SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION WITH
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2020 AND 2019

Eadie + Payne, LLP

3880 Lemon St., Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92501

P.O. Box 1529
Riverside, CA 92502-1529

Office: 951-241-7800

www.eadiepaynellp.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Beaumont, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (Agency), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 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

The Agency's 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 an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and State Controller's *Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts*. 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.

Certified Public Accountants
& Business Advisors

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Agency as of June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flows for the years 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, and information related to the pension and other postemployment benefits plan on pages 3-12 and 51-53, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements. The organizational information and schedule of Board of Directors and insurance coverage on pages 54-55 are presented for purposes of additional information and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The organizational information and schedule of Board of Directors and insurance coverage have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 23, 2020, on our consideration of the 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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the Agency's 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 Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Eadie and Payne LLP

Riverside, California
October 23, 2020

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS - UNAUDITED

The Agency

The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is one of 29 local government organizations, called State Water Contractors, who have contracted with the State of California to import water to their local service areas through the State Water Project. The Agency was created by the Legislature of the State of California under Senate Bill 8, Chapter 40, which was signed into law by Governor Edmund "Pat" Brown on April 19, 1961. The purpose for creating this public agency by special law was for the "planning, conservation, development, distribution, control and use of an adequate water supply for the public good and for the protection of life and property therein." As part of the act, the Agency was given taxing authority similar to the taxing power of other local governments.

The Agency has entered into a contract with the State of California Department of Water Resources to receive an annual allotment of 17,300 acre-feet from the State Water Project. However, water did not get delivered to the region, which extends from Calimesa through the San Gorgonio Pass area to Cabazon, until the completion of the East Branch Extension Phase 1 in 2003. In 2018, the Department of Water Resources completed the construction of Phase 2, which increased the capacity of the facilities to deliver water by adding an additional pipeline, an additional reservoir, additional pumps and expanding an existing reservoir.

In 2019, the Agency completed construction, and started testing and data integration of its new recharge site on the corner of Beaumont Ave and Brookside in Beaumont. This facility was built to be able to recharge water, most often during wet years, but also as necessity arises because of operational constraints.

The Basic Financial Statements

The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency is a special purpose government organization (Special District) engaged only in activities that support themselves through user and capacity fees and tax levies. Accordingly, the accompanying financial statements are presented in the format prescribed for proprietary funds by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

These financial statements consist of three interrelated statements designed to provide the reader with relevant, understandable data about the Agency's financial condition and operating results. They are the Statement of Net Position; the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position; and the Statement of Cash Flows.

The Statement of Net Position presents the Agency's assets and liabilities and the difference, or net, between what is owned and what is owed as of the last day of the Agency's fiscal year. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position describes the financial results of the Agency's operations for the years reported. The results, or changes in net assets, are the increases or decreases in the bottom line of the Statement of Net Position.

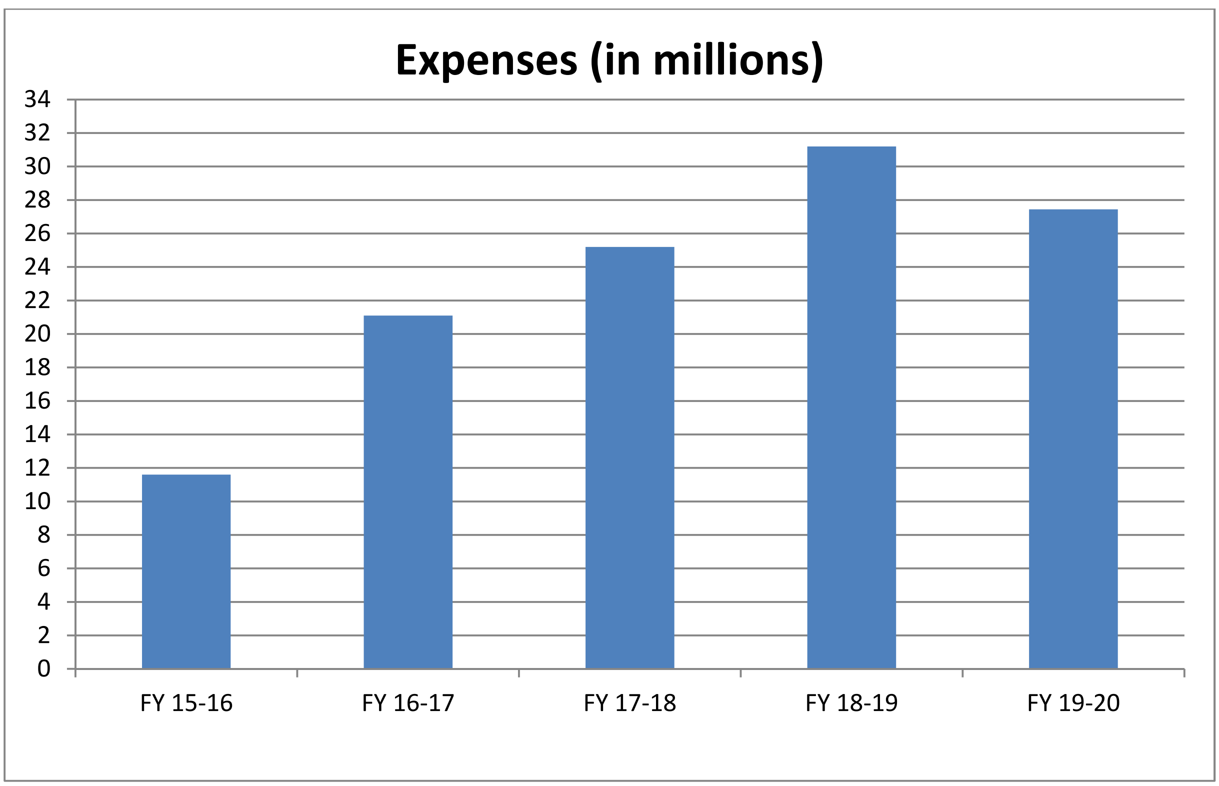
The Statement of Cash Flows conveys to financial statement readers how the Agency managed cash resources during the year. This statement converts the Change in Net Position presented on the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position into actual cash provided by or used for operations. The Statement of Cash Flows also details how the Agency obtains cash through financing and investing activities and, conversely, how cash is spent for these purposes.

Summary Financial Information and Analysis

The Agency exists for two major purposes: one is to deliver water to retail customers, and the other is to pay its portion of the indebtedness and maintenance and operations of the State Water Project. At this time, these two different purposes use two distinct types of income to sustain their related activities. Because of this, the financial statements typically look a bit different from other organizations that have only one major type of income.

The Agency receives two major sources of funding: revenue from water sales, and revenue from property taxes. Revenue from water sales falls into the operations portion of the statements, and revenue from property taxes falls into the non-operations portion of the statements.

However, the expenses to maintain the operations portion of the Agency's efforts exceed its income from operations at this time. Examination of just the operations portion of the statements reveals what looks like a loss. However, tax revenue, by design, has been enacted to pay for some of the operations expense, but is relegated to the non-operations portion of the statements by accounting convention. So, even though operations looks like a loss, in actuality, by viewing the statements as a whole, it is clear that the Agency is receiving at least enough to cover its expenses.



Graph of Combined Operating and Non-Operating Expenses

By reviewing the Financial Statement Summary table below, it is possible to see that overall income (Operating and Non-operating) totals $37.00 million for FY 2019-20, an increase of $1.51 million from FY 2018-19. Overall expenses (Operating and Non-Operating) totaled $27.59 million for FY 2019-20, a decrease of $3.56 million from FY 2018-19. The Agency purchased and delivered about the same amount of water in FY 2019-20 as in FY 2018-19, about 13,000 AF. However, the water was more expensive. The Board authorized an increase in the rate of water delivered to retailers effective May, 2019, but the Agency still spends more to obtain water than it receives in revenue for water sold. The resulting change in net position was $9.42 million.

Overall income (Operating and Non-operating) totals $35.50 million for FY 2018-19, an increase of $4.70 million from FY 2017-18. Overall expenses (Operating and Non-Operating) totaled $31.15 million for FY 2018-19, an increase of $5.87 million from FY 2017-18. The Agency purchased additional water in FY 2018-19, and sold more water this year as well. This increased expenses, and increased the amortization expense of State Water Rights. The resulting change in net position was $4.35 million.

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources for FY 2019-20 were $194.10 million, an increase of $8.56 million from the previous fiscal year. This is divided into four categories: Current Assets (cash and investments that can be liquidated in 12 months), Restricted Assets (assets that are designated for a particular purpose), Capital Assets (assets that have a life longer than 1 year and are not intended for sale during the normal course of business) and Deferred Outflows of Resources for Pension and OPEB plans (the result of the new GASB rules). Current Assets increased $0.23 million, Restricted Assets increased $6.67 million, Capital Assets increased $1.57 million, and Deferred Outflows of Resources for Pension and OPEB plans increased $0.09 million.

Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources for FY 2018-19 were $185.54 million, an increase of $3.84 million from the previous fiscal year. This is divided into four categories: Current Assets (cash and investments that can be liquidated in 12 months), Restricted Assets (assets that are designated for a particular purpose), Capital Assets (assets that have a life longer than 1 year and are not intended for sale during the normal course of business) and Deferred Outflows of Resources for Pension and OPEB plans (the result of the new GASB rules). Current Assets decreased $3.34 million, Restricted Assets increased $7.30 million, Capital Assets decreased $0.63 million, and Deferred Outflows of Resources for Pension and OPEB plans totaled $0.51 million.

