Solano County Water Agency

Financial Statements
And
Independent Auditor's Report
For the Year Ended
June 30, 2019



ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors of Solano County Water Agency Vacaville, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and major funds of the Solano County Water Agency (the "Agency") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency'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 and each major fund of the Solano County Water Agency, as of June 30, 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Mann, Wrintia, Nolfon CPA &

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 14, 2020, on our consideration of the Solano County Water Agency's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on 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 Solano County Water Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sacramento, California

January 14, 2020



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

The following discussion and analysis of the section of the Solano County Water Agency's (Agency) financial performance provides an overview of the Agency's financial activities for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. This information is presented in conjunction with the audited financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the Agency exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$61,422,783 (net position). Of this amount, \$20,588,902 represents unrestricted net position, which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The Agency's total net position increased \$5,152,376.
- At the close of the fiscal year, the Agency's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$49,090,298, an increase of \$4,722,290 in comparison with the prior year.

OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

The financial section of this report consists of four parts: Government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements, the notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. They present all the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources of the Agency, with the difference reported as net position. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The fund financial statements are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. They present the assets and liabilities of the Agency that are expected to be generated by or used for near-term inflows or outflows, with the difference reported as fund balance. Changes in fund balance are reported if they will have an effect on the near-term cash flow of the Agency.

The notes provide additional information that is essential to the reader for a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

The required supplementary information presents the Agency's progress in funding its obligations to provide pension and health benefit to its employees as well as the Agency's budgetary comparison schedules.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

NET POSITION

The Statement of Net Position presents the financial position of the Agency on a full accrual basis and provides information about the nature and amount of resources and obligations at year-end. It also provides the basis for computing rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Agency, and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Agency.

The following Table A-1 summarizes the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018 follows:

TABLE A-1 STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	2019	2018
ASSETS Current and other assets Noncurrent assets Capital assets	\$ 51,258,348 156,345 12,609,847	\$ 46,177,346 193,883 12,527,416
Total Assets	64,024,540	58,898,645
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,334,678	2,189,063
LIABILITIES Current liabilities Other liabilities	2,266,879 	1,895,187 2,082,558
Total Liabilities	3,578,206	3,977,745
Deferred Inflows of Resources	358,229	56,068
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	12,609,847 28,224,034 20,588,902	12,527,416 23,489,894 20,253,097
Total Net Position	\$ <u>61,422,783</u>	\$ <u>56,270,407</u>

Table A-1 summarizes the net position of the Agency and reflects the net position increase of \$5,152,376 from \$56,270,407 in fiscal year 2018 to \$61,422,783 in fiscal year 2019. Net investment in capital assets decreased \$(82,431), reflecting the net of assets additions and depreciation on capital assets. Approximately 21% of the Agency's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, building, machinery, and equipment). The Agency uses these capital assets to provide services to the Agency; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The restricted net position totals \$28,224,034 at June 30, 2019 representing funds that are obligated to be spent within State Water Project, Ulatis, and Green Valley. The increase in restricted net position of \$4,734,140 mainly consists of the revenues exceeding expenses in all of the funds. The unrestricted net position is a resource that can be used for transactions relating to the general operations of the Agency and increased by \$335,805 primarily due to the revenues exceeding the expenditures in all of the funds.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CHANGES IN NET POSITION

The Statement of Net Position is a snapshot that shows assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, and net position at a specific point in time. The Statements of Activities provides information on the nature and source of these assets and liabilities represented on the Statement of Net Position. This statement shows that revenues exceeded expenses by \$5,152,376 for fiscal year 2019.

The following Table A-2 summarizes the Statement of Activities for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

TABLE A-2 STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	_	2019	_	2018
REVENUES				
Program Revenues Charges for services Operating grants and contributions General Revenues	\$	2,951,229 999,765	\$	2,919,415 1,104,179
Property taxes Investment earnings Other	_	25,745,116 1,069,972 160,928	_	25,607,346 415,234 53,590
Total Revenue	_	30,927,010	_	30,099,764
EXPENSES Solano Project State Water Project Ulatis Flood Control Green Valley Flood Control	_	11,591,271 13,180,546 839,993 162,824	_	9,990,085 12,619,932 845,659 46,853
Total Expenses	_	25,774,634	_	23,502,529
Change in net position	_	5,152,376	_	6,597,235
Net position - beginning Prior period restatement	_	56,270,407 <u>-</u>	_	49,360,718 312,454
Net position - beginning, restated	_	56,270,407	_	49,673,172
Net position - ending	\$_	61,422,783	\$_	56,270,407

Ending net position totaled \$61,422,783 at June 30, 2019, an increase in net position of \$5,152,376 or 9% from June 30, 2018. Total revenues increased by \$827,246 or 3% during the fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018, totaling \$30,927,010. Property tax revenue increased in fiscal year 2019 compared to 2018 by \$137,770 or 1%. Grant revenues increased by \$(104,414) or (9)% from June 30, 2018. Total expenditures increased by \$2,272,105 or 10% to \$25,774,634 in 2019. The Solano Project expenses increased by \$1,601,186 from 2018 to 2019 primarily due to consulting charges associated with expanded technical studies, increased operation and maintenance costs, and one time Solano groundwater sub-basin expenditure. The State Water Project expenses increased by \$560,614 from 2018 to 2019 primarily due to consulting charges associated with expanded technical studies, increased operation and maintenance costs, and additional water conservation activities.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

CAPITAL ASSETS

The Agency's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, consist mainly of land purchases (Petersen Ranch) and land improvements (Cement Hill Bypass). The Agency continues to add new water monitoring equipment and field equipment as part of its water supply and flood control operations. In addition, SCWA invested in new field vehicles, a computer server system that is still under construction, a pesticide spray trailer for the Ulatis Flood Control Project, and a Kabota Tractor, a Bucket truck, and a greenhouse for the Lower Putah Creek restoration projects.

TABLE A-3 CAPITAL ASSETS

	2019			2018
Land Construction-in-progress Buildings Cement Hill Bypass land improvements Water monitoring equipment Machinery and field equipment Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	\$	7,063,469 7,302 1,700,109 2,535,494 2,300,466 2,613,440 114,364	\$	7,063,469 - 1,661,323 2,535,494 2,204,109 2,392,305 217,439
Subtotal		16,334,644		16,074,139
Less accumulated depreciation	_	(3,724,797)	_	(3,546,724)
Total net capital assets	\$	12,609,847	\$_	12,527,415

Additional information about the Agency's capital assets can be found in Note 4 in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF AGENCY FUNDS

The following Table A-4 summarizes the changes in fund balances for the governmental funds:

