

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015



Jurupa Valley, California

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Prepared by

FINANCIAL SERVICES

ALAN KREIMEIER

Director of Administrative Services



Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Year Ended June 30, 2015

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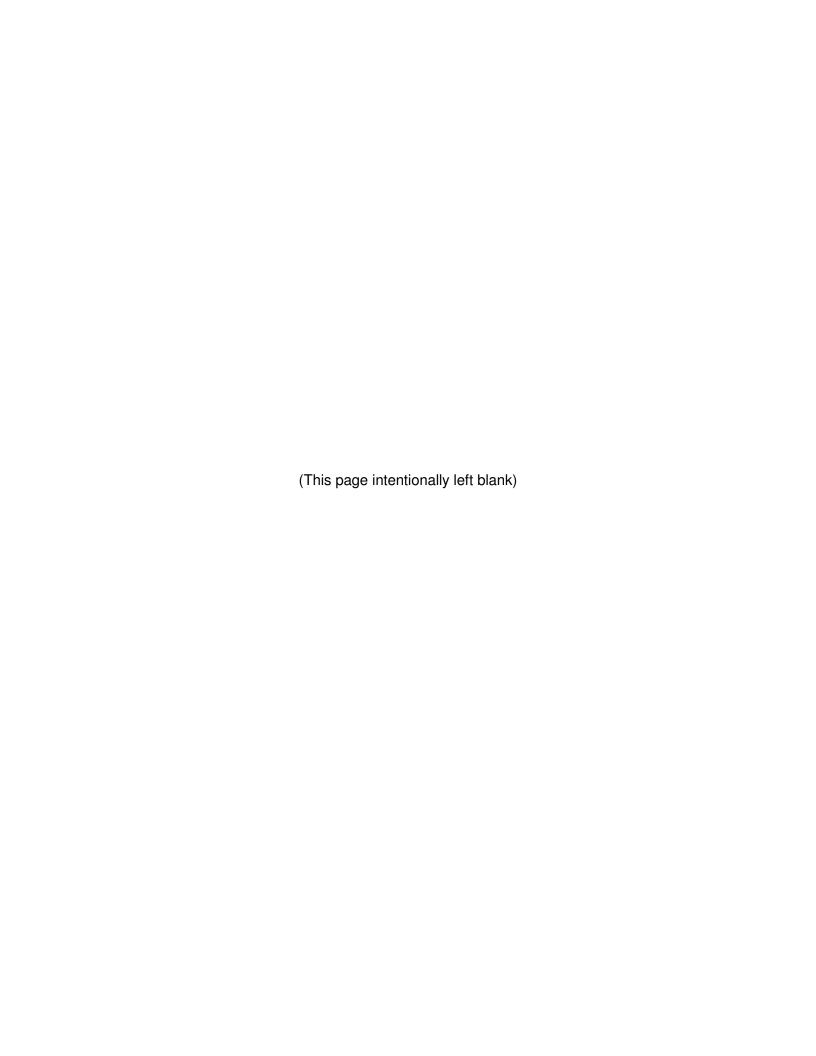
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City of Jurupa Valley

March 2, 2016

Honorable Mayor, City Council, And Citizens of the City of Jurupa Valley City of Jurupa Valley Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

Letter of Transmittal Fiscal Year 2014-15 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR)

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Citizens of the City of Jurupa Valley, California:

It is with great pleasure that we present to you the City of Jurupa Valley's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. This report gives its readers a comprehensive view of the City's financial activities during the fiscal year and the financial position at the end of the fiscal year. The basic financial statements are presented in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). They were audited in accordance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards (GAAS) by a firm of licensed certified public accountants.

This report consists of management representations concerning the finances of the City of Jurupa Valley in its fourth year of incorporation. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all information presented in the report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management has implemented a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the City's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information to prepare the City's financial statements in conformity to GAAP. The City's internal control procedures are established on the principle that the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits. As a result the City has designed the internal control systems to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatements. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Management also recognizes that the internal control environment changes over time due to changes in operation or the personnel performing various duties. As a result, the internal control environment is continuously being assessed to ensure that adequate controls still exist within the City to achieve the City's objectives.

The City's financial statements have been audited by Davis, Farr, Certified Public Accountants, an independent firm of certified public accountants. The purpose of an independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of Jurupa Valley for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are free of any material misstatements. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report. GAAP require that management provide a narrative of introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A).

This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors in the financial section of this report.

Profile of the Government

The City of Jurupa Valley, California was incorporated as a general law city effective July 1, 2011. Jurupa Valley is the 28th city in Riverside County and newest city in California. The City is located approximately 50 miles southeast of Los Angeles. Located in Western Riverside County, in an area also known as the Inland Empire, the city covers approximately 46 square miles, with the borders running along the 15 freeway to the west, the Santa Ana River to the south and east and San Bernardino County to the north.

A community of communities the City of Jurupa Valley joined together the unincorporated areas of Riverside County previously known as Mira Loma, Glen Avon, Pedley, Indian Hills, Jurupa Hills, Sunnyslope, Crestmore Heights, Rubidoux, and Belltown.

The City operates under a Council-Manager form of government. Under this form of government, policy-making and legislative authority are vested in the City Council consisting of five (5) members elected at-large. The City Council responsibilities include, but are not limited to, passing ordinances, adopting the budget, appointing committees and commissions, and hiring both the City Manager and City Attorney. The Council Members serve four (4) year terms and the Mayor is appointed annually by and from the City Council. As Chief Executive Officer, the City Manager is responsible for administering programs in accordance with policies established by the City Council and within the guidelines of the annual budget adopted by the City Council.

This report includes all funds of the City. It includes all governmental organizations and activities for which the City of Jurupa Valley's City Council is financially accountable. The City provides a wide range of services including planning, building, public works, engineering, code enforcement, and general administrative activities. Services including library, police, animal control and fire protection are also provided to the City and its citizens through contracts with the County of Riverside. Other services are provided directly through other agencies. Water and sewer services are delivered by the Jurupa Community Services District, the Rubidoux Community Services District and Santa Ana River Water Company. Parks and recreation services are provided by the Jurupa Area Recreation and Parks District. Public transit is provided through the Riverside Transit Agency. The City has franchise agreements for electricity service through Southern California Edison, natural gas through the Gas Company, refuse collection through Waste Management and Burrtec, and cable service through state franchise agreements with Pacific Bell (AT&T), and Charter Communications.

City Milestones

On September 22, 2015 Governor Brown signed into law Senate Bill 107, this bill appropriated \$23,750,000 from the State's General Fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection contingent upon the County of Riverside agreeing to retire debt owed to it by the cities of Jurupa Valley, Menifee, Wildomar and Eastvale.

These cities had lost expected funding on June 28, 2011 when the California legislature passed Senate Bill 89. Senate Bill 89 took away the motor vehicle license fee revenue from every California cities' general fund and shifted it to law enforcement grant programs. The passage of

SB 107 returned some of the funding that the City of Jurupa Valley was depending on upon incorporation in 2011 and removed the previously recorded County of Riverside liability. It also paved the way for the City Council to rescind a prior resolution for disincorporation and begin to celebrate the City's fifth year as a City.

In February 2015 the City moved into the newly renovated City Hall (formally Sam's Western Wear). This gave the staff much needed space to conduct city business, as well as modernizing the City Council Chambers for the City to conduct City Council, Planning Commission and other meetings.

Relevant Financial Policies

The City has a set of financial policies that it abides by and is continually enhancing as it develops its formal financial systems. Initially following incorporation, the City adopted all of Riverside County's Ordinances. As the City develops its own unique needs, it will continue to create and tailor these former County Ordinances to directly address the City's goals.

The Budget Process

Beginning at incorporation, and continuing each year thereafter, the City embarks on a strategic budget process beginning in the spring with a discussion of the City Council goals and priorities. The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Jurupa Valley's financial planning and control of both operating and capital expenditures.

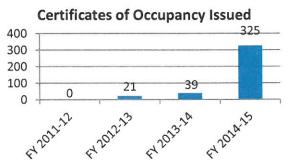
The City maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with the legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. The proposed budget is submitted to the City Council and a public meeting is conducted to allow taxpayers the opportunity to comment on the proposed budget. Subsequently, the budget is adopted by the City Council through the passage of resolutions. Throughout the year the City Council may amend the budget to add or remove appropriations, transfer appropriations within a fund or change appropriations between funds.

Local Economy

This information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered within the specific environment that the City of Jurupa Valley operates.

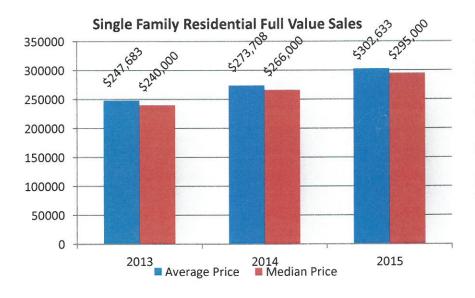
The Center for Economic Forecasting and Development at the University of California Riverside reported that the Inland Empire has had a 5-year trend of outpacing the state and nation in job growth. Unemployment rates dropped from 7.6% in November 2014 to 6.2% in October 2015.

Regionally permits for new residential construction have remained flat, however, that has not



been the trend for Jurupa Valley. Located along the 15 freeway with close proximity to both the 60 and 10 freeways and an international airport, the City has seen growth in the building and sales of new homes in 2015 (733% increase from 2014 to 2015).

The City has also seen some recovery in the real estate market with home prices increasing substantially in 2014 and 2015.

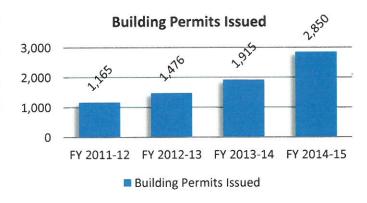


The City of Jurupa Valley experienced an increase in Median Price of homes of 10.83% in 2014 as compared to 2013 and a 10.90% increase in 2015 as compared to 2014.

Data Source: Riverside County Recorder

Since incorporation the City has experienced a steady increase in the number of Building Permits issued each year with 1,165 issued in Fiscal Year 2011-2012, 1,476 issued in Fiscal

Year 2012-13 a 27% increase, 1,915 issued in Fiscal Year 2013-14 a 19% increase and 2,850 issued in Fiscal Year 2014-15 a 49% increase of the previous year. Although the majority of these permits are not for new homes, the increase represents increased investment in current homes and commercial property.