Current Liabilities for FY 2019-20 were $0.49 million, a decrease of $0.72 million from FY 2018-19. Long Term Liabilities were $0.74 million, a decrease of about $0.41 million. Pension and OPEB related deferred inflows were about $0.33 million. Therefore, Net Position (the combination of Total Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows) for FY 2019-20 were $192.54 million, a net increase of $9.42 million.

Current Liabilities for FY 2018-19 were $1.21 million, a decrease of $0.93 million from FY 2017-18. Long Term Liabilities were $1.15 million, a decrease of about $64,700. Pension and OPEB related deferred inflows were about $56,000. Therefore, Net Position (the combination of Total Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Deferred Outflows) for FY 2018-19 were $183.12 million, a net increase of $4.35 million.

Financial Statement Summary
(in millions)

	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2018
Current Assets	16.39	16.16	19.50
Restricted Assets	60.73	54.06	46.76
Capital Assets	116.38	114.81	115.44
Deferred Outflows	0.60	0.51	0.36
Current Liabilities	0.49	1.21	2.14
Noncurrent Liabilities	0.74	1.15	1.09
Deferred Inflows	0.33	0.06	0.06
Net Position	192.54	183.12	178.78
Operating Revenues	5.04	4.55	4.62
Operating Expenses	(27.50)	(31.07)	(25.20)
Non-Operating Revenues			
Interest	1.30	1.33	0.76
Property Taxes	29.13	28.25	25.20
Miscellaneous	1.53	1.36	0.21
Non-Operating Expenses	(0.09)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Change in Net Position	9.42	4.35	5.23

The past few years have seen new reporting standards regarding pension liabilities and other post-employment benefits. The new standards change the way pension expenses and liabilities are recorded, and this change has had a minor impact on the statements of the Agency.

Previously, contributions to the CalPERS defined benefit pension plan were recorded as current expenses. Notes to the financial statements provided information about the composition and status of the investment pool that the Agency was assigned to by CalPERS.

Now, in an attempt to more accurately categorize the transactions associated with current and future pension costs, Agency contributions to pension plans have been reclassified. In the Agency's financial statements, current year pension contributions more closely match the year they impact pension balances. In addition, the statements include deferred outflows (in essence, future expenses) and deferred inflows (in essence, future credits), as well as a long-term pension liability.

The potential future pension cost is determined by an actuarial study, which takes into account a number of factors, including current employees of the Agency, their years of service, retired employees of the Agency, and estimates for future earnings of investments made by CalPERS. The Agency has been assigned to an investment pool that is managed by CalPERS. The estimate of the pension liability of the entire pool is a current estimate of the difference between the estimated pension cost and the funded status of the pool. The Agency is allocated a proportionate share of the entire pool. The proportionate share is listed as a Noncurrent Liability in the Liability section of the Net Assets statement. Future contributions to the unfunded liability could change the classification of the fund balance.

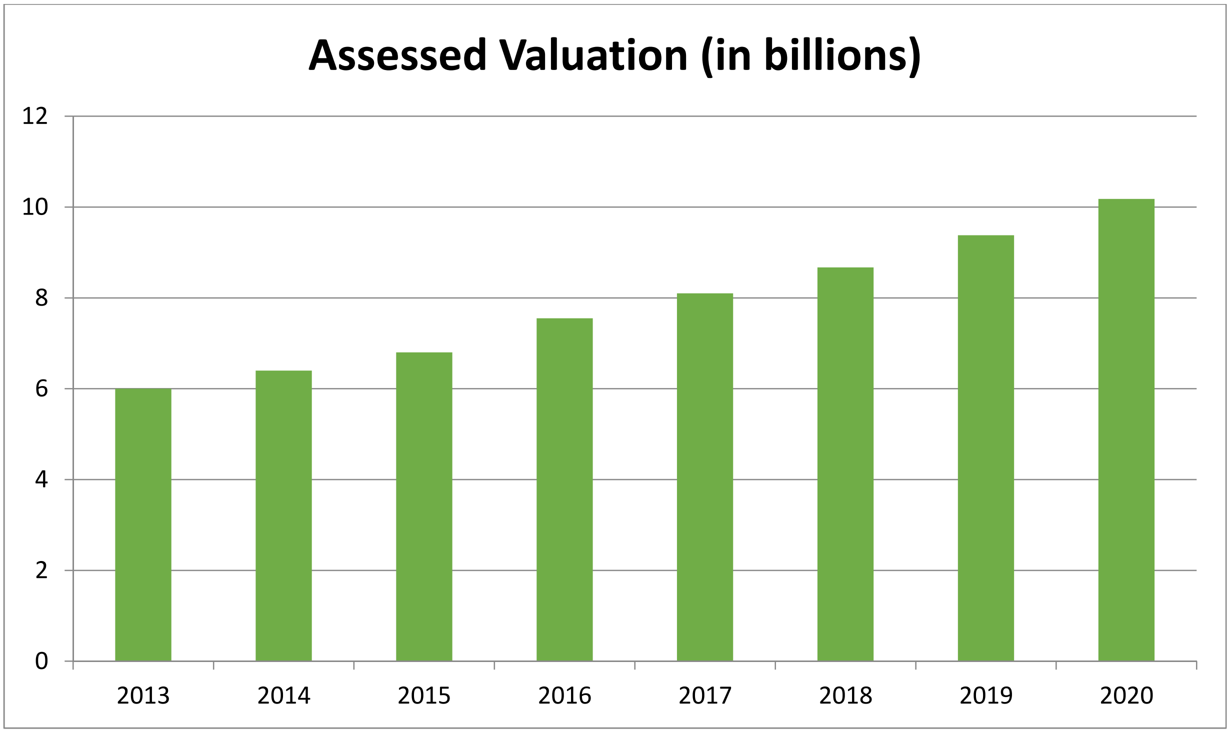
For Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB), the Agency joined an investment pool sponsored by CalPERS to build a trust fund to pay for future OPEB expenses. The Agency's first contribution to the pool, California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT), was made in 2009. Annual contributions were made in accordance with GASB Statement No. 45, and contributions to the trust and direct payments for health care costs were recorded as current expenses.

Starting with FY 2018-19, GASB Statement No.75 took effect, which is an attempt to more accurately categorize the transactions associated with current and future OPEB costs. Agency contributions to CERBT and direct expenses have been reclassified, and the statements include deferred outflows and deferred inflows, as well as a long-term OPEB liability. The estimate of OPEB liability is a current estimate of the difference between the estimated OPEB cost and the funded status of CERBT. This amount is listed as a Noncurrent Liability in the Liability section of the Net Assets statement. Future contributions to CERBT could change the classification of the balance of the Agency's net OPEB obligation.

The Agency's involvement with CERBT requires that an actuarial study to determine the Agency's potential future OPEB costs be made every 2 years. The study also estimates the current level of funding, to help gauge the Agency's progress in fully funding its OPEB obligations.

Assessed Valuation

The following chart reflects the Agency's assessed property tax valuations. Assessed valuations increased significantly from the years ending June 30, 2005 to 2008; however as a result of the economic downturn, assessed values leveled off for the year ending in 2009, and declined by about 15% by the year ending in 2013. A recent analysis showed that the assessed values in the Agency's area fluctuate similarly to rest of the Inland Empire, but are delayed by about 2 years. Assessed valuations finally increased in 2014, and have increased each year since.



Categories of Net Position

The Agency is required to present its net position in three categories: Net Investment in Capital, Restricted Net Position, and Unrestricted Net Position.

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u>

At June 30, 2020, Capital Assets totaled $116.38 million (net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization) and consisted of Investment in State Water Rights, Utility Plant in Service, and Construction in Progress. Utility Plant in Service is divided into additional categories of Land and Rights of Way, Source of Supply, Transmission and Distribution, Buildings, Furniture and Fixtures, Technical Equipment and Transportation Equipment. The table on the next page groups these assets by whether they are being depreciated or amortized, or not.

At June 30, 2019, Capital Assets totaled $114.81 million (net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization) and consisted of Investment in State Water Rights, Utility Plant in Service, and Construction in Progress. Utility Plant in Service is divided into additional categories of Land and Rights of Way, Source of Supply, Transmission and Distribution, Buildings, Furniture and Fixtures, Technical Equipment and Transportation Equipment. The table on the next page groups these assets by whether they are being depreciated or amortized, or not.