TABLE A-4
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

	Solano Project	State Water Project	Ulatis Flood Control	Green Valley Flood Control	Total
REVENUES					
Property taxes	\$ 9,881,679	\$ 14,273,481	\$ 1,440,907	\$ 149,049	\$ 25,745,116
Charges for services	435,999	2,494,694	20,536	-	2,951,229
Investment earnings	520,960	384,692	158,673	5,647	1,069,972
Grant revenues	999,765	<u>-</u>		-	999,765
Other income	330,127	<u>17,241</u>	7,443		<u>354,811</u>
Total Revenues	12,168,530	17,170,108	1,627,559	154,696	31,120,893
EXPENDITURES					
Water purchase	142,392	11,150,619	-	-	11,293,011
Operations and maintenance	5,119,821	494,707	553,995	112,379	6,280,902
Administration and general	3,879,641	1,127,372	185,489	56,739	5,249,241
Conservation and flood control	1,212,124	464,706	-	-	1,676,830
Engineering	1,310,815	54,885	-	-	1,365,700
Capital outlay	<u>515,587</u>		17,332		<u>532,919</u>
Total Expenditures	12,180,380	13,292,289	756,816	169,118	26,398,603
Net Change in Fund Balance	(11,850)	3,877,819	870,743	(14,422)	4,722,290
Fund balance, beginning	20,878,114	16,914,424	6,343,849	231,621	44,368,008
Fund balance, ending	\$ <u>20,866,264</u>	\$ <u>20,792,243</u>	\$ 7,214,592	\$ 217,199	\$ 49,090,298

<u>Solano Project</u> - As of June 30, 2019, the Solano Project reported an ending fund balance of \$20,866,264, a decrease of \$11,850 from 2018. Higher than anticipated expenses were offset by higher than anticipated revenues.

<u>State Water Project</u> - As of June 30, 2019, the State Water Project reported ending fund balance of \$20,792,243, an increase from 2018 of \$3,877,819. This increase in fund balance is due primarily to delayed implementation of North Bay Aqueduct projects and studies, and higher than anticipated property tax revenues.

<u>Ulatis Flood Control Zone 1</u> - As of June 30, 2019, the Ulatis Flood Control reported an ending fund balance of \$7,214,592, an increase of \$870,743 from 2018. Actual property tax revenues exceeded planned expenditures.

<u>Green Valley Flood Control Zone 2</u> - As of June 30, 2019, the Green Valley Flood Control reported an ending fund balance of \$217,199, a decrease of \$14,422 from 2018 due to increased operations and maintenance costs.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

During 2003, the Agency developed a Capital Project Funding Plan that forecasts capital project needs over a five-year horizon. There are a few major projects that have uncertainties regarding if and when they will be funded and at what level. The Capital Project Funding Plan, portions of which are scheduled for revision in 2019-2020 fiscal year, is helpful in budgeting capital projects.

Water rates charged by the Agency to cities, districts, and agencies are fixed by contract and do not change in relationship to the Agency's expenditures or revenues. Capital costs for the Solano Project has been paid off; therefore, Solano County Water Agency does not make payments to the United States Bureau of Reclamation for Solano Project water and, therefore, does not charge for Solano Project water supply for most of its contracting agencies.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the finances for the Solano County Water Agency. Questions concerning any information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the General Manager, 810 Vaca Valley Parkway, Suite 203, Vacaville, CA 95688.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities
<u>ASSETS</u>	
Cash and investments (Note 2) Accounts receivable (Note 3) Interest receivable Prepaid expenses and other assets Net other post employment benefits (OPEB) asset (Note 9) Capital assets (Note 4) Nondepreciable capital assets (Note 4) Depreciable capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation (Note 4) Total capital assets, net	\$ 48,884,008 2,246,762 50,512 77,066 156,345 7,070,771 5,539,076 12,609,847
Total Assets	64,024,540
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows of resources related to the net pension liability (Note 8) Deferred outflows of resources related to the net OPEB asset (Note 9)	1,154,572 180,106
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,334,678
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable Deposits Unearned revenues Compensated absences (Note 5) Due within one year Due in more than one year Net pension liability (Note 8)	1,654,784 46,544 466,722 98,829 163,628
Due in more than one year	1,147,699
Total Liabilities	3,578,206
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows of resources related to the net pension liability (Note 8) Deferred inflows of resources related to the net OPEB asset (Note 9)	51,345 <u>306,884</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	358,229
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	12,609,847 28,224,034 20,588,902
Total Net Position	\$ <u>61,422,783</u>

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

			Program Revenue	es	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT Governmental activities: Solano Project State Water Project Ulatis Flood Control Green Valley Flood Control	\$ 11,591,271 13,180,546 839,993 162,824	\$ 435,999 2,494,694 20,536	\$ 999,765 - - -	\$ - - - -	\$ (10,155,507) (10,685,852) (819,457) (162,824)
Total primary government	\$ 25,774,634	\$2,951,229	\$ 999,765	\$ <u> </u>	(21,823,640)
	General revenue Property taxes Investment ea Other revenue	s arnings			25,745,116 1,069,972 160,928
	Total general rev	/enues			26,976,016
	Change in net	position			5,152,376
	Net position - Jul	ly 1, 2018			56,270,407
	Net position - Jui	ne 30, 2019			\$ <u>61,422,783</u>

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2019

	_	Solano Project	;	State Water Project	ι 	Jlatis Flood Control		reen Valley ood Control	G	Total overnmental Funds
<u>ASSETS</u>										
Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Interest receivable Other assets	\$	20,083,955 2,236,748 50,512 77,066	\$	21,287,553 10,014 - -	\$	7,295,301 - - -	\$	217,199 - - -	\$	48,884,008 2,246,762 50,512 77,066
Total Assets	\$_	22,448,281	\$_	21,297,567	\$_	7,295,301	\$	217,199	\$_	51,258,348
LIABILITIES										
Accounts payable Deposits Unearned revenue	\$	1,499,251 46,544 36,222	\$	74,824 - 430,500	\$	80,709 - -	\$	- - -	\$	1,654,784 46,544 466,722
Total Liabilities	_	1,582,017	_	505,324	_	80,709	_	-	_	2,168,050
FUND BALANCES										
Nonspendable Restricted Assigned Unassigned	_	77,066 - 3,250,000 17,539,198	_	20,792,243	_	7,214,592 - -	_	217,199 - -		77,066 28,224,034 3,250,000 17,539,198
Total Fund Balances	_	20,866,264	_	20,792,243	_	7,214,592	_	217,199	_	49,090,298
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$_	22,448,281	\$_	21,297,567	\$_	7,295,301	\$_	217,199	\$ <u>_</u>	51,258,348

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2019

Total fund balances of governmental funds	\$	49,090,298
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in governmental funds, net of accumulated depreciation of \$3,724,797.		12,609,847
Other long-term assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds. Pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement date Deferred outflows related to changes in the net pension liability OPEB contributions made subsequent to the measurement date Deferred outflows related to changes in the net OPEB asset Net OPEB asset		867,061 287,511 147,479 32,627 156,345
Long-term liabilities are not due in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds. Compensated absences Deferred inflows related to changes in the net OPEB asset Net pension liability Deferred inflows related to changes in the net pension liability	_	(262,457) (306,884) (1,147,699) (51,345)
Net position of governmental activities	\$_	61,422,783

