A. Investment in Government Pool

Investments are accounted for in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, which requires governmental entities to report certain investments at fair value in the balance sheet and recognize the corresponding change in fair value of investments in the year in which the change occurred. The District reports its investment in the Napa County investment pool at fair value based on quoted market information obtained from fiscal agents or other sources if the change is material to the financial statements.

The County has established a treasury oversight committee to monitor and review the management of public funds maintained in the investment pool in accordance with Article 6 Section 27131 of the California Government Code. The oversight committee and the Board of Supervisors review and approve the investment policy annually. The County Treasurer prepares and submits a comprehensive investment report to the members of the oversight committee and the investment pool participants every month. The report covers the type of investments in the pool, maturity dates, par value, actual cost and fair value.

#### Note 3: Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2015, is as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2014		Additions		Retirements/ Adjustments		3alance e 30, 2015
Capital assets not depreciated							
Land and right of way	\$	350,100	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 350,100
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Vineyard land improvements		32,340		-		-	32,340
Computer equipment		25,812		-		-	25,812
Hydrologic equipment		11,447		-		-	11,447
Vineyard equipment and improvements		66,876		-		-	66,876
Vehicles		5,778		28,614		-	34,392
Total capital assets, being depreciated		142,253		28,614		-	170,867
Less accumulated depreciation		(93,211)		-		(13,387)	(106,598)
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	\$	399,142	\$	28,614	\$	(13,387)	\$ 414,369

Current year depreciation expense of \$13,387 was charged.

#### Note 4: Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities reported in the government-wide financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	alance 1, 2014	Δ	Additions	irements/ ustments	Balance e 30, 2015	e Within ne Year
<b>Governmental Activities</b>						
Loan payable	\$ 26,251	\$	-	\$ 8,512	\$ 17,739	\$ 8,752
Net pension liability			630,553		630,553	-
Compensated absences	25,794		42,438	44,867	23,365	22,434
Totals	\$ 52,045	\$	672,991	\$ 53,379	\$ 671,657	\$ 31,186

The District's Loan payable consist of a loan agreement with the State Revolving Fund Loan Program, dated May 23, 1997 and is due in annual installments of \$9,248 on July 23 at an interest rate of 2.8%. The proceeds were used for District improvements.

The annual requirements to amortize the loan as of June 30, 2015, are as follows:

Fiscal	Year
--------	------

Ending June 30,	F	Principal	In	terest	Total
2016	\$	8,752	\$	496	\$ 9,248
2017		8,987		262	9,249
Totals	\$	17,739	\$	758	\$ 18,497

#### Note 5: Net Position/Fund Balances

#### Net Position - Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position are categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

- Net Investment in Capital Assets This category groups all capital assets, into one component of net position.
   Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt that are attributable to capital assets reduce the balance in this category.
- Restricted Net Position This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted Net Position This category represents net position of the District, not restricted for any project or any other purpose.

Note 5: Net Position/Fund Balances (Continued)

#### Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

The District has adopted a policy for GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting. GASB 54 establishes fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based on the extent to which a government is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. While the classifications of fund balance in the District's various governmental funds were revised, the implementation of this standard had no effect on total fund balance.

- Nonspendable— The fund balance includes those amounts that are not in a spendable form or are required to be
  maintained intact. The District has recorded prepaid expense as Nonspendable fund balance.
- Restricted fund balances have external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, regulations, or enabling legislation which requires the resources to be used only for a specific purpose. Encumbrances and nonspendable amounts subject to restrictions are included along with spendable resources. The District has imprest cash as restricted fund balance.
- Committed The fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purpose determined by
  a formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. The District has no committed
  fund balance.
- Assigned The fund balance includes amounts intended to be used by the government for specific purposes.
   Intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official, or body to which the governing body delegates the authority. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the amount that is not restricted or committed. The District has assigned fund balance for next years budget.
- Unassigned The fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose.

