SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CONSORTIUM

AUDIT REPORT

JUNE 30, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium San Jose, California

Report on Financial Statements

I have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium (the Consortium) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related noes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Consortium'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

My responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on my audit. I conducted my 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 I 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, I 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.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT - Continued

Other Matters

Supplementary and Other Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison information on pages 3 through 11 and 29 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. I 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 I obtained during my audit of the basic financial statements. I do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide me with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, I have also issued my report dated September 4, 2015 on my consideration of the Consortium's internal control over financial reporting and on my 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 my 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 Consortium's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Cupertino, California September 4, 2015

Our discussion of the South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium's, ("SBRPSTC, Consortium, or Organization"), financial performance provides an overview of the organization's activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Please read this Management Discussion and Analysis (MD & A) in conjunction with SBRPSTC's financial statements (including notes and supplementary information).

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities on pages 12 and 13 provide information about the activities of SBRPSTC as a whole and present a longer-term view of SBRPSTC's finances. For governmental activities, these statements inform how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report SBRPSTC's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about SBRPSTC's most significant funds.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The Organization's financial status improved over the past year. Over the course of the year, total net assets increased by 5.70%.
- Statement of Activities revenues exceeded expenses by \$80,363. Overall revenues were \$10,563,863 and overall expenditures were \$10,483,500.
- Contributing to SBRPSTC's budget increases were additional contracts and service programs that increased revenues.
- FTES increased by 197 FTES or 10.1% over the prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The full annual financial report is a product of three separate parts: the basic financial statements, supplementary information, and this section, the Management Discussion and Analysis. The three sections together provide a comprehensive overview of SBRPSTC. The basic financials are comprised of two kinds of statements that present financial information from different perspectives, organization-wide and funds.

- Organization-wide financial statements, which comprise the first two statements, provide both short-term and long-term information about the organization's overall financial position.
- Individual parts of the organization, which are reported as fund financial statements, focus on reporting SBRPSTC's operations in more detail. These fund financial statements comprise the remaining statements.

 Basic services funding (i.e., Full Time Equivalent funding) is described in the governmental funds statements. These statements include short-term financing and balances remaining for future spending.

Notes to the financials, which are included in the financial statements, provide more detailed data and explain more of the information in the statements. The required supplementary information section provides further explanations and provides additional support for the financial statements. A comparison of SBRPSTC's budget for the year is included.

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

The Organization as a whole is reported in the organization-wide statements and uses accounting methods similar to those used by companies in the private sector. All of the organization's assets and liabilities are included in the statement of net assets. The statement of activities reports all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

SBRPSTC's financial health or position (net assets) can be measured by the difference between the organization's assets and liabilities.

- Increases or decreases in the net assets of the Organization over time are indicators of whether its financial position is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- Additional non-financial factors such as condition of classroom buildings and other facilities, and changes in the FTES base of the Organization need to be considered in assessing the overall health of SBRPSTC.

In the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, we divide the organization into two kinds of activities:

Governmental activities:

The basic services provided by the organization, such as instruction, administration, and facilities are included here. JPA member FTES commitments and contract classes finance most of these activities.

Business-type activities:

At present, SBRPSTC does not have any business-type activities.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

More detailed information about SBRPSTC's most significant funds—not the organization as a whole—is provided in the fund financial statements. Funds are accounting devices the Organization uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending on particular programs:

- Some funds are required by state law.
- Other funds are established by SBRPSTC to control and manage money for particular purposes (such as deferred maintenance and capital projects).

The Organization has only one type of fund:

Governmental funds:

Most of SBRPSTC's basic services are included in governmental funds, which generally focus on:

- 1. How cash and other financial assets can readily be converted to cash flow (in and out).
- 2. The balances left at year-end that are available for spending.

The Organization has one major governmental fund: the general fund. All other funds are not considered major, i.e., the capital projects fund, deferred maintenance fund and self-insurance fund. All governmental funds cash, except for credit card and payroll bank accounts, reside and are maintained by the Santa Clara County Treasury.

A detailed short-term view is provided by the governmental fund statements. These help determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future for financing SBRPSTC's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the organization-wide statements, additional information is provided at the bottom of the governmental fund statements that explains the differences (or relationships) between them.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION AS A WHOLE

Table 1: Net Assets

	Governmental Activities			
		2015	2014	
Assets				
Cash	\$	1,521,850	\$ 1,245,651	
Accounts receivable, net		1,550,171	768,616	
Inventory		418,359	404,374	
Prepaid expenses		9,750	72,130	
Capital assets, net		556,466	480,566	
Total assets	\$	4,056,596	\$ 2,971,337	
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$	1,305,217	\$ 972,277	
Other liabilities		1,087,306	490,248	
Long-term liabilities		163,058	88,160	
Total liabilities		2,555,581	1,550,685	
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		423,035	478,293	
Unrestricted		1,077,980	942,359	
Total net assets	\$	1,501,015	\$ 1,420,652	

The Organization's combined net assets increased by \$80,363 or 5.70% over the prior June 30, 2014 fiscal year. Much of the increase in the Organization's financial position was as a result of increases in contract revenue and service fees. Total assets increased by 36.5% or \$1,085,259 and total liabilities increased by 63.5% or \$984,396.