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Solano Project	State Water Project	Ulatis Flood Control	Green Valley Flood Control	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES					
Property taxes Charges for services Investment earnings Intergovernmental Other revenues	\$ 9,881,679 435,999 520,960 999,765 330,127	\$ 14,273,481 2,494,694 384,692 - 17,241	\$ 1,440,907 20,536 158,673 - 7,443	\$ 149,049 - 5,647 -	\$ 25,745,116 2,951,229 1,069,972 999,765 354,811
Total Revenues	12,168,530	17,170,108	1,627,559	154,696	31,120,893
EXPENDITURES					
Current: Water purchases Operations and maintenance Administration and general Conservation and flood control Engineering Capital outlay	142,392 5,119,821 3,879,641 1,212,124 1,310,815 515,587	11,150,619 494,707 1,127,372 464,706 54,885	553,995 185,489 - - 17,332	112,379 56,739 - -	11,293,011 6,280,902 5,249,241 1,676,830 1,365,700 532,919
Total Expenditures	12,180,380	13,292,289	756,816	169,118	26,398,603
Net Change in Fund Balances	(11,850)	3,877,819	870,743	(14,422)	4,722,290
Fund Balances - July 1, 2018	20,878,114	16,914,424	6,343,849	231,621	44,368,008
Fund Balances - June 30, 2019	\$ <u>20,866,264</u>	\$ <u>20,792,243</u>	\$ <u>7,214,592</u>	\$ <u>217,199</u>	\$ 49,090,298

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

Reconciliation of the change in fund balances - total governmental funds to the change in net position of governmental activities:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	4,722,290
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets are capitalized and allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		500,000
Capital asset purchases Depreciation expense		532,920 (450,488)
Compensated absence expenditures reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in a governmental fund. This is the net change in compensated absences for the current period.		(29,090)
Receipts of payments and disbursements of funds related to notes and loans receivable are reported as revenue and expenditures, respectively, in governmental funds, but an increase and decrease, respectively, in notes receivable in the Statement of Net Position.		
Loan program receipts		(193,884)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Other postemployment benefits		(24,613)
Amortization of pension costs and changes in the net pension liability	_	595,241
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	5,152,376

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. The Reporting Entity

The Solano County Water Agency (the Agency) was created in 1951 by an act of the California Legislature as the "Solano County Flood Control and Water Conservation District." In 1988, the legislative act was changed to modify the governing board and the name was changed to Solano County Water Agency in 1989. The governing board is made up of five members of the Solano County Board of Supervisors, the mayors from the seven cities in the county and three representatives from three agricultural irrigation districts. The Agency provides wholesale water services to cities, districts, and state agencies and lead efforts to protect rights to existing sources of water and participates in efforts to secure new sources of projects and is involved in countywide flood control planning. As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the Agency alone as the Agency has no component units, related organizations, or jointly governed organizations.

B. Basis of Presentation

The Agency's basic financial statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principals generally accepted in the United States of America. The Government Accounting Standards Board is the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities in the United States of America.

These standards require that the financial statements described below be presented.

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the reporting government as a whole. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. The Agency's net position is reported in three parts - net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. The Agency first utilizes restricted resources to finance qualifying activities. Governmental activities generally are financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other nonexchange revenues.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Agency's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational needs of a particular program and (c) fees, grants and contributions that are restricted to financing the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements:

The accounts of the Agency are organized on the basis of funds. Each fund is accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts that constitute its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund equity, revenues and expenditure/expenses. A fund is established for the purpose of accounting for specific activities in accordance with applicable regulations, restrictions, or limitations. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The Agency's funds, all of which are considered to be major governmental funds, are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The funds of the Agency are described below:

General Fund

<u>Solano Project</u> - This fund accounts for the Agency's water supply contract with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation for the water supply provided by contract cities, districts, and State agencies. Property tax revenues are used to pay for operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, and betterment. Operations and maintenance are performed by contract with the Solano Irrigation District. Included in this fund are costs associated with a watermaster to monitor water use in the Upper Putah Creek Watershed and development of a Habitat Conservation Plan. Other functions include the flood control program and water conservation program.

Special Revenue Funds

<u>State Water Project</u> - This fund accounts for the Agency's water supply contract with the California Department of Water Resources for the repayment of construction, operations, and maintenance costs of the North Bay Aqueduct, and the contracts with member agencies for the purchase of this water.

<u>Ulatis Flood Control</u> - This fund accounts for the costs of operating and maintaining the Ulatis Flood Control Facilities, which were built by the Federal Soil Conservation Service. The Agency contracts with the Solano County Resource Management Department for the maintenance of this project.

<u>Green Valley Flood Control</u> - This fund accounts for the costs of operating and maintaining the Green Valley Flood Control Facilities, which were built by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Agency contracts with the Solano County Resource Management Department for the maintenance of this project.

C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Measurement focus is a term used to describe "which" transactions are recorded within the various financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to "when" revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Measurement Focus

On the government-wide Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the economic resources measurement focus. The accounting objectives of this measurement focus are the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flows. All assets and all liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) associated with the operation of these funds are reported.

All governmental funds are accounted for using a "current financial resources" measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on their balance sheets. Their operating statements present sources and uses of available spendable financial resources during a given period. These funds use fund balance as their measure of available spendable financial resources at the end of the period.

Basis of Accounting

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities, governmental activities are presented using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset is used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available." Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay current liabilities. The Agency defines available to be within 90 days of year-end. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, except for general obligation bond principal and interest which are reported when due. Governmental capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds for governmental long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Those revenues susceptible to accrual include taxes, intergovernmental revenues, interest and charges for services. Certain indirect costs are included in program expenses reported for individual functions and activities.

Grant revenues are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements are met. Under the terms of grant agreements, the Agency may fund certain programs with a combination of cost-reimbursement grants, categorical block grants, and general revenues. Thus, both restricted and unrestricted net position is available to finance program expenditures. The Agency's policy is to first apply restricted grant resources to such programs, followed by general revenues if necessary.

D. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are defined as demand deposit account balances, pooled investments in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), and money market funds with California Asset Management Program (CAMP).

E. Accounts Receivable

In the government-wide statements, receivables consist of all revenues earned at year-end and not yet received. Receivables are recorded in the financial statements net of any allowance for doubtful accounts if applicable, and estimated refunds due. No allowance for losses has been reflected at June 30, 2019 as management believes all receivables to be collectible. Major receivable balances for the governmental activities consist of grants. Long-term loans in governmental funds are treated as expenditures in the year advanced and as revenues in the year repayment is measurable and available. Loans receivable are recorded in the fund statements, but are also recorded as deferred inflows of resources to indicate they do not represent current financial resources.

