# CAMERON PARK AIRPORT DISTRICT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

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# LARRY BAIN, CPA

An Accounting Corporation

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

Board of Directors Cameron Park Airport District Cameron Park, CA

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Cameron Park Airport District, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

## Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the 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.

## **Auditors' Responsibility**

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. 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 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 District'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 District'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 financial statement presentation.

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

## **Opinion**

The basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the Cameron Park Airport District as of June 30, 2017, and the changes in financial position, and the results of its cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

## **Other Matters**

Required Supplementary Information

The Cameron Park Airport District has not presented the Management Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

## **Other Information**

We have also issued our report dated May 2, 2018 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting. That report should be read in conjunction with this report in considering our audit.

Larry Bain, CPA, An Accounting Corporation May 2, 2018

## PROPRIETARY FUND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

Current assets:		
Cash	\$	212,047
Fuel inventory		55,058
Prepaid expense		5,270
Accounts receivable		52,048
Deposits with others		650
Total current assets		325,073
Noncurrent Assets		
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable capital assets:		
Land		210,000
Depreciable capital assets		
Building and Hangers		201,252
Site improvements		514,588
Equipment		150,684
Infrastructure		2,002,948
Less accumulated depreciation		(1,077,180)
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		2,002,292
Total noncurrent assets		2,002,292
Total Assets	\$	2,327,365
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	382
Deposits		4,018
Due to other fund		1,961
Total Liabilities	-	6,361
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets		2,002,292
Unrestricted		318,712
Total Net Position	\$	2,321,004

## PROPRIETARY FUND STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

Operating Revenues	
Fuel sales	\$ 180,477
Transient Parking/District Tie Down	14,448
Hangar rent	 48,350
Total Operating Revenues	 243,275
Operating Expenses	
Wages	65,773
Maintenance, operation and administration	79,605
Cost of goods sold	156,542
Depreciation expense	100,813
Total Operating Expenses	402,733
Operating Inome	(159,458)
Non-operating Revenue (Expense)	
Property tax	22,752
Special tax	39,922
Intergovernmental revenue	10,000
Misc Revenue	1,512
Interest revenue	124
Total Non-operating Revenue (Expense)	74,310
Change in Net Position	 (85,148)
Restated Net Position, July 1, 2016	2,400,437
Prior Period Adjustment	 5,715
Net Position, June 30, 2017	\$ 2,321,004

## PROPRIETARY FUND STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS JUNE 30, 2017

Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Cash received from customers	\$ 228,314	
Cash payments to suppliers	(243,285)	
Cash payments to employees	(66,355)	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	(81,326)	
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities		
Property tax	22,752	
Special assessment.	39,922	
Grants and miscellaneous	11,512	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Non-Capital Financing Activities	74,186	
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received on investments	124	
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(7,016)	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, July 1, 2016	219,063	
Cash and Cash Equivalents, June 30, 2017	\$ 212,047	
Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents:		
Cash and investments	\$ 212,047	\$
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash flows		
from operating activities:		
Operating Income	\$ (159,458)	
Noncash items included in operating loss:		
Depreciation	100,813	
Changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(16,314)	
Prepaid expense	(5,270)	
Fuel Inventory	(798)	
Deposits with others	-	
Accounts payable	(1,070)	
Accrued payroll	(582)	
Deposit liability	 1,353	
Net Cash Provided (Used) By Operating Activities	\$ (81,326)	

## AGENCY FUND STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES JUNE 30, 2017

ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 185,726
Due from other fund	1,961
Due from landowners	 714,218
Total Assets	\$ 901,905
LIABILITIES	
Accrued interest	\$ 12,964
Due to bondholders	 888,941
Total Liabilities	\$ 901,905

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

## Note 1: <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

## Description of the Organization

Cameron Park Airport District (the "District") was established in 1987 pursuant to Public Utilities Code Section 22256 for the purpose of providing and maintaining a public airport and landing places for aerial traffic, and the power to utilize various public financing procedures for construction and maintenance. Revenues are derived primarily from the property taxes, a special assessment on parcels within the district, fuel sales, hanger leases, and tie down fees.

The District is administered by five Board of Directors that act as the authoritative and legislative body of the district. The Directors are required to be residents of the district and are elected by qualified electors residing within the district.