Long-term Financial and Strategic Planning

The General Plan sets forth the goals, policies and directions the City will take in managing its future. The General Plan is the citizens' "blueprint" for development; the guide to achieving our vision. California law requires each local government to adopt a local General Plan, which must contain at least seven elements: Land Use, Transportation, Housing, Conservation, Noise, Open Space and Safety.

The City of Jurupa's City Council, Planning Commission, Planning Department and Citizens are in the second year of developing the City's General Plan.

The Engineering Department has developed a five year Capital Improvement Plan that includes plans for Street, Traffic and Transportation, Drainage and other miscellaneous infrastructure improvements.

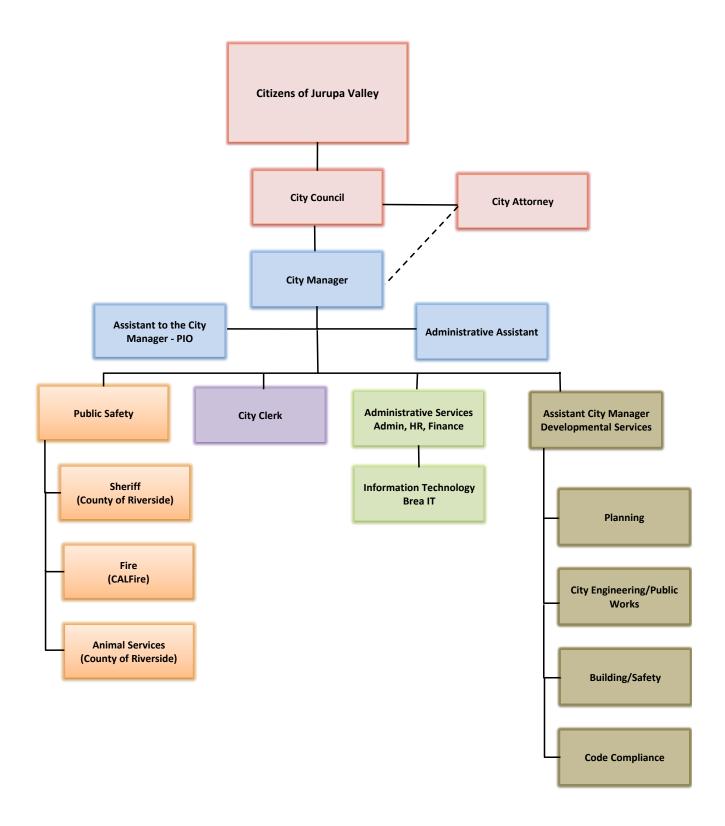
Acknowledgements

The preparation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report could not have been accomplished without the dedication and effort of the entire Administrative Services Department's staff and the independent auditors, Davis, Farr, Certified Public Accountants. We would like to express our appreciation to the City Council and City staff for their effort and support throughout the year.

Respectfully submitted,

Gary Thompson, City Manager

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY Organization Chart June 30, 2015



CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY LIST OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

Council – Manager Form of Government

CITY COUNCIL

BRAD HANCOCK Mayor

LAURA ROUGHTON Mayor Pro-Term

FRANK JOHNSTON
Council Member

VERNE LAURITZEN
Council Member

BRIAN BERKSON
Council Member

CITY ADMINISTRATION

Gary Thompson
City Manager
George Wentz, Assistant City Manager
Peter Thorson, City Attorney
Alan Kreimeier, Director of Administrative Services
Victoria Wasko, City Clerk
Thomas Merrell, Director of Planning Services
Jim Smith, City Engineer

JURUPA VALLEY CITY COUNCIL



MAYOR BRADLEY HANCOCK



COUNCILMEMBER FRANK JOHNSTON



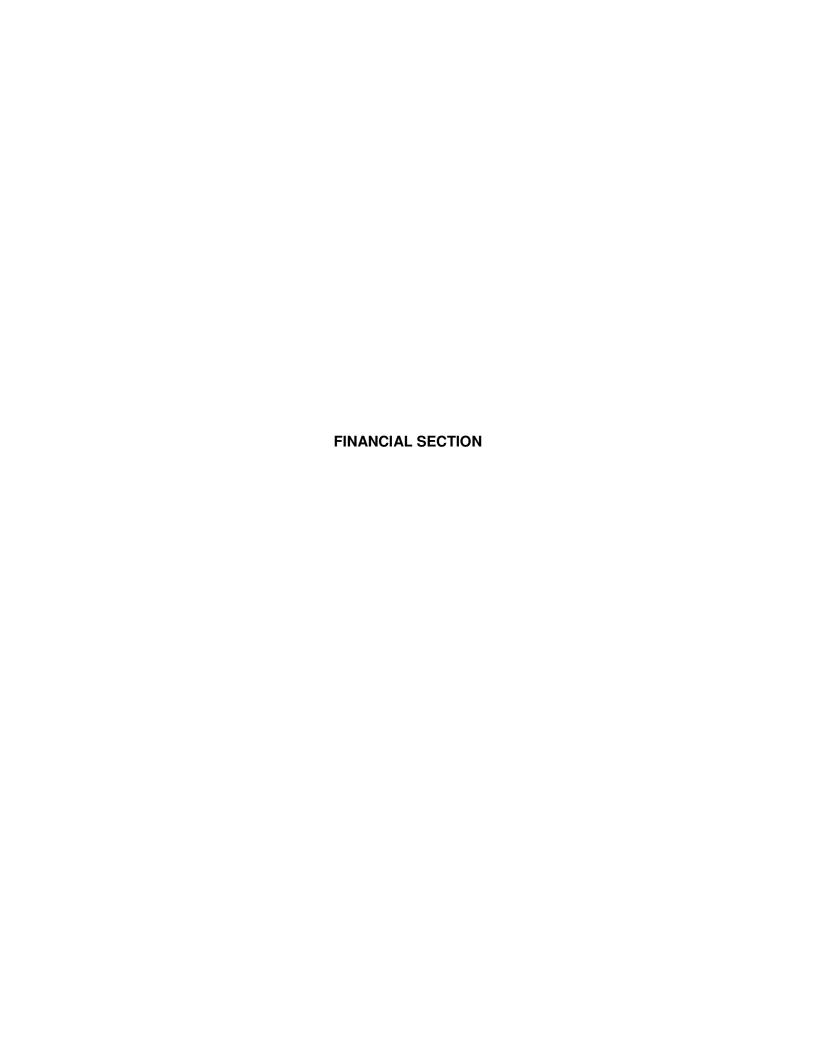
MAYOR PRO TEM
LAURA ROUGHTON

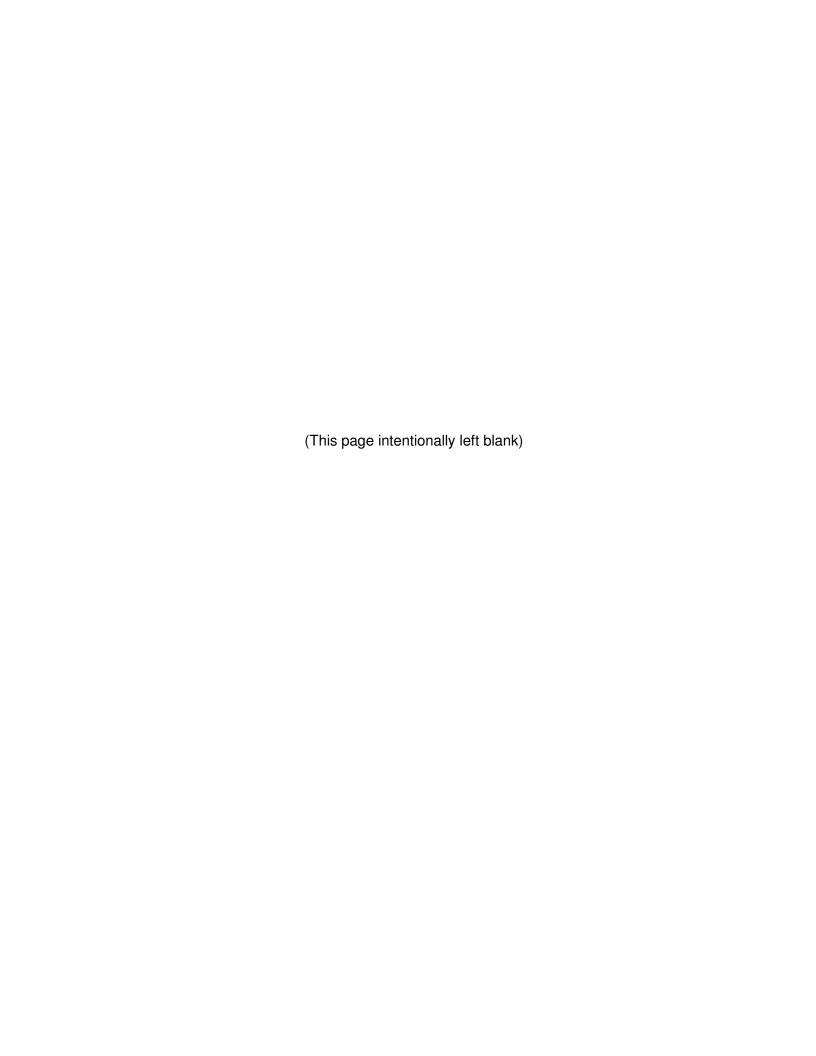


COUNCILMEMBER VERNE LAURITZEN



COUNCILMEMBER BRIAN BERKSON







City Council City of Jurupa Valley Jurupa Valley, California

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Jurupa Valley'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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Honorable Mayor and City Council Page Two

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Jurupa Valley, California, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matters

The financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015 reflect certain prior period adjustments as described further in note 11 to the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Jurupa Valley's basic financial statements. The *combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules*, the *introductory section* and the *statistical section* are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The *combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules* are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the *combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements* and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as

Honorable Mayor and City Council Page Three

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a whole. The information in the *introductory section* and the *statistical section* have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 2, on our consideration of the City of Jurupa Valley's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City of Jurupa Valley's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Irvine, California March 2, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the City of Jurupa Valley's (City) financial condition and performance provides an introduction and overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Since the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is designed to be condensed, we encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal and the basic financial statements including the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- Total assets of the City at June 30, 2015 were \$48.32 million and exceeded total liabilities of \$8.36 million by \$39.96 million. The difference between total assets and total liabilities is referred to as total net position.
- As of June 30, 2015, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$19.09 million. This does not include Investments in capital assets of \$20.86 million. Approximately \$7.39 million of the governmental funds' fund balance is nonspendable or restricted. The remaining fund balance of \$11.71 million, or 61.34%, is unassigned.
- Due to the passage of SB 107 on September 22, 2015 the Loan Payable to the County of Riverside is being retired and removed from the City's Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2015.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The financial statements presented herein include all of the activities of the City of Jurupa Valley as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34. The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of the following three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

<u>Government-wide financial statements:</u> The *government-wide financial statements* are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner that is similar to a private-sector business.