F. Capital Assets

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

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method which means the cost of the asset is divided by its expected useful life in years and the result is charged to expense each year until the asset is fully depreciated. The purpose of depreciation is to spread the cost of capital assets equitably among all users over the life of these assets. The Agency has assigned the useful lives listed below to capital assets:

Buildings and improvements	40 years
Land improvements	25 - 30 years
Water monitoring equipment	5 - 10 years
Machinery and field equipment	5 - 15 years
Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	3 - 10 years

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Financial Statements

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

G. Unearned Revenues

Unearned revenues arise when potential revenue does not meet both the "measurable" and "available" criteria for recognition in the current period. Unearned revenue also arises when resources are received by the Agency before it has a legal claim to them, as when grant monies are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures. In subsequent periods, when both revenue recognition criteria are met, or when the Agency has a legal claim to the resources, the liability for unearned revenue is removed from the balance sheet and revenue is recognized.

H. Compensated Absences

The Agency's policy allows employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and administrative leave which will be paid to employees upon separation of service from the Agency. The policy also allows employees to receive payment for one-half of their accumulated sick leave upon retirement. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave are accrued in the government-wide statements as the benefits accrue to employees. However, a liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations or retirements.

I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position, or balance sheet, will sometimes report a section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will be be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position, or balance sheet, will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position or fund balance that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

J. Property Taxes

Property taxes are assessed and collected by Solano County (the County). The County remits the property taxes to the Agency when the taxes are collected and the allocation has been determined. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on October 1, are payable in two installments, and become delinquent if not paid by December 10 or April 10. The Agency has elected to receive the property taxes from the County under the Teeter Program. Under this program, the Agency receives 100% of the levied property taxes in periodic payments with the County assuming responsibility for delinquencies.

K. Prepaid Expenses and Inventory

Inventories are stated at cost (average cost per unit) for governmental funds. The cost is recorded as an expenditure/expense in the funds at the time individual inventory items are consumed, rather than purchased. Inventories of governmental funds are offset by nonspendable fund balance to indicate they do not constitute resources available for future appropriation.

Prepaid items are also recognized under the consumption method. Payments to vendors that reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Agency's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plan (the Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

M. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB (asset) liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Agency's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Generally accepted accounting principles required that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date Measurement Date Measurement Period June 30, 2018 June 30, 2018 July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018

N. Equity Classifications

Government-wide Statements

Net position is the excess of all the Agency's assets and deferred outflows of resources over all its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, regardless of fund. Net position is divided into three categories. These categories apply only to net position, which is determined at the government-wide level, and are described below:

- a. Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position Consists of net position with constraints place on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position Unrestricted net position represents resources derived from taxes, grants, and charges for services. These resources are used for transactions relating to the general operations of the Agency, and may be used at the discretion of the Board to meet current expenses for any purpose.

When an expense is incurred that can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, the Agency's policy is to first apply the expense toward restricted resources, and then towards unrestricted resources.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fund Statements

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the Agency is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- a. Nonspendable Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted Amounts that are restricted for specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Committed Amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.
- d. Assigned Amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted or committed.
- e. Unassigned Amounts representing the residual classification for the general fund and residual negative fund balance of special revenue and capital project funds.

Further detail about the Agency's fund balance classification is described in Note 6.

O. Budgetary Principles

Under GASB Statement No. 34, budgetary comparison information is required to be presented for the General Fund and each major special revenue fund with a legally adopted budget. The Agency's budgets are adopted on a basis which materially confirms to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

P. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates.

Q. Implementation of Government Accounting Standards Board Statements

Effective July 1, 2018, the Agency implemented the following accounting and financial reporting standards:

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 83

In November 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. The primary object of this Statement is to establish criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. This Statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable; the measurement of an ARO to be based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred; and the current value of a government's AROs to be adjusted for the effects of general inflation or deflation at least annually. As the Agency does not have any asset retirement obligations, there was no impact to the Agency's financial statements in relation to this standard.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 88

In March 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The objective of this statement is to clarify which liabilities governments should include in their note disclosures related to debt. GASB is requiring debt borrowings and direct placements to be presented separately because they may expose a government to risks that are different from, or in addition to, risks related to other types of debt. The new standard also requires the disclosure of additional essential debt-related information for all types of debt, including amounts of unused lines of credit and assets pledged as collateral for debt. Also required to be disclosed are terms specified in debt agreements related to: (1) significant events of default with finance-related consequences, (2) significant termination events with finance-related consequences, (3) significant subjective acceleration clauses. There was no impact to the Agency's financial statements in relation to this standard.

R. Future Government Accounting Standards Board Statements

These statements are not effective until July 1, 2019 or later and may be applicable to the Agency. However, the Agency has not determined the effects, if any, on the financial statements.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84

In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Application of this statement is effective for the Agency's fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. The Agency has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87

In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. Application of this statement is effective for the Agency's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. The Agency has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89

In June 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period. This statement requires interest costs incurred before the end of a construction period to be recorded as an expenditure in the applicable period. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The Agency has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements. Application of this statement is effective for the Agency's fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 90

In August 2018, GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests*. The purpose of this statement is to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. The new

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

standard clarifies the differences between a majority equity interests reported as an investment and majority equity interest reported as a component unit of the governmental entity. The Agency has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements. Application of this statement is effective for the Agency's fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 91

In May 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. The purpose of this statement is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The Agency has not determined what impact, if any, this pronouncement will have on the financial statements. Application of this statement is effective for the Agency's fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2019 consisted of the following:

		Total
Deposits with financial institutions Petty cash	\$	3,288,888 125
Total Cash	_	3,289,013
Local Agency investment Fund (LAIF) California Asset Management Program (CAMP) Certificates of Deposit Money Market Funds	_	7,904,810 32,685,181 4,981,248 23,756
Total Investments	_	45,594,995
Total Cash and Investments	\$ <u>_</u>	48,884,008

Investment Policy

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Disclosure Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The weighted average maturity of the investments contained in the LAIF investment pool is approximately 173 days as of June 30, 2019. The weighted average maturity of the investments contained in the CAMP investment pool is approximately 41 days as of December 31, 2018. As of June 30, 2019, 1.77% of LAIF's investment portfolio was invested in structured notes and other asset-backed securities.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Agency's investments to market rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the Agency's investments by maturity as of June 30, 2019:

		_				
	_	12 months or less		1-5 years	_	Total
Local Agency Investment Funds California Asset Management Program Certificates of Deposit Money Market Funds	\$	7,904,810 32,685,181 1,521,981 23,756	\$	3,459,267	\$	7,904,810 32,685,181 4,981,248 23,756
Total Investments	\$_	42,135,728	\$_	3,459,267	\$_	45,594,995

Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Fluctuations

The Agency had no investments that were highly sensitive to interest rate fluctuations at June 30, 2019.

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. LAIF and CAMP do not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Agency's certificates of deposit and money market funds are not rated.

Concentration Risk

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

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Investment Valuation (non-pooled investments)

The Agency categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Agency does not have any investments that are measured using Level 3 inputs. Fair value of the Agency's investments are as follows as of June 30, 2019:

- Certificates of Deposit: based on matrix pricing technique (Level 2 input)
- Money Market Funds: based on quoted market prices (Level 1 input)

Investment in Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

The Agency is a voluntary participant in the State Treasurer's Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA), through LAIF, that was created by statute in 1977. The PMIA has regulatory oversight from the Pooled Money Investment Board and an in-house Investment Committee. The Local Agency Investment Advisory Board has oversight of LAIF. The fair value of the Agency's position in the pool is materially equivalent to the value of pool shares. LAIF is an unrated external investment pool.

