SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Management's Discussion and Analysis, Basic Financial Statements, and Supplementary Information with Independent Auditor's Reports

For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Financial Statements For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

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The Board of Directors of the Solano County Water Agency

Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Solano County Water Agency (Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Agency's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2007, were audited by Moreland & Associates, Inc., who merged with Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP as of April 2, 2008, and whose report dated November 12, 2007, expressed an unqualified opinion on those statements.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the 2008 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as of June 30, 2008, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 26, 2008, on our consideration of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The management's discussion and analysis identified in the accompanying table of contents is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. The supplementary information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material aspects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Certified Public Accountants

Macias Gini + O'Connell LLP

Sacramento, California November 26, 2008

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis of the Solano County Water Agency's (Agency) financial performance provides an overview of the Agency's financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008. This information is presented in conjunction with the audited financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Fiscal Year 2008 had no unexpected financial events that affected the Agency finances. The Agency continues with a revenue base that exceeds expenses, thereby increasing the Agency's reserves from year to year.

OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual financial report consists of three parts: Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Basic Financial Statements, and optional Supplementary Information. The financial statements also include notes that explain information in more detail.

REQUIRED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of the Agency report information about the Agency using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. These statements offer short and long-term financial information about its activities.

The required financial statements are the Statements of Net Assets at June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, and the Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007.

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which means that revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred regardless of the timing of cash receipts or payments. The cash flow statements are an exception because those statements show the receipt and payment of cash for operating, non-capital, capital and related financing, and investing activities.

The Statements of Net Assets includes all of the Agency's assets and liabilities and provides information about the nature and amounts of investments in assets and obligations to Agency creditors as liabilities, if any. It also provides the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Agency and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Agency.

All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. These statements measure the Agency's operations over the past two years and can be used to determine whether the Agency has successfully recovered all its costs through its rates, tax assessments and other income. The Agency's profitability and credit worthiness can also be determined from these statements.

The final required financial statements are the Statements of Cash Flows. The primary purpose of these statements is to provide information about the Agency's cash receipts and cash payments during the reporting period. These statements report cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operations, investing, and financing activities. They explain where cash came from and where cash was used, and the change in the cash balance during the reporting period.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AGENCY

Has the financial condition of the Agency improved or deteriorated as a result of last year's operations? The Statements of Net Assets and the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets are used to attempt to answer this question. These two statements report the net assets and the changes in them. Net assets may be a useful indicator over time as to the Agency's financial position. Other non-financial factors such as changes in economic conditions, population growth, and new or changed government legislation could cause a change in the Agency's financial situation.

NET ASSETS

The net assets increased \$4.3 million to \$36.9 million in fiscal year 2008 up from \$32.7 million in fiscal year 2007. Net assets invested in capital assets, decreased about \$0.6 million reflecting \$1.7 million in capital projects completed during 2008 that were not capitalized as they were for improvements on federal land. Unrestricted net assets increased \$4.9 million primarily due to continuation of favorable net operating income as a result of budgeted expenses being less than budgeted income and an increase in property tax revenue relative to a flat level of water purchase costs.

The net assets increased \$6.7 million to \$32.7 million in fiscal year 2007 up from \$26.0 million in fiscal year 2006. Net assets invested in capital assets, increased about \$1.8 million reflecting capital construction done in 2007. Unrestricted net assets increased \$6.7 million primarily due to continuation of favorable net operating income as a result of budgeted expenses being less than budgeted income and an increase in property tax revenue relative to a flat level of water purchase costs.

To begin our analysis, a summary of the Agency's Statement of Net Assets is presented in Table A-1.

Table A-1
Condensed Statement of Net Assets

	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
Current and other assets Capital assets	\$ 36,737,561 4,161,766	\$ 29,843,415 4,806,930	\$ 25,278,494 3,051,001
Total assets	40,899,327	34,650,345	28,329,495
Current liabilities	3,951,467	1,987,439	2,361,211
Total liabilities	3,951,467	1,987,439	2,361,211
Invested in capital assets Unrestricted	4,161,766 32,786,094	4,806,930 27,855,976	3,051,001 22,917,823
Total net assets	\$ 36,947,860	\$ 32,662,906	\$ 25,968,824

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

The Statement of Net Assets is a snapshot that shows assets, liabilities and net assets at a specific point in time. The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets, provide information on the nature and source of these assets represented on the Statement of Net Assets. They also show that revenues exceeded expenses by \$4.3 million for fiscal year 2008. Ending net assets totaled \$36.9 million or an increase in net assets of 13.12%. Total revenues were higher by \$0.5 million during the fiscal year 2008 compared to 2007, totaling \$22.8 million. Operating revenues decreased in fiscal year 2008 compared to 2007 by \$0.8 million and non-operating revenues (mostly property taxes) increased by \$1.3 million.

