

**CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Financial Statements

With

Independent Auditor's Reports

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
of the Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
City of Industry, California

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, and each major fund of the Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority (the "CRIA"), a component unit of the City of Industry, California (the "City") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRIA'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.

Opinions

In our 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, and each major fund of the CRIA, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

To the Board of Directors
of the Civil-Recreational-Industrial-Authority
City of Industry, California
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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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 the financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the CRIA's basic financial statements. The Budgetary Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The Budgetary Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures 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 are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 19, 2016, on our consideration of the CRIA'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 CRIA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

The PwC Group, LLP

Santa Ana, California
February 19, 2016



**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***

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors
of the Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority
City of Industry, California

We have audited, in accordance with the 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, and each major fund of the Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority (the "CRIA") a component unit of the City of Industry, California (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the CRIA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 19, 2016.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the separately issued *Report on Internal Control Related Matters Identified in the Audit for the City of Industry* to be significant deficiencies as item 2015-005.

To the Board of Directors
of the Civic-Recreational-Industrial-Authority
City of Industry, California
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Compliance and Other Matters

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

CRIA's Response to Findings

The CRIA's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the separately issued *Report on Internal Control Related Matters Identified in the Audit for the City of Industry*. The CRIA's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

The PwC Group, LLP

Santa Ana, California
February 19, 2016

Basic Financial Statements

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015

	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Totals
ASSETS			
Cash	\$ 21,336	\$ 410,411	\$ 431,747
Investments	145,685		145,685
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$39,290		104,002	104,002
Inventories		46,550	46,550
Deposits		3,000	3,000
Accrued interest	360		360
Capital assets being depreciated:			
Buildings and improvements		23,454,416	23,454,416
Equipment, furniture and fixtures		958,866	958,866
Vehicles		100,459	100,459
Less: accumulated depreciation		(15,744,032)	(15,744,032)
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		8,769,709	8,769,709
Total assets	167,381	9,333,672	9,501,053
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	27,171	104,439	131,610
Rental deposits and advances		162,977	162,977
Total liabilities	27,171	267,416	294,587
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets		8,769,709	8,769,709
Restricted for:			
Capital projects	140,210		140,210
Unrestricted		296,547	296,547
Total net position	\$ 140,210	\$ 9,066,256	\$ 9,206,466

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants or Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position		Totals
				Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES						
General administration	\$ 469,032	\$	\$ 1,349,473	\$ 880,441	\$	\$ 880,441
Total governmental activities	<u>469,032</u>		<u>1,349,473</u>	<u>880,441</u>		<u>880,441</u>
BUSINESS - TYPE ACTIVITIES						
Operation of expo center	<u>2,773,085</u>	<u>1,290,492</u>			<u>(1,482,593)</u>	<u>(1,482,593)</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>2,773,085</u>	<u>1,290,492</u>			<u>(1,482,593)</u>	<u>(1,482,593)</u>
 Totals	 <u>\$ 3,242,117</u>	 <u>\$ 1,290,492</u>	 <u>\$ 1,349,473</u>	 <u>880,441</u>	 <u>(1,482,593)</u>	 <u>(602,152)</u>
 General revenues and transfers:						
Interest and other revenue				45,559	6,532	52,091
Transfers - internal activities				<u>(849,250)</u>	<u>849,250</u>	
Total general revenues and transfers				<u>(803,691)</u>	<u>855,782</u>	<u>52,091</u>
 Change in net position				76,750	(626,811)	(550,061)
 Net position, beginning of year				<u>63,460</u>	<u>9,693,067</u>	<u>9,756,527</u>
Net position, end of year				<u>\$ 140,210</u>	<u>\$ 9,066,256</u>	<u>\$ 9,206,466</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
 CITY OF INDUSTRY
 (A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
 BALANCE SHEET
 GOVERNMENTAL FUND
 JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS

Cash	\$	21,336
Investments		145,685
Accrued interest		360
Total assets	\$	<u><u>167,381</u></u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

Liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$	<u>27,171</u>
Total liabilities		<u>27,171</u>

Fund balance:

Restricted for capital projects		<u>140,210</u>
Total fund balance		<u>140,210</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	<u><u>167,381</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

REVENUES

Contributions from City of Industry	\$ 1,349,473
Interest and other revenue	45,559
Total revenues	<u>1,395,032</u>

EXPENDITURES

General administration:	
Administrative costs	86,844
Professional services	104,289
Operation of property	277,899
Total expenditures	<u>469,032</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>926,000</u>