Government-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the City's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases may provide a useful indicator on whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities provides information showing how the City's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. These changes are reported using the full accrual basis of accounting, that is, when the economic event occurs, rather than when cash is received or paid. Under this basis of accounting, revenues and expenses are reported in the statement for some items that will only result in future cash inflows or outflows such as vacation earned but not paid and uncollected taxes.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (government activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, community development, public works, and public safety. The City does not have any business-type activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found in the Table of Contents under the heading Basic Financial Statements.

<u>Fund financial statements:</u> A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on *near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains ten individual governmental funds for financial reporting purposes. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance for the General Fund, Gas Tax Special Revenue Fund, and Measure A Special Revenue Fund, which are considered to be major funds. Data from the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund, special revenue funds and capital projects funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The governmental fund financial statements can be found in the Table of Contents under the heading Basic Financial Statements.

Proprietary Funds: Proprietary funds account for two types of services — enterprise and internal services funds. The City maintains only internal service funds. Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the City's various functions and departments. The City uses internal service funds to account for self-funded insurance and information services activities. Because these funds predominantly benefit

governmental activities rather than business-type functions, they have been included within governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found in the Table of Contents under the heading Basic Financial Statements.

Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. In these cases, the City has a fiduciary responsibility and is acting as a trustee. The Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities separately reports all of the City's fiduciary activities. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the City's own programs. The City uses a fiduciary fund to account for development deposits made in conjunction with certain building, planning and engineering permits issued.

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found in the Table of Contents under the heading Basic Financial Statements.

<u>Notes to the basic financial statements:</u> The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found in the Table of Contents under the heading Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

<u>Other supplementary information:</u> In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* (RSI), about the City's General Fund, the Gas Tax Fund and Measure A Fund budgetary comparison. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented for all non-major Special Revenue and Capital Projects Funds. The supplementary financial information also includes budgetary comparison schedules for the nonmajor governmental funds to demonstrate compliance with the annual budget as adopted and amended. The Required Supplementary Information can be found following the Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

The combining statements for nonmajor governmental funds and the budgetary comparison schedules for the nonmajor governmental funds can be found following the Required Supplementary Information.

Government-wide financial analysis

The government-wide financial statements provide long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial condition. This analysis addresses the financial statements of the City as a whole.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, City assets exceeded liabilities by \$39.96 million as summarized below:

City of Jurupa Valley Statement of Net Position As of the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 (\$ in thousands)

	Governmental Activities						
	2015			2014		Variance	
Assets:							
Current and other assets	\$	27,466	\$	26,394	\$	1,072	
Capital assets (net of depreciation)		20,858		12,332		8,526	
Total assets	\$	48,324	\$	38,726	\$	9,598	
Liabilities:							
Current and other liabilities	\$	8,364	\$	5,899	\$	2,465	
Long-term liabilities		-		15,080		(15,080)	
Total liabilities	\$	8,364	\$	20,979	\$	(12,615)	
Net position:							
Net investment in capital assets	\$	20,858	\$	12,332	\$	8,526	
Restricted		7,385		7,617		(232)	
Unrestricted		11,718		(2,203)		13,921	
Total net position	\$	39,961	\$	17,746	\$	22,215	

Total assets increased \$9.60 million as a result of a \$1.80 million increase in cash at June 30, 2015 and additions to capital assets for construction in progress, developer donated streets, leasehold improvements and equipment.

Current liabilities increased by \$2.47 million primarily due to an increase in accounts payable for the year end accruals. Long-term liabilities decreased by \$15.08 million due to the passage of SB 107 and the subsequent retirement of debt by the County of Riverside.

Net investment in capital assets represents 52.20% of the City's net position due to the initial transfer of fixed assets from the County of Riverside and the subsequent accounting for donated assets and fixed assets acquired since incorporation. The City uses capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Statement of Activities: The statement of activities shows how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year 2014-2015. Provided below is a summary of changes in net position:

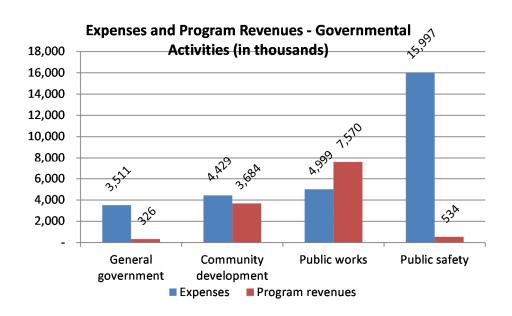
City of Jurupa Valley Statement of Activities As of the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 (\$ in thousands)

	Governmental Activities					
	2015		2014		Variance	
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	4,311	\$	3,039	\$	1,272
Operating grants and contributions		7,569		6,696		873
Capital grants and contributions		232		-		232
General revenues		33,054		17,799		15,255
Total revenues	\$	45,166	\$	27,534	\$	17,632
Expenses:						
General government	\$	3,511	\$	2,207	\$	1,304
Community development		4,429		194		4,235
Public works		4,999		11,806		(6,807)
Public safety		15,997		13,827		2,170
Total expenses	\$	28,936	\$	28,034	\$	902
Change in net position:	\$	16,230	\$	(500)	\$	16,730
Net position, beginning of year, as restated (note 11)	\$	23,731	\$	18,246	\$	5,485
Net position, end of year	\$	39,961	\$	17,746	\$	22,215

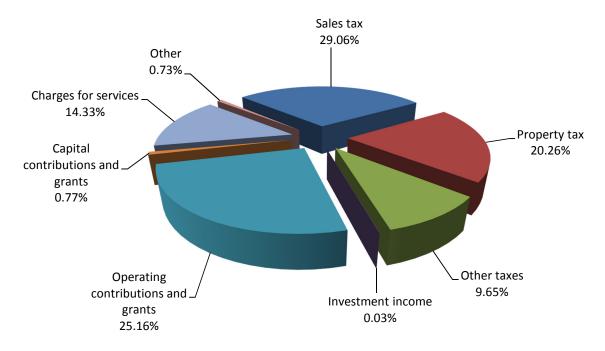
Total revenues increased by \$17.63 million over the prior year. \$15.08 million of the increase is directly related to the passage of SB 107 and the retirement of debt by the County of Riverside. Additionally, increased activity in new housing and commercial projects as well as an increase in building permits issued produced the increase in Charges for services of \$1.27 million. The City also experienced increases in operating grants and contributions of \$.87 million and general revenues of \$15.26 million, this includes \$15.08 million which is attributable to the retirement of debt.

Total expenses increased by \$.90 million over the prior year. Decreases in Public Works expenditures and increases in Community Development were due to the reclassification of several departments previously classified in the Public Works category to Community Development. These departments were Engineering, Planning and Building. The increase in Public Safety expenditures of \$2.17 were primarily due to the increased cost of the contract with the Riverside County Sheriff's Department and the reclassification of Code Enforcement from Public Works to Public Safety.

The charts below provide graphic representation of the City's expenses compared to program revenues by function and its revenue by source.



Revenues by Source - Governmental Activities



The governmental activities' expense and program revenue chart is designed to reflect expenses associated with each City function and the revenues that are directly attributable to each function. It is important to note that general revenues such as property, sales, and other taxes are not directly attributable to specific functions and are therefore used to support program activities citywide. Regarding the revenues by source chart, it shows that general revenues (i.e. property tax, sales tax, other taxes) represent 58.98% of governmental activities revenues.

Financial Analysis of City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

<u>Governmental Funds:</u> The focus of the City's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable resources*. Such information is useful in assessing the City's ability to meet financial obligations in the short-term. As example, assigned and unassigned fund balance could serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of June 30, 2015, The City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$19.10 million. Of the \$19.10 million, \$7.39 million or 39.0%, constitutes restricted fund balance which can only be used for specific purposes due to external restrictions or enabling legislation. The remainder of fund balance is unassigned which represents the amount that is available for any purpose.

<u>Proprietary Funds:</u> Proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the governmental-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The City's Proprietary funds consist of two Internal Service funds. The Internal Service funds are presented as Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities. The City uses the two funds to allocate the cost of the City's information systems and risk management activities to various departments.

<u>Fiduciary Funds:</u> The City uses Fiduciary funds to account for development deposits made in conjunction with certain building permits issued.

General Fund Financial and Budgetary Highlights

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At June 30, 2015 unassigned fund balance was \$11.74 million. As a measure of the General Fund's financial condition, it may be useful to compare the unassigned fund balance to total expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 47.9% of the General Fund expenditures.

Overall, General Fund revenues for fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 totaled \$23.07 million, compared to \$20.61 million in the prior year. The major components are property taxes (\$5.81 million), sales taxes (\$8.74 million), licenses and fees (\$1.34 million), charges for services (\$3.09 million) and franchise taxes (\$2.70 million).

General Fund expenditures total \$24.49 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 compared to \$19.13 million in the prior year. The major expenditure components are General government (\$3.49 million), Community development (\$4.37 million), Public works (\$.71 million) and Public safety (\$15.92 million).