Assets increased as a result of increases in accounts receivable, higher cash reserves and purchasing of capital assets. Accounts receivable increased primarily because of one large invoice at the end of the fiscal year.

Liability increases are primarily a result of increases in accounts payable and agency training credit liabilities and deferred revenue. Since SBRPSTC retains many agency training credit liability balances on behalf of participating agencies, cash reserves are segregated within the Organization's accounting books and records to offset the net changes related to the agency liability.

Table 2: Changes in Net Assets

	Governmental Activities				
	2015 2014				
Revenues:					
Apportionment	\$	5,602,757	\$	4,982,295	
Student services		1,680,790		1,527,391	
Grants		-		-	
Contracts and fees		2,682,442	1,840,889		
Rents and leases		300,018	279,723		
Other revenue		297,856		341,321	
Total Revenues		10,563,863		8,971,619	
Expenditures:					
Instruction		5,518,923		4,644,384	
Supervision of Instruction		600,761		531,911	
Instructional support		606,706	459,974		
Instructional technology		199,095	136,453		
Organization administration		3,483,503		3,210,920	
Depreciation		74,512		96,461	
Total expenditures		10,483,500		9,080,103	
Excess (deficiency) before special					
items and transfers	\$	80,363	\$	(108,484)	

FTES increased by 197 units or 10.1% as measured from June 30, 2014 (1,951 FTES) to June 30, 2015 (2,148 FTES). Overall, from the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015, apportionment revenue increased by \$620,462. Apportionment revenue increased due to increases in FTES funding levels from member JPA Community Colleges and an increase in the FTES funding rate.

Total revenue increased by \$1,592,244 or 17.7% and total expenditures increased by \$1,403,397 or 15.5% from June 30, 2014 to June 30, 2015. Total revenue and total expenses increased due to the Organization's partnering with agencies, increases in FTES commitments and new JPA college members.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S FUNDS

General Governmental Functions

SBRPSTC's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$1,149,040 at June 30, 2015, which is \$119,509 above last year's total of \$1,029,531. Shown below is an analysis of the organization's fund balances and the total change in fund balances from the prior year.

Table 3: Organization's Fund Balances

	Fund Balance June 30, 2015		Fund Balance June 30, 2014		 ncrease ecrease)
Major Funds: General	\$	1,119,754	\$	1,000,245	\$ 119,509
Non-Major Funds: Deferred Maintenance Special Reserve-Capital Projects Self Insurance		22,198 - 7,088		22,198 - 7,088	 - - -
Total	\$	1,149,040	\$	1,029,531	\$ 119,509

Major Funds:

The increase in fund balance within the General Fund is primarily due to increases in contract and service revenue. The Organization's overall FTES production has decreased by 455 FTES as measured from its highest FTES production level of 2,603 FTES in 2008 to the current FTES level of 2,148. Continued reduction in FTES commitment levels and increases in other costs such as health care, fuel, tires, repairs and maintenance, etc., have contributed to the erosion of the Organizations fund balance.

Non-Major Funds:

During the year, no funds were spent from the Deferred Maintenance and Self-Insurance funds.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

SBRPSTC's budget is prepared in accordance with California law and is based on the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The organization completed numerous contracts which contributed to an overall increase in actual revenue over budgeted revenue by \$475,391. Total organizational actual expenditures exceeded budgeted expenditures by \$104,291.

Overall, budgeted schedule of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balance budgeted revenues of \$10,088,958 were exceeded by actual revenues of \$10,564,349 with a net increase of \$475,391. Actual expenditures of \$10,444,840 were greater than budgeted expenditures of \$10,340,549 by \$104,291.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

SBRPSTC's investment in capital assets amounts to \$423,035 (net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). This investment is primarily comprised of vehicles, copiers, computers and other equipment.

The Organization's total capital assets at cost increased over the prior year due to the purchase of six vehicles.

Table 4: Capital Assets

		Organiza Governmen	Total Percentage Change		
	_	2015 2014		2014	2015 - 2014
Equipment Furniture Vehicles Building Improvements	\$	799,049 54,783 2,354,589 379,662	\$	799,049 54,783 2,204,177 379,662	0.0% 0.0% 6.8% 0.0%
Total	\$	3,588,083	\$	3,437,671	4.4%

Long-Term Debt

The organization continues to maintain a very conservative approach to increasing debt. The organizations increase in debt is attributed to a \$127,654 increase in capital leases and an \$11,606 increase in compensated absences.