For fiscal year 2007, revenues exceeded expenses by \$6.7 million. Ending net assets totaled \$32.7 million or an increase in net assets of 25.78%. Total revenues were higher by \$2.7 million during fiscal year 2007 compared to 2006, totaling \$22.3 million. Operating revenues decreased in fiscal year 2007 compared to 2006 by \$0.1 million and non-operating revenues increased by \$2.8 million.

A summary of the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets, is presented in Table A-2.

Table A-2
Condensed Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Assets

	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
Operating revenues Non operating revenues	\$ 2,169,371 20,631,961	\$ 2,968,741 19,364,285	\$ 3,037,469 16,608,160
Total revenues	22,801,332	22,333,026	19,645,629
Depreciation expenses Other operating expenses Non operating expenses	208,764 18,177,226 130,388	213,793 15,424,611	173,614 15,534,426
Total expenses	18,516,378	15,638,404	15,708,040
Change in net assets Beginning net assets	4,284,954 32,662,906	6,694,622 25,968,284	3,937,589 22,030,695
Ending net assets	\$ 36,947,860	\$ 32,662,906	\$ 25,968,284

Operating revenues consist entirely of water sales as follows:

Table A-3
Operating Revenues

	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
Water sales	\$2,169,371	\$2,968,741	\$3,037,469

Significant components of operating expenses are as follows:

Table A-4
Operating Expenses (Excluding Depreciation)

	_	FY 2008	 FY 2007	 FY 2006
Operating expenses				
Water purchases	\$	6,811,590	\$ 8,123,673	\$ 8,175,857
Operations and maintenance		5,018,253	3,441,269	4,243,632
Administration and general		2,088,318	1,794,929	1,574,675
Conservation and flood control		2,859,079	551,648	277,229
Engineering		1,399,986	 1,513,092	 1,263,033
Total operating expenses	\$	18,177,226	\$ 15,424,611	\$ 15,534,426

Other operating expenses, excluding depreciation, increased by \$2.8 million from \$15.4 million in fiscal year 2007 to \$18.2 million in fiscal year 2008. The decrease in water purchases expenses is due to Solano County Water Agency fully paid off the construction obligation with the United States Bureau of Reclamation. Operations and maintenance expenses increased due to the expense of capital construction projects on federal land completed during the year. The increase in administration and general expenses is due to the addition of two new employees and more consultants hired for the Agency's additional projects. The conservation and flood control expenses increased is due to a \$2.0 million contribution to a Vacaville Floods Control Project. Engineering expenses decreased due to a lower level of studies performed.

Other operating expenses, excluding depreciation, decreased by \$0.1 million from \$15.5 million in fiscal year 2006 to \$15.4 million in fiscal year 2007. The decrease in operations and maintenance is due to the decreased grant activity of the Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee and reduced Solano Project non-capital Rehabilitation and Betterment Projects. The increase in administration and general expense is due to the addition of two new employees and more consultants hired for the Agency's additional projects. The conservation and flood control increase is due to new flood forecasting program and more conservation activity. Engineering costs increased due to a higher level of studies performed.

Operating revenues compared to operating expenses, excluding depreciation, are as follows:

Table A-5
Operating Revenues vs. Operating Expenses (Excluding Depreciation)

	 FY 2008	 FY 2007	_	FY 2006
Operating revenues Operating expenses	\$ 2,169,371 (18,177,226)	\$ 2,968,741 (15,424,611)	\$	3,037,469 (15,534,426)
Total operating loss	\$ (16,007,855)	\$ (12,455,870)	\$	(12,496,957)

Significant items of Non Operating revenues are as follows:

Table A-6
Non Operating Revenues

	 FY 2008	 FY 2007		FY 2006
Tax assessments	\$ 17,612,527	\$ 16,411,911	\$	13,853,792
Interest revenue	1,150,344	988,824		678,391
Grant revenue	875,880	1,281,129		1,461,036
Other income	 . 993,210	 682,421	-	614,941
Total non operating revenues	\$ 20,631,961	\$ 19,364,285	\$	16,608,160

Tax assessments were higher in fiscal year 2008 by \$1.2 million due to increasing assessed valuation of real property. Interest revenue increased by \$0.2 million as a result of an increase in the balances maintained in the Local Agency Investment Fund, as well as an increase in interest rates. Grant revenues decreased by \$0.4 million due to decrease in grant activity of the Lower Putah Creek Coordinating Committee and some of the projects were completed in FY 2006-2007. Other income increased by \$0.3 million due to receipt of revenue from the Southeast Vallejo Redevelopment and due to revenues coming from Water Conservation.

Tax assessments were higher in fiscal year 2007 by \$2.6 million due to increased assessed valuation of real property. Interest revenue increased by \$0.3 million as a result of an increase in the balances maintained in the Local Agency Investment Fund, as well as an increase in interest rates.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Agency's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consist mainly of ground monitoring wells and improvements (such as the Cement Hill By-Pass) and other capital projects. The Agency continues to add new water monitoring equipment and field equipment as part of its water supply and flood control operations; and a purchase of vehicle. The increase in capital assets is principally from construction in progress on groundwater monitoring wells.

