

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

June 30, 2019

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Cayucos Sanitary District
Cayucos, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Cayucos Sanitary District (District) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion 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 opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Cayucos Sanitary District, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows for the fiscal 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 on pages 3 through 10, Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability on page 31, and the Schedule of Net Pension Contributions on page 32, 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.

Report on Summarized Comparative Information

We have previously audited the Cayucos Sanitary District's 2018 financial statements, and our report dated December 21, 2018, expressed an unmodified opinion on those audited financial statements. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 17, 2019 on our consideration of the Cayucos Sanitary District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss, Renz & Haugheim LLP

Santa Maria, California

October 17, 2019

Cayucos Sanitary District Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section of the financial statements is a highlight of the financial condition and activities for the 2018-2019 fiscal year (FY). The discussion and analysis of the Cayucos Sanitary District's financial performance provides an overall review of the District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the District's financial performance as a whole. Readers should review the discussion and analysis in conjunction with the basic financial statements as well as the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the District's financial performance.

The District accounting system is an Enterprise Fund. This is similar to the private sector accounting system. The revenue is primarily generated by service charges with the exception of property tax revenue, investment revenue and other income. Expenses are stated as operating expenses, and capital expenses are capitalized and depreciated over the lives of the fixed assets.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Key financial highlights for fiscal year (FY) 2018-2019 are as follows:

Gross wages decreased overall by \$121,036 or 31%. Wages ordinarily will increase with regular employee longevity/merit/COLA increases however, the notable decrease is due to the long term vacancy of Admin staff compounded with the retirement of a long term employee.

Payroll taxes and fringe benefits decreased by \$29,699 or 19% in FY 2018-2019 due to the same factors mentioned above. As positions are filled next FY year, you will see these numbers even out again.

The decrease in Director expenses was a result of a having a Board Member (Director) vacancy for the last 4 months of 2018.

SOURCES OF REVENUES

The District's total revenue for the fiscal year was \$3,875,675 inclusive of the following:

Sewer Service (User) Charge

The major source of revenue for the District is the sewer service charge assessed to all customers who are users of the District's sewerage facilities. Sewer service charges generated \$2,676,794 in annual revenue to the District, equal to 69% of total revenues.

Sewer Standby (Service Availability) Fee

The District charges its customers who are owners of vacant lots \$7.50 monthly per each vacant, buildable parcel (lot) for the expense of maintaining a sewer system available to vacant properties. Sewer standby (service availability) fees generated \$18,906 in annual revenue to the District, less than 1% of total revenues.

Property Tax

The District receives a pro rata share of property tax (ad valorem) revenues collected by the County of San Luis Obispo for properties located within the District's service boundaries. This portion of revenue includes secured, unsecured, unitary and supplemental property taxes. The secured property tax increases 2% per year. The District's property tax revenue this year was \$891,678 representing 23% of total revenues.

Sewer Connection and Permit Fees

The District currently charges a sewer connection fee of \$7,960 for connecting to the District's sewerage facilities. Of the \$7,960, (\$100.00 represents the charge for the sewer connection inspection fee). In FY 2018-2019, the District generated \$47,060 in combined sewer connection fees and sewer permit fees representing 1% of total revenues.

Other permit fees of \$4,350 include charges for processing and issuance of Sewer Will-Serves. District staff reviews all plans for new construction and remodel projects and inspects all sewer tie-ins occurring within the District's boundaries.

Interest Income

The District invests surplus monies not required for immediate necessity of the District in accordance with the provisions of California Government Code Sections 5921 and 53601 et. seq. For this purpose, the District maintains an investment account with Integrity Wealth Management, Inc., working through Cetera Advisor Networks, LLC. The District's investments are primarily in U.S. Treasury Securities, Certificates of Deposit, and Mortgage-Backed Securities such as GNMA's and FNMA's. In addition, the District maintains an account with the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

The District manages its exposure to interest rate risk by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations. Interest from investment holdings generated \$88,104 in interest or 2% of total revenues.

Rental Income

The District derives rental income from long term leases it jointly holds with the City of Morro Bay on parcels of real property adjacent to the Morro Bay-Cayucos Wastewater Treatment Plant that are not needed for current operations. The rental income generated was \$77,464 in annual revenue to the District or less than 2% of total revenues.

Solid Waste Franchise Fee

The District derives a 10% franchise fee based on gross solid waste and recycling receipts of the franchisee, Mission Country Disposal (a subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc.) which brought in revenues of \$64,831. In addition, the District received \$6,383 representing annual revenue from Mission Country Disposal for a recycling development program. The combined revenue generated \$71,214 or approximately 1.8% of total revenues.

Miscellaneous Income

In FY 2018-2019 the District received \$105 in miscellaneous income derived from Notary services performed by staff.

SOURCES OF EXPENSES

The total expenses of the District in FY 2018-2019 were \$1,831,376. There was an overall decrease of \$74,121 equal to just -4% decrease from prior FY 2017-2018 as shown below.