The difference between General Fund budget and actual are summarized below:

City of Jurupa Valley General Fund - Budgetary Comparison Schedule As of the Year Ended June 30, 2015 (\$ in thousands)

	(Government			
	В	Budget	Actual	Variance	
Revenues:			 		
Total revenues	\$	19,455	\$ 23,067	\$	3,612
Expenses:					
Total expenses	\$	23,854	\$ 24,492	\$	638
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in	\$	116	\$ 954	\$	838
Transfers out		(126)	(160)	\$	(34)
Total other financing sources	\$	(10)	\$ 794	\$	804
Net change in fund balances		(4,409)	(631)		3,778
Net position, beginning of year, as restated (note 11)	\$	12,372	\$ 12,372	\$	
Net position, end of year	\$	7,963	\$ 11,741	\$	3,778

- Actual revenues were above budget by \$3.61 million.
 - Property tax revenues were \$1.16 million over budget due to an increase in housing activity in the City.
 - Franchise fees for utilities and solid waste companies were \$.65 million over budget due to an increase in housing activity in the City.
 - o Charges for services were \$.97 million over budget due to an increase in fee based building, planning and engineering services.
- Actual expenditures were above budget by \$.64 million. The detailed variances are:
 - General Government expenditures were \$.81 million over budget primarily due to an increase in activity in legal consulting and litigation.
 - Public Works expenditures were \$.14 million over budget primarily due to an increase in NPDES consulting services.
 - Community Development was over budget by \$.33 million due to increases in consulting services in both the building and planning departments. These expenditures corresponded to the increase in charges for services in those departments.
 - Public Safety expenditures were \$.65 million under budget due to cost savings achieved in some of the services provided by the County of Riverside Sheriff.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

<u>Capital Assets:</u> City investment in capital assets for its governmental type activities as of June 30, 2015, amounted to \$20.86 million (net of accumulated depreciation). Investment in capital assets includes infrastructure assets as well as land, buildings, improvements and equipment.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in the notes to basic financial statements and a summary is provided below.

City of Jurupa Valley Capital Assets (net of depreciation) As of the Years Ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014 (\$ in thousands)

		2015	(as	2014 restated)	Variance		
Construction in progress	\$	6,067	\$	3,342	\$	2,725	
Infrastructure	·	14,253		14,847	•	(594)	
Leasehold improvements		464		-		464	
Furniture and equipment		73		-		73	
Total assets	\$	20,857	\$	18,189	\$	2,668	

Long-term debt: At the end of fiscal year 2014-2015, the City had no outstanding long-term debt. The passage of SB 107 on September 22, 2015 and the subsequent agreement between the City of Jurupa Valley and the County of Riverside which retired the debt incurred by the City upon incorporation.

Economic Factors and Fiscal Year 2015-2016 Budget

The fiscal year 2015-2016 City budget was prepared conservatively. Property tax estimates were projected with minimal growth from the previous fiscal year and there were no tax rate or fee increases as part of the preparation of and adoption of the fiscal year 2015-2016 budget.

The General Fund budget for fiscal year 2015-2016 anticipated using \$2,469,067 of available reserves.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances for all those with interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report, or requests for additional information should be addressed to the City Clerk, City of Jurupa Valley, 8930 Limonite Avenue, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509, or call (951) 332-6464.



Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Cash and investments (note 2)	\$ 25,004,058
Receivables:	
Due from other governments	2,065,034
Deposits	258,000
Other	14,740
Prepaids	125,000
Capital assets, undepreciated (note 4)	6,377,684
Capital assets, net (note 4)	14,480,013
Total assets	\$ 48,324,529
Total assets	<u>\$ 48,324,529</u>
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 8,312,584
Deposits payable	50,947
	
Total liabilities	8,363,531
Net Position:	
Investment in capital assets	20,857,697
Restricted for:	
Community development	404,104
Public works	6,981,017
Unrestricted	11,718,180
Total net position	\$ 39,960,998

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Pr	ogram Revenu	es	Net (expense) revenue and changes in net position		
		Operating	Capital			
Expenses	Charges for Services	Contributions and Grants	Contributions and Grants	Governmental Activities		
\$ 3,511,303	93,647	-	232,000	(3,185,656)		
4,428,846	3,683,659	-	_	(745,187)		
4,999,227	_	7,569,684	-	2,570,457		
15,997,000	533,611			(15,463,389)		
\$ 28,936,377	4,310,917	7,569,684	232,000	(16,823,776)		
eneral revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes				6,096,707		
Sales taxes				8,744,140		
Franchise taxes	}			2,695,121		
Transient occup	ancy taxes			208,369		
Investment incom	e, unrestricted			8,795		
Gain on forgivene	ess of debt			15,080,076		
Other						
Total general re	venues			33,054,268		
Change in net position						
t position, beginn	ing of year, as r	estated (note 1	1)	23,730,506		
t position, end of	year			\$ 39,960,998		
	\$ 3,511,303 4,428,846 4,999,227 15,997,000 \$ 28,936,377 eneral revenues: Taxes: Property taxes Sales taxes Franchise taxes Transient occup Investment incom Gain on forgivene Other Total general re Change in net p	\$ 3,511,303 93,647 4,428,846 3,683,659 4,999,227 - 15,997,000 533,611 \$ 28,936,377 4,310,917 eneral revenues: Taxes: Property taxes Sales taxes Franchise taxes Franchise taxes Transient occupancy taxes Investment income, unrestricted Gain on forgiveness of debt Other Total general revenues Change in net position	Charges for Services \$ 3,511,303	Expenses Services Contributions and Grants \$ 3,511,303		

Governmental Funds Balance Sheet June 30, 2015

			Special Reve	enue Funds	Non-Major	
		General	Gas Tax	Measure A	Governmental Funds	Totals
Assets Cash and investments Due from other governments Due from other funds (note 3) Accounts receivable Deposits receivable Prepaid items	\$	17,567,309 1,318,610 389,786 - - -	3,413,972 298,384 - - - -	1,210,546 448,040 - - - -	2,812,231 - - 14,740 258,000 125,000	25,004,058 2,065,034 389,786 14,740 258,000 125,000
Total assets	\$	19,275,705	3,712,356	1,658,586	3,209,971	27,856,618
Liabilities Liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds (note 3) Deposits payable Total liabilities	\$	7,483,817 - 50,947 7,534,764	616,152 - - - 616,152	181,900 - - - 181,900	30,715 389,786 	8,312,584 389,786 50,947 8,753,317
Deferred Inflows of Resources: Unavailable revenue		-		-	6,407	6,407
Total deferred inflows of resources					6,407	6,407
Fund balances Restricted for: Community development Public works Unassigned	_	- - 11,740,941	3,096,204 	- 1,476,686 -	404,104 2,408,127 (29,168)	404,104 6,981,017 11,711,773
Total fund balances	_	11,740,941	3,096,204	1,476,686	2,783,063	19,096,894
Total liabilities, deferred inflows or resources and fund balances	<u>\$</u>	19,275,705	3,712,356	1,658,586	3,209,971	27,856,618

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2015

Fund balances of governmental funds	\$	19,096,894
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets net of depreciation have not been included as financial resources in governmental fund activity.		
Capital assets Accumulated depreciation		30,808,730 (9,951,033)
Receivable amounts that were earned in the audit period but not collected within the availability period have not been reported in the governmental funds.		6,407
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	_	

\$ 39,960,998

Net position of governmental activities

Governmental Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Year Ended June 30, 2015

	_	Special Reve	enue Funds	Non-Major	
	General	Gas Tax	Measure A	Governmental Funds	Totals
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 17,744,337	-	-	-	17,744,337
Licenses and permits	1,342,032	-	-	-	1,342,032
Intergovernmental	-	3,237,793	1,756,587	279,517	5,273,897
Charges for services	3,092,662	-	-	-	3,092,662
Developer impact fees	-	-	-	2,314,468	2,314,468
Operating contributions and grants	-	-	-	270,121	270,121
Fines and forfeitures	533,611	-	-	-	533,611
Developer contributions	232,000	1 260	-	- 070	232,000
Investment income	5,948 116,948	1,369	598 104,115	878	8,793 221,063
Other			104,113	<u> </u>	
Total revenues	23,067,538	3,239,162	1,861,300	2,864,984	31,032,984
Expenditures: Current:					
General government	3,494,758	-	-	-	3,494,758
Community development	4,374,658	-	-	33,320	4,407,978
Public works	707,741	5,092,023	1,946,405	194,787	7,940,956
Public safety	15,915,217	<u> </u>		6,407	15,921,624
Total expenditures	24,492,374	5,092,023	1,946,405	234,514	31,765,316
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(1,424,836)	(1,852,861)	(85,105)	2,630,470	(732,332)
Other financing sources (uses):					
Transfers in (note 3)	953,546	-	-	125,000	1,078,546
Transfers out (note 3)	(159,544)		(97,320)	(981,226)	(1,238,090)
Total other financing sources (uses)	794,002		(97,320)	(856,226)	(159,544)
Net change in fund balances	(630,834)	(1,852,861)	(182,425)	1,774,244	(891,876)
Fund balances, beginning of year	12,371,775	4,949,065	1,659,111	1,008,819	19,988,770
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 11,740,941	3,096,204	1,476,686	2,783,063	19,096,894

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (891,876)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the costs of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.	
Capital asset additions Depreciation	5,353,022 (2,373,699)
The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds.	
Gain on forgiveness of loan	15,080,076
Revenues that are measurable but not available are not recorded as revenues in the funds.	(946,191)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities. The net revenue (expenses) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities	 9,160
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$ 16,230,492

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Fund Net Position

June 30, 2015

Governmental Activities - Internal Service

ASSETS	Risk Management	Information Systems	Totals
Current assets: Cash and investments Interest receivable	\$		
TOTAL ASSETS			
LIABILITIES Current liabilities: Accounts payable Due to other funds (note 3)	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities			-
FUND NET POSITION Unrestricted			
TOTAL FUND NET POSITION	\$ -		

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Governmental Activities - Internal Service

	internal S	ervice	
	Risk <u>Management</u>	Information Systems	Totals
OPERATING REVENUES Charges for services	\$		
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	-		
OPERATING EXPENSES Contractual services	19,608	130,776	150,384
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	19,608	130,776	150,384
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(19,608)	(130,776)	(150,384)
Transfers in (note 3)	19,608	139,936	159,544
Change in fund net position	-	9,160	9,160
FUND NET POSITION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		(9,160)	(9,160)
FUND NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	\$ -		

Proprietary Funds

Statement of Cash Flows

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Governmental Internal S		
	Risk Management	Information Systems	Totals
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES Cash payments to suppliers of goods and services	\$ (19,608)	(130,776)	(150,384)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(19,608)	(130,776)	(150,384)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES Cash received from other funds	19,608	130,776	150,384
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	19,608	130,776	150,384
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>-</u> \$ -	- _	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities: Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net income provided by (used for) operating activities:	\$ (19,608)	(130,776)	(150,384)
TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	<u> </u>		
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ (19,608)	(130,776)	(150,384)

There were no significant noncash capital, financing or investing activities for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Agency Funds

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities

June 30, 2015

<u>Assets</u>

Cash and investments (note 2)	\$ 3,590,919
Total assets	\$ 3,590,919
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Accounts payable Deposits payable	\$ 681,322 2,909,597
Total liabilities	\$ 3,590,919

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2015

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the City of Jurupa Valley (the "City") conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

(a) Reporting Entity

The City was incorporated July 1, 2011, under the general laws of the State of California. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government. The City provides the following services as authorized by its general laws: public safety, public works, community development and general administrative services.