Note 6: Defined Benefit Pension Cost-Sharing Employer Plan

#### A. General Information about the Pension Plans

**Plan Descriptions**— All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the District's separate Safety (police and fire) and Miscellaneous (all other) Employee Pension Plans, cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and District resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Benefits Provided – Cal PERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

Note 6: Defined Benefit Pension Cost-Sharing Employer Plan

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2015, are summarized as follows:

#### M iscellaneous

	Prior to	On or after
Hire date	<u>January 1, 2013</u>	January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2% @ 60	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting s chedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	55-60	52 - 67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eliqible	1.5% to 2%	1.0% to 2%
Required employee contribution rates	7%	6.25%
Required employer contribution rates	18.976%	6.25%

**Contributions** – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for both Plans are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense for each Plan were as follows:

Contributions-employer	\$ 117,030
Contributions-employee (paid by employer)	\$ -

### B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2015, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate shares of the net pension liability of the Plan as follows:

	Proporti	onate share of
	Net pe	nsion liability
Miscellanous Plan	\$	630,553

The District's net pension liability for each Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of each of the Plans is measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability for each Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013 rolled forward to June 30, 2014 using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2013 and 2014 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2013	0.02265%
Proportion - June 30, 2014	0.02551%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.00286%

#### Note 6: Defined Benefit Pension Cost-Sharing Employer Plan

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the District recognized pension expense of \$54,055. At June 30, 2015, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		 red Inflows esources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$ -
Changes of assumptions			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings			
on pension plan investments		-	(87,617)
Changes in proportion and differences between			
District contributions and proportionate share of contributions		65,547	(8,507)
District contributions subsequent to the measurement date		117,030	-
Total	\$	182,577	\$ (96,124)

\$117,030 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

#### Measurement Period

Ended June 30:	
2016	\$ (10,523)
2017	(9,576)
2018	(10,477)
2019	-
2020	-
Thereafter	-

**Actuarial Assumptions** – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	Miscellaneous
Valuation Date	June 30, 2013
Measurement Date	June 30, 2014
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.50%
Inflation	2.75%
Payroll Growth	3.00%
Projected Salary Increase	3.3% - 14.2% (1)
Investment Rate of Return	7.5% (2)

The underlying mortality assumptions and all other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 valuation were based on the results of a January 2014 actuarial experience study for the period 1997 to 2011. Further details of the Experience Study can found on the Cal PERS website.

#### Note 6: Defined Benefit Pension Cost-Sharing Employer Plan

**Discount Rate**— The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50% for each Plan. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.50 percent discount rate is adequate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The long term expected discount rate of 7.50 percent will be applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF). The stress test results are presented in a detailed report that can be obtained from the CalPERS website.

According to Paragraph 30 of Statement 68, the long-term discount rate should be determined without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The 7.50 percent investment return assumption used in this accounting valuation is net of administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are assumed to be 15 basis points. An investment return excluding administrative expenses would have been 7.65 percent. Using this lower discount rate has resulted in a slightly higher Total Pension Liability and Net Pension Liability. Cal PERS checked the materiality threshold for the difference in calculation and did not find it to be a material difference.

Cal PERS is scheduled to review all actuarial assumptions as part of its regular Asset Liability Management (ALM) review cycle that is scheduled to be completed in February 2018. Any changes to the discount rate will require Board action and proper stakeholder outreach. For these reasons, Cal PERS expects to continue using a discount rate net of administrative expenses for GASB 67 and 68 calculations through at least the 2017-18 fiscal year. Cal PERS will continue to check the materiality of the difference in calculation until such time as we have changed our methodology.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, Cal PERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10 (1)	Real Return Years 11+ (2)	
Global Equity	47.0%	5.25%	5.71%	
Global Fixed Income	19.0	0.99	2.43	
Inflation Sensitive	6.0	0.45	3.36	
Private Equity	12.0	6.83	6.95	
Real Estate	11.0	4.5	5.13	
Infrastructure and Forestland	3.0	4.5	5.09	
Liquidity	2.0	(0.55)	1.05	

- (1) An expected inflation of 2.5% used for this period
- (2) An expected inflation of 3.0% used for this period