Capital Asset Activity for the Fiscal Year

	Balance July 1, 2018	Balance June 30, 2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2020
Capital Assets, not being depreciated					
Land and Rights of Way	4,138,966	4,138,966	-	-	4,138,966
Construction in Progress	7,137,872	12,122,281	1,905,704	-	14,027,985
Total Capital Assets, not being depreciated	11,276,838	16,261,247	1,905,704	-	18,166,951
Capital Assets, being depreciated/amortized					
Investment in State Water Rights	144,528,729	149,062,702	5,129,609	-	154,192,311
Source of Supply	15,758,338	15,758,338	-	-	15,758,338
Transmission and Distribution	1,351,614	1,351,614	-	-	1,351,614
Buildings and Improvements	1,645,293	1,645,293	-	-	1,645,293
Furniture and Fixtures	136,899	129,857	-		129,857
Technical Equipment	94,439	94,439	-	-	94,439
Transportation Equipment	74,462	78,613	-	-	78,613
Total Capital Assets being depreciated or amortized	163,589,774	168,120,856	5,129,609	-	173,250,465
Total Capital Assets	174,866,612	184,382,104	7,035,313	-	191,417,417

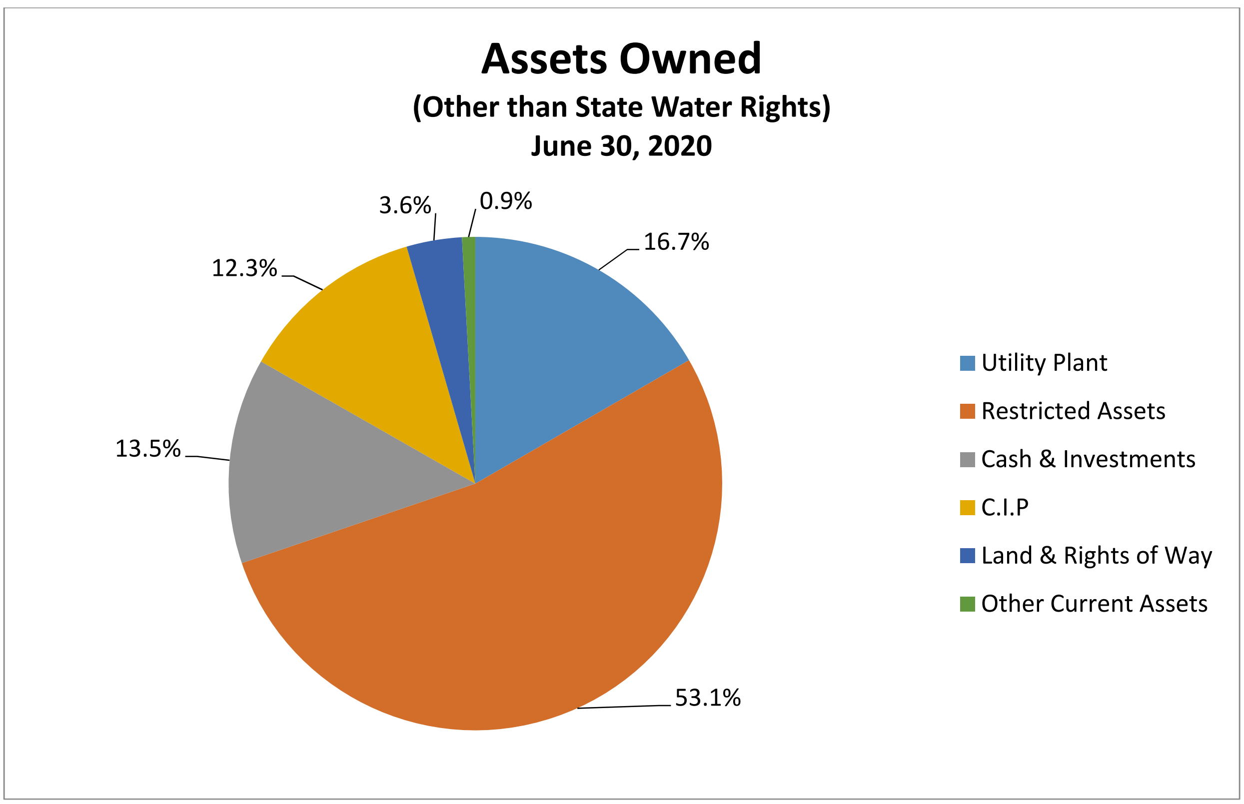
The accumulated depreciation and amortization for FY 2019-20 and FY 2018-19 was $69.58 million and $75.04 million, respectively.

The Agency made payments to the Department of Water Resources during the years FY2019-20 and FY 2018-19 totaling $27.89 million and $22.37 million, respectively. These amounts included expenditures for water purchases, as well as payments for indebtedness, and operations and maintenance of the State Water Project.

State Water Project deliveries through the East Branch Extension and the Cherry Valley Pump Station to the Agency service area started in July, 2003. Deliveries to retailers in FY 2019-20 totaled 12,840 AF, and included deliveries to Yucaipa Valley Water District through facilities jointly owned and operated with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. The allocation for 2019 was significantly higher than 2018, so the Agency did not have to purchase as much water from other sources to meet retailers' requests for this fiscal year. Deliveries to retailers in FY 2018-19 totaled 13,350 AF, and included deliveries to Yucaipa Valley Water District through facilities jointly owned and operated with the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District. Even though the Agency's allocation for 2018 was significantly less than 2017, water purchased from other sources allowed the Agency to meet retailers' requests for this fiscal year.

Construction in Progress increased by $1.91 million between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020. The projects currently in Construction in Progress include improvements to the East Branch Extension Phase1 and Phase 2 project, plans for a pipeline for water delivery to the City of Banning, enlargement of the Noble turnout which delivers water to the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, construction of a recharge facility on Brookside and Beaumont Avenue, participation rights in a feasibility study to build a new reservoir named Sites Reservoir to increase the reliability of the State Water Project, pipeline improvements to sections owned jointly by the Agency and the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, and new monitoring wells being installed by the USGS.

Construction in Progress increased by $4.98 million between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019. The projects currently in Construction in Progress include improvements to the East Branch Extension Phase1 and Phase 2 project, plans for a pipeline for water delivery to the City of Banning, enlargement of the Noble turnout which delivers water to the Beaumont Cherry Valley Water District, construction of a recharge facility on Brookside and Beaumont Avenue, participation rights in a feasibility study to build a new reservoir named Sites Reservoir to increase the reliability of the State Water Project, pipeline improvements to sections owned jointly by the Agency and the San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, and new monitoring wells being installed by the USGS.



Restricted Net Position

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency had Restricted Net Position of $60.73 million and $54.06 million, respectively, which consisted of tax proceeds that were levied for State Water Project payments, less actual State Water Project related expenditures.

Unrestricted Net Position

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency had Unrestricted Net Position of $16.39 million and $14.26 million, respectively, which consisted primarily of water sales, general purpose tax proceeds and investment income, less general and administrative expenses not related to State Water Project expenditures.

Contacting the Agency's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide our customers, taxpayers, and creditors with an overview of the agency's financial operations and condition. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, please contact the Agency's Finance Manager at 1210 Beaumont Ave., Beaumont, California 92223.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - AUDITED

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 851,816	$ 685,775
Cash in Local Agency Investment Fund	14,539,799	13,904,602
Accounts receivable	231,021	728,785
Property taxes receivable	606,322	636,741
Interest receivable	157,029	197,424
Other	5,220	4,950
Total current assets	16,391,207	16,158,277
Restricted assets		
Cash in Local Agency Investment Fund	20,866,184	7,348,929
Investments	36,791,110	43,675,646
Property taxes receivable	3,072,239	3,033,074
Total restricted assets	60,729,533	54,057,649
Noncurrent assets		
Capital assets		
Investment in State Water Project	154,192,311	149,062,702
Utility plant in service	19,058,154	19,058,154
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(75,038,498)	(69,575,945)
Land and rights of way	4,138,967	4,138,967
Construction in progress	14,027,984	12,122,281
Total noncurrent assets	116,378,918	114,806,159
Total assets	193,499,658	185,022,085
Deferred outflows of resources		
Pension related	525,934	488,149
OPEB related	70,211	25,564
Total deferred outflows of resources	596,145	513,713
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$194,095,803	$185,535,798

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 467,065	$ 1,184,080
Construction deposit	25,000	25,000
Total current liabilities	492,065	1,209,080
Noncurrent liabilities		
Accrued vacation and sick leave	86,804	145,411
Net pension liability	627,260	755,595
Net OPEB liability	26,395	248,742
Total noncurrent liabilities	740,459	1,149,748
Total liabilities	1,232,524	2,358,828
Deferred inflows of resources		
Pension related	132,848	34,039
OPEB related	193,638	22,003
Total deferred inflows of resources	326,486	56,042
Net position		
Net investment in capital assets, including State Water Project costs	116,378,918	114,806,159
Restricted for State Water Project	60,729,533	54,057,649
Unrestricted	15,428,342	14,257,120
Total net position	192,536,793	183,120,928
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$194,095,803	$185,535,798