The accounting policies of the Cameron Park Airport District, California 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 Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

## B. Basis of Accounting

The proprietary and agency fund 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. Revenue from sales tax is recognized when the underlying transactions take place. Revenues from grants, entitlements and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligible requirements have been satisfied.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

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

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

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non- exchange transactions or ancillary activities. The District considers property taxes available if they are collected within sixty-days after year-end.

#### C. Basis of Presentation

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide information about the District's funds, including fiduciary funds and blended component units. Separate statements for each fund category – proprietary and fiduciary – are presented. All remaining enterprise funds are separately aggregated and reported as nonmajor funds.

The District reports the following enterprise fund.

The financial statements of the District consist of one enterprise fund. The District has no oversight responsibility for any other government entity since no other entities are considered to be controlled by or dependent on the District. Control or dependence is determined on the basis of budget adoption, taxing authority, funding and appointment of the respective governing board.

The District also reports the following Fiduciary Fund type:

<u>Agency Fund</u> – is used to account for resources held by the District in an agency capacity that are used to collect property assessments which are used to pay special assessment debt with no government commitment.

#### D. 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.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

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

#### E. Inventory

Inventory for fuel is valued at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method of valuation.

## F. Capital Assets

Capital assets are capitalized at acquisition cost; donated equipment is recorded at the fair market value at the time of donation. Improvements are capitalized; the cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not. Depreciation for the business-type activities on the financial statements is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated life of the asset.

The District has determined the straight-line method of depreciation of 5 to 30 year lives of the capital asset. Depreciation and accumulated depreciation has been recorded from assets acquired after 2003.

#### G. Cash Equivalents

For purpose of the statement of cash flows, the District considers cash and cash equivalents as short term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates. This includes bank accounts and deposits with the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

## H. Property Tax and Assessments

El Dorado County, through the Auditor-Controller's Office and the Treasurer-Tax Collector, is responsible for assessing, collecting and distributing property taxes in accordance with enabling legislation. Property taxes, in general, attach as an enforceable lien on property on January 1. Taxes are levied on July1 and are payable in two instalments, November 1 and February 1. The County apportions property taxes according to the alternative method of distribution know as the Teeter Plan. Under the Teeter Plan, the current year's secured property tax levy is distributed to participating agencies within the County without consideration of delinquency factors. The district recognizes property taxes as revenue when the County distributes them.

The parcel assessment is a voter approved special tax of \$300 per year on parcels within the District. Parcel assessments are allocated to the District when the taxes are paid. The parcel assessments was approved by the voters in 1988 and are exempt from the taxation limits imposed by Proposition 13 and are not required to comply with Proposition 218, unless increases to the assessment are needed in future years.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

## Note 2: Cash and Investments

Cash and investments are reported on the balance sheet as follows:

Primary government	\$ 212,047
Agency fund	 185,726
Total cash and investments	\$ 397,773

Cash and investments at June 30, 2017 consisted of the following

Checking account	\$ 392,046
Imprest cash	500
Cash with County	5,227
Total cash and investments	\$ 397,773

## A. Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the Entity's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the **investment types** that are authorized for the Cameron Park Airport District by the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address **interest rate risk, credit risk** and **concentration of credit risk**. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the District, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the District investment policy.

	Maximum	Percentage	Investment
Authorized Investment Type	Maturity	of Portfolio	in One Issuer
Investment pools authorized under CA			
Statutes governed by Government Code	N/A	None	\$40 million
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
Bank Savings Accounts	N/A	25%	None
Federal Agencies	5 years	75%	None
Commercial Paper	180 days	20%	None
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	180 days	20%	None
Re-Purchase Agreements	180 days	20%	None
Corporate Debt	5 years	25%	None

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

## Note 2: Cash and Investments (Continued)

#### B. Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of all investments. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the District's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the District's investment maturity:

			Remaining Maturity (in Month			
			12	Months		13-48
Investment Type	Totals or Les			Less	-	Months
El Dorado County*	\$	5,227	\$	5,227	\$	
Totals	\$	5,227	\$	5,227	\$	-

<sup>\*</sup>Not subject to categorization

## C. Concentrations of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the District contains limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. There are no investments to one issuer exceeding those limits.

## D. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposit or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g. broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment of collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits; The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secured deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the government unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure the District's deposits by pledging first deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

At June 30, 2017, the District's deposits balance, including certificates of deposit, was \$396,183 and the carrying amount was \$397,773. The difference between the bank balance and the carrying amount was due to normal outstanding checks and deposits in transit. Of the bank balance \$250,000 was covered by the Federal Depository Insurance and the remainder by collateral held in the pledging bank's trust department in the District's name.