Note 6: Defined Benefit Pension Cost-Sharing Employer Plan

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate—The following presents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for each Plan, calculated using the discount rate for each Plan, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	Discou	Discount Rate -1%		Current Discount		Discount Rate +1%	
	(	(6.5%)	Rate (7.50%		(8.50%)		
Misc Tier I	\$	939,831	\$	630,553	\$	373,882	

#### Note 7: Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources (other than those accruing from pensions) in governmental funds arise when potential revenue does not meet the "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Deferred inflows of resources (deferred revenue in accrual based statements) also arises when resources are received by the District before it has a legal claim to them (i.e., when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures).

#### Note 8: Restatement of Net Position

Beginning net position was restated because of the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement 68 for defined benefit pension plans. The increase of the prior year net pension liability, deferred inflows and deferred outflows of resources resulted in a \$607,075 reduction to beginning net position.

#### Note 9: Risk Management

The District 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 District is exposed to various risks of loss related to general liability and workers' compensation. Insurance for the District is secured through commercial insurance for both general liability and workers' compensation. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage in any of the last three years.

#### Note 10: Commitments and Contingencies

#### Grant Contingencies

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time.

#### Contingent Liability

The District is a participant in the Cal-Card, credit card program administered by U.S. Bank. As of June 30, 2015 the total credit limit available to 9 District employees was \$54,000.

#### Commitments

At June 30, 2015 the District has open contracts related to professional service agreements.

#### NAPA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE GENERAL FUND JUNE 30, 2015

	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 262,600 \$	262,600 \$	282,949	20,349
Intergovernmental	1,253,035	1,083,058	969,143	(113,915)
Use of money and property	120,000	133,000	137,579	4,579
Miscellaneous	23,500	19,500	20,317	817
Total Revenues	1,659,135	1,498,158	1,409,988	(88,170)
Expenditures Salaries and benefits Services and supplies Debt Service Principal Interest Capital outlay	995,044 715,020 8,512 738 29,000	938,519 548,628 8,512 738 29,000	894,018 531,564 8,512 736 28,614	44,501 17,064 - 2 386
Total Expenditures	1,748,314_	1,525,397	1,463,444	61,953
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (89,179)	\$ (27,239)	(53,456)	\$ (26,217)
Fund Balance, July 1, 2014		_	825,649	
Fund Balance, June 30, 2015		\$_	772,193	

#### NAPA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY JUNE 30, 2015

Actuarial Valuation Date	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	District's covered-employee payroll	District's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
6/30/2014	0.01013%	\$630,553	\$695,347	90.68%	72.95%

The schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only information for those years for which information is available is presented.

# NAPA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION SCHEDULE OF THE DISTRICT'S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS JUNE 30, 2015

Actuarial Valuation Date	Contractually required contribution	Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	Contribution deficiency (excess)	District's covered employees payroll	Contribution as a percentage of covered-employee payroll
6/30/2014	\$134,948	(\$134,948)	\$0	\$695,347	19.41%

The schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, only information for those years for which information is available is presented.

#### NAPA COUNTY RESOURCE CONSERVATION DISTRICT Note to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2015

#### Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The District is required to prepare a budget each year based on estimates of revenues and expected expenditures. The budget is adopted on a basis consistent with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The legal level of budgetary control is exercised at the budget unit (departmental) level. All changes to the budget during the year are reflected in these financial statements and require the approval of the governing board. All unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

The budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements includes all revisions approved by the Board of Directors.

# LARRY BAIN, CPA AN ACCOUNTING CORPORATION

2148 Frascati Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762 / 916.601-8894 |pbain@sbcqlobal.net

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

Board of Directors Napa County Resource Conservation District Napa, California

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities of Napa County Resource Conservation District (the "District") as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 22, 2015.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District'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 Napa County Resource Conservation District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District'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 and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. 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 Napa County Resource Conservation District'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 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.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board of directors, management, Napa County Auditor Controllers Office and the Controller's Office of the State of California.

Larry Bain, CPA, An Accounting Corporation October 22, 2015

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