In accordance with authorized investment laws, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool (LAIF) invests in various structured notes and mortgage-backed securities, such as collateralized mortgage obligations. Copies of a report of LAIF's investments may be obtained from the State Treasurer's Office, Local Agency Investment Fund, P.O. Box 942809, Sacramento, CA 94209-0001.

Investment in California Asset Management Program (CAMP)

The Agency is a voluntary participant in CAMP that was formed in 1989 as a joint power authority and common law trust. The trust is only accountable to its public agency shareholders. CAMP is invested in such a way as to maintain a \$1 per share net asset value. Copies of their financial report may be obtained by contacting CAMP at 50 California Street, Suite 2300, San Francisco, CA 94111.

NOTE 3: ACCOUNTS AND GRANTS RECEIVABLES

Receivables at June 30, 2019 consisted of:

Water sales receivable Retention receivable	\$	536,340 139,086
Grants receivable Total receivables	 \$	1,571,336 2,246,762

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental activities:

	Balance at July 1, 2018					Retirements_	Balance at June 30, 2019		
Capital assets not being depreciated Land Construction-in-progress	\$_	7,063,469 	\$	7,30 <u>2</u>	\$	- -	\$_	7,063,469 7,302	
Total capital assets not being depreciated	_	7,063,469		7,302	-	<u>-</u>	_	7,070,771	
Capital assets being depreciated Land improvements Buildings Water monitoring equipment Machinery and field equipment Furniture, fixtures, and office equipment	_	2,535,494 1,661,323 2,204,109 2,392,305 217,439	-	38,786 96,357 390,475	-	- - - (169,340) (103,075)	_	2,535,494 1,700,109 2,300,466 2,613,440 114,364	
Total capital assets being depreciated	_	9,010,670		525,618	-	(272,415)	_	9,263,873	
Less accumulated depreciation	_	(3,546,724)		(450,488)		272,415	_	(3,724,797)	
Total capital assets, net	\$_	12,527,415	\$	82,432	\$	-	\$_	12,609,847	

Depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2019, was charged to functions as follows:

Governmental Activities:

Solano Project	\$ 317,490
State Water Project	13,214
Ulatis Flood Control Project	 119,784
•	
Total Depreciation Expense	\$ 450,488
•	

NOTE 5: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of changes in the Agency's long-term liabilities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019:

	 lance at y 1, 2018	 dditions	R	eductions_	 Balance ne 30, 2019		Current Portion
Governmental activities:	 	 					
Compensated absences	\$ 233,367	\$ 170,733	\$_	(141,643)	\$ 262,457	\$_	98,829

NOTE 6: FUND BALANCE

GASB Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balances more transparent.

The Board of Directors, as the Agency's highest level of decision-making authority, may commit fund balance for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action. Committing fund balance is accomplished by approval of an action item by the Board of Directors. These committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Board of Directors removes or changes the specified use through the same type of formal action taken to establish the commitment.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 6: FUND BALANCE (CONTINUED)

Assigned fund balances are amounts that are constrained by the Agency's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted or committed. The Agency has delegated the authority to assign fund balance to the General Manager.

The accounting policies of the Agency consider restricted fund balance to have been spent first when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available. Similarly, when an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted classifications of fund balance could be used, the Agency considers committed amounts to be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and unassigned amounts.

As of June 30, 2019, fund balances were comprised of the following:

	Solano Project	State Water Project	Ulatis Flood Control	Green Valley Flood Control	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable Prepaid expenses Inventory Total Nonspendable	\$ 37,975 39,091 77,066	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ 37,975 39,091 77,066
Restricted Grants	-	20,792,243	7,214,592	217,199	28,224,034
Assigned Capital Projects	3,250,000		-	-	3,250,000
Unassigned	17,539,198				17,539,198
Total Fund Balance	\$ <u>20,866,264</u>	\$ <u>20,792,243</u>	\$ <u>7,214,592</u>	\$ <u>217,199</u>	\$ <u>49,090,298</u>

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 7: ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES

The following is a summary of administration and general expenditures of the fund financial statements by natural classification at June 30, 2019:

Salaries and benefits Professional services Dues and memberships Public education Property tax administration fee Governmental advocacy Office equipment Office expense Telephone Insurance Watermaster services Fuel	\$	3,850,069 668,830 117,430 106,798 112,844 172,962 64,134 81,575 21,009 63,080 65,695 27,686
Fuel Board expense		27,686 29,117
Talent decision monitoring		8,810
Miscellaneous		80,786
Overhead reallocation	ф.	(221,584)
Total	⊅	<u>5,249,241</u>

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

General Information about the Plan

All qualified permanent full and part-time Agency employees working at least 1,000 hours per year are eligible to participate in the Agency's cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The Plan consists of individual rate plans (benefit tiers) within a safety risk pool (police and fire) and a miscellaneous risk pool (all other). Plan assets may be used to pay benefits for any employer rate plan of the safety and miscellaneous pools. Accordingly, rate plans within the safety or miscellaneous pools are not separate plans under GASB Statement No. 68. Individual employers may sponsor more than one rate plan in the miscellaneous or safety risk pools. The Agency sponsors two rate plans (both miscellaneous). Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and Agency resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. Active members belonging to the Classic Plan are required to contribute 7% of their annual covered salary. Active members belonging to the PEPRA plan are required to contribute 6.25% of their annual covered salary. The Agency makes the contributions required of the Classic employees on their behalf and for their account.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The rate plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2019, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous Plan					
	Classic	PEPRA				
Hire Date	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or After January 1, 2013				
Benefit Formula	2.0% @ 55	2.0% @ 62				
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 years service	5 years service				
Benefit Payments	monthly for life	monthly for life				
Retirement Age	50 - 55	52 - 67				
Monthly Benefits, as a % of Eligible						
Compensation	2.0% to 2.5%	1.0% to 2.5%				
Required Employee Contribution Rates	7.000%	6.250%				
Required Employer Contribution Rates*	15.216%	7.231%				

^{*}Employer contribution rates include the employer normal cost rate and the unfunded accrued liability contribution.

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Agency is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The Agency's required contributions to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$867,061.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2019, the Agency reported a net pension liability of \$1,147,699 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan.