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Operating revenues		
Water sales	$ 5,035,859	$ 4,549,420
Operating expenses		
Source of supply		
Maintenance	14,708,787	14,210,934
Purchased water	5,621,798	5,180,411
Total source of supply	20,330,585	19,391,345
Transmission and distribution		
Utilities	11,461	10,207
Maintenance	56,688	11,861
Total transmission and distribution	68,149	22,068
General and administrative expenses		
Salaries	525,278	480,209
Director expense	129,806	129,228
Payroll taxes	46,080	40,279
Employee health benefits	77,639	75,961
Employee retirement benefits	196,896	237,035
Office supplies and expense	18,849	20,379
Travel expenses	21,069	20,061
Automotive expense	7,813	4,585
Utilities and telephone	16,499	16,211
Repairs and maintenance	18,263	22,208
Insurance	26,822	27,374
Administrative expense	56,652	41,651
Membership dues and assessments	30,894	33,122
Public relations	8,060	26,700
Election expense	-	28,126
Legal services	115,303	123,352
Engineering and consulting services	244,515	157,421
Penalties	35,000	-
Accounting and auditing	19,785	21,515
Outside professional services	47,477	6,037
Depreciation	653,021	654,157
Amortization	4,809,532	9,495,077
Total general and administrative	7,105,253	11,660,688
Total operating expenses	27,503,987	31,074,101
Operating loss	$ (22,468,128)	$ (26,524,681)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
For the Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Operating loss	$ (22,468,128)	$ (26,524,681)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Property taxes - general purpose	3,305,632	3,088,805
Property taxes - debt service	25,822,846	25,165,634
Investment income	1,298,866	1,330,472
Unrealized gain on investments	448,466	539,885
Other revenue	1,077,062	27,359
County collection charge	(90,978)	(77,260)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	31,861,894	30,074,895
Income before capital contributions	9,393,766	3,550,214
Capital contributions - government	22,099	795,612
Change in net position	9,415,865	4,345,826
Net position, beginning of year	183,120,928	178,775,102
Net position, end of year	$ 192,536,793	$ 183,120,928

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from customers	$ 5,533,623	$ 4,263,745
Cash paid to suppliers and employees	(22,979,996)	(21,951,090)
Net cash used in operating activities	(17,446,373)	(17,687,345)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
Property taxes	29,119,732	27,550,532
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	29,119,732	27,550,532
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Purchase of capital assets	(7,035,312)	(9,518,383)
Other revenue	1,077,062	27,359
Contributed capital	22,099	795,612
County collection charge	(90,978)	(77,260)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	(6,027,129)	(8,772,672)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchased investments	7,333,002	(5,446,923)
Interest received	1,339,261	1,287,982
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	8,672,263	(4,158,941)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	14,318,493	(3,068,426)
Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance, beginning of year	21,939,306	25,007,732
Balance, end of year	$ 36,257,799	$ 21,939,306

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

SAN GORGONIO PASS WATER AGENCY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to statements of net position		
Unrestricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 851,816	$ 685,775
Unrestricted cash in Local Agency Investment Fund	14,539,799	13,904,602
Restricted cash in Local Agency Investment Fund	20,866,184	7,348,929
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 36,257,799	$ 21,939,306
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Operating loss	$ (22,468,128)	$ (26,524,681)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	5,462,553	10,149,234
Noncash pension and OPEB expense	(162,670)	(103,667)
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	497,764	(288,507)
Other current assets	(270)	2,832
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(717,015)	(930,928)
Accrued vacation and sick	(58,607)	8,372
Net cash used in operating activities	$ (17,446,373)	$ (17,687,345)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE 1- REPORTING ENTITY

The San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (the "Agency"), a special district of the state of California, is one of 29 state water contractors created by the state legislature. The Agency will ultimately manage water resources and supply water to local water districts. The Agency's service area extends from Calimesa to Cabazon through the San Gorgonio Pass area in Riverside County (the "County").

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The Agency reports its activities as an enterprise fund, which is used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise, where the intent of the Agency is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis (including depreciation) be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned, and expenses are recognized in the period incurred. An enterprise fund is accounted for on the flow of economic resources measurement focus. This means that all assets and liabilities associated with the activity (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the statements of net position.

The Agency distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from those revenues and expenses that are nonoperating. Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated by water sales, while operating expenses pertain directly to the furnishing of those services. Nonoperating revenues and expenses are those revenues and expenses generated that are not directly associated with the normal business of supplying water services.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the statements of cash flows, the Agency considers all short-term debt securities purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Agency invests funds with the State of California's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). Due to the high liquidity of this investment, the funds are classified as cash equivalents. For credit risk purposes, the fund is not rated.

Investments

Investments are reported in the accompanying statements of net position at fair value based on the last reported sales price published on the national exchange. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as investment income reported for that fiscal year. Investment income includes interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of amounts owed by local districts in the regular course of business operations. Accounts receivable is stated net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Agency considers accounts receivable to be fully collectible and no allowance for doubtful accounts is provided in these financial statements.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Property Taxes

The County of Riverside Assessor's Office assesses all real and personal property within the County each year. The County of Riverside Tax Collector's Office bills and collects the Agency's share of property taxes and assessments. The County of Riverside Treasurer's Office remits current and delinquent property tax collections to the Agency throughout the year. Property tax in California is levied in accordance with Article 13A of the State Constitution at 1.0 percent of countywide assessed valuations.

Property taxes receivable at year-end are related to property taxes collected by the County of Riverside, which have not been credited to the Agency's cash balance as of June 30, 2020. The property tax calendar is as follows:

Lien date:		January 1
Levy date:		July 1
Due date:	First installment	November 1
	Second installment	February 1
Collection date:	First installment	December 10
	Second installment	April 10

The County will designate property taxes relating to debt service (restricted) or general purposes. Funds have been established by the Agency to account for the use of these designated assets. As of June 30, 2020, certain taxes levied by the County and allocated to the Agency remain uncollected. The Agency considers these property taxes to be fully collectible and no allowance is provided in these financial statements.

Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired and/or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. Agency policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting capital assets at $5,000. Donated assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation. Upon retirement or other disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective balances and any gains or losses are recognized.

Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Assets	Years
Pipelines	20 - 40
Buildings	25
Spreading ground facilities	20
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10
Technical equipment	5
Transportation	5

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Participation rights are being amortized on a unit-rate basis. The unit-rate has been determined by dividing the total estimated capital costs to be charged to the Agency by total estimated water deliveries over the project repayment period. The resulting rate, which will be adjusted periodically to reflect changes in estimates, would then be applied to actual water deliveries in the current year.

Construction in progress includes all capitalized costs for expenditures directly incurred to bring a capital asset to a useable condition. These capitalized costs will be recorded to capital assets when the asset is operational. At that time, the costs will be depreciated or amortized over the respective capital asset's useful life.

Accrued Vacation and Sick Leave
The Agency has a policy whereby an employee can accumulate unused sick leave and vacation. Sick leave is to be used for extended periods of sickness; however, upon termination or retirement, a portion will be paid as additional benefits to the employee. At retirement or termination, employees will be paid for 50 percent of the then unused sick leave up to the maximum 480 hours at their regular payroll rates in effect at the date of termination. The Agency has provided for these future costs by accruing 50 percent of the earned and unused sick leave up to the maximum number of hours and 100 percent of the earned and unused vacation.

Pension Accounting
For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of 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 California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Financial Office. For this purpose, benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions, are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)
For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the CalPERS plan governed by the Public Employees' Medical & Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA) and additions to/deductions from PEMHCA's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by PEMHCA. For this purpose, PEMHCA recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

NOTE 2 - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Net Position
The financial statements utilize a net position presentation. The net position is categorized as follows:

Net investment in Capital Assets, *including State Water Project* costs - This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any debt outstanding against the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.

Restricted for State Water Project - This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Position - This component of the net position consists of a net position that does not meet the definition of restricted or net investment in capital assets.

Restricted and Unrestricted Resources
When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Agency's practice to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Budgetary Policies
The Agency adopts an annual nonappropriated budget for planning, control, and evaluation purposes. Budgetary control and evaluation are affected by comparisons of actual revenues and expenses with planned revenues and expenses for the period. Encumbrance accounting is not used to account for commitments related to unperformed contracts for construction and services.

Use of Estimates
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and disclosures made in the accompanying notes to the financial statements. While management believes these estimates are adequate, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Pension Liability, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Pension Expense
Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* (GASB 68), provides requirements for how pension costs and obligations are measured and reported in the basic financial statements. When an organization's pension liability exceeds the pension plan's net position available for paying benefits, there is a net pension liability which must be reported in the basic financial statements. In addition, GASB 68 requires that projected benefit payments be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments to the extent that the pension plan's fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits and pension plan assets are expected to achieve that rate and (2) a tax-exempt, high-quality municipal bond rate to the extent that the conditions under (1) are not met.

NOTE 3 - STATE WATER PROJECT

The Agency has contracted with the State Department of Water Resources to participate in the State Water Project to convey water from Northern California into the Southern California area. This participation requires payments in varying amounts by the Agency for many years into the future, including capital costs in connection with the transportation facilities, conservation (O.M.P. and R.) costs, and variable costs for the actual delivery of water.