Generally Accepted Accounting Principles require that these financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. As of the end of the reporting period the City had no component units as defined by the GASB.

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

The basic financial statements of the City are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. These statements include a single column for the governmental activities of the primary government. The City has no business-type activities. Eliminations have been made in the Statement of Activities so that certain allocated expenses are recorded only once (by the function to which they were allocated). However, general government expenses have not been allocated as indirect expenses to the various functions of the City.

Government-wide financial statements are presented using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting.* Under the economic resources measurement focus, all (both current and long-term) economic resources and obligations of the reporting government are reported in the government-wide financial statements. *Basis of accounting* refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

Program revenues include charges for services, special assessments, and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the Statement of Activities, to present the net cost of each program.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as an expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an other financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the City is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balances, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Fund financial statements for the primary government's governmental, and fiduciary funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually and non-major funds in the aggregate for governmental funds. Fiduciary statements include financial information for fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds of the City primarily represent assets held by the City in a custodial capacity for other individuals or organizations.

Governmental Funds

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the *modified-accrual basis of accounting*. Their revenues are recognized when they become *measurable* and *available* as net current assets. *Measurable* means that the amounts can be estimated, or otherwise determined. *Available* means that the amounts were collected during the reporting period or soon enough thereafter to be available to finance the expenditures accrued for the reporting period. The City uses an availability period of 60 days.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued)

Sales taxes, property taxes, franchise taxes, gas taxes, motor vehicle license fee, transient occupancy taxes, grants and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period to the extent normally collected within the availability period. Other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available where cash is received by the government.

Revenue recognition is subject to the *measurable* and *availability* criteria for the governmental funds in the fund financial statements. Exchange transactions are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are earned (i.e., the related goods or services are provided). Locally imposed derived tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the period in which the underlying exchange transaction upon which they are based takes place. Imposed non-exchange transactions are recognized as revenues in the period for which they were imposed. If the period of use is not specified, they are recognized as revenues when an enforceable legal claim to the revenues arises or when they are received, whichever occurs first. Government-mandated and voluntary nonexchange transactions are recognized as revenues when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, which requires that local governments defer grant revenue that is not received within 60 days after the fiscal year ends to meet the "available" criteria of revenue recognition.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered to be a measure of "available spendable resources." Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Non-current portions of long-term receivables due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets in spite of their spending measurement focus. However, special reporting treatments are used to indicate that they should not be considered "available spendable resources," since they do not represent net current assets.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

Governmental Funds, (Continued)

Recognition of governmental fund type revenue represented by non-current receivables are deferred until they become current receivables. Non-current portions of other long-term receivables are offset by fund balance reserve accounts.

Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by non-current liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as *expenditures* in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets. The proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as an *other financing source* rather than as a fund liability. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness are reported as fund expenditures.

Proprietary and Fiduciary Funds

The City's internal service funds are proprietary funds. In the fund financial statements, the proprietary funds and fiduciary funds are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when the related goods or services are delivered. In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. This means that all assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with their activity are included on their balance sheets. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position.

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. Non-operating revenues, such as subsidies, taxes, and investment earnings result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities. Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the enterprise fund financial statements, rather than reported as an expense. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the enterprise fund financial statements, rather than as another financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the enterprise fund are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expense. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the recording of City revenues and expenses.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

(c) Fund Classifications

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

<u>General Fund</u> - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

<u>Gas Tax Special Revenue Fund</u> - To account for revenue received for gasoline taxes under Sections 2105, 2106, 2107 and 2107.5 of the Street and Highway Code to be used solely for transportation related purposes.

Measure A Special Revenue Fund - To account for revenue received from the State of California from a special ½% sales tax to be used for street maintenance and improvements only.

The City's fund structure also includes the following fund type:

<u>Internal Service Funds</u> - These funds are used to account for self-funded insurance and information services activities.

<u>Agency Funds</u> - To account for development deposits made in conjunction with certain building permits issued. Upon satisfactory completion of the project, the deposit is returned to the depositor.

(d) Cash and Investments

Investments are reported in the accompanying statement of net position at fair value. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as *investment income* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment income* includes interest earnings and changes in fair value. The City pools cash and investments of all funds. Each fund's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as *cash and investments*. Investment income earned by the pooled investments is allocated to the various funds based on each fund's average cash and investment balance, except for investment income associated with funds not legally required to receive pooled investment income which has been assigned to and recorded as revenue of the general fund, as provided by California Government Code Section 53647.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

(e) Capital Assets

Capital assets (including infrastructure) are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated original cost where no historical records exist. Contributed capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value at the date of the contribution. Generally, capital asset purchases in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized if they have an expected useful life of three years or more.

Capital assets include public domain (infrastructure) general capital assets consisting of certain improvements including roads, streets, sidewalks, medians, and storm drains. The City has elected to include infrastructure capital assets in their entirety (e.g., prior to 1980) in compliance with requirements of GASB Statement No. 34.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The City uses the straight-line method in the government-wide financial statements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective statement of net position. The range of lives used for depreciation purposes for each capital asset class are as follows:

<u>ltem</u>	<u>Useful Life</u>
Infrastructure	20-30 years
Buildings	30 years
Leasehold Improvements	5-10 years
Furniture	5 years
Vehicles	7 years

(f) Property Taxes

Under California law, property taxes are assessed and collected by the counties up to 1% of assessed value, plus other increases approved by the voters. The property taxes go into a pool, and are then allocated to the cities based on complex formulas.

Accordingly, the City accrues only those taxes that are received within 60 days after year-end. Property taxes are attached as a lien on property as of March 1. Taxes are levied on July 1 and are payable in two installments on December 10 and April 10.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

(g) Use of Estimates

The preparation of basic financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America 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 revenue and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(h) Fund Equity

Fund balances are reported in the fund statements in the following classifications:

Nonspendable Fund Balance

Nonspendable Fund Balance – this includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not spendable in form (such as inventory) or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (such as endowments).

Spendable Fund Balance

Restricted Fund Balance – this includes amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. If the Council action limiting the use of funds is included in the same action (legislation) that created (enables) the funding source, then it is restricted.

Committed Fund Balance – this includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Council. It includes legislation (Council action) that can only be overturned by new legislation requiring the same type of voting consensus that created the original action. Therefore, if the Council action limiting the use of the funds is separate from the action (legislation) that created (enables) the funding source, then it is committed, not restricted. The City considers a resolution to constitute a formal action of City Council for the purposes of establishing committed fund balance.

Assigned Fund Balance – this includes amounts that are designated or expressed by the Council, but does not require a formal action like a resolution or ordinance. The Council may delegate the ability of an employee or committee to assign uses of specific funds, for specific purposes. Such delegation of authority has not yet been granted to persons or bodies other than City Council.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(1) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, (Continued)

<u>Unassigned Fund Balance</u> – this includes the remaining spendable amounts which are not included in one of the other classifications.

It is the City's policy that restricted resources will be applied first, followed by (in order of application) committed, assigned, and unassigned resources, in the absence of a formal policy adopted by the Council.

(i) <u>Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>

When applicable, the statement of net position and balance sheet will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent outflows of resources (consumption of net position) that apply to future periods and that, therefore, are not recognized as an expense or expenditure until that time.

When applicable, the statement of net position and the balance sheet will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent inflows of resources (acquisition of net position) that apply to future periods and that, therefore, are not recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. The government funds report unavailable revenues for certain revenue sources not received during the availability period.

(2) Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2015, are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and investments \$25,004,060

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities:

Cash and investments 3,509,919

Total cash and investments \$28.594.979

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2015, consist of the following:

Cash on hand \$200
Deposits with financial institutions 25,569,699
Investments 3,025,080

Total cash and investments \$28.594.979

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(2) Cash and Investments, (Continued)

<u>Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy</u>

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the City by the California Government Code and the City's investment policy. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, if 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 trustee that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the City, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy.