The Agency's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017 rolled forward to June 30, 2018 using standard update procedures. The Agency's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Agency's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as of June 30, 2017 and 2018 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2017	0.01216 %
Proportion - June 30, 2018	0.01191 %
Change - Increase (Decrease)	(0.00025)%

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Agency recognized pension expense of \$271,820 which included employer paid member contributions for the Classic Plan. At June 30, 2019, the Agency reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources			Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$	867,061	\$	-	
Difference between actual contributions made by the employer and the employer's proportionate share of the risk pool's total contribution		2.274		2,143	
Changes in assumptions		130,841		32,067	
Differences between expected and actual experience		44,035		14,985	
Adjustment due to differences in proportions		104,687		2,150	
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments		5,674	_	_	
Total	\$	1,154,572	\$_	51,345	

\$867,061 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	_	
2020	\$	157,738
2021	\$	105,871
2022	\$	(17,119)
2023	\$	(10,324)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Measurement Date	June 30, 2018
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Investment Rate of Return	7.15% net of pension plan investment expenses, includes inflation
Mortality (1)	Derived using CalPERS membership data for all funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.50% until purchasing power protection allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter

(1) The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using the Society of Actuaries 90 percent scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The underlying mortality assumptions and all other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the fiscal years 1997 to 2015, including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be obtained at CalPERS' website under Forms and Publications.

Changes in Assumptions

In December 2017, the CalPERS Board adopted new mortality assumptions for plan participants participating in the PERF. The new mortality table was developed from the December 2017 experience study and includes 15 years of projected ongoing mortality improvement using 90 percent of scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. The inflation assumption is reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent. The assumptions for individual salary increases and overall payroll growth are reduced from 3.00 percent to 2.75 percent.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15 percent and reflects the long-term expected rate of return for the Plan net of investment expenses and without reduction for administrative expenses. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of the discount rate for public agency plans (including PERF C), the amortization and smoothing periods adopted by the Board in 2013 were used. For the Plan, the crossover test was performed for a miscellaneous agent plan and a safety agent plan selected as being more at risk of failing the crossover test and resulting in a discount rate that would be different from the long-term expected rate of return on pension investments. Based on the testing of the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability for PERF C. The crossover test results can be found on CalPERS' website at https://www.calpers.ca.gov/page/employers/actuarial-services/gasb.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set to equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation.

Asset Class	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10	Real Return Years 11+
Global Equity	50.0%	4.8%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	0.0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	0.00%	(0.92%)

- (1) An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.
- (2) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 8: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the Agency's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	Di	Discount Rate -1% (6.15%)		Current Discount Rate (7.15%)		Discount Rate +1% (8.15%)	
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	2,034,463	\$	1,147,699	\$	415,689	

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net positions is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

NOTE 9: OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The Agency provides postemployment healthcare benefits for retired employees in accordance with their published employee handbook.

Description of the Plan

The Solano County Water Agency Retirement Health Plan (the Health Plan) provides healthcare benefits for retired employees in accordance with the Agency's published employee handbook. The Health Plan is part of the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) plan, an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating entities within the State of California. The Agency provides certain medical insurance coverage to all employees who retire from the Agency and meet the age and service requirement for eligibility. The Agency pays 100% of the eligible retirees' medical plan premiums up to \$12,500 per year. There are no separate financial statements issued for the Health Plan.

Employees Covered

As of the June 30, 2018 measurement date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the Health Plan:

	Number of Covered Participants
Inactives currently receiving benefits Active employees	1 19
Total	20

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9: OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements of plan members and the Agency are based on a pay-as-you-go basis. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Agency paid \$12,354 on behalf of its retirees, administrative expenses of \$34, and the estimated implied subsidy was \$4,795. In addition, in fiscal year 2019, the Agency's Board approved to participate in CalPERS' California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT). Contributions made to the CERBT trust for the year ended June 30, 2019 totaled \$130,296. Total payments for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$147,479.

Net OPEB Asset

The Agency's net OPEB asset was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB asset was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2018 to determine the June 30, 2018 total OPEB liability, based on the following actuarial assumptions:

Contribution Policy	Agency contributes full ADC
Discount Rate	6.25% at June 30, 2018 6.25% at June 30, 2017
Expected Long-Term Rate of Return on Investments	Expected Agency contributions projected to keep sufficient plan assets to pay all benefits from trust.

General Inflation 2.75% per annum

Mortality, Retirement, Disability, Termination CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study

Mortality Improvement Post-retirement mortality projected with Mortality Improvement Society Actuaries Scale MP-2017

Salary Increases Aggregate - 3.00%

Merit - CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study
Medical Trend Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an

ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076

Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate

rate of 4.0% in 2076

Healthcare Participation 100%

Cap Increases No increases until 2019; 3% increase annually

thereafter

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9: OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighing the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentages and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

	Target Allocation * CERBT - Strategy 1	Expected Real Rate of Return
Asset Class Component		
Global Equity Fixed Income TIPS Commodities REITs	40% 39% 10% 3% 8%	4.82% 1.47% 1.29% 0.84% 3.76%
Assume Long-term Rate of Inflation 2.75% Expected Long-term Net Rate of Return, Rounded 6.75%		

^{*}Policy target effective on the measurement date (June 30, 2018). Changes to the target investment allocation effective October 1, 2018 do not have a significant impact on the expected long-term rate of return.

The long-term expected real rate of returns are presented as geometric means.

Changes in Assumptions

For the measurement period ending June 30, 2018, changes in actuarial assumptions included changes to the inflation assumption, the demographic assumptions were updated to CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study and mortality improvement scale was updated to Scale MP-2017. Additionally, medical trend assumptions for medical trends for medicare and non-medicare increased to 6.5% and 7.5% for 2019 from 6.7% and 6.5%, respectively, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that the Agency's contributions are projected to keep sufficient plan assets to pay all benefits from the trust.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 9: OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Changes in the net OPEB Asset

The changes in the net OPEB asset for the health care plan are as follows:

	Total OPEB Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB (Asset)
Balance at June 30, 2018			
(Measurement Date of June 30, 2017)	\$ <u>1,462,516</u>	\$ 733,208	\$ 729,308
Changes recognized for the measurement period:			
Service cost	158,962	-	158,962
Interest	100,328	-	100,328
Actual vs. expected experience	(300,000)	=	(300,000)
Assumption changes	(37,883)	-	(37,883)
Contributions - employer	-	782,435	(782,435)
Net investment income	-	26,139	(26,139)
Benefit payments	(32,435)	(32,435)	-
Administrative expenses		(1,514)	1,514
Net changes	(111,028)	774,625	(885,653)
Balance at June 30, 2019 (Measurement Date of June 30, 2018)	\$ <u>1,351,488</u>	\$ <u>1,507,833</u>	\$ <u>(156,345</u>)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following table presents the net OPEB asset of the Agency if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for the measurement period ended June 30, 2018:

	Di:	scount Rate -1% (5.25%)	Cu	rrent Discount Rate (6.25%)	 Discount Rate +1% (7.25%)
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability	\$	81,965	\$	(156,345)	\$ (347,401)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rate

	 1% Decrease	Current Trend	 1% Increase		
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability	\$ (305,790)	\$ (156,345)	\$ (26,295)		

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

CERBT issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained from the California Public Employees' Retirement System at 400 Q Street, Sacramento, CA 95811.

Recognition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Gains and losses related to changes in the total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time.

Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense. The recognition period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
JUNE 30. 2019

NOTE 9: OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments

Straight line amortization over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) of all members as of the beginning of the measurement period

5 years
10.9 years

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Agency recognized OPEB expense of \$172,092. As of fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the Agency reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	C	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB contributions subsequent to the measurement date Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	\$ 	147,479 - - 32,627	\$	272,477 34,407
Total	\$	180,106	\$_	306,884

\$147,479 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB asset during the year ended June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	_	
2020	\$	(22,777)
2021		(22,777)
2022		(22,776)
2023		(23,039)
2024		(30,999)
Thereafter		(151,889)

NOTE 10: EXCESS EXPENDITURES AND TRANSFERS OVER APPROPRIATIONS

The Green Valley Flood Control fund incurred expenditures in excess of appropriations in the amount of \$8,446 for the year ended June 30, 2019. The excess expenditures were covered by available fund balance in the fund.

NOTE 11: RISK MANAGEMENT

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

NOTE 11: RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

The Agency's maximum coverage under the JPIA is as follows:

	Pool	Commercial
	 Coverage	 Coverage
General and auto liability	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 60,000,000
Auto liability	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 60,000,000
Public officials and omissions liability	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 60,000,000
Cyber liability	\$ 3,000,000	\$ 3,000,000
Property	\$ 100,000	\$ 500,000,000
Crime	\$ 100,000	None
Workers' compensation liability	\$ 2,000,000	Statutory

The Agency is responsible for property losses up to their deductible, which ranges from \$5,000 to \$50,000, depending on coverage.

Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any recent fiscal year. There has been no significant reduction in coverage over the last three years.

NOTE 12: CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Agency periodically enters into commitments which are funded primarily through state grants. The grants are typically for various projects such as rehabilitation, betterment, and maintenance. At June 30, 2019, the Agency had no commitments on unfinished contracts.

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the Agency expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The Agency has been named a real party in interest in two actions filed in 2010 against the California Department of Water Resources. The actions allege violation of the California Environmental Quality Act. No estimates of liability or conclusions have been or can be reached relative to the impact of this action; however, there can be no assurance that this matter will not adversely affect the Agency's financial position.



SOLANO PROJECT

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

	Original	Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES				
Property taxes Charges for services Investment earnings Intergovernmental Other revenues	\$ 9,831,140 490,000 173,960 2,180,000 46,840	\$ 9,831,140 490,000 173,960 2,180,000 46,840	\$ 9,881,679 435,999 520,960 999,765 330,127	\$ 50,539 (54,001) 347,000 (1,180,235) 283,287
Total Revenues	12,721,940	12,721,940	12,168,530	(553,410)
EXPENDITURES				
Current: Water purchases Operations and maintenance Administration and general Conservation and flood control Engineering Capital outlay	160,000 7,830,870 5,281,170 2,136,250 5,128,700 790,000	160,000 7,830,870 5,281,170 2,136,250 5,128,700 790,000	142,392 5,119,821 3,879,641 1,212,124 1,310,815 515,587	17,608 2,711,049 1,401,529 924,126 3,817,885 274,413
Total Expenditures	21,326,990	21,326,990	12,180,380	9,146,610
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ <u>(8,605,050</u>)	\$ <u>(8,605,050</u>)	(11,850)	\$ 8,593,200
Fund Balance - July 1, 2018			20,878,114	
Fund Balance - June 30, 2019			\$ 20,866,264	

STATE WATER PROJECT
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET AND ACTUAL
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Original Date		Final	_	Actual	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)
REVENUES								
Property taxes Charges for services Investment earnings Intergovernmental Other revenues	\$	15,001,220 2,547,101 100,000 345,000 17,240	\$	15,001,220 2,547,101 100,000 345,000 17,240	\$	14,273,481 2,494,694 384,692 - 17,241	\$	(727,739) (52,407) 284,692 (345,000)
Total Revenues	_	18,010,561	_	18,010,561	_	17,170,108	_	(840,454)
EXPENDITURES								
Current: Water purchases Operations and maintenance Administration and general Conservation and flood control Engineering Capital outlay	_	12,095,630 1,314,000 1,319,976 633,750 409,100 20,000	_	12,095,630 1,314,000 1,319,976 633,750 409,100 20,000	_	11,150,619 494,707 1,127,372 464,706 54,885	_	945,011 819,293 192,604 169,044 354,215 20,000
Total Expenditures	_	15,792,456	_	15,792,456	_	13,292,289	_	2,500,167
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$_	2,218,105	\$_	2,218,105		3,877,819	\$	1,659,713
Fund Balance - July 1, 2018					_	16,914,424		
Fund Balance - June 30, 2019					\$_	20,792,243		

ULATIS FLOOD CONTROL SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Original		Final		Actual	Fina	ance with al Budget ositive egative)
REVENUES								
Property taxes Charges for services Investment earnings Other revenues	\$	1,462,660 52,000 5,000	\$ 	1,462,660 52,000 5,000	\$	1,440,907 20,536 158,673 7,443	\$	(21,753) - 106,673 2,443
Total Revenues	_	1,519,660	_	1,519,660	_	1,627,559		87,363
EXPENDITURES								
Current: Operations and maintenance Administration and general Capital outlay	_	988,500 235,956 430,000		988,500 235,956 430,000	_	553,995 185,489 17,332	_	434,505 50,467 412,668
Total Expenditures	_	1,654,456	_	1,654,456		756,816		897,640
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ <u></u>	(134,796)	\$	(134,796)		870,743	\$	985,003
Fund Balance - July 1, 2018					_	6,343,849		
Fund Balance - June 30, 2019					\$	7,214,592		

GREEN VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

		Original		Final		Actual	F	ariance with inal Budget Positive (Negative)
REVENUES								
Property taxes Investment earnings	\$_	146,020 1,725	\$	146,020 1,725	\$	149,049 5,647	\$	3,029
Total Revenues	_	147,745	_	147,745	_	154,696	_	3,029
EXPENDITURES								
Current: Operations and maintenance Administration and general	_	128,000 32,672	_	128,000 32,672	_	112,379 56,739	_	15,621 (24,067)
Total Expenditures	_	160,672	_	160,672	_	169,118	_	(8,446)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$_	(12,927)	\$ <u></u>	(12,927)		(14,422)	\$_	(5,417)
Fund Balance - July 1, 2018					_	231,621		
Fund Balance - June 30, 2019					\$_	217,199		

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF THE AGENCY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AS OF JUNE 30, 2019 LAST 10 YEARS*

	Measurement Period								
	2018	2017 2016		2015	2014				
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.01191 %	0.01216 %	0.01160 %	0.01076 %	0.01200 %				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,147,699	\$ 1,205,732	\$ 1,003,309	\$ 738,680	\$ 751,756				
Covered payroll	\$ 1,720,043	\$ 1,430,395	\$ 1,297,221	\$ 1,274,487	\$ 1,165,322				
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	66.73 %	84.29 %	77.34 %	57.96 %	64.51 %				
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.26 %	73.31 %	74.06 %	78.40 %	79.82 %				

Notes to Schedule:

<u>Changes in assumptions</u>. For the measurement period June 30, 2018, the CalPERS Board adopted new mortality assumptions for plan participants participating in the PERF. The new mortality table was developed from the December 2017 experience study and includes 15 years of projected ongoing mortality improvement using 90 percent of scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. The inflation assumption is reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent. The assumptions for individual salary increases and overall payroll growth are reduced from 3.00 percent to 2.75 percent.