The details of the Agency's capital assets are as follows:

Table A-7
Capital Assets

_	FY 2008	FY 2007	FY 2006
Cement Hill Bypass land (not being depreciated)	148,898	\$ 148,898	\$ 148,898
Construction in progress/capital construction	1,186,450	2,017,454	202,643
Cement Hill Bypass land improvements	2,535,494	2,540,657	2,540,657
Grade control	76,562	-	-
Flood control - Horse Creek	82,819	-	-
Water monitoring equipment	381,224	441,041	449,737
Machinery and field equipment	520,237	502,718	379,591
Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	63,065	187,236	156,817
Subtotal	4,994,749	5,838,004	3,878,343
Less accumulated depreciation	(832,983)	(1,031,074)	(827,342)
	4,161,766	\$ 4,806,930	\$ 3,051,001

Additional information about the capital assets can be found in Note 4 to the financial statements.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND RATES

During 2003, the Agency developed a Capital Project Funding Plan that looks at capital project needs for a five year horizon. There are a few major projects that have uncertainties regarding if and when they will be funded and at what level. The Capital Project Funding Plan will be helpful in budgeting capital projects.

Water rates charged by the Agency to cities, districts and agencies are fixed by contract and do not change in relationship to the Agency's expenditures or revenues. Capital costs for the Solano Project has been paid off therefore, Solano County Water Agency and some of it's member units will no longer remit annual water entitlement payments to the United States Bureau of Reclamation for Solano Project water.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances for the Solano County Water Agency. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the General Manager, P.O. Box 349, Elmira CA 95625.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Statements of Net Assets June 30, 2008 and 2007

	2008		2007
Assets:	•		
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 33,944,000	\$	27,952,163
Due from other governments	2,547,348		1,366,124
Interest receivable	246,213		331,460
Prepaid water			193,668
Total current assets	36,737,561		29,843,415
Capital assets, net	4,161,766		4,806,930
Total assets	40,899,327		34,650,345
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	3,296,818		1,182,709
Compensated absences	130,382		111,863
Unearned revenue	524,267	-	692,867
Total current liabilities	3,951,467		1,987,439
Net assets:			
Invested in capital assets	4,161,766		4,806,930
Unrestricted	32,786,094	-	27,855,976
Total Net Assets	\$ 36,947,860	\$	32,662,906

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

	2008	2007
Operating revenues:		
Water sales	\$ 2,169,37	1 \$ 2,968,741
Operating expenses:		
Water purchases	6,811,59	8,123,673
Operations and maintenance	5,018,25	• •
Administration and general	2,088,318	·
Conservation and flood control	2,859,079	
Engineering	1,399,986	5 1,513,092
Depreciation	208,764	213,793
Total operating expenses	18,385,990	15,638,404
Operating loss	(16,216,619	(12,669,663)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Tax assessments	17,612,527	16,411,911
Interest revenue	1,150,344	988,824
Grant revenue	875,880	1,281,129
Loss on disposal of capital assets	(130,388	-
Other income	993,210	682,421
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	20,501,573	19,364,285
Change in net assets	4,284,954	6,694,622
Net assets, beginning of year	32,662,906	25,968,284
Net assets, end of year	\$ 36,947,860	\$ 32,662,906

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Statements of Cash Flows For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

	2008	2007
Cash flows from operating activities:		-
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 1,806,983	\$ 3,613,566
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(13,502,329)	(15,050,834)
Cash paid to employees for services	(1,193,944)	(701,908)
Net cash used by operating activities	(12,889,290)	(12,139,176)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:		
Tax assessments	17,612,527	16,411,911
Grants received	1,408,425	2,086,675
Net cash provided by		
noncapital financing activities	19,020,952	18,498,586
Cash flows from capital		
and related financing activities:		
Purchases of capital assets	(1,375,416)	(1,969,722)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest received	1,235,591	879,870
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,991,837	5,269,558
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	27,952,163	22,682,605
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 33,944,000	\$ 27,952,163

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

(Continued)

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Statements of Cash Flows (Continued) For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

	2008		2007
Reconciliation of operating loss to			
net cash used by operating activities:			
Operating loss	\$ (16,216,619)	\$	(12,669,663)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss			
to net cash used by operating activities:		,	
Depreciation	208,764		213,793
Completed construction in progress on			
projects on federal land	1,681,428		-
Other income	993,210		682,421
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Due from other governments	(1,713,769)		-
Prepaid water	193,668		8,045
Accounts payable	2,114,109		(363,538)
Compensated absences	18,519		35,407
Unearned revenue	 (168,600)		(45,641)
Net cash used by operating activities	\$ (12,889,290)	\$	(12,139,176)

See Accompanying Notes to the Financial Statements.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Reporting Entity

The Solano County Water Agency was created in 1951 by an act of the California Legislature as the "Solano County Flood Control and Water Conservation District." In 1988 the legislative act was changed to modify the governing board and the name was changed to Solano County Water Agency in 1989. The governing board is made up of five members of the Solano County Board of Supervisors, the mayors from the seven cities in the county and three representatives from three agricultural irrigation districts. The Agency provides wholesale water services to cities, districts and state agencies and leads efforts to protect rights to existing sources of water and participates in efforts to secure new sources of water. The Agency is also responsible for the operations and maintenance of two flood control projects and is involved in countywide flood control planning.