## E. Investment in Investment 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 El Dorado County Investment Pool at fair value based on quoted market information obtained from the County if the change is material to the financial statements.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

## Note 3: <u>Property and Equipment</u>

Activity for general fixed assets capitalized by the District is summarized below:

	]	Balance			Retirements/		Balance	
<b>Business-Type Activities</b>	Jun	e 30, 2016	Additions		Adjustments		June 30, 2017	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	210,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	210,000
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and improvements		201,252						201,252
Site improvements		514,588						514,588
Equipment		150,684						150,684
Infrastructure		2,002,948	_					2,002,948
Total capital assets, being depreciated		2,869,472		-		-		2,869,472
Less accumulated depreciation:		(976,367)		(100,813)				(1,077,180)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		131,107		(100,813)				1,792,292
Business- type activities capital assets, net	\$	341,107	\$	(100,813)	\$	-	\$	2,002,292
•								

## Note 4: <u>Interfund Transactions</u>

Operating transfers are transactions to allocate resources from one fund to another fund not contingent on the incurrence of specific expenditures in the receiving fund. Interfund transfers are generally recorded as operating transfers in and operating transfers out in the same accounting period.

## Receivables and Payables:

Balances representing lending/borrowing transactions between funds outstanding at the fiscal year end are reported as "due from/due to other funds" (amounts due within one year).

Interfund transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 are summarized as follows:

	Ι	Due		Due
	To Other		Froi	n Other
Fund Type	Funds		F	Funds
Agency Fund	\$	-	\$	1,961
Enterprise		1,961		
Total	\$	1,961	\$	1,961

#### Note 5: Special Assessment Debt with No Government Commitment

The Cameron Park Airport District's Board and management are responsible for the administration of the Assessment District (Assessment District No. 2009-1) formed under the provisions of Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, Division 12 of the Streets and Highways Code of California. The District is not obligated to repay the special assessment debt to the special assessment debt holders. Special assessments collected from property owners within the assessment district are used to repay the debt holders. The assets and liabilities of the assessment district are accounted for in the basic financial statements agency fund.

The amount of special assessment debt with no government commitment at June 30, 2017, is:

Assessment District #2009-1 \$888,941

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

## Note 6: Prior Year Adjustment

A prior period adjustment was made increasing net position \$5,715 for activity related to prior year prepaid insurance.

#### Note 7: Lease Income

The District derives a portion of its revenue from the rental of hangars based on a fixed lease amount. All leases of the District are treated as operating leases for accounting purposes. Lease terms are for a period of twelve months. Because the lease term does not exceed one year, we do not present the operating revenue over the term of the lease.

## Note 8: <u>Insurance</u>

The District maintains a commercial package policy covering general and auto liability, public officials' and employees' errors and omissions and employment general practices. The policy provides combined single limits of liability per occurrence and with variable deductibles.

## Note 9: Revenue Limitations Imposed by California Proposition 218

Proposition 218, which was approved by the voters in November 1996, regulates the City's ability to impose, increase, and extend taxes and assessments. Any new increase or extended taxes and assessments subject to the provisions of Proposition 218, requires voter approval before they can be implemented. Additionally, Proposition 218 provides that these taxes and assessments are subject to voter initiative and may be rescinded in the future years by the voters.

## Note 10: Gann Limit

Amount of subject proceeds for 2016-2017	\$ 12,657
Gann limit for 2016-2017	 57,153
Amount under/(over) the limit	\$ 44,496

#### Note 11: Commitments and Contingencies

#### Grants

Amounts received or receivable from grant and lending agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor and lending 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 or lender cannot be determined at this time, although the District expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

In the normal course of business, the District is a defendant in various lawsuits. Defence of lawsuits are typically handled by the District's insurance carrier and losses, if any, are expected to be covered by insurance.

# LARRY BAIN, CPA

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## REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Board of Directors: Cameron Park Airport District Cameron Park, CA

We have audited the financial statements of Cameron Park Airport District as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, and have issued our report thereon dated May 2, 2018. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America.