Compensated absences have increased by 5.4%.

Table 5: Outstanding Debt, at Year-End

	Consort	Total Percentage			
	 Governmen	Change			
	2015	2014	2015 - 2014		
Compensated absences Capital leases	\$ 228,389 133,431	\$ 216,783 5,777	5.4% 2209.7%		
Total	\$ 361,820	\$ 222,560	62.6%		

ECONOMIC FACTORS BEARING ON THE ORGANIZATION'S FUTURE

The impacts of changes in providing public safety training and paying for the costs of such training and associated retirement and health benefit costs have changed over the past years. SBRPSTC expects the costs of health benefits, training and retirement costs to continue to increase in the future. We continue to observe and experience increases in public safety training costs and registration fees impacting the hiring practices of our regional partner agencies and how they allocate their resources to pay for the training they require.

For our future, we continue to innovate in how instruction is offered to students and we continue to explore new and innovative methods in which the organization can continue providing the highest quality of instruction at all levels. Improvements in the management, oversight and delivery of basic police academy and law enforcement related programs have been recognized by those associated with our organization and in many instances South Bay has been commended on the professionalism in which these results were achieved.

South Bay's strategic planning for the future includes building capacity and efficiency in all of our service and instruction areas, maintaining our superior level of service, improving equipment and on-site support staff services, continued searching for cost saving opportunities, and planning for relocating to a new facility within the next two years.

In order to maintain compatibility with our member JPA Colleges and agencies we serve, we continue to maintain our current quality of instruction, encourage regional growth, streamlining facilities and services usage, and invest in limited technology and software that is only critical to operations.

Over the past 19 years, the organization's commitments to our member JPA colleges and agencies we serve has seen many changes in delivering the training and education we provide. The costs of providing training and education has continued to increase which we absorbed resulting in depleting our financial reserves. The Consortium board of directors authorized a 2% increase in the apportionment revenue sharing between our member JPA colleges and the Consortium effective January 1, 2015. And, as of July 1st, 2015, the Consortium board of directors authorized an additional 3% increase in the apportionment revenue sharing between our member JPA colleges and the Consortium. The additional 2% in January 2015 and 3% in July 2015 is a welcome increase and will begin to offset a portion of our costs and return us to a path of restoring our financial reserves. Our board of director's actions are a strong indicator of the value our board of directors places in our organizations partnerships with the agencies, students, and member JPA colleges we serve.

The San Jose/Evergreen Community College District has informed the Consortium of their intent to convert the current Consortium facility that the Consortium leases from the San Jose/Evergreen Community College District into a commercial and residential location which means that the Consortium must find other suitable facilities. The Consortium continues to work with its partners and member community college districts to move to a new location as soon as possible.

As we project and implement the expansion of comprehensive services offered by the Consortium, increasing the organizations FTES base is a primary goal. An increase in FTES base coupled with additional revenue programs, such as simulated instruction, increased private sector training to support public safety needs, and expansion of existing services will help to off-set the high cost associated with instruction, the resources needed to deliver such training, and increases in student/course fees.

CONTACTING THE ORGANIZATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, and creditors with a general overview of the organization's finances and to show the organization's accountability for the funding it receives. If you have questions regarding this report or need additional financial information, please contact <u>Steven Cushing</u>, President or <u>Michael Lombardo</u>, Vice President of Administrative Services, South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium at 3095 Yerba Buena Rd., San Jose, CA 95135-1598.

	Primary Government				
	Governmental	Business-type			
	Activities	Activities	Total		
Assets					
Cash (Note 2)	\$ 1,521,850	\$ -	\$ 1,521,850		
Accounts receivable	1,553,578	-	1,553,578		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(3,407)	-	(3,407)		
Inventory	418,359	-	418,359		
Prepaid expenses	9,750	-	9,750		
Equipment (Note 5)	799,049	-	799,049		
Furniture & fixtures (Note 5)	54,783	-	54,783		
Vehicles (Note 5)	2,354,589	-	2,354,589		
Buildings & improvements (Note 5)	379,662	-	379,662		
Less accumulated depreciation (Note 5)	(3,031,617)		(3,031,617)		
Total assets	\$ 4,056,596	\$ -	\$ 4,056,596		
Liabilities					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,305,217	\$ -	\$ 1,305,217		
Deposits	143,103	-	143,103		
Deferred revenue	745,441	-	745,441		
Long-term liabilities:	•		•		
Due within one year:					
Compensated absences (Note 1, 7)	156,827	-	156,827		
Capital leases (Note 6)	41,935	-	41,935		
Total due within one year	198,762		198,762		
Due after one year:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Compensated absences (Note 1, 7)	71,562	-	71,562		
Capital leases (Note 6)	91,496	-	91,496		
Total due after one year	163,058		163,058		
Total liabilities	2,555,581	-	2,555,581		
Net Assets					
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	423,035	-	423,035		
Unrestricted	1,077,980	-	1,077,980		
Total net assets	\$ 1,501,015	\$ -	\$ 1,501,015		