CATEGORY	FY 2019	FY 2018	\$ CHANGE	% CHANGE
Gross Wages	\$268,870	\$389,906	-\$121,036	-31%
Payroll taxes and Benefits	\$130,529	\$160,228	-\$29,699	-19%
Directors' Fees	\$4,900	\$6,000	-\$1,100	-18%
Office Expense	\$27,284	\$32,666	-\$5,382	-16%
Dues and Subscriptions	\$6,385	\$6,005	\$380	6%
Business Expense	\$7,967	\$12,984	-\$5,017	-39%
Permits and Licenses	\$2,938	\$3,223	-\$285	-9%
Professional Services	\$62,692	\$74,873	-\$12,181	-16%
Insurance	\$115,065	\$125,495	-\$10,430	-8%
Taxes & Assessments	\$31,155	\$30,329	\$826	3%
Utilities	\$50,159	\$44,890	\$5,269	12%
Telephone	\$5,463	\$9,877	-\$4,414	-45%
Rent (Meeting rooms)	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A
Vehicle Expense	\$10,300	\$14,910	-\$4,610	-31%
Maintenance and Operations	\$79,638	\$85,185	-\$5,547	-7%
Wastewater Treatment Plant O&M (Includes MMRP Funding)	\$373,797	\$472,133	-\$98,336	-21%
Depreciation	\$380,822	\$392,916	-\$12,094	-3%
Total Operating Expenses	\$1,557,964	\$1,861,620	-\$303,656	-16%
Interest Expense	\$273,412	\$43,877	\$229,535	523%
Total Non-Operating Expenses	\$273,412	\$43,877	\$229,535	523%
Total Expenses	\$1,831,376	\$1,905,497	-\$74,121	-4%

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

At the end of fiscal year 2018-2019, the District held \$16,522,854 in net capital assets primarily for sewer related infrastructure. This amount represents a net increase (including additions, deletions and accumulated depreciation) of \$2,400,768.

	FY 2019	FY 2018	CHANGE
Land	\$3,768,848	\$3,768,848	\$0
Construction in Progress	\$8,502,268	\$5,756,396	\$2,745,872
Construction in Progress-WWTP	\$55,825	\$55,825	\$0
CWSP	\$46,883	\$46,883	\$0
Total Non-Depreciable	\$12,373,824	\$9,627,952	\$2,745,872
Facility - Office	\$1,243,019	\$1,243,019	\$0
Conveyance System	\$4,900,734	\$4,900,734	\$0
Subsurface Lines	\$2,098,642	\$2,098,642	\$0
Sewage Collection Facilities	\$1,878,589	\$1,842,871	\$35,718
Sewage Treatment Facilities	\$5,542,407	\$5,542,407	\$0
Trucks	\$109,212	\$109,212	\$0
Office Equipment	\$106,930	\$106,930	\$0
Collection Equipment	\$489,804	\$489,804	\$0
Total Depreciable	\$16,369,337	\$16,333,619	\$35,718
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS	\$28,743,161	\$25,961,571	\$2,781,590
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(\$12,220,307)	(\$11,839,485)	(\$380,822)
NET CAPITAL ASSETS	\$16,522,854	\$14,122,086	\$2,400,768

This fiscal year major capital projects, equipment purchases and asset acquisitions included are explained below:

CIP additions representing \$8,502,268:

District main focus this past fiscal year has been the Cayucos Sustainable Water Project (CSWP)

CIP WWTP-Alternatives Analysis additions representing \$55,825:

CIP additions for the Wastewater Treatment Alternatives Development Study and associated legal review fees from Carmel & Naccasha.

CIP CSWP- Cayucos Sustainable Water Project additions representing \$46,883.

The District is pursuing an independent wastewater treatment facility and these are the costs for the EIR, Facility Planning & Design, and legal fees through June 2019.

Long Term Debt

The District used construction loans from an agreement with Public Property Financing Corporation of California for the Cayucos Sustainable Water Project. This is bridge financing until USDA financing can be secured.

CURRENT FINANCIAL ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The District is financially stable to meet any increasing operating costs and capital improvement projects.

Morro Bay-Cayucos Sanitary District Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Project:

Back in 2005, the Morro Bay City Council and Cayucos Sanitary District Board (MBCSD) adopted an eight (8) year full secondary compliance schedule for upgrading the treatment process at their jointly-owned wastewater treatment plant to comply with full secondary treatment standards by no later than March 31, 2014. Carollo Engineers completed the Facility Master Plan for the WWTP Upgrade in final draft form.

On May 28, 2008 a contract was let for environmental review to Environmental Science Associates (ESA) for a not to exceed amount of \$288,770. Their work was progressing at fiscal year-end. A flood analysis was performed by Wallace Group Engineers as a component of the environmental review. As a result of the flood analysis it was determined that the flood mitigation costs to complete the upgrade of the current WWTP were prohibitive and the Upgrade would need to take place adjacent to the existing plant. On December 4, 2008, the City and District were granted a final 5 year 301(h) modified NPDES Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board for continued discharge from the WWTP to the ocean outfall. This permit was to cover the majority if not all of the WWTP Project when full secondary treatment standards were achieved.

On January 11, 2011 the Morro Bay City Council conditionally approved a Coastal Development

Permit (CDP) for MBCSD's request to upgrade the existing WWTP and certified the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed project. The City's approval of the CDP was appealed to the California Coastal Commission (CCC). As a result of the appeal, the CCC asserted jurisdiction over the project's CDP. Per CCC Staff direction, MBCSD conducted an additional WWTP Alternatives Analysis to evaluate whether there is a more appropriate site to locate the WWTP.

On January 10, 2013 at the CCC meeting, the CCC voted to deny the CDP for construction of an upgraded wastewater treatment plant at its existing location. The denial was based in part on inconsistency with the Local Coastal Plan - Zoning, the failure of a major Public Works Infrastructure Project to avoid coastal hazards, the lack of project design to include a reclaimed water component and that the project is located within an LCP-designated sensitive view area. As a result of the CCC denial, the project was abandoned and all expenditures to date written off the Capital Asset schedule.