To facilitate the accounting for its various projects, the Agency maintains separate funds for the following projects. However, these projects do not represent separate enterprise funds. The accompanying basic financial statements include all of these projects that the Agency maintains as one enterprise fund.

Solano Project – Project that relates to the Agency's water supply contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the water supply provided by contract cities, districts and state agencies. Property tax revenues are used to pay for operations, maintenance, rehabilitation and betterment. Operations and maintenance is performed by contract with the Solano Irrigation District. Included in this Project are costs associated with a Watermaster to monitor water use in the Upper Putah Creek Watershed and development of a Habitat Conservation Plan. Other functions include the flood control program and water conservation program.

State Water Project – This project relates to the Agency's water supply contract with the California Department of Water Resources for the repayment of construction, operations and maintenance costs of the North Bay Aqueduct and the contracts with member units for the purchase of this water.

Ulatis Flood Control Project – This project relates to the costs of operating and maintaining the Ulatis Flood Control Facilities, which were built by the Federal Soil Conservation Service and turned over to the Agency for operation and maintenance. The Agency contracts with the Solano County Resource Management Department for the maintenance of this Project.

Green Valley Flood Control Project – This Project relates to the costs of operating and maintaining the Green Valley Flood Control Facilities, which were built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and turned over to the Agency for operation and maintenance. The Agency contracts with the Solano County Resource Management Department for the maintenance of this Project.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements of the Solano County Water Agency (the Agency) have been prepared in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. As allowed by the GASB, the Agency has elected not to apply to its proprietary activities statements and related interpretations issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board after November 30, 1989. The more significant of the Agency's accounting principles are described below.

(c) Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The Agency's resources are allocated to and accounted for in these basic financial statements as an enterprise fund type. The enterprise fund basis of accounting is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other policies. Net assets represent amounts available for future operations.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The enterprise fund type is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the Agency are included on the statement of net assets. Net assets are segregated into amounts invested in capital assets, net of related debt, if any, and amounts restricted and unrestricted. Enterprise fund type operating statements present increases (i.e. revenues) and decreases (i.e. expenses) in net total assets. The Agency uses the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Grant revenues are recognized when program expenditures are incurred in accordance with program guidelines. If such revenues are received before the program revenues are incurred, they are recorded as deferred revenue or unearned revenue until earned.

Operating revenues and expenses consist of those revenues and expenses that result from the ongoing principal operations of the Agency. Operating revenues consist primarily of water sales. Non-operating revenues and expenses consist of those revenues and expenses that are related to financing and investing types of activities and result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Agency's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as demand deposit account balances and investments in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

2. Prepaid Water

Prepaid water represents payments made for water purchases that have not been delivered as of June 30, 2007.

3. Capital Assets

All capital assets are valued at historical cost. Provision is made for depreciation by the straight-line over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from three to fifty years. It is the Agency's policy to capitalize all capital assets with a cost of more than \$5,000. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized. Costs of assets sold or retired (and the related amounts of accumulated depreciation) are eliminated from the accounts in the year of sale or retirement and the resulting gain or loss is included in the operating statement.

Depreciation has been provided over estimated useful lives using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Cement hill bypass land improvements	50 years
Water monitoring equipment	5-10 years
Machinery and field equipment	5-10 years
Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	5-10 years

4. Compensated Absences

The Agency's policy allows employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation which will be paid to employees upon separation from the Agency's service. The cost of vacation and administrative leave is recorded in the period it is earned. The policy also allows employees to receive payment for one-half of their accumulated sick leave upon retirement. Accrued sick leave is recorded in the period in which the employee becomes vested in this benefit.

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(d) Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets (continued)

5. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents revenues received for water sales prior to June 30 related to water sales in the following year and grant revenues received before the related program expenditures are incurred.

6. Property Taxes

The Agency receives property taxes from Solano County. Property taxes are recorded in the fiscal year for which tax is levied based on the assessed value as of March 1 of the preceding fiscal year. They become a lien on the first day of the year they are levied. Secured property tax is levied on January 1 and due in two installments, on November 1 and February 1. They become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. At that time, delinquent accounts are assessed a penalty of 10 percent. Accounts that remain unpaid on June 30, 2008 are charged an additional 1½ percent per month. Unsecured property tax is levied on July 1 and due on July 31, and becomes delinquent after August 31. The penalty percentage rates are the same as secured property tax. The Agency elected to receive the property taxes from the County under the Teeter program. Under this program the Agency receives 100% of the levied property taxes in periodic payments, with the County assuming responsibility for delinquencies.