		Program Revenues) Reveni n Net As	d
	Expenses	Contracts	Gr	ants	Governmental Activities	ss-type ⁄ities	Total
Governmental Activities							
Instruction	\$ 5,518,923	\$ 2,682,442	\$	-	\$ (2,836,481)	\$ -	\$ (2,836,481)
Instruction-related services:							
Supervision of instruction	600,761	-		-	(600,761)	-	(600,761)
Instructional support	606,706	-		-	(606,706)	-	(606,706)
Instructional technology General administration:	199,095	-		-	(199,095)	-	(199,095)
Organization administration	3,483,503	-		-	(3,483,503)	-	(3,483,503)
Depreciation	74,512	-		-	(74,512)	-	(74,512)
Total governmental activities	\$ 10,483,500	\$ 2,682,442	\$	-	\$ (7,801,058)	\$ -	\$ (7,801,058)
Business-type actvities							
General administration:	-	-		-	-	-	-
Other outgo	-	-		-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	•	General revenue	s:				
		Apportionment			\$ 5,602,757	\$ -	\$ 5,602,757
		Student service	es		1,680,790	-	1,680,790
		Rents and leas	es		300,018	-	300,018
		Interest			3,480	-	3,480
		Miscellaneous			294,376	-	294,376
		Total general r	evenues	S	\$ 7,881,421	\$ -	7,881,421
		Change in net as	sets			 	80,363
	1	Net assets begin	ning				 1,420,652
	1	Net assets endin	g				\$ 1,501,015

South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2015

	General		Other /ernmental Funds	Total Governmenta Funds			
Assets	# 4 400 500	•	00.000	•	4 500 004		
Cash (Note 2) Accounts receivable	\$1,493,598	\$	29,286	\$	1,522,884		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,553,578 (3,407)		-		1,553,578 (3,407)		
Inventory	416,823		-		416,823		
Prepaid expenses	9,750		-		9,750		
Total assets	\$3,470,342	\$	29,286	\$	3,499,628		
Liabilities and fund balances Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	\$1,305,217	\$	-	\$	1,305,217		
Deposits	143,103		-		143,103		
Deferred revenue	745,441		-		745,441		
Compensated absences	156,827		-		156,827		
Total liabilities	2,350,588		-		2,350,588		
Fund balances: Reserved for:							
Stores inventories Undesignated, reported in:	416,823		-		416,823		
General fund	702,931		-		702,931		
Capital project fund	-		-		-		
Deferred maintenance fund	-		22,198		22,198		
Self Insurance fund			7,088		7,088		
Total fund balances	1,119,754		29,286		1,149,040		
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$3,470,342	\$	29,286	\$	3,499,628		

South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2015

Total fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 1,149,040
Capital assets used for governmental activites are not financial resources and and therefore are not reported as assets in governmental funds. The historical cost of these assets is \$3,588,083 and the accumulated depreciation is \$3,031,617.	556,466
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in governmental funds.	(204,993)
Cash held in and under administration by the County of Santa Clara is adjusted to fair market value	502
Total net assets - governmental activities	\$ 1,501,015

South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

Year Ended June 30, 2015

Revenues:	General	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Apportionment	\$ 5,602,757	\$ -	\$ 5,602,757
Student services	1,680,790	-	1,680,790
Contracts and fees	2,682,442	-	2,682,442
Rents and leases	300,018	-	300,018
Miscellaneous	294,376	-	294,376
Interest	3,966		3,966
Total Revenues	10,564,349		10,564,349
Expenditures:			
Instruction	5,518,923	-	5,518,923
Supervision of Instruction	600,761	-	600,761
Instructional support	606,706	-	606,706
Instructional technology	218,349	-	218,349
Organization administration	3,500,101		3,500,101
Total expenditures	10,444,840	-	10,444,840
Excess (deficiency) of revenues			
over (under) expenditures	119,509	-	119,509
, , ,			
Other financing sources (uses): Operating tranferes in			
Operating transferes in Operating transferes out		-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)			
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and			
other financing sources over (under)			
expenditures and other uses	119,509	-	119,509
Fund balances, July 1, 2014	1,000,245	29,286	1,029,531
Fund balances, June 30, 2015	\$ 1,119,754	\$ 29,286	\$ 1,149,040