In February, 2013 the District contracted with Water Systems Consultants (WSC) to prepare a Wastewater Treatment Alternatives Development Study to examine locations and treatment possibilities for the District. In June, 2013 WSC completed their study and the District accepted the final draft. The District then began discussions with the regulatory agencies for review of the concepts outlined in the WSC study.

In February 2015 the City of Morro Bay presented the District with a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) detailing the payment and governance structure of a new Wastewater Treatment Facility at the City of Morro Bay chosen facility site Rancho Colina. At a JPA meeting, the Cayucos Sanitary District staff and Board presented a revised MOU to the City of Morro Bay based on the principals of the existing JPA's cooperative coownership and governance structure. The District was informed by the City of Morro Bay that the MOU terms were non-negotiable. Presented with a non-negotiable MOU, the District held a town hall open public meeting on April 23, 2015 to discuss options with the community. There was overwhelming support for the CSD to pursue options for the creation of a community treatment facility with the ability to produce reclaimed wastewater in order to help provide a sustainable water supply for the community's future.

On April 30, 2015 the CSD Board unanimously passed resolution 2015-1, **"A RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT DECLARING ITS INTENTION TO INDEPENDENTLY PURSUE ALTERNATIVES FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND WATER RECLAMATION"** ceasing all participation with City of Morro Bay in respect to their new wastewater treatment facility. In June 2015, the CSD initiated contracts with WSC and Firma for beneficial use analysis, side constraints, and wastewater characterization studies.

In February 2016, the Comparative analysis was presented to the Board. After some discussion, the Board directed staff to pursue two sites for the location of the treatment facility. The sites were the Toro Creek Road site and the Montecito Creek Road site with the Toro Creek site the preferred alternative.

On April 1st, 2016 the CSD opened escrow on the Toro Creek property and on July 26th escrow closed. The Toro Creek property was purchased for \$3.6 million and consists of two lots, Lot 8, 76 acres and Lot 10, 141 acres.

In January 2017 Firma finished the CSWP Draft EIR for presentation and review.

On February 9, 2017 the CSD held a Town Hall meeting to present the DEIR, inform the public of CSWP current progress and upcoming prop 218 proposed rate increase. At the regular February 16, 2017 Board meeting, the Board authorized the 218 notice that put in motion the five-year rate increase to establish the monthly sewer charges.

In late February, the District mailed out over 2,500 prop 218 notices to ALL property owners and renters.

On April 20, 2017 the Board held a prop 218 hearing – a formal count of 41 protest letters were received, far below the more than 1,200 protests necessary for the proposition to fail. The proposition established a 5 year rate increase effective each July 1, beginning in 2017. Also during the April 20, 2017 meeting, by unanimous roll call vote, the Board approved Resolution 2017-3 certifying the CSWP FEIR (Final Environmental Impact Report).

On June 22, 2017, the San Luis Obispo County Planning Commission accepted the District's FEIR and officially adopted Planning Commission Resolution NO. 2017-008 approving the land use permits for the construction of the CSWP.

In July of 2017, the District secured \$24,946,000 from the USDA Rural Development Program for the construction of the District's new wastewater treatment facility. Of this amount, \$2.81 million is in grant monies and \$22,136,000 is a low interest, 40 year loan from the same USDA program. As a term of conditions of the USDA loan, the District received an interim construction loan from Western Alliance Bank to provide the funding during construction. Western Alliance also provided the District with an additional \$5.0 million dollar line of credit, not subject to the USDA take out monies.

In October of 2018, the District began grading operations.

On April 25, 2019, after a competitive bidding process, construction of the Cayucos Sustainable Water Project was awarded to Cushman Contracting Corporation.

In May of 2019, the USDA Rural Development Program granted the District an additional \$1.6 million in grant money and an additional \$2.2 million in the loan amount. In total, the District now has secured \$24.3 million in loans and 4.5 million in grants from the USDA Rural Development Program.

In June 2019, construction of the Cayucos Sustainable Water Project began. The project's estimated completion date is December 2020.

District's Investment Portfolio and Financial Management Strategy:

In preparation for the design of the new wastewater facility the District Board directed staff to place the low earning money market funds into two accounts at Wells Fargo Bank. At this time the CSD has a Capital Improvement account and a CalTrust account through Wells Fargo. Additionally, the CSD continues to have long term investments in the US Treasury bond market for safety and liquidity in an effort to protect the District's cash holdings from the economic downturn plagued by bank and

financial institution-related problems, the credit crunch, housing slump, steep sell offs in capital markets, and deep slides with both S&P 500 Index and Dow Jones.

Contacting the District's Financial Management:

This report is a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact Rick Koon, District Manager at (805) 995-3290 or address: P.O. Box 333, 200 Ash Avenue, Cayucos, CA, 93430.