	Authorized by		Maximum	Maximum
Investment Types	Investment	Maximum	Percentage	Investment
Authorized by State Law	<u>Policy</u>	Maturity*	of Portfolio*	In-One Issuer*
Local Agency Bonds	No	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	Yes	5 years	75%	None
U.S. Agency Securities	Yes	5 years	60%	\$7,000,000
Banker's Acceptances	Yes	180 days	20%	\$3,000,000
Commercial Paper	Yes	270 days	20%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	Yes	5 years	75%	\$5,000,000
Repurchase Agreements	Yes	30 days	10%	\$2,000,000

<u>Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy (Continued)</u>

Investment Types Authorized by State Law	Authorized by Investment <u>Policy</u>	Maximum <u>Maturity*</u>	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio*	Maximum Investment In-One Issuer*
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	No	30 days	10% of base value	\$2,000,000
Medium-Term Notes	Yes	5 years	10%	\$1,000,000
Mutual Funds	No	None	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	Yes	None	10%	\$1,000,000
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	No	5 years	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Funds	No	None	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund	Yes	None	None	\$30,000,000
JPA Pools (other investment pools)) No	None	None	None

^{*} Based on state law requirements or investment policy requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(2) Cash and Investments, (Continued)

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 an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value is to changes in market interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the City's investments by maturity:

		Remaining Maturing (in Months	
Investment Type	<u>Total</u>	12 Months Or Less	More Than 12 Months
State investment pool	<u>\$3,025,080</u>	<u>3,025,080</u>	<u> </u>

<u>Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk</u>

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. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the City's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of year end for each investment type:

			Rating as	of Year End	
		Minimum Legal			
Investment type	<u>Total</u>	Rating	<u>AAA</u>	Not Rated	
State investment pool	\$ 3,025,080	N/A		3,025,080	

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(2) Cash and Investments, (Continued)

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 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 City'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 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 City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

Investment in State Investment Pool

The City 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 fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at an amount based upon the City'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. Currently, LAIF does not have an investment rating.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(3) Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers at June 30, 2015, consisted of the following:

Transfers in	Transfers out	<u>Amount</u>
Internal Services Funds General Fund Non-Major Governmental	General Fund Measure A Fund Non-Major Governmental	\$ 159,544 97,320
Funds – ATP Grant General Fund	Funds – Public Facilities Non-Major Governmental	125,000
deneral i und	Funds	856,226
	Total	<u>\$1,238,090</u>

Interfund transfers from the General Fund to the Internal Service Funds were to close out the Internal Services Funds at year-end. The interfund transfer from Measure A to the General Fund was to cover administrative expenses. The interfund transfer from the COPS Fund to the General Fund took place to reimburse the General Fund for police services reimbursed by the COPS grant.

Due From/Due To Other Funds

The composition of current interfund balances as of June 30, 2015, was as follows:

Receivable Fund	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	<u>\$ 389,786</u>

The interfund balances reflected above represent short-term borrowings of cash pending receipt of reimbursements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(4) Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015, was as follows:

,	Ju	Balance at ine 30, 2014, as restated*	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2015
Construction in progress	\$	3,342,299	2,724,705	-	6,067,004
Infrastructure		22,424,089	1,762,385	-	24,186,474
Leasehold improvments		-	476,320	-	476,320
Furniture and equipment		-	78,932	-	78,932
Total assets		25,766,388	5,042,342		30,808,730
Less: accumulated deprecation					
Infrastructure		(7,577,334)	(2,356,153)	-	(9,933,487)
Leasehold improvments		-	(11,908)	-	(11,908)
Furniture and equipment		-	(5,638)	-	(5,638)
Total depreciation		(7,577,334)	(2,373,699)		(9,951,033)
Capital assets, net	\$	18,189,054	2,668,643		20,857,697

^{* -} See footnote 11 for additional information regarding a prior period adjustment to adjust beginning capital asset balances.

Depreciation expense in the amount of \$2,373,699 was charged to Public Works.

(5) Non-Current Liabilities

Changes in non-current liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, were as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2014	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	Balance at June 30, 2015	Amount Due Within <u>One Year</u>	Amount Due Beyond <u>One Year</u>
Loan from County of Riverside	<u>\$15,080,076</u>		(15,080,076)			
Total	<u>\$15,080,076</u>		(15,080,076)		<u>-</u>	

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(5) Non-Current Liabilities, (Continued)

<u>Loan Payable – County of Riverside</u>

As part of the Comprehensive Fiscal Analysis prepared as part of the formation documents for the City, the County of Riverside (the "County") and other servicing agencies provided municipal level services during the transition year (July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012). The County received certain revenues on behalf of the City and applied them to the payment that would otherwise be necessary for providing those services. The County was allowed under law to require the City to pay back the overall net cost of providing these services plus interest. The total Transition Year Costs calculated by the County was \$6,483,443.

In addition, the County provided Sheriff services to the City for the first six months of the FY 12/13 totaling \$6,019,496. At June 30, 2014, the payable to the County was \$15,080,076.

On September 22, 2015, the State passed Senate Bill 107 allocating \$23,750,000 to the County contingent upon the County's agreement to forgive amounts owed to it by certain cities. On October 21, 2015, the County notified the City of the debt forgiveness of the entire amount previously recorded. As a result, payment of the liability to the County is no longer probable and thus has been removed from the financial statements.

(6) Risk Management

The City is a member of the Public Entity Risk Management Authority (PERMA), a joint powers insurance authority formed under Section 990 of the California Government Code for the purpose of jointly funding programs of insurance coverage for its members. PERMA is comprised of thirty-one participating agencies, twenty-two cities, three transit agencies and six special districts. The City participates in the liability, property, auto physical damage, and crime insurance programs of PERMA.

The liability program provides coverage up to \$50 million per occurrence for personal injury, bodily injury, property damage and public officials' errors and omissions. The City has selected a \$0 self-insured retention for this coverage and participates in risk sharing pools for losses up to \$1 million, followed by PERMA's membership in the CSAC Excess Insurance Authority (EIA) for \$49 million of excess liability coverage.

The property insurance program is group purchased under a master property insurance policy with accumulated values from all participants effecting lower rates and broader coverage for members. The program covers real property, business personal property,

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(6) Risk Management, (Continued)

inland mariner coverage for special mobile equipment and business interruption. Commercial property coverage is written on a replacement cost basis and all risk, eliminating the traditional commercial "named peril" policy.

The auto physical damage insurance program is also group purchased under a master insurance policy with accumulated values from all participants effecting lower rates for members. Auto physical damage coverage is written on an agreed amount basis. The crime insurance program provides public employee dishonesty, forgery or alteration, and computer fraud coverage under a master insurance policy. The City is insured with the State Compensation Insurance Fund for workers' compensation claims. There is no deductible requirement for this coverage.

(7) Contingent Liabilities

Various claims and suits have been filed against the City in the normal course of business. Although the outcome of these matters is not presently determinable in the opinion of legal counsel, the resolutions of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

(8) Lease Commitments

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the City leased a building on 8304 Limonite for monthly payments of \$6,375. This lease expired during the fiscal year. The City entered into a lease for a building on Limonite Ave under a lease expiring on June 30, 2018. Minimum required future rental payments under lease as of June 30, 2015 are:

Fiscal year:	
2016	\$ 84,000
2017	84,000
2018	84,000
Total minimum future rental payments	\$252,000

Rental expense on lease agreements were \$129,000 for the year ending June 30, 2015.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

(Continued)

(9) Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

Expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2015, exceeded appropriations in the following funds:

	Final		Excess over
	<u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Appropriations
General Fund	\$23,326,280	24,492,374	(1,166,094)
Non-Major Funds:			
TUMÉ	-	194,787	(194,787)
EMPG	-	6,407	(6,407)

(10) Accumulated Fund Deficits

The following funds reported deficits in fund balances/net position as of June 30, 2015:

	<u>Deficit Balance</u>
Non-Major Funds:	
TUMÉ	\$(147,761)
Emergency Management Performance Grant	(6,407)

The deficit in the TUMF Fund is due to a receivable collected after the availability period and thus not recognized as revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

(11) Prior Period Adjustment

The accompanying financial statements reflect a certain prior period adjustment, as set for below.

Below is a summary of the prior period adjustment affecting net position of Governmental Activities:

	Governmentai	Generai
	Activities	Fund
As previously reported	17,746,372	10,614,474
Prior year deposits	-	1,757,301
Prior year capital assets	5,545,959	
As restated	23,292,331	12,371,775

The beginning net position of the City has been restated to include certain capital asset additions from prior years that were not reflected in the financial statements and correct deposits payable error in prior years.

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GENERAL FUND

The General Fund has been classified as a major fund and is used to account for revenues and expenditures that are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditure for a particular purpose. The following funds have been classified as major funds. The budget-actual comparison for these funds have been presented in the accompanying financial statements as Required Supplementary Information:

Gas Tax Fund

To account for revenue received for gasoline taxes under Sections 2105, 2106, 2107 and 2107.5 of the Street and Highway Code to be used solely for transportation related purposes.

Measure A Fund

To account for revenue received from the State of California from a special ½% sales tax to be used for street maintenance and improvements only.

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY General Fund

Budgetary Comparison Schedule Year Ended June 30, 2015

				Variances with Final Budget
	Budgeted A		A ()	Positive
Davision	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:	\$ 15.777.298	15 777 200	17 744 227	1 067 020
Taxes Licenses and permits	\$ 15,777,298 1,071,036	15,777,298 1,071,036	17,744,337 1,342,032	1,967,039 270,996
Intergovernmental	156,000	156,000	1,342,032	(156,000)
Charges for services	2,118,912	2,118,912	3,092,662	973,750
Fines and forfeitures	286,500	286,500	533,611	247,111
Investment income	6,000	6,000	5,948	(52)
Developer contributions	-	-	232,000	232,000
Other	40,000	40,000	116,948	76,948
Total revenues	19,455,746	19,455,746	23,067,538	3,611,792
Expenditures: Current:				
General government	2,574,852	2,680,852	3,494,758	(813,906)
Community development	2,900,570	4,044,270	4,374,658	(330,388)
Public works	567,901	567,901	707,741	(139,840)
Public safety	15,363,558	16,561,311	15,915,217	646,094
Total expenditures	21,406,881	23,854,334	24,492,374	(638,040)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,951,135)	(4,398,588)	(1,424,836)	2,973,752
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers in	116,254	116,254	953,546	837,292
Transfers out	(126,500)	(126,500)	(159,544)	(33,044)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(10,246)	(10,246)	794,002	804,248
Net change in fund balances	(1,961,381)	(4,408,834)	(630,834)	3,778,000
Fund balances, beginning				
of year, as restated (note 11)	12,371,775	12,371,775	12,371,775	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 10,410,394	7,962,941	11,740,941	3,778,000