For the measurement period ended June 30, 2017, the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent. In 2016, the discount rate remained at 7.65 percent. In 2015, amounts reported reflect an adjustment of the discount rate from 7.50 percent (net of administrative expense) to 7.65 percent (without a reduction for pension plan administrative expenses). In 2014, amounts reported were based on the 7.50 percent discount rate.

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COST SHARING DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN AS OF JUNE 30, 2019 LAST 10 YEARS*

	Fiscal Year-End								
	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015				
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$ 867,061	\$ 206,719	\$ 174,564	\$ 155,648	\$ 169,520				
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	867,061	206,719	174,564	<u> 155,648</u>	169,520				
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ <u> </u>	\$ <u> </u>	\$	\$	\$ <u> </u>				
Covered payroll	\$ 1,957,657	\$ 1,720,043	\$ 1,430,395	\$ 1,297,221	\$ 1,274,487				
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	44.29 %	12.02 %	12.20 %	12.00 %	13.30 %				

^{*} Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB (ASSET) LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS AS OF JUNE 30, 2019 LAST 10 YEARS *

	Measurement Period					
	2018			2017		
Changes in the Total OPEB Liability Service Cost Interest Actual vs. expected experience Assumption Changes Benefit Payments	\$ 	158,962 100,328 (300,000) (37,883) (32,435)	\$	153,958 86,953 - - (31,389)		
Net Changes		(111,028)	_	209,522		
Total OPEB Liability (beginning of year)		1,462,516		1,252,994		
Total OPEB Liability (end of year)	\$ <u></u>	1,351,488	\$	1,462,516		
Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions - employer Net investment income Benefit payments Administrative expenses	\$	782,435 26,139 (32,435) (1,514)	\$	761,389 3,246 (31,389) (38)		
Net Changes		774,625	_	733,208		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position (beginning of year)		733,208		-		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position (end of year)	\$	1,507,833	\$	733,208		
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability	\$	(156,345)	\$_	729,308		
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		112 %		50 %		
Covered employee payroll	\$	1,709,111	\$	1,479,245		
Net OPEB (Asset) Liability as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll		(9)%		49 %		

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in assumptions:

For the measurement period ending June 30, 2018, changes in actuarial assumptions included changes to the inflation assumption, the demographic assumptions were updated to CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study and mortality improvement scale was updated to Scale MP-2017. Additionally, medical trend assumptions for medical trends for medicare and non-medicare increased to 6.5% and 7.5% for 2019 from 6.7% and 6.5%, respectively, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076.

^{*} Schedule is intended to show information for ten years. Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation, therefore only two years are shown. Additional years' information will be displayed as it becomes available.

SOLANO COUNTY WATER AGENCY REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPEB PLAN AS OF JUNE 30, 2019 LAST 10 YEARS *

	 Fiscal Year				
	2019		2018		
Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) Contributions in relation to the ADC	\$ 151,562 147,479	\$	32,435 782,435		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ 4,083	\$	(750,000)		
Covered-Employee Payroll	\$ 1,983,872	\$	1,709,111		
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll	7 %		46 %		

^{*} Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only two years are shown.





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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

To the Board of Directors of the Solano County Water Agency Vacaville, 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 and each major fund of the Solano County Water Agency (the "Agency"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Solano County Water Agency's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated January 14, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Solano County Water Agency'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 Solano County Water Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Solano County Water Agency'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 a deficiency in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses that we consider to be a significant deficiency: 2019-001.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Solano County Water Agency'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*.

The Agency's Response to Finding

Mann, Writing Nolson CPA 18

Solano County Water Agency's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Solano County Water Agency'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.

Sacramento, California January 14, 2020

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES JUNE 30, 2019

Finding 2019-001: Grant Billing and Reconciliation (Repeat Finding - Significant Deficiency)

Criteria

Certain deficiencies in internal control system over financial reporting could adversely affect an entity's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data consistent with the assertions of management in the financial statements.

Condition

Upon reviewing the Agency's grants and accounts receivable, we noted the Agency had approximately \$1,571,000 in grant receivables that had not yet been billed to the granting agency for reimbursement as of June 30, 2019. Of the \$1,571,000, \$966,000 is related to fiscal years prior to July 1, 2018. The aging of some of the grant reimbursements date back to fiscal year 2014. The Agency has the risk of losing the funding if certain billing deadlines are not met.

Cause

Due to staffing limitations, the Agency is still catching up on billing out their grant receivables.

Recommendation

We recommend the Agency's receivables currently recorded should be billed out as soon as possible, and collections should be monitored. The Accounting department should discuss with Administrative Services Manager or Grant Administrator on a quarterly basis, at a minimum, the reasons for delayed billing and grant reporting and identify the necessary steps to process the non-invoiced accounts receivable on a timely basis.

Management's Response

During the past 18 months, we hired staff to assist in the technical writing of reports that accompany Invoices to the granting agencies. That individual has been able to get invoicing and required reports caught up. During the past year, the Grant Administrator at the granting agency has changed twice and the new administrator has been working with our staff to process changes and review invoices. SCWA can only actually submit one invoice at a time, and has to wait for the Grant Administrators to approve an invoice in order to submit a subsequent invoice.

STATUS OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND RESPONSES JUNE 30, 2019

Finding 2018-001: Grant Billing and Reconciliation (Significant Deficiency)

Condition

Upon reviewing the Agency's grants and accounts receivable, we noted the Agency had approximately \$855,000 in aged grant receivables that had not yet been billed to the granting agency for reimbursement. Of the \$855,000, \$650,000 is related to prior years. The aging of some of the grant reimbursements date back to fiscal year 2014. The Agency has the risk of losing the funding if certain billing deadlines are not met.

Recommendation

We recommend the Agency re-visit their grant procedures to include quarterly reconciliations, at a minimum. These reconciliations should entail review of allowable expenditures, recording of corresponding accounts receivable and revenue, and processing of quarterly reports and reimbursement requests. These reconciliations should be reviewed by the Administrative Service Manager or Grants Administrator. Receivables currently recorded should be billed out as soon as possible, and collections should be monitored.

Status

The Agency is in the process of implementing the control recommendations noted above and have hired additional staff resources to process the grant billing of non-invoiced accounts receivable. We have observed an overall reduction in the amount of non-invoiced accounts receivable which includes costs incurred in fiscal year 2019-2020. However due to the volume of invoices to be processed, we have continued to identify a material balance of non-invoiced accounts receivable as of June 30, 2019. See 2019-001.