FINANCIAL SECTION

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - ENTERPRISE FUND
June 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and investments - cash equivalents (Note 3)	\$ 2,761,196	\$ 1,830,991
Cash and investments - cash equivalents, restricted for capital projects (Note 3)	12,444,323	2,560,320
Cash and investments - non cash equivalents (Note 3)	1,057,584	1,088,490
Accounts receivable	56,875	43,057
Interest receivable	629	577
Other receivables	29,290	9,885
	<u>16,349,897</u>	<u>5,533,320</u>
Capital Assets (Note 4):		
Non depreciable		
Land	3,768,848	3,768,848
Construction in progress	8,502,268	5,756,396
Construction in progress - CSWP alternatives analysis	55,825	55,825
Construction in progress - WWTP alternatives analysis	46,883	46,883
Depreciable		
Subsurface lines	2,098,642	2,098,642
Sewage collection facilities	1,878,589	1,842,871
Conveyance system	4,900,734	4,900,734
Sewage treatment facilities	5,542,407	5,542,407
Trucks	109,212	109,212
Office equipment	106,930	106,930
Collection equipment	489,804	489,804
Office building	1,243,019	1,243,019
	28,743,161	25,961,571
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(12,220,307)</u>	<u>(11,839,485)</u>
Net capital assets	<u>16,522,854</u>	<u>14,122,086</u>
Total assets	<u>32,872,751</u>	<u>19,655,406</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions	<u>159,872</u>	<u>200,604</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>159,872</u>	<u>200,604</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION - ENTERPRISE FUND
June 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals for June 30, 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 210,744	\$ 86,922
Payable to the City of Morro Bay - operations and maintenance	95,909	146,872
Accrued payroll	7,749	6,661
Accrued interest	132,071	35,733
Customer deposits	325	325
Security deposit - MCD	25,000	25,000
Compensated absences (Note 7)	32,282	72,908
Current portion of Construction loans payable (Note 8)	<u>13,510,320</u>	
Total current liabilities	14,014,400	374,421
Long-Term Liabilities:		
Net pension liability (Note 8)	584,314	592,893
Construction loans payable	<u>50,000</u>	<u>2,560,320</u>
Total liabilities	<u>14,648,714</u>	<u>3,527,634</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pensions	<u>36,992</u>	<u>25,758</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>36,992</u>	<u>25,758</u>
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	15,406,857	14,122,086
Restricted for construction	12,444,323	2,560,320
Unrestricted	<u>(9,504,263)</u>	<u>(379,788)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 18,346,917</u>	<u>\$ 16,302,618</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION -
ENTERPRISE FUND**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Operating Revenues:		
Sewer services fees	\$ 2,676,794	\$ 2,165,991
Permit fees	4,350	4,475
Total operating revenues	<u>2,681,144</u>	<u>2,170,466</u>
Operating Expenses:		
Gross wages	268,870	389,906
Payroll taxes and benefits	130,529	160,228
Directors' fees	4,900	6,000
Office expense	27,284	32,666
Dues and subscriptions	6,385	6,005
Misc. business expense	7,967	12,984
Permits and licenses	2,938	3,223
Professional services	62,692	74,873
Insurance	115,065	125,495
Taxes and assessments	31,155	30,329
Utilities	50,159	44,890
Telephone	5,463	9,877
Vehicle expense	10,300	14,910
Maintenance and operations	79,638	85,185
Treatment plant	373,797	472,133
Depreciation	380,822	392,916
Total operating expenses	<u>1,557,964</u>	<u>1,861,620</u>
Net operating income (loss)	<u>1,123,180</u>	<u>308,846</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):		
Rent income	77,464	36,154
Taxes and assessments	891,678	829,656
Investment income	88,104	21,385
Franchise fees	64,831	71,692
Interest expense	(273,412)	(43,877)
Other revenue	6,488	64,422
Stand by fees	18,906	19,937
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	<u>874,059</u>	<u>999,369</u>
Capital Contributions:		
Connection fees	47,060	31,440
Change in net position	2,044,299	1,339,655
Net position:		
Net position, beginning of fiscal year	<u>16,302,618</u>	<u>14,962,963</u>
Net position, end of fiscal year	<u>\$ 18,346,917</u>	<u>\$ 16,302,618</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - ENTERPRISE FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Receipts from customers	\$ 2,647,921	\$ 2,218,175
Payments to vendors	(699,984)	(1,113,686)
Payments to employees	(396,064)	(471,159)
	<u>1,551,873</u>	<u>633,330</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Property taxes	891,678	841,615
Franchise fees	64,831	71,692
Stand by fees	18,906	19,937
Other revenue	6,488	64,422
	<u>981,903</u>	<u>997,666</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of capital assets	(2,781,590)	(2,639,170)
Proceeds from construction loan payable	11,000,000	2,560,320
Principal paid on long-term debt		(260,822)
Interest paid on long-term debt	(177,074)	(10,088)
Connection fees	47,060	31,440
	<u>8,088,396</u>	<u>(318,320)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest received	88,052	23,183
Rent	77,464	36,154
Sale/purchase of investments	26,520	2,503,544
	<u>192,036</u>	<u>2,562,881</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	10,814,208	3,875,557
Cash and cash equivalents, July 1	<u>4,391,311</u>	<u>515,754</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, June 30	<u>\$ 15,205,519</u>	<u>\$ 4,391,311</u>
Reconciliation to Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and investments - cash equivalents	\$ 2,761,196	\$ 1,830,991
Cash and investments - cash equivalents, restricted for capital projects	12,444,323	2,560,320
Total Cash and investments- cash equivalents	<u>\$ 15,205,519</u>	<u>\$ 4,391,311</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - ENTERPRISE FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019
With Comparative Totals for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2018

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided		
by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 1,123,180	\$ 308,846
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net		
cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	380,822	392,916
Change in assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities,		
and deferred inflows of resources:		
Accounts receivable	(13,818)	47,964
Other receivables	(19,405)	(255)
Deferred outflows	40,732	(18,292)
Payable to the City of Morro Bay	(50,963)	(32,123)
Accounts payables	123,822	(168,993)
Accrued payroll	1,088	(1,088)
Compensated absences	(40,626)	29,720
Net pension liability	(8,579)	82,495
Deferred inflows	15,620	(7,860)
	<u>1,551,873</u>	<u>633,330</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$ 1,551,873</u>	<u>\$ 633,330</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NOTE 1 - REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity is the Cayucos Sanitary District, which began operations in 1942, under the authorization of Section 6400 et. seq. of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California. The District operates under the direction of a board of directors who are elected by the residents of Cayucos. The District provides wastewater disposal services.