South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities June 30, 2015

Net changes in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 119,509
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense \$97,524 exceeded capital outlays \$65,610 in the current period.	31,914
In the statement of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In governmental funds, however expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially the amounts paid). This years non-current effect on compensated absences is \$71,562.	(71,562)
Cash held in and under administration by the County of Santa Clara is adjusted to fair market value	502
Total net assets - governmental activities	\$ 80,363

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA). All funds of South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium (the Consortium) are presented within the accompanying statements. The accounting policies of the consortium conform to generally accepted accounting principles. The following fund types and account groups are used by the Consortium:

Governmental Fund Types

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the consortium and its component units. The government-wide statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This is the same approach used in the preparation of the fiduciary fund financial statements but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include a reconciliation and brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for the governmental funds. The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the consortium's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. The consortium does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by a program, as well as grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the consortium, with certain exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the consortium.

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the consortium. The focus of governmental fund financial statements pertains to major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major governmental fund is presented in a separate column, and all non-major funds are aggregated into one column. The accounting and financial treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances for these funds present increases (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues – Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the consortium, "available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the consortium receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include grants, and entitlements. Under the accrual basis, revenue from apportionment are recognized in the fiscal year for which the apportionment is earned. Revenue from grants and entitlements are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the consortium must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the consortium on a reimbursement basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Deferred revenue:

Deferred revenue arises when assets are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are recorded as deferred revenue. Regarding governmental fund financial statements, receivables associated with non-exchange transactions that will not be collected within the availability period have also been recorded as deferred revenue. As of June 30, 2015 there was \$745,441 in deferred revenue.

Expenses/Expenditures:

When considering accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time a liability is incurred. Regarding modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the consortium's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Fund Accounting

The accounts of the consortium are organized on the basis of 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 equity, revenues, and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Consortium resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The consortium's accounts are organized into two broad categories, which in aggregate include three fund types as follows:

Major Governmental Funds:

• The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of the consortium. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Non-Major Governmental Funds:

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The consortium maintains two non-major special revenue funds:

- The Deferred Maintenance Fund is used for the purpose of major repair or replacement of consortium property and equipment.
- The Self Insurance Fund is used to account for liability, workers compensation, and other insurance needs of the organization in addition to or beyond what can be insured by outside sources.

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for the acquisition and/or construction of all major governmental general fixed assets. The consortium maintains one non-major capital project fund.

 The Capital Facilities Fund is used to account for the acquisition and/or construction of all major governmental general fixed assets.

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Annual Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all government funds. By state law, the consortium's governing board must adopt a tentative budget no later than July 1. A public hearing is conducted to receive comments prior to adoption. The consortium's governing board satisfied these requirements.

These budgets are revised by the consortium's governing board and consortium executive director during the year to give consideration to unanticipated income and expenditures. The original and final revised budgets are presented for the General Fund in the financial statements.

Formal budgetary integration was employed as a management control device during the year for all budgeted funds. The consortium employs budget control at the chart of account major object code level. Expenditures cannot legally exceed appropriations by major object account.

Encumbrance Accounting

Encumbrance Accounting is used in all budgeted funds to reserve portions of applicable appropriations for which commitments have been made. Encumbrances are recorded for purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments when they are written. Encumbrances are liquidated when the commitments are paid. All encumbrances are liquidated on June 30.

Assets, Liabilities, and Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Cash balance held in banks and in revolving funds are insured to \$200,000 by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, investments are stated at fair value. Fair value is estimated based on published market prices at year-end. The consortium maintains substantially all of its cash in the Santa Clara County Treasury. The county pools these funds with those of other governmental organizations in the county and invests the cash. Interest earned is deposited quarterly into participating funds. Any investment gains or losses are proportionately shared by all funds in the pool.

The county is authorized to deposit cash and invest excess funds by California Government Code Section 53648et.Seq. The funds maintained by the county are either secured by federal depository insurance or collateralized.

2. Stores Inventories and Prepaid Expenditures

Inventories are recorded using the purchases method in that costs are recorded as expenditures at the time individual inventory items are purchased. Inventories are valued at cost and consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. Reported inventories are equally offset by a fund balance reserve, which indicates that these amounts are not "available for appropriation and expenditure" even though they are a component of net current assets.

The consortium has the option of reporting expenditure in governmental funds for prepaid items either when purchased or during the benefiting period. The consortium has chosen to report the expenditure during the benefiting period.

Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid employee vacation benefits are recognized as liabilities of the consortium. A liability for these amounts are reported in the governmental funds only if the benefit has matured, for example, as a result of an employee's resignation and retirement or earned available balance at year-end.