Other financing sources (uses)

Transfers out to other funds	<u>(849,250)</u>
Total other financing sources, net	<u>(849,250)</u>

Net change in fund balance	76,750
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FUND BALANCE, July 1, 2014	<u>63,460</u>
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FUND BALANCE, June 30, 2015	<u><u>\$ 140,210</u></u>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
JUNE 30, 2015

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash	\$	410,411
Accounts receivable		104,002
Inventories		46,550
Deposits		3,000
Total current assets		563,963

Non-current assets:

Capital assets:

Buildings and improvements		23,454,416
Equipment, furniture and fixtures		958,866
Vehicles		100,459
Less: accumulated depreciation		(15,744,032)
Total non-current assets		8,769,709
Total assets		9,333,672

LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable		104,439
Rental deposits and advances		162,977
Total current liabilities		267,416

NET POSITION

Investment in capital assets		8,769,709
Unrestricted		296,547
Total net position	\$	9,066,256

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

OPERATING REVENUES

Grand Arena	\$ 467,183
Facilities	545,616
Speedway	277,693
Total operating revenues	1,290,492

OPERATING EXPENSES

General administration	1,124,188
Cost of operations	901,744
Depreciation	747,153
Total operating expenses	2,773,085

Operating loss	(1,482,593)
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NON-OPERATING REVENUES

Interest and other income	6,532
Total non-operating revenues	6,532

Loss before transfers	(1,476,061)
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TRANSFERS

Transfers in from other funds	849,250
Total transfers	849,250

Change in net position	(626,811)
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NET POSITION, beginning of the year	9,693,067
NET POSITION, end of the year	\$ 9,066,256

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Receipts from customers and users	\$ 1,255,610
Payments to suppliers and contractors	(2,073,913)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(818,303)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES

Interest and other income received	<u>6,532</u>
Net cash provided by non-operating activities	<u>6,532</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Acquisition of capital assets	<u>(45,250)</u>
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(45,250)</u>

CASH FLOWS FROM NON-CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Cash received from other funds	<u>849,250</u>
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	<u>849,250</u>

Net change in cash (7,771)

CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>418,182</u>
CASH, END OF YEAR	<u><u>\$ 410,411</u></u>

Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities

Operating loss	\$ (1,482,593)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	747,153
Change in assets:	
Accounts receivable	(44,534)
Inventories	(17,093)
Change in liabilities:	
Accounts payable	(16,788)
Rental deposits and advances	9,652
Accrued expenses	(14,100)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u><u>\$ (818,303)</u></u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

1. Organization

CRIA was created on March 1, 1972 by a joint exercise of power agreement between the City of Industry and the Industry Urban-Development Agency. The agreement was made pursuant to the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California, Sections 6500, et seq. The IUDA was dissolved as a legal entity as of February 1, 2012 under ABX1 26, and therefore can no longer participate as a member of CRIA. On May 24, 2012, the City adopted resolution No. CC 2012-10. The resolution amended and restated the existing joint exercise of powers agreement and admitted the City of La Puente as a member of CRIA.

CRIA exists and acts as a separate entity. The governing board of CRIA consists of a commission of five members: four members appointed by the Council of the City of Industry and one member by the Council of the City of La Puente.

CRIA has the power to acquire sites and to acquire, construct, finance and lease the public buildings and appurtenances and to issue revenue bonds for the financing of these projects. Under the Joint Powers Agreement, the City of Industry may advance funds to CRIA in certain circumstances.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

Description of the reporting entity

The Civic-Recreational-Industrial Authority (referred to as "CRIA") is a component unit and an integral part of the City of Industry and accordingly has also been included in the City of Industry financial statements issued as of June 30 of each year. Financial statements for the City of Industry may be obtained from the Finance Department at the City of Industry offices located at 15625 East Stafford Street, City of Industry.

Basis of accounting and measurement focus

The component unit financial statements of CRIA have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, (U.S. GAAP), as applicable to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Government-wide financial statements

The Government-wide Financial Statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities. These statements present summaries of Governmental and Business-Type Activities for CRIA accompanied by a total column.

These statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all economic resources including capital assets, infrastructure assets and long term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position.

Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Government-wide financial statements (continued)

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditure. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another 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 expenditure.

Eliminations for inter-fund activities, payables, and receivables have been made at June 30, 2015.

Fund financial statements

The accounts of CRIA 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 by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which are comprised of each fund's assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. Government 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 proprietary funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually.