The District is a Sanitary District as defined under State Code Section: 61000. A Sanitary District is a public agency (State Code Section: 12463.1) which is a State instrumentality (State Code Section: 23706). State instrumentalities are exempt from federal and state income taxes.

There are no component units included in this report which meet the criteria of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39, No. 61 and No. 80.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

- A. Accounting Policies - The accounting policies of the District conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, are generally followed in the proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The District has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

- B. Accounting Method - The District is organized as an Enterprise Fund and follows the accrual method of accounting, whereby revenues are recorded as earned, and expenses are recorded when incurred.

- C. Fund Financial Statements - The fund financial statements provide information about the District's proprietary fund.

Proprietary fund operating revenues, such as charges for services, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Nonoperating revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from nonexchange transactions or ancillary activities.

GASB Statement No. 34, defines major funds and requires that the District's major business-type fund be identified and presented separately in the fund financial statements.

Major funds are defined as funds that have either assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses equal to ten percent of their fund-type total and five percent of the grand total. The District maintains one proprietary fund.

Proprietary Fund Type

Enterprise Fund

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

The District reported its enterprise fund as a major fund in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Sewer Utility Fund is to account for the provision of sewer services to residents of Cayucos.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- D. Cash and Cash Equivalents - For purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include restricted and unrestricted cash and restricted and unrestricted certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less.
- E. Property, Plant, and Equipment – Capital assets purchased by the District are recorded at cost. Contributed or donated capital assets are recorded at fair value when acquired.
- F. Depreciation – Capital assets owned by the District are depreciated over their estimated useful lives (ranging from 5-40 years) under the straight-line method of depreciation.
- G. Receivables - The District did not experience any significant bad debt losses; accordingly, no provision has been made for doubtful accounts, and accounts receivable is shown at full value.
- H. Unearned Revenue - The District bills customers in advance, thus amounts received prior to services being rendered by the District are recorded as unearned revenue.
- I. Encumbrances - Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not utilized by the District.
- J. Compensated Absences - Accumulated unpaid employee vacation and sick leave benefits are recognized as liabilities of the District. The amounts are included in current liabilities.
- K. Property Taxes - Property taxes in the State of California are administered for all local agencies at the county level, and consist of secured, unsecured, and utility tax rolls. The following is a summary of major policies and practices relating to property taxes:

Property Valuations - are established by the Assessor of the County of San Luis Obispo for the secured and unsecured property tax rolls; the utility property tax roll is valued by the State Board of Equalization. Under the provisions of Article XIII of the State Constitution (Proposition 13 adopted by the voters on June 6, 1978), properties are assessed at 100% of full value. From the base assessment, subsequent annual increases in valuation are limited to a maximum of 2%. However, increases to full value are allowed for property improvements or upon change in ownership. Personal property is excluded from these limitations and is subject to annual reappraisal.

Tax Collections - are the responsibility of the county tax collector. Taxes and assessments on secured and utility rolls which constitute a lien against the property, may be paid in two installments: the first is due on November 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by December 10; and the second is due on March 1 of the fiscal year and is delinquent if not paid by April 10. Unsecured personal property taxes do not constitute a lien against real property unless the taxes become delinquent. Payment must be made in one installment, which is delinquent if not paid by August 31 of the fiscal year. Significant penalties are imposed by the county for late payments.

Tax Levy Apportionments - Due to the nature of the District-wide maximum levy, it is not possible to identify general purpose tax rates for specific entities. Under State legislation adopted subsequent to the passage of Proposition 13, apportionments to local agencies are made by the county auditor-controller based primarily on the ratio that each agency represented of the total District-wide levy for the three years prior to fiscal year 1979.

Property Tax Administration Fees - The State of California FY 90-91 Budget Act, authorized counties to collect an administrative fee for collection and distribution of property taxes. Property taxes are recorded as net of administrative fees withheld during the fiscal year.

Tax Levies - are limited to 1% of full value which results in a tax rate of \$1.00 per \$100 assessed valuation, under the provisions of Proposition 13. Tax rates for voter-approved indebtedness are excluded from this limitation.

Tax Levy Dates - are attached annually on January 1 preceding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. The fiscal year begins July 1 and ends June 30 of the following year. Taxes are levied on both real and unsecured personal property as it exists at that time. Liens against real estate, as well as the tax on personal property, are not relieved by subsequent renewal or change in ownership.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

L. Restricted Net Position – Restricted net position are financial resources segregated for a special purpose such as construction of improvements and financing of debt obligations. These financial resources are for the benefit of a distinct group and as such are legally or contractually restricted.

M. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the GASB and the AICPA, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

N. Net Position

GASB Statement No. 63 requires that the difference between assets added to the deferred outflows of resources and liabilities added to the deferred inflows of resources be reported as net position. Net position is classified as either net investment in capital assets, restricted, or unrestricted.

Net position that is net investment in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding principal of related debt. Restricted net position is the portion of net position that has external constraints placed on it by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments, or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted net position.

O. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Cayucos Sanitary District's California Public Employee's Retirement System (CalPERS) plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan 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.

P. Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 63, "*Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position*," and GASB Statement No. 65, "*Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities*," the District recognizes deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. A deferred outflow of resources is defined as a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has one item which qualifies for reporting in this category; refer to Note 8 for a detailed listing of the deferred outflows of resources the District has reported.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. A deferred inflow of resources is defined as an acquisition of net position by the District that is applicable to a future reporting period. The District has one item which qualifies for reporting in this category; refer to Note 8 for a detailed listing of the deferred inflows of resources the District has reported.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Q. Future Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statements listed below will be implemented in future financial statements:

Statement No. 84	"Fiduciary Activities"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.
Statement No. 87	"Leases"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.
Statement No. 89	"Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.
Statement No. 90	"Majority Equity Interests-an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.
Statement No. 91	"Conduit Debt Obligations"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2020.

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Investments are carried at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31. On June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, the District had the following cash and investments on hand:

	2019	2018
Cash on hand	\$ 175	\$ 175
Cash in banks	14,956,159	4,211,197
Investments	<u>1,306,769</u>	<u>1,268,429</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,263,103</u>	<u>\$ 5,479,801</u>

Cash and investments listed above are presented on the accompanying basic financial statements, as follows:

Cash and investments-cash equivalents	\$ 2,761,196	\$ 1,830,991
Cash and investments-cash equivalents restricted for capital projects	12,444,323	2,560,320
Cash and investments-non cash equivalents	<u>1,057,584</u>	<u>1,088,490</u>
Total	<u>\$ 16,263,103</u>	<u>\$ 5,479,801</u>

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. 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.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

Investments by fair value level		Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Debt securities				
Government agency bonds	\$ 496,870	\$ 496,870	\$ -	\$ -
Mortgage pass-through securities	88,159	88,159		
Total investments measured at fair value	585,029	585,029	-	-
Investments measured at amortized cost				
Money market funds	215,992			
CalTrust medium term fund	472,555			
Certificate of deposit	25,000			
LAIF	8,193			
Total investments	\$ 1,306,769			

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the District by the California Government Code. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
Federal Agency Securities	N/A	None	None
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base value	None
Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	5 years	15%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	None	None
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	N/A	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Fund	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
State Registered Warrants, Notes, or Bonds	5 years	None	None
Notes and Bonds of other Local California Agencies	5 years	None	None

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

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

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

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	2019			
		Remaining Maturity (in Months)			
		12 Months Or Less	13-24 Months	25-60 Months	More than 60 Months
Mortgage pass-through securities	\$ 88,159	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,604	\$ 84,555
Federal agency securities	496,870	496,870			
CalTrust medium term fund	472,555	472,555			
Certificate of deposit	25,000	25,000			
State investment pool (LAIF)	8,193	8,193			
Money market funds	215,992	215,992			
	<u>\$ 1,306,769</u>	<u>\$ 1,218,610</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,604</u>	<u>\$ 84,555</u>

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	2018			
		Remaining Maturity (in Months)			
		12 Months Or Less	13-24 Months	25-60 Months	More than 60 Months
Mortgage pass-through securities	\$ 125,511	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,974	\$ 120,537
Federal agency securities	484,075		484,075		
CalTrust medium term fund	453,904	453,904			
Certificate of deposit	25,000	25,000			
State investment pool (LAIF)	8,011	8,011			
Money market funds	171,928	171,928			
	<u>\$ 1,268,429</u>	<u>\$ 658,843</u>	<u>\$ 484,075</u>	<u>\$ 4,974</u>	<u>\$ 120,537</u>

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 rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code and the District's investment policy, and the actual rating as of fiscal year end for each investment type.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk (Continued)

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Minimum Legal Rating	2019			
			Rating as of Fiscal Year End			Not Rated
			AAA	AA-	Baa	
Mortgage pass-through securities	\$ 88,159	N/A	\$ 88,159	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal agency securities	496,870	N/A	496,870			
CalTrust medium term fund	472,555	N/A				472,555
Certificate of deposit	25,000	N/A				25,000
State investment pool (LAIF)	8,193	N/A				8,193
Money market funds	215,992	N/A				215,992
	<u>\$ 1,306,769</u>		<u>\$ 585,029</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 721,740</u>

Investment Type	Carrying Amount	Minimum Legal Rating	2018			
			Rating as of Fiscal Year End			Not Rated
			AAA	AA+	AA-	
Mortgage pass-through securities	\$ 125,511	N/A	\$ 125,511	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Federal agency securities	484,075	N/A	484,075			
CalTrust medium term fund	453,904	N/A				453,904
Certificate of deposit	25,000	N/A				25,000
State investment pool (LAIF)	8,011	N/A				8,011
Money market funds	171,928	N/A				171,928
	<u>\$ 1,268,429</u>		<u>\$ 609,586</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 658,843</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

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

Investment Type	Reported Amount	
	2019	2018
Federal agency securities	\$ 496,870	\$ 484,075

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local government 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 fair 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 the District's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Custodial Credit Risk (Continued)

As of June 30, 2019, none of the District's deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits were held in uncollateralized accounts. As of June 30, 2019, the District's investments in the following types were held by the same broker-dealer (counterparty) that was used by the District to buy securities:

Investment Type	Reported Amount	
	2019	2018
Federal agency securities	\$ 496,870	\$ 484,075
Mortgage pass-through securities	\$ 88,159	\$ 125,511
Money market funds	\$ 215,992	\$ 171,928

Investment in State Pool (LAIF)

The District is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the District's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