Accumulated unpaid employee vacation benefits are recognized as liabilities of the Consortium in the government-wide financial statements. For fund accounting purposes, the current portion of the liabilities are recognized in the general fund at year-end while the non-current portion of the liabilities are recognized in the government-wide financial statements within the Statement of Net Assets.

Accumulated sick leave benefits are not recognized as liabilities of the Consortium. The Consortium's policy is to record sick leave as an operating expense in the period taken since such benefits do not vest nor is payment probable.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the Statement of Net Assets.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize long-term debt and other long-term obligations during the current period.

Fund Balance Reserves and Designations

Reservations of the ending fund balance indicate the portions of fund balance not appropriated for expenditures or amounts legally segregated for a specific future use. The reserve for Inventory reflects the portions of fund balance represented by supplies inventory. This amount is not available for appropriation and expenditure at the balance sheet date.

Total Columns on Combined Financial Statements

Total columns on the Combining Balance Sheet are captioned *Memorandum (Memo) Only* in order to indicate that they are presented only to facilitate financial analysis. Data in these columns do not present financial position, results of operations or changes in financial position in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Interfund elimination's have not been made in the aggregation of this data; and it is, therefore, not comparable to a consolidation

Fixed Assets and Depreciation

Capital assets are those purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$5,000 or more and are reported at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are reported at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the asset's lives are not capitalized, but are expensed as incurred. Depreciation on all capital assets is computed using a straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Class	Examples	Estimated Useful
		Life in Years
Land		N/A
Site improvements	Paving, flagpoles, retaining	20
	sidewalks, fencing, outdoor	
Buildings		50
Portable classrooms		25
HVAC systems	Heating, ventilation, and air	20
	systems	
Roofing		20
Interior construction	Leasehold improvements	20 - 25
Carpet replacement		7
Electrical/plumbing		30
Sprinkler/fire system	Fire suppression systems	25
Outdoor equipment	Playground, radio towers,	20
Machinery & tools	Shop & maintenance	10 - 15
Custodial equipment	Floor scrubbers, vacuums,	10 - 15
Furniture & accessories	Classroom & other furniture	10 - 20
Business machines	Fax, duplicating & printing	7 - 10
Copiers		7 - 10
Communication equipment		3 - 7
Computer hardware	PCs, printers, network	3 - 5
Computer software	Instructional, other short-term	5 to 10
Computer software	Administrative or long-term	10 to 20
Audio visual equipment	Projectors, cameras (still &	5 - 10
Athletic equipment	Wrestling mats, weight	7 - 10
Library books	Collections	5 to 7
Licensed vehicles	Buses, other on-road vehicles	7 - 10

2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In accordance with Education Code Section 41001, the consortium maintains substantially all of its cash with the County of Santa Clara Treasury as part of a commingled common investment pool. Investments by the consortium in pools are considered unclassified as to credit risk since they are not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form. As of June 30, 2015, the County of Santa Clara, (the pool sponsor), reported that the fair market value of the consortium commingled pool share was \$1,007,715 which represents an increase of \$94,070 over the previous year. As of June 30, 2015, the cash balance of the consortium held within the County of Santa Clara Treasury totaled \$756,542.

The consortium is considered to be an involuntary participant in the county external investment pool. The county is restricted by Government Code Section 53635 pursuant to Section 53601 to invest in time deposits, U.S. government securities, state registered warrants, notes or bonds, State Treasurer's investment pool, bankers' acceptances, commercial paper and negotiable certificates of deposit. As of June 30, 2015, the fair market value less original cost of the organizations cash value of the county investment pool was (\$1,034).

Bank of the West cash balances described below are carried at the same amount respectively and approximate fair market value. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation insures these deposits up to \$200,000. As of June 30, 2015 the amount in excess of Federal Depository Insurance was \$554,134. The cash and cash equivalents available to the Consortium as of June 30, 2015 were as follows:

Cash in County of Santa Clara	\$ 756,542
Bank of the West	673,394
Bank of the West – Payroll Checking	80,740
PayPal	8,208
Petty Cash	 4,000
Total	\$ 1,522,884

3. PAYROLL

As of June 30, 2015, Consortium Certificated and Classified employees received their payroll from the Consortium and either Evergreen Community College or Gavilan Community College. Evergreen and Gavilan Community Colleges contract with the employees and the Consortium to work on behalf of the Consortium.

4. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Interfund transactions are reported as loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables, as appropriate, and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements occur when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund, and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers among governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

Interfund Receivables/Payables (Due From/Due To)

As of June 30, 2015, there were no Interfund receivables and/or payables. Had there been any Interfund receivables and payables pertaining to the Statement of Net Assets, such balances <u>would have been eliminated upon consolidation</u> within the statement of net assets.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers consist of operating transfers from funds receiving resources to fund through which the resources are to be expended.