CITY OF JURUPA VALLEY Major Special Revenue Fund

Gas Tax

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

				Variances with Final Budget
	Budgeted /	Amounts		Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,617,366	3,617,366	3,237,793	(379,573)
Investment income		, ,	, ,	,
investment income	5,000	5,000	1,369	(3,631)
Total revenues	3,622,366	3,622,366	3,239,162	(383,204)
Total revenues	3,022,300	3,022,300	3,239,102	(303,204)
Expenditures: Current:				
Public works	9,022,827	9,022,827	5,092,023	3,930,804
I dollo works	3,022,021	9,022,021	3,032,023	3,930,004
Total expenditures	9,022,827	9,022,827	5,092,023	3,930,804
Total experiance		0,022,021	0,002,020	
Net change in fund balances	(5,400,461)	(5,400,461)	(1,852,861)	3,547,600
	(0,100,101)	(0,100,101)	(1,00=,001)	0,011,000
Fund balances, beginning of year	4,949,065	4,949,065	4,949,065	-
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$ (451,396)	(451,396)	3,096,204	3,547,600

Major Special Revenue Fund

Measure A

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Budgeted /	Amounts Final	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	Original	T III CI	7 totaai	(ITOGULIVO)
Intergovernmental	\$ 1,802,000	1,802,000	1,756,587	(45,413)
Investment income	2,000	2,000	598	(1,402)
Other revenue			104,115	104,115
Total revenues	1,804,000	1,804,000	1,861,300	57,300
rotarrevenues	1,004,000	1,004,000	1,001,000	07,000
Expenditures				
Public works	1,979,808	1,979,808	1,946,405	33,403
Total expenditures	1,979,808	1,979,808	1,946,405	33,403
	.,,	.,,	-,,	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(175,808)	(175,808)	(85,105)	90,703
oxportation of	(110,000)	(110,000)	(00,100)	
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers out			(97,320)	(97,320)
Total other financing				
sources (uses)			(97,320)	(97,320)
Net change in fund balances	(175,808)	(175,808)	(182,425)	(6,617)
Fund balances, beginning of year	1,659,111	1,659,111	1,659,111	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 1,483,303	1,483,303	1,476,686	(6,617)

Notes to Required Supplementary Information

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Budgetary Accounting

The City Manager shall prepare and submit the proposed annual budget to the City Council for its approval for all governmental funds. The agenda for the budget workshops and budget meetings are noted in accordance with the Brown Act. After reviewing the same and making such revisions as it may deem advisable and public input, the budget is then adopted annually by the Council at a regularly held meeting. The budget is adopted prior to the beginning of the fiscal year and serves as the foundation for the City's financial plan.

The level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established at the fund level. Transfers of appropriations between department budgets can be made with the City Manager/Director of Administrative Services approval. City Council's approval is required for all budget amendments that result in a change to the adopted budget of the fund.

Budgets are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles using the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless they are re-appropriated through the formal budget process. Open encumbrances will be paid by subsequent year's budget appropriations. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities of the City.

Budgeted amounts are as originally adopted, or as amended in accordance with prescribed procedures throughout the fiscal year.

NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

NON-MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Air Quality Improvement Fund

This fund is used to account for the City's share of vehicle registration fees that the State of California has allocated to address air quality concerns in Southern California. These monies are to be used in air quality maintenance programs locally and/or regionally.

COPS Fund

To account for revenue received from the State of California for front line public safety purposes.

TUMF Project Fund

To account for revenues and expenditures associated with the Transportation Uniform Mitigation Fee Program's agreement to reimburse a portion of the improvements to Limonite Avenue.

Alternative Transportation Program (ATP) Grant Fund

To account for revenues and expenditures related to alternative transportation capital projects, specifically sidewalks on Troth Street and Pyrite Street that are partially funded by the State of California ATP grant.

Emergency Management Performance (EMP) Grant Fund

To account for revenues and expenditures associated with the Emergency Management Performance Grant that are utilized to support the building, sustainment, and delivery of core capabilities essential to achieving security and resilience at the City.

NON-MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS

Development Impact Fees

This fund is used to account for the receipt of fees for development related activities such as infrastructure and public facilities.

Road and Bridge Benefit District

This fund is used to account for the receipt of fees for development related activities such as road & bridge projects.

Non-Major Special Revenue Fund

AQMD

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Intergovernmental Investment income	\$ 120,000 175	120,807 129	807 (46)
Total revenues	120,175	120,936	761
Expenditures: Current: Community development	420,000	33,320	386,680
Total expenditures	420,000	33,320	386,680
Net change in fund balances	(299,825)	87,616	387,441
Fund balances, beginning of year	316,488	316,488	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 16,663	404,104	387,441

Non-Major Special Revenue Fund

COPS

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Intergovernmental Investment income	\$ - -	158,710 54	158,710 54
Total revenues		158,764	158,764
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		158,764	158,764
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers out		(158,775)	(158,775)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(158,775)	(158,775)
Net change in fund balances	-	(11)	(11)
Fund balances, beginning of year	11	11	
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 11</u>		(11)

Non-Major Special Revenue Fund

TUMF Grant

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
Revenues: Operating contributions and grants	\$	270,121	270,121
Total revenues		270,121	270,121
Expenditures: Public works		194,787	(194,787)
Total expenditures		194,787	(194,787)
Net change in fund balances	-	75,334	75,334
Fund balances, beginning of year	(223,095)	(223,095)	
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$ (223,095)	(147,761)	75,334

Non-Major Special Revenue Fund

Alternative Transportation Program (ATP) Grant

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Intergovernmental	\$		
Total revenues			
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers In	\$	125,000	125,000
Total other financing sources (uses)		125,000	125,000
Net change in fund balances	-	125,000	-
Fund balances, beginning of year			
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$ -	125,000	

Non-Major Special Revenue Fund

Emergency Management Performance Grant

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final udget	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Intergovernmental	\$ 		
Total revenues			
Expenditures: Current: Public safety	 	6,407	(6,407)
Total expenditures	 	6,407	(6,407)
Net change in fund balances	-	(6,407)	(6,407)
Fund balances, beginning of year			
Fund balances (deficit), end of year	\$ _	(6,407)	(6,407)

Non-Major Capital Project Fund

Development Impact Fees

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:	Duuget	Actual	(ivegative)
Developer impact fees Investment income	\$ - -	1,941,978 570	1,941,978 570
Total revenues		1,942,548	1,942,548
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers Out	<u> </u>	(822,451)	(822,451)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(822,451)	(822,451)
Net change in fund balances	-	1,120,097	1,120,097
Fund balances, beginning of year	752,938	752,938	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 752,938	1,873,035	1,120,097

Non-Major Capital Project Fund

Road and Bridge Benefit District

Budgetary Comparison Schedule

	Final Budget	Actual	Variances with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues: Developer impact fees Investment income	\$ - -	372,490 125	372,490 125
Total revenues		372,615	372,615
Net change in fund balances	-	372,615	372,615
Fund balances, beginning of year	162,477	162,477	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 162,477	535,092	372,615

STATISTICAL SECTION (UNAUDITED)

City of Jurupa Valley Net Position by Component Last Four Fiscal Years

(\$ in thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2012		Fiscal Year 2013		Fiscal Year 2014		Fiscal Year 2015	
Governmental activities								
Net investment in capital assets	\$	16,666	\$	14,321	\$	12,332	\$	20,858
Restricted		5,264		8,132		7,617		7,385
Unrestricted		(5,825)		(4,206)		(2,203)		11,718
Total governmental activities net assets	\$	16,105	\$	18,247	\$	17,746	\$	39,961

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to FY 2012-2013.

City of Jurupa Valley Changes in Net Position Last Four Fiscal Years

(\$ in thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2012		Fiscal Year 2013		Fis	scal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	
Expenses								
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	1,715	\$	1,746	\$	2,207	\$	3,511
Community development		710		199		194		4,429
Public works		5,606		6,974		11,806		4,999
Public safety		7,818		12,762		13,827		15,997
Total governmental activities expenses		15,849		21,681		28,034		28,936
Program Revenues								
Governmental activities:								
Charges for services								
General government		-		-		62		93
Community development		871		1,841		2,100		3,684
Public works		183		363		541		-
Public safety		66		183		336		534
Operating contributions and grants		5,566		5,204		6,697		7,570
Capital contributions and grants		18,958		-		-		232
Total governmental activities program revenues		25,645		7,592		9,736		12,113
Total government net (expense)/revenues	\$	9,796	\$	(14,089)	\$	(18,298)	\$	(16,823)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Pos	sition							
General revenues:								
Taxes:								
Property taxes	\$	181	\$	4,528	\$	5,597	\$	6,097
Sales taxes		4,220		9,316		8,969		8,744
Franchise taxes		1,679		1,981		2,793		2,695
Transient occupancy taxes		149		171		167		208
Investment income		3		8		9		9
Other		76		226		263		15,301
Total governmental activities		6,309		16,230		17,799		33,054
Total Change in Net Position	\$	16,105	\$	2,141	\$	(500)	\$	16,231

 $\underline{Note}{:} \ \ Due \ to \ the \ City's \ incorporation \ on \ July \ 1, \ 2011, \ there \ is \ no \ information \ available \ prior \ to \ FY \ 2012-2013.$

City of Jurupa Valley Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Four Fiscal Years

(\$ in thousands)

	Fiscal Year 2012		_	cal Year 2013	Fis	scal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	
General Fund								
Nonspendable	\$	36	\$	5	\$	-	\$	-
Restricted		-		-		-		-
Committed		-		-		-		-
Assigned		-		-		-		-
Unassigned		3,219		10,479		11,934		11,712
Total general fund	\$	3,255	\$	10,484	\$	11,934	\$	11,712
All other governmental funds								
Nonspendable		-		-		-		-
Restricted		5,264		8,132		7,617		7,385
Committed		-		-		-		-
Assigned		-		-		-		-
Unassigned		(11)		(95)		-		-
Total all other governmental funds	\$	5,253	\$	8,037	\$	7,617	\$	7,385
Total fund balances of governmental funds	\$	8,508	\$	18,521	\$	19,551	\$	19,097

 $\underline{\text{Note:}} \ \ \text{Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to FY 2012-2013.}$

City of Jurupa Valley Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Four Fiscal Years

(\$ in thousands)

		cal Year 2012	Fiscal Year 2013		Fiscal Year 2014		Fiscal Year 2015	
Revenues								
Taxes:								
Property tax	\$	181	\$	4,528	\$	5,597	\$	6,096
Sales tax		4,220		9,316		8,969		8,744
Franchise tax		1,679		1,981		2,793		2,696
Transient occupancy tax		149		171		167		208
Other taxes		-		123		62		-
Licenses and permits		482		637		770		1,342
Intergovernmental		5,500		4,833		5,889		5,274
Charges for services		625		1,436		2,234		3,093
Developer Impact Fees		-		=		=		2,314
Operating Contributions and Grants		-		-		-		270
Fines and forfeitures		66		183		336		534
Developer Contributions		-		-		-		232
Investment income		8		15		9		9
Other		76		104		263		221
Total revenues		12,985		23,325		27,089		31,033
Expenditures Current:								
General government		1,635		1,737		2,198		3,495
Community development		272		198		194		4,408
Public works		1,824		4,605		9,773		7,941
Public safety		604		12,698		13,766		15,922
Debt service								
Interest				-		-		-
Capital outlay				-				
Total expenditures	-	4,335		19,239		25,930		31,766
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures		8,650		4,087		1,159		(733)
Other financing sources/(uses)								
Proceeds of loan from County		-		6,019		-		-
Transfers in		-		155		96		1,079
Transfers out		(142)		(248)		(225)		(1,238)
Total other financing sources/(uses)		(142)		5,926		(129)		(159)
Net change in fund balance		8,508		10,013		1,030		(892)
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to FY 2012-2013.