NOTE 4 - SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS

A schedule of changes in capital assets and depreciation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, is shown below:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2019
Non depreciable					
Land	\$ 3,768,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,768,848
Construction in progress	5,756,396	2,759,511		(13,639)	8,502,268
Construction in progress-CSWP alternatives analysis	55,825				55,825
Construction in progress-WWTP alternatives analysis	46,883				46,883
Total non depreciable	<u>\$ 9,627,952</u>	<u>\$ 2,759,511</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (13,639)</u>	<u>\$ 12,373,824</u>
Depreciable					
Building	\$ 1,243,019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,243,019
Subsurface lines	2,098,642				2,098,642
Sewage collection facilities	1,842,871	22,079		13,639	1,878,589
Conveyance system	4,900,734				4,900,734
Sewage treatment facilities	5,542,407				5,542,407
Collection equipment	489,804				489,804
Office equipment	106,930				106,930
Trucks	109,212				109,212
	16,333,619	22,079		13,639	16,369,337
Less accumulated depreciation	11,839,485	380,822			12,220,307
Total depreciable	<u>\$ 4,494,134</u>	<u>\$ (358,743)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 13,639</u>	<u>\$ 4,149,030</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 14,122,086</u>	<u>\$ 2,400,768</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 16,522,854</u>

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2019

NOTE 4 - SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

A schedule of changes in capital assets and depreciation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, is shown below:

	Balance July 1, 2017	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018
Non depreciable				
Land	\$ 3,768,848	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,768,848
Construction in progress	3,117,226	2,639,170		5,756,396
Construction in progress-CSWP alternatives analysis	55,825			55,825
Construction in progress-WWTP alternatives analysis	46,883			46,883
Total non depreciable	<u>\$ 6,988,782</u>	<u>\$ 2,639,170</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,627,952</u>
Depreciable				
Building	\$ 1,243,019	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,243,019
Subsurface lines	2,098,642			2,098,642
Sewage collection facilities	1,842,871			1,842,871
Conveyance system	4,900,734			4,900,734
Sewage treatment facilities	5,542,407			5,542,407
Collection equipment	489,804			489,804
Office equipment	106,930			106,930
Trucks	109,212			109,212
	16,333,619			16,333,619
Less accumulated depreciation	11,446,569	392,916		11,839,485
Total depreciable	<u>\$ 4,887,050</u>	<u>\$ (392,916)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 4,494,134</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 11,875,832</u>	<u>\$ 2,246,254</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 14,122,086</u>

NOTE 5 – CONSTRUCTION LOANS PAYABLE

On March 1, 2018, the District entered into a loan agreement with Public Property Financing Corporation of California for two loans, Series A loan, can be drawn down from \$22,000,000 and a Series B loan for \$50,000. The purpose of the loans was for bridge financing for the construction of the Wastewater Treatment Plant until USDA financing can be secured. The District will make semi-annual payments under the loan agreement through April 1, 2020 for Series A, and April 1, 2022 for Series B. The interest rate for Series A is 3.93% and for Series B is 4.64%. As of June 30, 2019, the District has drawn down \$13,560,320 from Series A and \$50,000 from Series B. Future debt service payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 13,510,320	\$ 402,010	\$ 13,912,330
2021		2,320	2,320
2022	50,000	2,320	52,320
	<u>\$ 13,560,320</u>	<u>\$ 406,650</u>	<u>\$ 13,966,970</u>

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2019

NOTE 6 – LONG-TERM DEBT

The changes in long-term debt at June 30, 2019, is as follows:

	<u>July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>June 30, 2019</u>	<u>Due within one year</u>
Construction loans payable	\$ 2,560,320	\$ 11,000,000	\$ -	\$ 13,560,320	\$ 13,510,320
Net pension liability	592,893	48,505	57,084	584,314	
	<u>\$ 3,153,213</u>	<u>\$ 11,048,505</u>	<u>\$ 57,084</u>	<u>\$ 14,144,634</u>	<u>\$ 13,510,320</u>

	<u>July 1, 2017</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>June 30, 2018</u>
Loan payable	\$ 260,822	\$ -	\$ 260,822	\$ -
Construction loans payable		2,560,320		2,560,320
Net pension liability	510,398	134,443	51,948	592,893
	<u>\$ 771,220</u>	<u>\$ 2,694,763</u>	<u>\$ 312,770</u>	<u>\$ 3,153,213</u>

NOTE 7 - COMPENSATED ABSENCES

As of June 30, 2019, it is estimated that the District’s employees have \$32,282 of accumulated vested vacation time and sick leave. Accumulated unpaid employee vacation and sick leave benefits are recognized as liabilities of the District. The accumulated benefits will be liquidated in future years as employees elect to use them.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

A. General Information about the Pension Plans

Plan Descriptions

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the District’s Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plans, cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit plans administered by the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and District 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. All members are eligible for nonduty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees’ Retirement Law.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2019

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

A. General Information about the Pension Plans (Continued)

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

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	
	<u>Prior to January 1, 2013</u>	<u>On or after January 1, 2013</u>
Hire Date		
Benefit formula	2.0% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50-63	52-67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 2.7%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	8.00%	6.25%
Required employer contribution rates	10.609%+ \$32,715	6.842%

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 is 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 District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. Contributions to the pension plan from the District was \$58,972 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

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

At June 30, 2019, the District reported a liability of \$584,314 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018 and the total pension liability 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 District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all Pension Plan participants, actuarially determined. The District's proportionate share of net pension liability for the miscellaneous plan as of June 30, 2017, and 2018 was as follows:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
Proportion-June 30, 2017	0.01504%
Proportion-June 30, 2018	0.01550%
Change-Increase (Decrease)	<u>0.00046%</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the District recognized pension expense of \$102,359. Pension expense represents the change in the net pension liability during the measurement period, adjusted for actual contributions and the deferred recognition of changes in investment gain/loss, actuarial gain/loss, actuarial assumptions or method, and plan benefits. At June 30, 2019, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 58,972	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	22,419	7,629
Changes in assumptions	66,614	16,326
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on retirement plan investments	2,888	
Adjustment due to differences in proportions	8,979	3,630
Difference in actual contributions and proportionate share of contributions		9,407
	<u>\$ 159,872</u>	<u>\$ 36,992</u>

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources above represent the unamortized portion of changes to net pension liability to be recognized in future periods in a systematic and rational manner.