(2) Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

(a) Budgetary Principles

The Board of Directors does not operate under any legal budgeting constraints. Budget integration is employed as a management control device. Budgets are formally adopted by the Board and take effect on each July 1.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and investments as of June 30 consist of the following:

	 2008	 2007
Deposits with financial institutions Investments in Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	\$ 651,755 33,292,245	\$ 1,527,680 26,424,483
Total cash and cash investments	\$ 33,944,000	\$ 27,952,163

(a) Investment Policy

California statutes authorize districts to invest idle or surplus funds in a variety of credit instruments as provided for in the California Government Code, Section 53600, Chapter 4 – Financial Affairs. The Agency is authorized, by its Board of Directors, to invest its cash in the State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), the Solano County Investment Pool, or Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured accounts in a bank or savings and loan association. The Agency's investment policy does not contain any specific provisions intended to limit the Agency's exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

(b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The weighted average maturity of the investments contained in the LAIF investment pool is approximately 212 days and 176 days as of June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

(c) Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. LAIF does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

(d) Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the Agency contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There are no investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total Agency investments.

(3) Cash and Cash Equivalents (continued)

(e) 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 deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure 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 governmental unit). The market 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 public agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

As of June 30, 2008 and 2007, cash and cash equivalents was comprised of deposits with a book balance of \$651,755 and \$1,527,680, respectively, and a balance per financial institution of \$769,923 and \$1,706,398, respectively, of which \$566,707 and \$1,501,571, respectively, was in excess of insured amounts by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). None of the Agency's deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were held in uncollaterized accounts.

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 or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the Agency's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF).

(f) Investment in LAIF

The Agency is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The total amount invested by all public agencies in LAIF at June 30, 2008 was \$25.2 billion. LAIF is part of the State of California Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA) whose balance at June 30, 2008 was \$70.0 billion. Of this amount, 3.60% is invested in short-term asset backed commercial paper, and 11.12% is invested in structured notes and medium-term asset backed securities. PMIA is not SEC-registered, but is required to invest according to California State Code. The fair value of the Agency's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the Agency's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued) For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

(4) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

		Salance at		Additions	Deletions	-	Balance at ine 30, 2008
Capital assets not being depreciated:							
Cement Hill Bypass land	\$	148,898				\$	148,898
Construction in progress		2,017,454	\$	1,233,641	\$ (2,064,645)		1,186,450
Total capital assets not being depreciated		2,166,352	_	1,233,641	(2,064,645)		1,335,348
Capital assets being depreciated:							
Cement Hill Bypass land improvements		2,540,657			(5,163)		2,535,494
Grade control				76,562	(, ,		76,562
Flood control - Horse Creek				82,819			82,819
Water monitoring equipment		441,041		250,495	(310,312)		381,224
Machinery and field equipment		502,718		115,116	(97,597)		520,237
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment		187,236		7.1	(124,171)		63,065
Total capital assets being depreciated	•	3,671,652		524,992	(537,243)		3,659,401
Less accumulated depreciation for:							
Cement Hill Bypass land improvements		(257,137)		(50,813)	499		(307,451)
Grade control				(10,422)			(10,422)
Flood control - Horse Creek				(17,145)			(17,145)
Water monitoring equipment		(368,556)		(56,731)	246,556		(178,731)
Machinery and field equipment		(316,273)		(47,813)	79,543		(284,543)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	•	(89,108)		(25,840)	80,257		(34,691)
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,031,074)		(208,764)	406,855		(832,983)
Capital assets being depreciated, net		2,640,578		316,228	(130,388)		2,826,418
Capital assets, net	\$	4,806,930	\$	1,549,869	\$ (2,195,033)	\$	4,161,766

(4) Capital Assets (continued)

	 Balance at uly 1, 2006	Additions		Deletions	Balance at ane 30, 200 <u>7</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Cement Hill Bypass land	\$ 148,898				\$ 148,898
Construction in progress	 202,643	\$ 1,814,811			 2,017,454
Total capital assets not being depreciated	351,541	 1,814,811			2,166,352
Capital assets being depreciated:					
Cement Hill Bypass land improvements	2,540,657				2,540,657
Water monitoring equipment	449,737		\$	(8,696)	441,041
Machinery and field equipment	379,591	123,127		,	502,718
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	 156,817	 31,784	_	(1,365)	 187,236
Total capital assets being depreciated	 3,526,802	 154,911	_	(10,061)	 3,671,652
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Cement Hill Bypass land improvements	(206,324)	(50,813)			(257,137)
Water monitoring equipment	(335,019)	(42,233)		8,696	(368,556)
Machinery and field equipment	(221,966)	(94,307)		,	(316,273)
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	 (64,033)	 (26,440)		1,365	 (89,108)
Total accumulated depreciation	 (827,342)	 (213,793)		10,061	(1,031,074)
Capital assets being depreciated, net	2,699,460	 (58,882)			 2,640,578
Capital assets, net	\$ 3,051,001	\$ 1,755,929	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ 4,806,930