The Agency has been billed formally through calendar year 2020 only. The policy of the Agency is not to accrue any amounts which are due after the fiscal year-end. The payments which have been billed but are not reflected on the books and are not due until after the fiscal year-end of the Agency are approximately as follows:

Charges for Capital and Minimum Operations, Maintenance, Power and Replacement Components

Water System Revenue Bond	
Due July 1, 2020	$ 225,264
Due January 1, 2021	223,168
Due July 1, 2021	223,168
Capital Cost Components	
Delta Water Charges	
Due July 1, 2020	261,389
Due January 1, 2021	262,266
Due July 1, 2021	262,265
Transportation Charges	
Due July 1, 2020	(277,754)
Due January 1, 2021	(307,433)
Due July 1, 2021	(307,434)
Minimum O.M.P. & R.	
Delta Water Charge	
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2020	69,675
Total for six months	418,050
Due monthly, starting January 1, 2021	75,224
Total for six months	451,344
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2021	75,224
Total for six months	451,344
Transportation Charge	
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2020	497,225
Total for six months	2,983,350
Due monthly, starting January 1, 2021	478,429
Total for six months	2,870,574
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2021	478,429
Total for six months	2,870,574

NOTE 3 - STATE WATER PROJECT (Continued)

Charges for the Devil Canyon-Castaic Contract	
Debt Service on Bonds	
Due July 1, 2020	$ 48,768
Due January 1, 2021	48,820
Due July 1, 2021	48,819
O.M.P.& R. Component	
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2020	17,395
Total for six months	104,370
Due monthly, starting January 1, 2021	17,469
Total for six months	104,814
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2021	17,469
Total for six months	104,814
Charges for Off-Aqueduct Power Facilities	
Maintenance	
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2020	99
Total for six months	594
Due monthly, starting January 1, 2021	130
Total for six months	780
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2021	130
Total for six months	780
RG4 Separation	
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2020	1,097
Total for six months	6,582
Due monthly, starting January 1, 2021	1,329
Total for six months	7,974
Due monthly, starting July 1, 2021	1,328
Total for six months	7,968
Charges for East Branch Extension Facilities	
Allocated Charges	
Due September 1, 2020	10,141,577
Due March 1, 2021	4,573,731
Due September 1, 2021	10,338,404
Charges for Tehachapi Second Afterbay Facilities	
Capital Cost of Transportation Charge	
Due September 1, 2020	16,965
Due March 1, 2021	22,431
Due September 1, 2021	22,430
Totals for All Charges of the State Water Project	
Total Due Starting July 1, 2020	13,929,155
Total Due Starting January 1, 2021	8,258,469
Total Due for FY 2020-2021	22,187,624
Total Due Starting July 1, 2021	14,023,132
Total Due for Calendar Year 2021	$22,281,601

NOTE 3 - STATE WATER PROJECT (Continued)

The Agency has committed to purchase other components of water that may become available at reasonable prices in the future. The future payments for this excess water are not determinable at this time.

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

The Agency's investment practices are prescribed by various provisions of the California Government Code and by administrative policies. The Agency's investment policy is approved annually by the Board.

Cash, cash equivalents, and investments as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 are included in the statements of net position as follows:

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents - unrestricted	$ 15,391,615	$ 14,590,377
Cash and cash equivalents - restricted	20,866,184	7,348,929
Total cash and cash equivalents	36,257,799	21,939,306
Investments	36,791,110	43,675,646
	$ 73,048,909	$ 65,614,952

For purposes of the following discussion, these accounts have been classified as follows:

	2020	2019
Deposits	$ 851,816	$ 685,775
Investments	72,197,093	64,929,177
	$ 73,048,909	$ 65,614,952

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments Authorized by the Agency's Investment Policy

Under the provisions of the Agency's investment policy, adopted by Board Resolution No. 2015-10 in September 2015, which is in accordance with California Government Code Sections 53600 through 53686 et seq., the types of investments authorized for deposit are identified in the following table:

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity
U.S. Treasury	2 years
Federal agency	
Municipal bonds	
Negotiable certificates of deposit	36 months
Repurchase agreements	1 year
Medium term notes	5 years
Money market mutual funds	
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	
CalTRUST short-term fund	2 years
CalTRUST medium-term fund	3 ½ years

Concentration of Credit Risk

There were no investments in any one issuer, other than U.S. Treasury Securities, LAIF and CalTRUST that represent five percent or more of the total investments of the Agency at June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Custodial Credit Risk

The Agency maintains deposits with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits. California law requires banks and savings and loan institutions to pledge government securities with a market value of 110 percent of the Agency's cash on deposit or first trust deed mortgage notes with a market value of 150 percent of the deposit as collateral for these deposits. Under California law, this collateral is held in a separate investment pool by another institution in the Agency's name and places it ahead of general creditors of the institution.

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the possibility 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. As a means of highlighting exposure to interest rate risk, the current values of all securities are reported quarterly to the Board for investments. Investment fair value and duration at June 30, 2020 and 2019, other than investments in LAIF and CalTrust, are as follows:

Authorized Investment Type	2020	Effective Duration
U.S. Agency Securities	$ 2,074,354	2021
U.S. Agency Securities	1,991,080	2022
US Government Bonds	1,005,790	2023
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2,490,769	2020
Negotiable certificates of deposit	4,790,862	2021
Negotiable certificates of deposit	3,290,870	2022

Authorized Investment Type	2019	Effective Duration
U.S. agency securities	$ 5,027,894	2019
U.S. government bonds	999,610	2019
U.S. government bonds	2,038,975	2020
U.S. government bonds	2,001,500	2021
U.S. government bonds	2,051,251	2022
U.S. government bonds	996,080	2023
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2,474,723	2019
Negotiable certificates of deposit	4,978,356	2020
Negotiable certificates of deposit	2,484,470	2021

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Information about the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations is provided by the following tables:

Authorized Investment	Amount	AAf	Aaa	A(1-3)	Not Rated	% of Portfolio
As of June 30, 2020:						
Cash	$ 100	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100	N/A
Deposits with financial institutions	851,716	-	-	851,716	-	N/A
U.S. government bonds	1,005,790	-	1,005,790	-	-	1.39%
U.S. agency securities	4,065,434	-	4,065,434	-	-	5.63%
Negotiable certificates of deposit	10,572,501	-	-	10,572,501	-	14.64%
CalTRUST short-term fund	21,147,385	21,147,385	-	-	-	29.29%
LAIF	35,405,983	-	-	-	35,405,983	49.05%
	$73,048,909	$21,147,385	$ 5,071,224	$11,424,217	$35,406,083	100.00%

Authorized Investment	Amount	AAf	Aaa	A(1-3)	Not Rated	% of Portfolio
As of June 30, 2019:						
Cash	$ 100	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 100	N/A
Deposits with financial institutions	685,675	-	-	685,675	-	N/A
U.S. government bonds	8,087,416	-	8,087,416	-	-	12.46%
U.S. agency securities	5,027,894	-	5,027,894	-	-	7.74%
Negotiable certificates of deposit	9,937,549	-	-	9,937,549	-	15.31%
CalTRUST short-term fund	5,277,287	5,277,287	-	-	-	8.13%
CalTRUST medium-term fund	15,345,500	15,345,500	-	-	-	23.63%
LAIF	21,253,531	-	-	-	21,253,531	32.73%
	$65,614,952	$20,622,787	$13,115,310	$10,623,224	$21,253,631	100.00%

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Deposits
The California Government Code and the Agency's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: the California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure Agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amount of the Agency's deposits was $851,816 and $685,775, respectively, and the bank balances were $890,883 and $693,745, respectively. The Agency has cash in financial institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to $250,000, and the remaining balance is collateralized in accordance with the California Government Code.

LAIF
The Agency is a voluntary participant in LAIF that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis. For LAIF's annual financial report, contact the California State Treasurer at 915 Capitol Mall, Room 106, Sacramento, California 95814.

CalTRUST
The Agency is participating in CalTRUST, a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement of the Investment Trust of California. The principal executive office is located at 1100 K Street, Suite 101, Sacramento, California 95814. CalTRUST is subject to the California Joint Exercise of Powers Act. Each participant in CalTRUST must be a California Public Agency. The purpose of CalTRUST is to consolidate investment activities of its participants and thereby reduce duplication, achieve economies of scale and carry out coherent and consolidated investment strategies through the issuance of shares of beneficial interest in investments purchased by CalTRUST.

CalTRUST currently has a board of trustees that consists of 7 trustees who are responsible for the overall management, supervision, and administration of CalTRUST including formulation of investment and operating policy guidelines of the funds.

The Agency has invested in the short-term fund and the medium-term fund. The short-term fund has a targeted portfolio duration of 0 to 2 years, and the medium-term fund has a targeted portfolio duration of 1½ to 3½ years. Investment strategies are to attain as high a level of current income as is consistent with the preservation of principal.

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The shares in the two funds are not registered under any federal or state securities law nor under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and are thus not subject to the various protections of the 1940 Act which apply to certain pooled vehicles such as money market funds and other mutual funds. The short-term and medium-term funds are valued at net asset value which is calculated by dividing the total value of the securities and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total outstanding shares of each fund. Liabilities include all accrued expenses and fees of each fund. The value of the portfolio securities is determined on the basis of the market value of such securities or, if market quotations are not readily available, at fair value under guidelines established by the Trustees. Investments with short remaining maturities may be valued at amortized cost, which the Trustees have determined to equal fair value.

Short-term fund deposits will be allowed to be invested on the business day they are received, while the medium-term fund deposits may be invested once per month on the last business day. Short-term funds can be redeemed at net asset value per share at the next determined date and/or time of calculation. Medium-term fund withdrawals can only occur once per month on the last business day of the month, provided that notice of intent to withdraw is delivered prior to five business days before month end. Shares will be redeemed at net asset value per share determined by the accountant on the last business day of each month. For both funds, the investment will remain in the fund until the day they are wired to the Agency. In the event of an emergency as defined by the Trustees, withdrawals may be made at such times and upon such prior notice within parameters defined by the Trustees. CalTRUST may, and is authorized by each participant to redeem shares owned by such participant (i) to the extent necessary to reimburse CalTRUST for any loss it has sustained by reason of the failure of such participant to make full payment for shares purchased by such participant, (ii) to the extent necessary to collect any charge relating to a transaction effected for the benefit of such participant which is applicable to shares, or (iii) as otherwise deemed necessary and desirable by the Trustees for CalTRUST to effectively carry out its obligations under the agreement, comply with applicable law, or any other obligations in connection with the affairs of CalTRUST. Redemption payments may be made in whole or in part in securities or other property of the funds. Participants receiving any such securities or other property on redemption will bear any costs of sale. Transfers among the funds will be considered a withdrawal from one fund and a deposit to another fund subject to restrictions and limitations of a withdrawal and deposit.