As of June 30, 2015, there were no Interfund transfers. Had there been any Interfund transfers pertaining to the Statement of Activities, such balances <u>would have been eliminated upon</u> consolidation within the statement of activities.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015, is shown below:

	Balance			Balance	
	July 1, 2014	Additions	Deductions	June 30, 2015	
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Equipment	\$ 799,049	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 799,049	
Furniture	54,783	-	-	54,783	
Vehicles	2,204,177	150,412	-	2,354,589	
Buildings and Improvements	379,662			379,662	
Total capital assets being depreciated	3,437,671	150,412 -		3,588,083	
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Equipment	789,469	2,118	-	791,587	
Furniture	49,531	2,320	-	51,851	
Vehicles	1,903,214	54,673	-	1,957,887	
Building Improvements	214,891	15,401	-	230,292	
Total accumulated depreciation	2,957,105	74,512		3,031,617	
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	480,566	75,900		556,466	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 480,566	\$ 75,900	\$ -	\$ 556,466	

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Instruction	\$ 64,358
General administration	10,154
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 74,512

6. LEASES

Capital Leases

The consortium leases equipment valued at \$140,000 under agreement that provides for title to pass upon expiration of the lease period.

Year Ending June 30	Lease Payments		
2016 2017	\$	41,935 41,935	
2018		41,935	
2019 Thereafter		21,083	
Total	\$	146,888	
Less amount representing interest		(13,457)	
Present value of net minimum lease payments	\$	133,431	

The consortium will receive no sublease rental revenues nor pay any contingent rentals for this equipment.

7. LONG-TERM DEBT - SCHEDULE OF CHANGES

A schedule of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2015, is shown below:

	Balance ly 1, 2014_	Additions Deductions			_	Balance e 30, 2015	Due Within One Year	Due After One Year		
Compensated Absences	\$ 235,257	\$	-	\$	6,868	\$	228,389	\$ 156,827	\$	71,562
Capital Leases	2,273	15	0,412		19,254		133,431	41,935		91,496
Totals	\$ 237,530	\$ 15	0,412	\$	26,122	\$	361,820	\$ 198,762	\$	163,058

8. PENSION PLAN

The Consortium discontinued offering its employees through "Merrill Lynch and Mass Mutual" a defined contribution 401(k) plan. Under this plan, the organization had contributed six percent in matching funds to all participants that contribute greater than three percent of their gross salaries into the 401(k). As of September 30, 2010 the consortium discontinued its six percent employer matching funds; however, participants may continue funding their 401(k) with their own funds. As of June 30, 2015, there were 25 participants in the pension plan and employer contributions in the 401(k) plan totaled \$0. Funds within the 401(k) program are administered by Merrill Lynch and Mass Mutual and are not controlled by the Consortium.

9. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE

Consortium apportionment revenue as presented is based upon earned contract dollars received from seven member JPA colleges that represent approximately 53% of total revenue. Four out of the nine colleges total approximately 40% of total apportionment revenue as follows: Monterey Peninsula College (14%), Gavilan Community College (11%), Lake Tahoe Community College (8%) and Ohlone Community College (7%). As the Consortium expands its services and recruits other colleges, its economic dependency base is expected to continue to decline.

10. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

- The Consortium has received various grants/contracts from state and local governmental agencies for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agency. Although such audits could generate expenditure disallowances under terms of the grants or contracts, it is believed that any required reimbursement will not be material.
- The Consortium receives a significant portion of its support from seven member JPA colleges, which in turn receives a significant portion of their support from attendance and other state formula revenue means. If the member JPA colleges were to incur significant budgetary decreases in the future from the state, these sources of funding for the consortium could decrease. If this were to occur, it is management's opinion that the consortium would be able to continue most of its activities on a more limited basis through other sources of funding and services.
- The Consortium is periodically subject to claims and lawsuits which arise in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of management that the disposition or ultimate resolution of such claims and lawsuits will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the organization.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Consortium created a non-profit organization known as the Foundation For Public Safety Training (the "Foundation"). On October 22, 2014, the Foundation was formally recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as a non-profit organization which was organized under internal revenue code section 501 (c) 3 as being exempt from income tax.

The Foundation is organized and operated exclusively for educational and charitable purposes. The Foundation's purpose is to promote and advance education in the field of public safety training, and support other organizations conducting public safety charitable activities in our community.