(5) Earmarked Net Assets

Earmarkings of unrestricted net assets are imposed by the Board of Directors to reflect future spending plans or concerns about the availability of future resources. Earmarkings may be modified, amended or removed by Board action. At June 30, 2008 and 2007, earmarkings included:

	 2008	 2007
Solano Project rehabilitation and betterment projects	\$ 3,746,000	\$ 4,730,000
North Bay Aquaduct future capital projects	4,018,000	6,000,000
Solano Project operating reserves	1,337,000	2,000,000
Solano Project future replacement capital reserve	6,000,000	
State Water Project operating reserve	3,510,000	-
Ulatis Flood Control Project operating reserve	286,000	· ·
Green Valley Flood Control Project operating reserve	34,000	_
Other flood control capital projects	3,000,000	-
Other capital projects and emergency reserves	 6,021,000	 -
Total	\$ 27,952,000	\$ 12,730,000

(6) Employees' Retirement Plan

(a) Plan Description

The Agency contributes to the California Public Employees Retirement System (PERS), a cost sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. PERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. PERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public employers within the State of California. All permanent full and part time Agency employees working at least 1,000 hours per year are eligible to participate in PERS. Under PERS, benefits vest after five years of service. Upon retirement, participants are entitled to an annual retirement benefit, payable for life, in an amount equal to a benefit factor times their monthly average salary over twelve highest consecutive months of employment. Copies of the PERS annual financial report may be obtained from their Executive Office, 400 P Street, Sacramento, CA 95814.

(b) Funding Policy

Active plan members are required to contribute 7% of their annual covered salary. The Agency makes the contributions required of the Agency employees on their behalf and for their account. The Agency is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate of 11.806% and 12.4% for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Agency are established and may be amended by PERS.

(6) Employees' Retirement Plan (continued)

(c) Annual Pension Cost

For the year ending June 30, 2008 and 2007, the Agency incurred an annual pension cost of \$102,121 and \$132,987, respectively.

Three-Year Trend Information for the Agency

Fiscal Year Ending	Annual Pension Cost (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Net Pension Obligation
6/30/2006	\$ 104,467	100%	-0-
6/30/2007	132,987	100%	-0-
6/30/2008	102,121	100%	-0-

(7) Insurance Coverage

The Agency participates in the Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority (ACWA/JPIA), a public entity risk pool of water agencies in California, for general, automobile, public official's errors and omissions, property and fidelity workers' compensation liability and employer's liability. ACWA/JPIA provides insurance through the pool up to a certain level, beyond which group-purchased commercial excess insurance is obtained. Loss contingency reserves established by the JPIA are funded by contributions from member agencies. The Agency pays an annual premium to the JPIA that includes its pro-rata share of excess insurance premiums, charges for pooled risk, claims adjusting and legal costs, and administrative and other costs to operate the JPIA. The Agency's self-insured retention level and maximum coverage under the JPIA are as follows:

	-	Pool Coverage	 Commercial Coverage	 Self-Insured Retention
General and auto liability	\$	1,000,000	\$ 39,000,000	
Public officials and omissions liability		1,000,000	39,000,000	
Property		50,000	100,000,000	\$ 5,000 - 25,000
Fidelity		100,000	None	1,000
Workers compensation liability		2,000,000	Statutory	
Employer's liability		2,000,000	4,000,000	

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past four fiscal years.

(8) Commitments

The Agency leases its facilities under an operating lease through December 31, 2009, with an option to renew with a 3% increase in the rental rate. The Agency also leased certain field equipment during the year ended June 30, 2007 that expired and were not renewed during the year ending June 30, 2008. Lease expense for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 totaled \$85,343 and \$98,334 respectively. As of June 30, 2008, future minimum lease payments under noncancellable operating leases are as follows:

Years Ending:	
June 30, 2009	\$35,792
June 30, 2010	<u> 18,161</u>
Total	<u>\$53,953</u>

(9) Post Employment Health Care Benefits

In addition to providing pension benefits, the Agency provides certain healthcare benefits for retired employees through PERS, in accordance with State statutes. Substantially all of the Agency's full-time employees may become eligible for those benefits if they reach normal retirement age while working for the Agency. Currently one employee meets those eligibility requirements. The Agency's contributions are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis and thus the Agency recognized the cost of providing these benefits by expensing the annual insurance premiums, which amounted to approximately \$4,947 and \$4,100 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Combining Statement of Net Assets by Project June 30, 2008