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments

Fair Value of Investments

GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB 72), provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy under GASB 72 are described as follows:

Level 1	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets as of the measurement date in active markets that the Agency has the ability to access. Fair values are determined using fund manager estimates.
Level 2	Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets in inactive markets; and model based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets.
Level 3	Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the investment.

The asset's fair value measurement level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Valuation techniques used need to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs.

Following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value. There has been no change in the methodologies used at June 30, 2020 and 2019.

Money markets: Valued at $1 per share in accordance with industry practice.

U.S. government bonds: Valued at the closing price reported in the active market on which the individual bonds are traded

U.S. agency securities: Valued at the closing price reported in the active market on which the individual securities are traded

Negotiable certificate of deposit: Valued at the closing price reported on the active market on which the negotiable paper is traded

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

CalTRUST funds: The Agency is a voluntary participant in the Investment Trust of California, doing business as CalTRUST. CalTRUST is a joint powers authority that has been established by its members pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement. The fair value of the Agency's investment in CalTRUST is based upon the net asset value (NAV) of shares held by the Agency at year-end. The net asset value per share is computed by dividing the total value of the securities and other assets, less any liabilities, by the total outstanding shares. Liabilities include all accrued expenses and fees, including expenses of the trust. The market value of portfolio securities is determined on the basis of the market value of such securities, or if market quotations are not readily available, at fair value under guidelines established by the trustees. Investments with short remaining maturities may be valued at amortized cost which the CalTRUST Board has determined to equal fair value.

State pooled funds (Local Agency Investment Fund): The Agency is a voluntary participant in LAIF that is regulated by the California Government Code under oversight by the Local Investment Advisory Board, which consists of five members, with the Treasurer of the State of California serving as chairman. The fair value of the Agency's investment in this pool is based upon the Agency'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 methods described above may produce a fair value calculation that may not be indicative of net realizable value or reflective of future fair value. Furthermore, while the Agency believes its valuation methods are appropriate and consistent with other market participants, the use of different methodologies or assumptions to determine the fair value of certain financial instruments could result in a different fair value measurement at the reporting date.

NOTE 4 - CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Agency's investment assets at fair value as of June 30, 2020:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. government bonds	$ 1,005,790	$ -	$ -	$ 1,005,790
U.S. agency securities	4,065,434	-	-	4,065,434
Negotiable certificates of deposit	10,572,501	-	-	10,572,501
CalTRUST short-term fund	-	21,147,385	-	21,147,385
State pooled funds (Local Agency Investment Fund)	-	35,405,983	-	35,405,983
	$ 15,643,725	$ 56,553,368	$ -	$ 72,197,093

The following table sets forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, the Agency's investment assets at fair value as of June 30, 2019:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. government bonds	$ 8,087,416	$ -	$ -	$ 8,087,416
U.S. agency securities	5,027,894	-	-	5,027,894
Negotiable certificates of deposit	9,937,549	-	-	9,937,549
CalTRUST short-term fund	-	5,277,287	-	5,277,287
CalTRUST medium-term fund	-	15,345,500	-	15,345,500
State pooled funds (Local Agency Investment Fund)	-	21,253,531	-	21,253,531
	$ 23,052,859	$ 41,876,318	$ -	$ 64,929,177

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency had no investments in repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and did not invest in such during the years then ended.

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the changes in capital assets for the Agency were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2020
Non-depreciable capital assets				
Land and rights of way	$ 4,138,967	$ -	$ -	$ 4,138,967
Construction in progress	12,122,281	1,905,703	-	14,027,984
	16,261,248	1,905,703	-	18,166,951
Depreciable capital assets				
Investment in State Water Project	149,062,702	5,129,609	-	154,192,311
Source of supply	15,774,603	-	-	15,774,603
Recharge facilities	1,351,614	-	-	1,351,614
Technical equipment	94,439	-	-	94,439
Office building	1,508,644	-	-	1,508,644
Solar equipment	120,384	-	-	120,384
Furniture and fixtures	129,857	-	-	129,857
Transportation equipment	78,613	-	-	78,613
	168,120,856	5,129,609	-	173,250,465
	$ 184,382,104	$ 7,035,312	$ -	$ 191,417,416

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the changes in accumulated depreciation and amortization for the Agency were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2020
Depreciable capital assets				
Investment in State Water Project	$ 60,345,627	$ 4,809,532	$ -	$ 65,155,159
Source of supply	6,903,346	495,984	-	7,399,330
Recharge facilities	1,047,501	67,581	-	1,115,082
Technical equipment	94,439	-	-	94,439
Office building	909,011	60,350	-	969,361
Solar equipment	102,336	12,031	-	114,367
Furniture and fixtures	124,261	1,352	-	125,613
Transportation equipment	49,424	15,723	-	65,147
	$ 69,575,945	$ 5,462,553	$ -	$ 75,038,498

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the changes in capital assets for the Agency were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2019
Non-depreciable capital assets				
Land and rights of way	$ 4,138,967	$ -	$ -	$ 4,138,967
Construction in progress	7,137,871	4,984,410	-	12,122,281
	11,276,838	4,984,410	-	16,261,248
Depreciable capital assets				
Investment in State Water Project	144,528,729	4,533,973	-	149,062,702
Source of supply	15,774,603	-	-	15,774,603
Recharge facilities	1,351,614	-	-	1,351,614
Technical equipment	94,439	-	-	94,439
Office building	1,508,644	-	-	1,508,644
Solar equipment	120,384	-	-	120,384
Furniture and fixtures	136,900	-	7,043	129,857
Transportation equipment	78,613	-	-	78,613
	163,593,926	4,533,973	7,043	168,120,856
	$ 174,870,764	$ 9,518,383	$ 7,043	$ 184,382,104

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the changes in accumulated depreciation and amortization for the Agency were as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals	Balance June 30, 2019
Depreciable capital assets				
Investment in State Water Project	$ 50,850,550	$ 9,495,077	$ -	$ 60,345,627
Source of supply	6,406,548	496,798	-	6,903,346
Recharge facilities	979,920	67,581	-	1,047,501
Technical equipment	94,439	-	-	94,439
Office building	848,659	60,352	-	909,011
Solar equipment	90,305	12,031	-	102,336
Furniture and fixtures	129,632	1,672	7,043	124,261
Transportation equipment	33,701	15,723	-	49,424
	$ 59,433,754	$ 10,149,234	$ 7,043	$ 69,575,945

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS (Continued)

Construction in Progress is divided into two major categories. The first category consists of items that are generally considered tangible and have an identifiable estimated cost. Examples could be pipelines, valves, or fencing. The second category consists of items that may be intangible, or items for which a total cost estimate is not identifiable. Examples could be participation rights in studies for a future project, rights-of-way, or plans.

In Category 1, the Agency currently has expended about $11,313,365 and expects to expend and additional $750,000 to complete the projects; the projects are about 93% completed.

In Category 2, the Agency has expended about $2,714,619.

The Agency expects to make an investment is securing pipeline capacity in the Foothill Pipeline in FY20-21 of about $3 million.

NOTE 6 - JOINT VENTURES (JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS)

The Association of California Water Agencies

The Agency participates in a joint venture under a joint powers agreement (JPA) with the Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority (JPIA). The relationship between the Agency and the JPA is such that the JPA is not a component unit of the Agency for financial reporting purposes. Audited financial statements are available by contacting the JPIA at 2100 Professional Drive, Roseville, California 95661.

The Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority arranges for and provides insurance coverage for its nearly 365 member districts. JPIA is governed by a board of directors and each member agency is required to designate one representative from its local board of directors to participate in the JPIA board. From the board of directors, nine members of a ten-member executive committee are elected and delegated the authority to make JPIA's preliminary policy decisions relying upon input received from other standing and ad hoc committees and subcommittees. These policy decisions, along with other matters such as financial and claims data, are ultimately brought before the full board for review and/or ratification. The board controls the operations of the JPIA, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by the member agencies beyond their representation on the board. JPIA provides joint protection coverage for losses in excess of the member districts' individually specified self-insurance retention levels. Individual claims (and aggregate public liability and property claims) in excess of specified levels are covered by excess insurance policies purchased from commercial insurance carriers.