Governmental funds

The Capital Projects Fund is used to account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities (other than those financed by Proprietary funds).

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the modified-accrual basis of accounting. The revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. Measurable means that the amounts can be estimated, or otherwise determined. Revenues are considered available if they are collected within 60 days after year-end. Expenditures are generally recognized when the related liability is incurred. Interest income is susceptible to accrual. Other receipts and taxes become measurable and available when cash is received by CRIA and are recognized at that time.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the current financial resources measurement focus. This means that only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are generally included on the balance sheets. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the year that resources were expended, rather than as fund assets.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Proprietary funds

The Enterprise Fund is used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises – where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on the continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges or (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other purposes.

Proprietary funds are used to account for CRIA's ongoing organizations and activities, which are similar to those often found in the private sector. In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recognized when incurred.

In the fund financial statements, proprietary funds are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. Accordingly, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources (whether current or non-current) associated with their activity are included on their statements of Net Position. Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as assets in the proprietary fund statement of Net Position. Proprietary fund type operating statements present increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total Net Position. The Industry Hills Expo Center (Expo Center) is a proprietary fund of CRIA.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of CRIA generally come from the leasing of its facilities to various parties.

All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments

Short-term investments are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. Investments that exceed more than one year in maturity and that are traded on a national exchange are valued at their quoted market price. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, CRIA considers all highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Capital assets and depreciation

Capital assets are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated original cost where no historical records exist. Capital asset purchases in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized if they have an expected useful life of three years or more.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Capital assets and depreciation (continued)

If a cost related to capital assets does not extend its useful life, increase its productivity, improve its operating efficiency or add additional production capacity, the cost is regarded as repairs and maintenance and recognized as an expense as incurred; if it does, the cost is regarded as major renewals and betterments and capitalized.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method in the government – wide and proprietary fund 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 is as follows:

Buildings and improvements	45	years
Equipment	3 - 10	years
Infrastructure	20 - 50	years
Vehicles	7	years

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Management believes that the estimates utilized in preparing its financial statements are reasonable and prudent. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable is stated at the amount CRIA expects to collect from outstanding balances. The accounts receivable balance is charged off in the period in which the receivables are deemed uncollectible. CRIA evaluates uncollectible amounts based on its assessment of the current status of individual accounts.

Inventories

Inventories of the Industry Hills Expo Center – enterprise fund consists of food, beverages and supplies. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost or market on the first-in, first-out basis of accounting.

Net position

Net position in the government-wide financial statements is classified as investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. Restricted net position represents constraints on resources that are restricted by external creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments. Investment in capital assets includes buildings and improvements, equipment, furniture and fixtures, and vehicles, net of accumulated depreciation. Unrestricted net position is amounts which do not meet the definition of restricted net position and investment in capital assets.

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Fund balances

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified in the following categories:

Nonspendable – items that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form or items that are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – restricted fund balances are amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; (b) imposed by law by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Assigned – assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by CRIA's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose. The Board of Directors are authorized for this purpose. CRIA has no assigned fund balances at June 30, 2015.

Committed – committed fund balances encompass the portion of net fund resources, the use of which is constrained by limitations that CRIA's imposes upon itself at its highest level of decision making authority (the Board of Directors) through board resolution and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. CRIA has no committed fund balances at June 30, 2015.

Unassigned – this category represents fund balances that have not been assigned to other funds and that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes. CRIA has no unassigned fund balance at June 30, 2015.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are combined in a fund, expenses are considered to be paid first from restricted resources, and then from unrestricted resources and committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts are considered to have been spent when expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

3. Cash and investments

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

Governmental activities:	<u>Cash</u>	<u>Investments</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cash and investments	\$ 21,336	\$ 145,685	\$ 167,021
Business-type activities			
Cash	<u>410,411</u>	<u> </u>	<u>410,411</u>
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 431,747</u>	<u>\$ 145,685</u>	<u>\$ 577,432</u>

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF INDUSTRY)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

3. Cash and investments (continued)

Cash

Cash includes deposits in accounts maintained in the United States which are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Certain financial instruments, such as cash, subject CRIA to concentration of credit risk. At June 30, 2015, CRIA's deposits exceeded federally insured limits by \$148,314.

State of California Local Agency Investment Fund

CRIA is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. LAIF is overseen by the Local Agency Investment Advisory Board, which consists of five members, in accordance with State statute. The State Treasurer's Office audits the fund annually. The fair value of CRIA's investment in the investment pool is approximately the same as the value of the pool shares.