The Foundation is operated and files its non-profit income tax returns on a calendar year basis. During the Consortiums fiscal year of July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, the Foundation received \$1,066 in donations and paid \$135 in operating expenses.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events subsequent to June 30, 2015 have been evaluated through September 4, 2015, the date at which the Consortium's audited financial statements were available to be issued. As of September 4, 2015, there were no subsequent events.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SECTION AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION SECTION

South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (GAAP) - General Fund Year Ended June 30, 2015

				Variance with		
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget		
Revenues:	Original	ГШа	(GAAP Basis)	Positive - (Negative)		
Apportionment	\$ 5,681,023	\$ 5,681,023	\$ 5,602,757	\$ (78,266)		
Contracts	1,526,553	1,526,553	1,598,884	72,331		
Student services income	1,032,764	1,032,764	1,132,724	99,960		
Fees	619,280	619,280	1,083,558	464,278		
Rents and leases	279,689	279,689	300,018	20,329		
Other income	945,649	945,649	842,442	(103,207)		
Interest	4,000	4,000	3,966	(34)		
Total Revenues	10,088,958	10,088,958	10,564,349	475,391		
Expenditures:						
Salaries and benefits	5,225,422	5,225,422	5,370,200	(144,778)		
Other operating expenses	4,522,361	4,522,361	4,308,395	213,966		
Student services expense	543,024	543,024	684,261	(141,237)		
Capital outlay	49,742	49,742	81,984	(32,242)		
Total expenditures	10,340,549	10,340,549	10,444,840	(104,291)		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(251,591)	(251,591)	119,509	371,100		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Operating transfers-in	-	-	-	-		
Operating transfers-out	-	-	-	-		
Total other financing sources (uses)						
Excess (deficiency) of revenue and other financing sources over (under)						
expenditures and other uses	(251,591)	(251,591)	119,509	371,100		
Fund balance, July 1, 2014	1,000,245	1,000,245	1,000,245			
Fund balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 748,654	\$ 748,654	\$ 1,119,754	\$ 371,100		

SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CONSORTIUM SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2015

1. **ORGANIZATION**

The South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium (SBRPSTC) began its independent operation on July 1, 1996. Its mission is to meet the educational and training needs of public safety students within the areas represented by the participating community college consortiums. Courses offered must meet a regional need of either small or large public safety agencies. At present, there are no boundaries in effect and as long as a participating community college consortium can participate, all community colleges within California are within the consortium boundaries.

2. BOARD OF TRUSTEES

MEMBER Dr. Steve Kinsella President Gavilan Community College	OFFICE Chairman of the Board	TERM EXPIRES [1]
Dr. Walter Tribely President Monterey Peninsula College	Vice-Chairman	[1]
Dr. Gari Browning President Ohlone Community College	Member	[1]
Mr. Marty Parsons Vice President of Admin. Services Hartnell Community College	Member	[1]
Ms. Michelle Schneider Director PST College of San Mateo	Member	[1]
Dr. Kindred Murillo President Lake Tahoe Community College	Member	[1]
Mr. Peter Fitzsimmons Director Fiscal Services Evergreen Valley Community College	Member	[1]
Ms. Nanette Solvason Dean of Biological & Health Services Foothill College	Member	[1]

SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CONSORTIUM SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2015

2. BOARD OF TRUSTEES - continued

<u>MEMBER</u>	<u>OFFICE</u>	TERM EXPIRES
Mr. Rick Bennett Vice President of Admin. Services Mission College	Member	[1]
Dr. Isabel O'Conner Dean of Human Arts & Social Science Cabrillo College	Member	[1]

ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Steven Cushing President

Mr. Michael Lombardo Vice President of Administrative Services
Mr. Gregory Giusiana Vice President of Law Enforcement Services

Ms. Linda Vaughn Vice President of Academic Affairs

[1] Board members are appointed indefinitely at the discretion of the participating consortiums.



Weilin Wu, CPA

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To the Board of Directors of South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium San Jose, California

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

I have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of South Bay Regional Public Safety Training Consortium, (the Consortium) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Consortium's basic financial statements, and have issued my report thereon dated September 4, 2015.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, I considered the Consortium's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consortium's internal control. Accordingly, I do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Consortium's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Consortium's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

My consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during my audit I did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that I consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS - Continued

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of my testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Consortium's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Cupertino, California September 4, 2015

SOUTH BAY REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY TRAINING CONSORTIUM SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS June 30, 2015

Section I - Summary of Auditor's Results

Basic Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on the financial statements: <u>Unqualified Opinion</u>

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

Significant deficiency(s) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?

No

Noncompliance material to basic financial statements:

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

This section identifies the reportable conditions, material weaknesses and instances of noncompliance related to the financial statements that are required to be reported in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Audit Findings and Questioned Costs:

Current Year Findings and Questioned Costs
 Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs
 None