NOTE 6 - JOINT VENTURES (JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS) (Continued)

Condensed audited financial information of the Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority for the years ended September 30, 2019 and 2018 are as follows:

	2019	2018
Total assets	$ 212,099,851	$ 188,344,217
Deferred outflows of resources	553,790	1,098,315
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 212,653,641	$ 189,442,532
Total liabilities	$ 112,046,920	$ 100,820,701
Deferred inflows of resources	1,672,219	2,156,227
Net position	98,934,502	86,465,604
Total liabilities, deferred inflows, and net position	$ 212,653,641	$ 189,442,532
Total revenues	$ 173,647,293	$ 176,044,304
Total expenses	(169,356,246)	(165,196,299)
Total other income	8,177,851	294,925
Change in net position	$ 12,468,898	$ 11,142,930

Delta Conveyance Finance Authority

The Agency participates under a joint powers agreement (JPA) with the Delta Conveyance Finance Authority (DCFA). The DCFA is a joint powers agency created in July 2018 as a conduit financing authority to assist the Department of Water Resources and the public water agency participants, currently all of whom are State Water Project Contractors, finance all or a portion of the Delta Conveyance Project. The Delta Conveyance Project is a major project that will deliver water from the Sacramento River near the northern end of Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to the existing State Water Project and Central Valley Project pumping plants in the southern end of the delta. Its members consist of water agencies that contract with DWR for the purchase of water. Its operations are supported by the collection of contributions from its members. The governing board is made up of eleven representatives from member agencies. Audited financial statements are available by contacting the DCFA at 1121 L Street, Suite 1045, Sacramento, California 95814.

No comparative information is available as DCFA was established in July 2018 and the Authority is reported on a cash basis of accounting. Condensed audited financial information of the Delta Conveyance Finance Authority for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	2019
Cash receipts	$ 401,900
Cash disbursements	175,870
Excess of receipts over disbursements	$ 226,030
Cash and investments at beginning of the year	-
Cash and investments at end of the year	$ 226,030

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN

(a) General Information about the Pension Plan
Plan Description
All full-time Agency employees are required to participate in the San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency Miscellaneous Plan with CalPERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. A menu of benefit provisions as well as other requirements is established by State statutes within the Public Employee's Retirement Law. The Agency selects optional benefit provisions from the benefit menu by contract with CalPERS and adopts those benefits through Board approval. CalPERS issues a separate comprehensive annual report. Copies of CalPERS' annual financial report may be obtained from its Executive Office, 400 Q Street, Sacramento, CA 95811.

Benefits Provided
CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members 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 improved non-industrial disability benefits after five years of service. The Agency has chosen the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit.

Contribution Description
Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) 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. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance any unfunded accrued 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 total employer contributions were $288,162 and $321,289 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Active plan members who were hired before January 1, 2013, sometimes referred to as "Classic" employees, are required to contribute 8 percent of their annual covered salary. A resolution passed by the Board of the Agency directed the Agency to pay this portion, called Employer Paid Member Contributions (EPMC) through December 31, 2012. Beginning January 1, 2013, the Agency established two classes of employees, as dictated by the newly enacted Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act (PEPRA). By Board action, "Classic" employees began paying a portion of the EPMC starting January 1, 2013. For calendar year 2013, they contributed 1.0 percent of the annual covered salary as a pre-tax deduction. For calendar year 2014, they paid 2 percent of their annual covered salary. For calendar year 2015, and continuing, they pay 3 percent of their annual covered salary. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency's pickup of the employee's 5 percent share was $27,300 and $26,127, respectively. There are no PEPRA members employed by the Agency.

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The plan's provisions and benefits at June 30, 2020 and 2019 are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous	
Hire date	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	3.0% at 60	2.0% at 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	Monthly for life	Monthly for life
Final average compensation period	12 months	12 months
Sick leave credit	Yes	Yes
Retirement age	60	62
Monthly benefits as a percent of eligible compensation	3.00%	1.80% to 2.50%
Cost-of-living adjustment	4.0% maximum	4.0% maximum
Required employee contribution rates		
2020	3.00%	8.00%
2019	3.00%	8.00%
Required employer contribution rates		
2020	16.413%	16.413%
2019	15.723%	15.723%

Net Pension Liability

The Agency's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the collective net pension liability of the Plan. For calendar year 2015, and continuing, employees pay 3 percent of their annual covered salary. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency reported the following net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, respectively:

	2020		2019	
	Amount	Proportion	Amount	Proportion
Total pension liability	$ 3,783,873	0.02104%	$ 3,521,805	0.02085%
Fiduciary net position	3,156,613	0.02258%	2,766,210	0.02108%
Net pension liability	$ 627,260	0.00612%	$ 755,595	0.00784%

The Agency's proportion of the collective net pension liability decreased by 0.00172% since the last measurement date.

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

(b) Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability
For the measurement period ending June 30, 2019 (the measurement date), the total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the June 30, 2018 total pension liability determined in the June 30, 2018 actuarial accounting valuation. For the measurement period ending June 30, 2018 (the measurement date), the total pension liability was determined by rolling forward the June 30, 2017 total pension liability determined in the June 30, 2017 actuarial accounting valuation.

The June 30, 2019 and 2018 total pension liability was based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial cost method		Entry age normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount rate	2019	7.15%
	2018	7.15%
Inflation	2019	2.50%
	2018	2.50%
Salary increases		Varies by entry age and service
Investment rate of return	2019	7.15% net of pension plan investment expenses, including inflation
	2018	7.15% net of pension plan investment expenses, including 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

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

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 and 2018 valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 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.

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at June 30, 2019 and 2018 for was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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 (Public Employees' Retirement Fund) cash flows. Using historical returns of all 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. 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 adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

The table below reflects long-term expected real rate of return by asset class.

Asset Class[1]	New Strategic Allocation		Real Return Years 1-10[1]	Real Return 11+[2]	Real Return Years 1-10[1]	Real Return 11+[2]
	2019	2018	2019	2019	2018	2018
Global equity	50.00%	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed income	28.00%	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation sensitive assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.77%	1.81%	0.77%	1.81%
Private equity	8.00%	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%	6.30%	7.23%
Real estate	13.00%	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.00%	1.00%	0.00%	-0.92%	0.00%	-0.92%
Total	100.00%	100.00%				

[1] In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-Term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities.

An expected inflation of 2.00 percent used for this period
An expected inflation of 2.92 percent used for this period

(c) Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Agency's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability of the plan as of the measurement date calculated using the current discount rate, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percentage-point lower or 1.00 percentage-point higher than current discount rate:

Measurement Date	Discount Rate -1.0%	Current Discount	Discount Rate +1.0%
	(6.15%)	(7.15%)	(8.15%)
2019	$ 1,136,203	$ 627,260	$ 207,164
	(6.15%)	(7.15%)	(8.15%)
2018	$ 1,231,994	$ 755,595	$ 362,336

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

(d) Pension Expense, Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions
For the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency recognized pension expense of $220,856 and $167,443, respectively. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency deferred inflows and outflows of resources related to pensions are as follows:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 288,162	$ 321,289	$ -	$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	3,735	10,966	-
Difference between actual and projected contributions	140,363	3,931	680	1,520
Changes in assumptions	29,911	86,140	10,603	21,111
Difference between expected and actual experience	43,566	28,991	3,375	9,865
Change in proportion	23,932	44,063	107,224	1,543
Total	$ 525,934	$ 488,149	$ 132,848	$ 34,039

The amounts above are net of outflows and inflows recognized in the pension expense. The $288,162 and $321,289 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 fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The deferred outflows and inflows of resources, other than contributions subsequent to measurement date, will be recognized in future pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30	Deferred Inflows (Outflows) of Resources 2020	Deferred Inflows (Outflows) of Resources 2019
2020	$ -	$ 95,922
2021	74,986	59,976
2022	13,058	(16,281)
2023	14,663	(6,796)
2024	2,217	-
	$ 104,924	$ 132,821

NOTE 8 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS

Plan Description

The Agency offers health care benefits to active and retired employees, as well as their qualified dependents through CalPERS. The CalPERS plan is an agent multiple-employer plan governed by the Public Employees' Medical & Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA). Under PEMHCA, health coverage for the employee continues into retirement for employees who have reached at least age 50 with a minimum of five years of service. Eligible retirees may enroll in any of the plans available through the CalPERS program. The Agency pays the entire cost of coverage for the retiree and their dependents. The Agency provided health care benefits that continue for the life of the retiree and the spouse. Copies of the CalPERS annual financial report may be obtained from the CalPERS Executive Office, 400 "P" Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	Number of Covered Participants
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	2
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	-
Active plan members	4
Total	6

Contribution requirements of the Agency are established by Ordinance and may be amended through board action to update the original Ordinance. For the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency's average contribution rate was 1.40 percent of covered-employee payroll. Employees are not required to contribute to the plan.

Net OPEB Liability

The Agency's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

NOTE 8 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

Actuarial assumptions: The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2019 and 2018 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2019	2.75% annually
	2018	2.75% annually
Discount rate	2019	6.75%
	2018	6.75%
Long-term expected rate of return on	2019	6.75% net of investment expenses
investments	2018	6.75% net of investment expenses
Healthcare cost trend rates		
Pre-Medicare	2019	7.25% for 2021, decreasing to 4.00% for 2076 and later
	2018	7.50% for 2019, decreasing to 4.00% for 2076 and later
Medicare	2019	6.30% for 2021, decreasing to 4.00% for 2076 and later
	2018	6.50% for 2019, decreasing to 4.00% for 2076 and later

Mortality rates were based on the CalPERS experience study, with adjustments for mortality improvements projected with Mortality Improvement Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 and 2018 valuation were based on the results of a CalPERS actuarial experience study for the period 1997-2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of 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 weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage 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:

Asset Class Component	Target Allocation		Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return	
	2019 [1]	2018 [2]	2019 [3]	2018 [3]
Equities	59%	57%	4.82%	4.82%
Fixed income	25%	27%	1.47%	1.47%
TIPS	5%	5%	1.29%	1.29%
Commodities	3%	3%	0.84%	0.84%
REITs	8%	8%	3.76%	3.76%
Total	100%	100%		

Policy target effective October 1, 2018.
CERBT-Strategy 1 - 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.
Assumed long-term rate of inflation is 2.75%
Expected long-term net rate of return is 6.75%

NOTE 8 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

Discount rate: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2020 and 2019 was 6.75 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Plan Assets will always exceed benefit payments. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Changes in Assumptions

The healthcare trend rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 changed decreased to 7.25% from 7.50% in the prior period.