 $\underline{Source} \hbox{: } \hbox{City of Jurupa Valley Finance Department}$

City of Jurupa Valley Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Four Fiscal Years

(\$ in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Other	Total Assessed Valuation	Less Tax Exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Direct Tax Rate (City)
2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2013	\$ 3,623,231	\$ 433,870	\$ 1,775,910	\$ 574,549	\$ 18,499	\$ 6,333,842	\$ 6,352,341	0.06933
2014	3,816,851	436,460	1,833,726	1,073,123	7,160,161	(109,876)	7,050,285	0.10347
2015	4,089,772	436,642	1,861,428	1,048,800	7,436,642	(67,662)	7,368,980	0.10347

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no data available prior to FY 2012-2013. The County of Riverside assessed and collected all property tax payments as a part of the County's assessment roll for FY 2011-2012. The first year for assessment and collections in the name of Jurupa Valley was FY 2012-2013.

Source: HdL, Coren & Cone

City of Jurupa Valley Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates Last Four Fiscal Years

(rate per \$100 of assessed value)

City Direct Rates

_	Fiscal Year	Basic County, City, and School Levy	Community College District	Water District	School District	Total
	2012	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	2013	1.00000	0.06292	0.16600	0.43349	1.66241
	2014	1.00000	0.05958	0.16600	0.46506	1.69064
	2015	1.00000	0.05721	0.16600	0.43363	1.65684

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no historical data available prior to FY 2012-2013.

The County of Riverside assessed and collected all property tax payments as a part of the County's assessment roll in FY 2011-2012. The first year for assessment and collections in the name of Jurupa Valley was FY 2012-2013.

Source: County of Riverside, Tax Rates by Tax Rate Areas (2012-2013) Schedule; HdL, Coren & Cone

City of Jurupa Valley Principal Property Tax Payers Current Year and Two Years Ago

		2015		2013			
			Percentage of			Percentage of	
			Total Taxable			Total Taxable	
	Tax	able Assessed	Assessed	Tax	able Assessed	Assessed	
Taxpayer		Value	Value		Value	Value	
Tacchers Insurance and Association	æ	107 100 110	4.450/	•	104 554 100	4.050/	
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association	\$	107,129,442	1.45%	\$	104,554,198	1.65%	
Costco Wholesale Corporation		100,935,051	1.37%		103,947,782	1.64%	
UPS Supply Chain Solutions General Services Inc.		95,330,323	1.29%		88,302,210	1.39%	
Metal Container Corporation		65,111,762	0.88%		66,962,730	1.05%	
Lineage CC California RE LLC		64,927,832	0.88%		63,163,277	0.99%	
COMREF So California Industrial		59,967,566	0.81%		-	-	
MGB X Vernola LLC (Vernola Marketplace)		55,632,186	0.75%		57,098,070	0.90%	
Ontario Warehouse 1 Inc.		51,929,166	0.70%		-	-	
Millard Refrigerated Service Atlanta II Inc.		51,796,098	0.70%		-	-	
Cella		50,682,201	0.69%		-	-	
Home Depot USA Inc.		-	-		49,463,870	0.78%	
Space Center Mira Loma Inc.		-	-		46,221,295	0.73%	
TCAM Core Properties Fund Operating		-	-		48,564,583	0.76%	
Prefco XVIII Limited					44,295,358	0.70%	
Total	\$	703,441,627	9.55%	\$	672,573,373	10.59%	

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no data available prior to FY 2012-2013. The County Riverside assessed and collected all property tax payments as a part of the County's assessment roll in FY 2011-2012. FY 2012-2013 was the first year for assessment and collections in the name of Jurupa Valley.

Source: HdL, Coren & Cone

City of Jurupa Valley Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Four Fiscal Years

Collected within the Fiscal

				Year of	the Levy			Total Collections to Date			
Fiscal Year		exes Levied or the Fiscal Year	Amount		Percentage of Levy	Collection in Subsequent Years			Amount	Percentage of Levy	
2012		n/a		n/a	n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a	
2013	\$	4,146,481	\$	4,030,936	97.21%	\$	115,545	\$	4,146,481	100.00%	
2014		4,473,310		4,319,380	96.56%	\$	153,930		4,473,310	100.00%	
2015	2015 4,611,753			4,593,320	99.60%	\$ -			4,593,320	99.60%	

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no data available prior to FY 2012-2013. The County of Riverside assessed and collected all property tax payments as a part of the County's assessment roll in FY 2011-2012. The first year for assessment and collections in the name of Jurupa Valley was FY 2012-2013.

Source: City of Jurupa Valley Finance Department; Riverside County Auditor-Controller's "2014 Statement of Original Charge"

City of Jurupa Valley Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Four Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Obl	eneral igation onds	Re	ease venue onds	Gove	otal rnmental tivities	% of Actual Assessed Value of Property	Per	Capita
2012	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	0.00%	\$	-
2013		-		-		-	0.00%		-
2014		-		-		-	0.00%		-
2015		-		-		-	0.00%		-

<u>Note</u>: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to that date.

City of Jurupa Valley Ratio of General Bonded Debt Last Four Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Obl	eneral igation onds	Allo	Tax ocation onds	ificates of cipation	Percent of Assessed Value	Debt per Capita	
2012	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	0.00%	\$	-
2013		-		-	-	0.00%		-
2014		-		-	-	0.00%		-
2015		-		-	-	0.00%		-

<u>Note</u>: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to that date.

City of Jurupa Valley Legal Debt Margin Information Last Four Fiscal Years

(amount expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	Assessed Valuation	Lin	egal Debt nit (15% of Assessed Value)	Amount of Debt Applicable to Debt Limit		L	egal Debt Margin	Total Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentag of the Debt Limit	o s ge
2012	n/a		n/a		n/a		n/a	n/a	
2013	\$ 6,407,560	\$	961,134	\$	-	\$	961,134	0.0%	
2014	7,160,161		1,074,024		-		1,074,024	0.0%	
2015	7,429,187		1,114,378		-		1,114,378	0.0%	

Note: Section 43605 of the Government Code of the State of California limits the amount of general bonded indebtedness for public improvements to 15% of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property of the City. The City has no general obligation bonded debt.

Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no data available prior to FY 2012-2013. The County of Riverside assessed and collected all property tax payments as a part of the County's assessment roll in FY 2011-2012. FY 2012-2013 was the first year for assessment and collections in the name of Jurupa Valley.

City of Jurupa Valley Pledged Revenue Coverage Last Four Fiscal Years

Lease Revenue Bonds Less Net Operating Fiscal Available Year Revenue Expenses Revenue Principal Interest Coverage 2012 The City has no direct outstanding bonded debt 2013 The City has no direct outstanding bonded debt The City has no direct outstanding bonded debt 2014 The City has no direct outstanding bonded debt 2015

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to that date.

City of Jurupa Valley Demographic and Economic Status Last Four Fiscal Years

Calendar Year	Population	Personal Income in Thousands		er Capita Personal ncome	Median Age	Unemployment Rate
2012	96,745	\$ 1,002,805	\$	10,365	27.4	12.2%
2013	97,246	1,039,993		10,694	29.9	11.2%
2014	97,774	1,743,702		17,834	30.4	9.0%
2015	97,738	1,797,500		18,391	30.8	10.7%

Note: Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no prior year information available.

Sources:

- (1) Population California Department of Finance
- (2) Personal Income California Franchise Tax Board, adjusted gross income for zip code 92509
- (3) Median Age U.S. Census Bureau State of California for zip code 92509
- (4) Unemployment Rate No individual information for City of Jurupa Valley available; percent represents average unemployment rate from California Employment Development Division for County of Riverside.

City of Jurupa Valley Employment by Industry Current Year

	2015		
		Percent of	
Industry	Labor Force	Total	
Farm	12,200	1.94%	
Goods Producing	87,900	13.98%	
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	136,700	21.74%	
Information	6,300	1.00%	
Financial Activities	20,600	3.28%	
Professional and Business Services	61,200	9.73%	
Education and Health Services	88,500	14.07%	
Leisure and Hospitality	81,000	12.88%	
Other Services	21,700	3.45%	
Government	112,800	17.94%	
Total	628,900	100.00%	

<u>Note</u>: Information on the largest employers for the City of Jurupa Valley is not available. Presented above is the annual average of Industry Employment & Labor Force for Riverside County as of March 2014.

Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to that date.

Source: State of California Employment Development Department

City of Jurupa Valley Full-time City Employees by Function Last Four Fiscal Years

	(1) General	(1)	(2)	(3) Community	
Fiscal Year	Government	Public Works	Public Safety	Services	Total
2012	-	-	-	-	-
2013	-	-	-	-	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-
2015	1.00	-	-	-	1.00

Notes:

- (1) The City of Jurupa Valley contracts all services for General Government and Public Works, except for the City Council and City Manager, through third party providers.
- (2) The City of Jurupa Valley contracts Public Safety services through the County of Riverside.
- (3) Community Services are provided by the Jurupa Community Services District.

Due to the City's incorporation on July 1, 2011, there is no information available prior to that date.