	Solano Project		State Water Project					
Assets:								
Current assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	20,656,151	\$	11,190,253				
Due from other governmental agencies		919,397		1,627,951				
Interest receivable	_	149,951		83,031				
Total current assets		21,725,499		12,901,235				
Interfund loan receivable		200,000		-				
Capital assets, net		4,030,935		12,377				
Total assets		25,956,434		12,913,612				
Liabilities:								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable		2,757,078		351,563				
Compensated absences		130,382		-				
Unearned revenue		38,556		485,711				
Total current liabilities		2,926,016		2,926,016		2,926,016		837,274
Interfund loan payable		••		-				
Total liabilities		2,926,016	-	837,274				
Net assets (deficiency):		•						
Invested in capital assets		4,030,935		12,377				
Unrestricted net assets (deficiency)		18,999,483		12,063,961				
Total net assets (deficiency)	\$	23,030,418	\$	12,076,338				

Flo	od Control Zone 1 (Ulatis)	Flood Control Zone 2 (Green Valley)		<u></u>	Eliminating Entries		Total
\$	1,983,333	\$	114,263	\$	-	\$	33,944,000
	10 400		-		-		2,547,348
_	12,493	-	738		-	_	246,213
	1,995,826		115,001		-		36,737,561
	-				(200,000)		
	118,454		-		·		4,161,766
	2,114,280		115,001		(200,000)		40,899,327
	142,982		45,195		-		3,296,818
	-		-		-		130,382
	-				-		524,267
	142,982		45,195				3,951,467
	-		200,000		(200,000)		••
-	142,982		245,195		(200,000)		3,951,467
	118,454		· •		-		4,161,766
	1,852,844		(130,194)				32,786,094
\$	1,971,298	\$	(130,194)	\$	_	\$	36,947,860

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets by Project For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	***************************************	Solano Project	State Water Project		
Operating revenues:	•	1001	•		
Water Sales		408,177	\$	1,761,194	
Operating expenses:					
Water purchases		389,527		6,422,063	
Operations and maintenance		4,227,943		2,282	
Administration and general		1,991,453		87,106	
Conservation and flood control		2,859,079			
Engineering		1,070,888		327,848	
Depreciation		179,107		23,207	
Overhead allocation		(269,206)		223,567	
Total operating expenses		10,448,791		7,086,073	
Operating loss		(10,040,614)		(5,324,879)	
Nonoperating income (expenses):					
Tax assessments		6,691,748		10,011,171	
Interest revenue		791,705		294,406	
Grant revenue		802,152		-	
Loss on disposal of capital assets		(54,985)		(49,901)	
Other income		794,408		_	
Total nonoperating income (expenses)		9,025,028		10,255,676	
Change in net assets		(1,015,586)		4,930,797	
Net assets, beginning of year		24,046,004		7,145,541	
Net assets, end of year	\$	23,030,418	\$	12,076,338	

Flo	od Control Zone 1 (Ulatis)		ood Control Zone 2 reen Valley)		Total
\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,169,371
\$	682,956 8,890 - - 6,450 33,822	\$	105,072 869 - 1,250 - 11,817		6,811,590 5,018,253 2,088,318 2,859,079 1,399,986 208,764
	732,118		119,008		18,385,990
	(732,118)		(119,008)	1	(16,216,619)
	831,031 60,657 73,728 (25,502) 198,802		78,577 3,576 - -		17,612,527 1,150,344 875,880 (130,388) 993,210
	1,138,716		82,153		20,501,573
	406,598		(36,855)		4,284,954
	1,564,700	•	(93,339)		32,662,906
\$	1,971,298	\$	(130,194)	\$	36,947,860

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Statements of Administration and General Expenses For the Years Ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

		2008		2007	
Salaries and benefits	\$	1,094,067	\$	915,156	
Strategic planning		(2,680)		147,664	
Professional services		102,473		114,642	
Governmental advocacy		74,502		74,579	
Dues and memberships	T.	113,730		68,883	
Endangered species contract		91,935		56,935	
Property tax administration fees		81,972		60,813	
Legal fees				5,963	
Office expenses		32,173		35,305	
Watermaster services		59,297		33,817	
Other expenses		163,010		37,644	
Liability insurance		52,058		113,278	
Putah Creek grant		100,356		(1,676)	
Board expenses		19,099		19,415	
Office rent		34,578		34,236	
Telephone		23,399		15,878	
Postage		6,154		9,842	
Talent decision monitoring		10,058		(1,685)	
Travel		3,501		2,704	
Office equipment		10,117		16,128	
Vacation accrual adjustment		18,519		35,408	
	\$	2,088,318	\$	1,794,929	



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The Board of Directors of the Solano County Water Agency

Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of the Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the financial statements of the Solano County Water Agency (Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated November 26, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Agency's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of 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 over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Agency's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Agency's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Agency's internal control. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations as Findings 08-1 and 08-2 to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Agency's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclosed all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe the significant deficiencies described above are material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements of the Agency are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Agency Board of Directors and management and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Certified Public Accountants

Macias Gini : O'Connell UP

Sacramento, California November 26, 2008

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Schedule of Findings and Recommendations For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Finding 08-1 - Capital Assets

Several issues regarding the accountability of capital assets were noted as follows:

- Accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense per the general ledger did not agree to the capital assets schedule prepared by the Agency.
- Disposed capital assets were not recorded in the general ledger properly.
- Construction in progress was not evaluated to determine completed projects at year-end.
- These errors can be attributable to the use of a manual (Excel) capital assets schedule.

We recommend that:

- 1) The Agency agree accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense per its capital assets schedule to accumulated depreciation and depreciation expense reported in its general ledger at least at the end of every year.
- 2) The Agency post the proper journal entry in its general ledger anytime a capital asset is disposed of. That entry would be a credit of the gross value of the capital asset and a debit of the accumulated depreciation on the capital asset at the time of disposal. Then a debit for any value received for the disposed capital asset, if any, whether it be cash, receivable, another capital asset (trade), etc. Any difference would be either a debit (loss) or credit (gain) on the disposal of capital asset recorded as a nonoperating revenue or expense.
- 3) The Agency evaluate construction in progress at the end of every year in order to determine which projects are completed. Those completed projects that are the responsibility of the Agency would then be transferred to the proper depreciable capital assets category (improvements, equipment, etc.), at which point the Agency would start to depreciate. Those completed projects that are the responsibility of another entity would then be expensed as a transfer of capital assets to an outside entity.
- 4) The Agency consider acquiring a financial reporting package with a fixed asset module.

Management's response: The Accounting Staff will be more careful in calculating accumulated depreciation and depreciation expenses. The Agency will implement procedure to evaluate and identify completed construction projects more aggressively. The Agency will evaluate fixed asset accounting software for purchase.

Finding 08-2 - Revenues, Receivables, and Unearned Revenues

Proper cut-off procedures were not properly followed for revenues resulting in audit adjustments. We recommend that the Agency establish procedures to ensure proper cut-off of its revenues, receivables and unearned revenue.

Management's response: This finding applies to two transactions. Deferred revenue from grant accrued in FY 2006-2007 was not reversed in FY 2007-2008. An incorrect deferred revenue amount for water sales was recorded due to designation of wrong fiscal year submitted by project staff which resulted in incorrect revenue account balance. The Accounting Staff need to be more thorough in checking account balances.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY Status of Prior Year Findings and Recommendations For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

Finding 07-1 - Capital Assets

Several issues regarding the accountability of capital assets were noted as follows:

- The Agency was capitalizing assets that appeared to be operating expenses.
- The capital assets schedule prepared by the client did not agree to the general ledger.
- Capital asset deletions were not recorded properly.
- Prior year expenses were reclassified as current year additions to construction in progress.
- The projects within construction in progress were not evaluated to determine completed assets at year-end.

The following recommendations were recommended:

- 1) The Agency develop and adopt a capital assets policy and establish a procedure to accurately account for capital assets in the future.
- 2) The Agency revisit their capitalization threshold and consider increasing the limits.
- 3) That additions and deletions be recorded on the general ledger as incurred.
- 4) The Agency should perform a complete inventory of all capital assets to establish accurate records.

Status:

The Agency did increase their capitalization threshold to \$5,000, however many of the issues noted in 2007 were issues noted again in 2008 (see Finding 08-1 in the schedule of findings and recommendations).

Finding 07-2 – Adjustments

The audit of the financial statements was significantly delayed by the number of adjustments made by the Agency during the course of the audit. The auditors were required to perform additional audit procedures to many accounts due to the number and timing of the adjustments. In the aggregate, the dollar amount of the adjustments would have had a significant effect on the financial statements had they not been booked. It was recommended that the Agency establish a procedure to reconcile the accounts on a regular basis to determine if the account balances are correct.

Status:

The audit of the 2008 financial statements was not delayed by adjustments made by the Agency during the 2008 audit; therefore, additional audit procedures were not required. However, our procedures performed during the 2008 audit noted proper cut-off procedures were not properly followed for revenues resulted in adjustments; therefore, it doesn't appear that the Agency established procedures to determine if account balances are correct (see Finding 08-2 in the schedule of findings and recommendations).

Finding 07-3 - Bank Reconciliations

During bank reconciliation test work, it was noted that bank reconciliations were not being prepared in a timely manner. It was recommended that bank reconciliations be prepared within thirty days of month-end, to assure that cash in bank has been accounted for properly.

Status:

Bank reconciliations are now being prepared in a timely manner. As such, this recommendation is considered implemented.