\$58,972 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from District 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 in the pension expenses as follows:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Amount
2020	\$ 57,638
2021	31,506
2022	(19,980)
2023	(5,256)
Total	<u>\$ 63,908</u>

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	Miscellaneous
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%
Projected Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Investment Rate of Return	7.0% Net of Pension Plan Investment and Administrative Expenses; includes Inflation
Mortality Rate Table (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, 2.75% thereafter

- (1) The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using 90% Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details on this table please refer to the 2017 experience study report.

Change in Assumptions

In December 2017, the CalPERS Board adopted new mortality assumptions for plans participating in the Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF). The mortality table was developed from the December 2017 experience study and includes 15 years of projected ongoing mortality improvement using 90 percent scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. The inflation assumption was reduced from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent. The assumptions for individual salary increases and overall payroll growth were 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. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of the discount rate for public agency plans (including PERF C), CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing of the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the current 7.15 percent discount rate is appropriate, and the use of municipal bond rate calculation is not deemed necessary. The long-term expected discount rate of 7.15 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund, including PERF C. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called "GASB Crossover Testing Report" that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under the GASB No. 68 section.

CalPERS is scheduled to review all actuarial assumptions as part of its regular Asset Liability Management (ALM) review cycle that is scheduled to be completed in February 2022. Any changes to the discount rate will require Board action and proper stakeholder outreach. For these reasons, CalPERS expects to continue using a discount rate net of administrative expenses for GASB No. 67 and No. 68 calculations through at least the 2021-22 fiscal year. CalPERS will continue to check the materiality of the difference in calculation until such time as we have changed our methodology.

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

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

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 the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 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 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 equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table below reflects the 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. These rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10(a)	Real Return Years 11+(b)
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Sensitive	0.0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	0.00%	-0.92%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>		

(a) An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.

(b) An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

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

The following represents the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15 percent, as well as what the District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.15 percent) or 1- percentage point higher (8.15 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.15%	Discount Rate 7.15%	1% Increase 8.15%
District's proportionate share of the net pension plan liability	\$ 891,632	\$ 584,314	\$ 330,629

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

NOTE 8 – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (Continued)

C. Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2019, the District had no amount outstanding for contributions to the pension plan required for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

NOTE 9 - CONTINGENCIES

According to the District's attorney, no contingent liabilities are outstanding, and no lawsuits are pending of any real financial consequence.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
Last 10 Years*
As of June 30, 2019

The following table provides required supplementary information regarding the District's Pension Plan.

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.00606%	0.00598%	0.00590%	0.00569%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 584,314	\$ 592,893	\$ 510,398	\$ 390,527
Covered payroll	\$ 296,478	\$ 287,078	\$ 283,428	\$ 252,538
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	197.1%	206.5%	180.1%	154.6%
Plan's total pension liability	\$ 38,944,855,364	\$ 37,161,348,332	\$ 33,358,627,624	\$ 31,771,217,402
Plan's fiduciary net position	\$ 29,308,589,559	\$ 27,244,095,376	\$ 24,705,532,291	\$ 24,907,305,871
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.26%	73.31%	74.06%	78.40%
	<u>2015</u>			
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.00469%			
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 291,955			
Covered payroll	\$ 257,826			
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	113.2%			
Plan's total pension liability	\$ 30,829,966,631			
Plan's fiduciary net position	\$ 24,607,502,515			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	79.82%			

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in assumptions

In 2018, inflation was changed from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent and individual salary increases and overall payroll growth was reduced from 3.00 percent to 2.75 percent.

In 2017, as part of the Asset Liability Management review cycle, the discount rate was changed from 7.65 percent to 7.15 percent.

In 2016, the discount rate was changed from 7.5 percent (net of administrative expense) to 7.65 percent to correct for an adjustment to exclude administrative expense.

In 2015, amounts reported as changes in assumptions resulted primarily from adjustments to expected ages of general employees.

*- Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, thus only five years are shown.

CAYUCOS SANITARY DISTRICT
SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS
Last 10 Years*
As of June 30, 2019

The following table provides required supplementary information regarding the District's Pension Plan.

	2019	2018	2017	2016
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$ 58,972	\$ 57,084	\$ 51,948	\$ 50,972
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	58,972	57,084	51,948	50,972
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 309,496	\$ 296,478	\$ 287,078	\$ 283,428
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.05%	19.25%	18.10%	17.98%
	2015			
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$ 40,776			
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	40,776			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>			
Covered payroll	\$ 252,538			
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.15%			

Notes to Schedule

Valuation Date:	6/30/2014	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal	
Asset valuation method	5-year smoothed market	
Amortization method	The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is amortized over an open 17 year period as a level percentage of payroll.	
Discount rate	7.50%	
Amortization growth rate	3.75%	
Price inflation	3.25%	
Salary increases	3.75% plus merit component based on employee classification and years of service	
Mortality	Sex distinct RP-2000 Combined Mortality projected to 2010 using Scale AA with a 2 year setback for males and a 4 year setback for females.	
Valuation Date:	6/30/2016	6/30/2015
Discount Rate:	7.375%	7.65%

*- Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, thus only five years are shown.