## **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Cameron Park Airport District's (District) 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 an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District'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 a combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore, there can be no assurance that all such deficiencies have been identified. We consider findings 17-1 and 17-2 in the following schedule of findings to be deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or 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. We consider findings 17-3 to 17-6 in the following schedule of findings to be significant deficiencies in the District's internal control:

## **Cameron Park Airport District's Response to Findings**

The Cameron Park Airport District's separate written response to the significant deficiencies identified in our audit and any follow up for subsequent year corrections has not been subjected to the audit procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the responses.

#### **Purpose of this Report**

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal controls over financial reporting and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting accordingly this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, the audit committee, Board of Directors, the El Dorado County Auditor Controller's Office, the California State Controller's Office, federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Larry Bain, CPA, An Accounting Corporation May 2, 2018

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## **INTERNAL CONTROL FINDINGS**

## Significant Deficiencies Deemed Material Weaknesses

**FS 17-1:** During our audit we noted the District did not have a written financial and accounting policy/manual that included internal control procedures. The District should create the financial and accounting policies that demonstrate how transactions are processed from beginning to end. The policy should include the processes for internal controls that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that objectives related to effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are met. This also should include documenting controls over processing transactions, authorizing transactions and for maintaining and safeguarding assets.

The District also relies on the external auditor to ensure its financial statements are in accordance with GAAP. In addition, the District relies on the external auditor to ensure that all necessary disclosures are included in the notes to the financial statements. The District does not employ a staff member with the necessary knowledge and training to prepare governmental financial statements. In accordance with Statement of Auditing Standards No. 122 external auditors cannot be part of an entity's internal controls over preparation of the financial statements and are prohibited from auditing their own work, which would impair their independence.

## Current year follow up: Condition still exists.

Recommendation: We recommend the District create a written financial and accounting policy. The District should also consider training staff in preparing GAAP financial statements or hire an external qualified accountant to prepare the GAAP financial statements. The District could opt to take no action if it considers the cost will outweigh the benefit. We have noted this finding in prior audits.

**FS 17-2:** During our testing of the Assessment District activity we noted the District has a reserve requirement for the USDA Loan. Per the Cameron Park Airport District Resolution of Issuance "On each Interest Payment Date, and for the first ten years of the terms of the Bonds, the Office Administrator shall cause to be placed in the Reserve Fund an amount equal to  $1/10^{th}$  of the maximum annual Debt Service on the Bonds." As of June 30, 2017 the Reserve Fund should have held 80% of the reserve requirement or \$75,200. The balance in the reserve fund as of June 30, 2017 was \$14,750. We have noted this finding in prior audits.

Recommendation: We recommend the District contact the bond Administrator to help calculate the balance the District should have in the Reserve Fund and then transfer the amount needed in order to comply with the letter of conditions for the USDA bond.

## Significant Deficiencies Not Deemed Material Weaknesses:

**FS 17-3:** We noted the District has a lack of segregation of duties, as one person is capable of handling all aspects of processing transactions from beginning to end. A lack of segregation of duties increases the risk of potential errors or irregularities; however, due to a limited number of personnel an adequate segregation of duties is not possible without incurring additional costs. We have noted this finding in our prior audit.

**FS 17-4:** During our audit we noted several accounts on the aged accounts receivables ledger that were over two years old. We have noted this condition in prior audits.

Recommendation: We recommend the District airport management and accountant review the receivables ledger to determine collectability of the older accounts and then bring these to the board for review and guidance on collection procedures or authorization for account write off.

## SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

## Significant Deficiencies Not Deemed Material Weaknesses (Continued):

**FS 17-5:** During our audit we did not observe a fee ordinance for charging hangar rents, tie downs and other charges for services. We have noted this condition in past audits.

Recommendation: We recommend the District review current laws for establishing fees for services and take action to comply. The District should consult with legal counsel to ensure compliance with Proposition 218 and any other applicable laws in establishing rates.

**FS 17-6:** During our testing we noted, the District General Manager is not maintaining timesheets or vacation/sick leave schedules to track how much vacation/sick leave is earned and used during each pay period, which are authorized by another employee or the governing board. We also noted the General Manager is being treated as salaried exempt. This designation may not be valid for the position because not all exempt requirements are being met. We have noted this condition in prior audits.

Recommendation: We recommend the District maintain the appropriate documentation to support payroll and vacation/sick leave. The timesheet and vacation/sick leave documents should also indicate authorization for the time worked and/or the compensated time off. We also recommend the District review the IRS rules for classifying an employee as exempt and determine if the general manager qualifies for exempt status.