Included in LAIF's investment portfolio are collateralized mortgage obligations, mortgage-backed securities, other asset-backed securities, loans to certain state funds, and floating rate securities issued by federal agencies, government sponsored enterprises, and corporations.

As of June 30, 2015, the carrying amount of the investments in LAIF amounted to \$145,685 and its carrying value approximate fair value.

Investments

Under provision of CRIA's Investment Policy, and in accordance with Section 53601 of the California Government Code, CRIA may invest in the following types of investments:

Securities of the U.S. Government, or its agencies
Bankers Acceptances
Commercial Paper
Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool) Deposits
Passbook Savings Account Demand Deposits
Repurchase Agreements

Inactive Public Deposits; Non-Negotiable and/or Non-Transferable Certificates of Deposits Los Angeles County Investment Pool

CRIA's Investment Policy does not contain any specific provisions intended to limit CRIA's exposure to interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk other than those specified in the California Government Code.

At no time during the fiscal year did CRIA borrow funds through the use of reverse-repurchase agreements since such transactions are not allowed by CRIA's investment policy.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

3. Cash and investments (continued)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of changes in market interest rates that will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in the market interest rates. One of the ways that CRIA manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing short investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations. CRIA's investments have a weighted average maturity of 9.69 months.

Credit risk

Credit risk is generally 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 organization. LAIF does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical organization.

Concentration of credit risk

The investment policy of CRIA contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There are no investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds and external investment pools) that represent 5% or more of total CRIA investments.

Custodial credit risk

The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty 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 CRIA's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools such as LAIF. As of June 30, 2015, none of CRIA's investments were exposed to custodial credit risk.

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

4. Capital assets

The capital assets activity during the year ended June 30, 2015 is summarized below:

<u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>	BALANCE JULY 1, 2014	ADDITIONS	RETIREMENTS	BALANCE JUNE 30, 2015
Buildings and improvements	\$ 23,421,572	\$ 32,844	\$	\$ 23,454,416
Furniture and fixtures	958,866			958,866
Vehicles	88,053	12,406		100,459
Totals	<u>24,468,491</u>	<u>45,250</u>		<u>24,513,741</u>
Accumulated Depreciation:				
Buildings and improvements	14,181,417	697,286		14,878,703
Furniture and fixtures	727,409	49,867		777,276
Vehicles	88,053			88,053
Totals	<u>14,996,879</u>	<u>747,153</u>		<u>15,744,032</u>
Net	<u>\$ 9,471,612</u>	<u>\$ (701,903)</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$ 8,769,709</u>

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2015 amounted to \$747,153

5. Self-insurance plan

The City of Industry has established a Self-Insurance Plan (the "Plan") to pay for liability claims against the City and CRIA. The Plan is administered by an insurance committee which is responsible for approving all claims of \$25,000 or less and for making provision for having sufficient funds available to pay approved claims and legal and investigative expenses. The insurance committee has given this authority to the City Manager. Potential liability of claims in excess of \$250,000, up to \$10,000,000, is covered by excess liability insurance policies. As of June 30, 2015, there are no pending liability claims outstanding against CRIA.

6. Transfers to/from other funds

During the year ending June 30, 2015, a total of \$1,349,473 was transferred in from the City of Industry to fund CRIA's operations. The Capital Projects fund transferred \$849,250 to the Enterprise fund to fund operational expenses.

7. Excess of expenditures over appropriations

During the year ending June 30, 2015, expenditures exceeded the budget by \$233,232 in Capital Projects General Administration due to additional property maintenance expenses.

Other Supplementary Information

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL-AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
(A COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF INDUSTRY)
OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2015

I. Budgetary information

The Board of Directors adopts an annual budget, submitted by the Executive Director prior to June 30th. The appropriated budget is prepared by fund, function and department. All annual appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year. The Board of Directors has the legal authority to amend the budget at any time during the fiscal year. There were no amendments to the budget during the year. The Executive Director has the authority to make adjustments to the operating budget within a fund. Transfers of operating budgets between funds or from appropriated reserve accounts, use of unappropriated fund balances, cancellation of appropriation and all changes in capital improvement project budgets require the approval of the Board of Directors.

The annual budget is prepared on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and is adopted for all governmental type funds.

CRIA maintains budgetary controls to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the appropriated budget approved by the Board of Directors. The level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) for the operating budget is at the fund level.

II. Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Transfers

Below is a summary of the revenues, expenditures, and transfers for the year ended June 30, 2015:

Capital Projects Budgetary Highlights

	Original Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Contributions from City of Industry	\$ 1,042,600	\$ 1,349,473	\$ 306,873
Interest and other revenue	410	45,559	45,149
Total revenues	<u>1,043,010</u>	<u>1,395,032</u>	<u>352,022</u>
General administration:			
Administrative costs	81,800	86,844	(5,044)
Professional services	80,000	104,289	(24,289)
Operation of property	74,000	277,899	(203,899)
Total expenditures	<u>235,800</u>	<u>469,032</u>	<u>(233,232)</u>
Other financing sources, net	<u>(806,800)</u>	<u>(849,250)</u>	<u>(42,450)</u>
Net change	<u>\$ 410</u>	<u>\$ 76,750</u>	<u>\$ 76,340</u>

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OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
JUNE 30, 2015

II. Summary of Revenues, Expenditures, and Transfers (continued)

Proprietary Fund Budgetary Highlights

	Original Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
Grand Arena	\$ 525,900	\$ 467,183	\$ (58,717)
Facilities	517,100	533,916	16,816
Speedway	268,300	277,693	9,393
Interest and other income	8,500	6,532	(1,968)
Total revenues	<u>1,319,800</u>	<u>1,285,324</u>	<u>(34,476)</u>
General administration	1,155,500	1,128,130	27,370
Cost of operations	971,000	886,102	84,898
Depreciation	-	747,153	(747,153)
Total expenses	<u>2,126,500</u>	<u>2,761,385</u>	<u>(634,885)</u>
Transfers in	806,800	849,250	42,450
Net change	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ (626,811)</u>	<u>\$ (626,911)</u>

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
CITY OF INDUSTRY
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CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND BUDGETARY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>ORIGINAL BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
REVENUES			
Contributions from City of Industry	\$ 1,042,600	\$ 1,349,473	\$ 306,873
Interest and other revenue	410	45,559	45,149
Total revenues	<u>1,043,010</u>	<u>1,395,032</u>	<u>352,022</u>
EXPENDITURES			
General administration:			
Administrative costs	81,800	86,844	(5,044)
Professional services	80,000	104,289	(24,289)
Operation of property	74,000	277,899	(203,899)
Total expenditures	<u>235,800</u>	<u>469,032</u>	<u>(233,232)</u>
Revenues under expenditures	<u>807,210</u>	<u>926,000</u>	<u>118,790</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers out to other funds	<u>(806,800)</u>	<u>(849,250)</u>	<u>(42,450)</u>
Total other financing sources, net	<u>(806,800)</u>	<u>(849,250)</u>	<u>(42,450)</u>
Net Change	<u>\$ 410</u>	<u>\$ 76,750</u>	<u>\$ 76,340</u>

CIVIC-RECREATIONAL-INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY
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PROPRIETARY FUND BUDGETARY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

	<u>ORIGINAL BUDGET</u>	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>VARIANCE POSITIVE (NEGATIVE)</u>
OPERATING REVENUES			
Grand Arena	\$ 525,900	\$ 467,183	\$ (58,717)
Facilities	517,100	545,616	28,516
Speedway	<u>268,300</u>	<u>277,693</u>	<u>9,393</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>1,311,300</u>	<u>1,290,492</u>	<u>(20,808)</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES			
General administration	1,155,500	1,124,188	31,312
Cost of operations	971,000	901,744	69,256
Depreciation	<u> </u>	<u>747,153</u>	<u>(747,153)</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>2,126,500</u>	<u>2,773,085</u>	<u>(646,585)</u>
Operating loss	<u>(815,200)</u>	<u>(1,482,593)</u>	<u>(667,393)</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES			
Interest and other income	<u>8,500</u>	<u>6,532</u>	<u>(1,968)</u>
Total non-operating revenues	<u>8,500</u>	<u>6,532</u>	<u>(1,968)</u>
Loss before transfers and other financing sources	<u>(806,700)</u>	<u>(1,476,061)</u>	<u>(669,361)</u>
TRANSFERS			
Transfers in from other funds	<u>806,800</u>	<u>849,250</u>	<u>42,450</u>
Total transfers, net	<u>806,800</u>	<u>849,250</u>	<u>42,450</u>
Net Change	<u>\$ 100</u>	<u>\$ (626,811)</u>	<u>\$ (626,911)</u>