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability

The changes in the net OPEB liability for the plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	NET OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	$ 971,839	$ 723,097	$ 248,742
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	73,296	-	73,296
Interest	69,685	-	69,685
Differences between expected and actual experience	(289,302)	-	(289,302)
Assumption changes	(5,992)	-	(5,992)
Contributions - employer	-	25,564	(25,564)
Net investment income	-	44,669	(44,669)
Benefit payments	(25,520)	(25,520)	-
Administrative expense	-	(199)	199
Net changes	(177,833)	44,514	(222,347)
Balances at June 30, 2020	$ 794,006	$ 767,611	$ 26,395

NOTE 8 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

The changes in the net OPEB liability for the plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 are as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	NET OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2018	$ 866,596	$ 690,383	$ 176,213
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	71,161	-	71,161
Interest	62,344	-	62,344
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	-	-
Contributions - employer	-	7,315	(7,315)
Net investment income	-	54,942	(54,942)
Benefit payments	(28,262)	(28,262)	-
Administrative expense	-	(1,281)	1,281
Net changes	105,243	32,714	72,529
Balances at June 30, 2019	$ 971,839	$ 723,097	$ 248,742

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate and healthcare cost trend rates: The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Agency, as well as what the Agency's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.00 percentage-point lower or 1.00 percentage-point higher than the current discount rate:

	Discount Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Net OPEB liability - June 30, 2020	$ 119,174	$ 26,395	$ (51,673)
Net OPEB liability - June 30, 2019	362,402	248,742	153,465

NOTE 8 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates:
The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Agency, as well as what the Agency's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1.00 percentage point lower or 1.00 percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Healthcare Trend Rate		
	1% Decrease (6.25% to 4.0%)	Current Trend (7.25% to 4.0%)	1% Increase (8.25% to 4.0%)
Net OPEB liability - June 30, 2020	$ (66,169)	$ 26,395	$ 136,467
Net OPEB liability - June 30, 2019	133,276	248,742	386,800

OPEB plan fiduciary net position: Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial report.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources
For the year ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency recognized OPEB income of $25,148 and OPEB expense of $81,452, respectively. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Agency reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	$ -	$178,032	$ -
Changes and assumptions	-	-	3,687	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	-	-	11,919	22,003
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	70,211	25,564	-	-
Total	$ 70,211	$ 25,564	$193,638	$ 22,003

NOTE 8 - POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS OTHER THAN PENSIONS (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources 2020	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources 2019
2020	$ -	$ (6,776)
2021	(119,524)	(6,776)
2022	(74,092)	(6,775)
2023	(849)	(1,676)
2024	827	-
	$ (193,638)	$ (22,003)

NOTE 9 - RISK MANAGEMENT

The Agency is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance through participation in the Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority. See Note 6. The insurance purchased is for liability, property and workers' compensation insurance and there are various self-insured retention levels, similar to a deductible, per occurrence.

NOTE 10 - CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS

The Agency has entered into various contractual agreements for engineering, construction, and consulting services. As of June 30, 2020, the remaining contractual commitment for geologic studies and monitoring is $251,455, for construction service is $97,168, and for various other agreements is $932,513. As of June 30, 2019, the remaining contractual commitment for geologic studies and monitoring is $358,451, for construction service is $290,046, and for various other agreements is $1,114,423. These commitments have not been recorded in the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 11 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the preparation of these financial statements, the Agency considered subsequent events through October 23, 2020, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued. As a result of the spread of the COVID-19 coronavirus, economic risks and uncertainties have arisen which could negatively the Agency’s operations and its financial results. However, management does not anticipate any negative impact at this time. No other events occurred through this date requiring disclosure.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION - UNAUDITED

Schedule of Agency Contributions – CalPERS Pension Cost Sharing Plan
For the last ten fiscal years[1]

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarially determined contribution	$ 138,162	$ 121,289	$ 105,338	$ 95,564	$ 109,010	$ 112,491
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(288,162)	(321,289)	(105,338)	(95,564)	(109,010)	(112,491)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ (150,000)	$ (200,000)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll	$ 545,993	$ 522,545	$ 505,149	$ 478,062	$ 461,852	$ 425,739
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	52.78%	61.49%	20.85%	19.99%	23.60%	26.42%

[1] Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Additional years will be added as they become available in the future.

Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
For the last ten fiscal years[1]

	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Measurement Date	6/30/2019	6/30/2018	6/30/2017	6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014
Proportion of the collective net pension liability	0.00612%	0.00784%	0.00778%	0.00754%	0.00715%	0.01065%
Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$ 627,260	$ 755,595	$ 771,494	$ 652,703	$ 490,726	$ 662,864
Covered-employee payroll	522,545	505,149	478,062	461,852	425,739	407,378
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	120.04%	149.58%	161.38%	141.32%	115.26%	162.71%
Proportionate share of the fiduciary net position as a percentage of the plan's total pension liability	75.26%	75.26%	73.31%	74.06%	78.04%	75.86%

[1] Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Additional years will be added as they become available in the future.

Schedule of Changes in the Agency's Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
For the last ten fiscal years[1]

Measurement Period Ending*	2019	2018	2017
Changes in total OPEB liability			
Service cost	$ 73,296	$ 71,161	$ 69,088
Interest	69,685	62,344	55,712
Difference between expected and actual experience	(289,302)	-	-
Changes of assumptions	(5,992)	-	-
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Benefit payments including refunds**	(25,520)	(28,262)	(28,972)
Net changes	(177,833)	105,243	95,828
Total OPEB liability (beginning)	971,839	866,596	770,768
Total OPEB liability (ending)	$ 794,006	$ 971,839	$ 866,596
Changes in plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer**	$ 25,564	$ 7,315	$ 6,512
Contributions - employee	-	-	-
Net investment income	44,669	54,942	68,257
Benefit payments including refunds**	(25,520)	(28,262)	(28,972)
Administrative expense	(199)	(1,281)	(345)
Net changes	44,514	32,714	45,452
Plan fiduciary net position (beginning)	723,097	690,383	644,931
Plan fiduciary net position (ending)	$ 767,611	$ 723,097	$ 690,383
Net OPEB liability (ending)	$ 26,395	$ 248,742	$ 176,213
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	96.7%	74.4%	79.7%
Covered payroll	$ 530,033	$ 512,238	$ 485,156
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	5.0%	48.6%	36.3%

* For the 12-month period ending on June 30 (measurement date)

** Includes $25,520, $7,315 and $6,512 implied subsidy benefit payments for measurement periods ending in 2019, 2018 and 2017, respective

1 *Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Additional years will be added as they become available in the future.*

Schedule of Agency Contributions – OPEB Liability
For the last ten fiscal years[1]

	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution (ADC)	$ 69,448	$ 91,647	$ 88,920
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	70,211	25,564	7,315
Contribution deficiency/(excess)	$ (763)	$ 66,083	$ 81,605
Covered payroll*	$ 555,060	$ 530,033	$ 512,238
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.6%	4.8%	1.4%

* For the 12-month period ending on the preceding June 30th fiscal year-end
1 *Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Additional years will be added as they become available in the future.*

Notes to Schedule

Valuation date

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, two years prior to the end of the fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumption used to determine contribution rates

Actuarial cost method	Entry age, level percentage of payroll
Amortization method and period	Level dollar amount over closed 19-year period
Asset valuation method	Market value, no smoothing
Inflation	2.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%
Healthcare cost trend rates	
Pre-Medicare	7.25% for 2021, decreasing to 4.00% for 2076 and later
Medicare	6.30% for 2021, decreasing to 4.00% for 2076 and later
Mortality, Disability, Termination, Retirement	
Retirement	CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study
Mortality Improvement	Mortality projected with Mortality Improvement Society of Actuaries Scale MP-2019

Organization and Description of the Agency

San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (the "Agency") was formed in 1961 by the Legislature of the State of California through the enactment of special legislation. The Agency was formed for the purpose of importing water by contracting for participation in the State Water Project of the State Department of Water Resources and for any other activities authorized by the Legislature as proper for the Agency to conduct. The Agency's contract for water provides for delivery of up to 17,300 acre feet of water per year, effective January 1, 2008.

The Agency is committed to pay its proportionate share of the capital and other costs of the State Water Project, including the capital costs in connection with both the transportation facilities and the conservation facilities, the operation and maintenance costs in connection therewith, and the variable costs incident to the actual delivery of water. Annually, the State Department of Water Resources issues a bulletin known as the 132 Series in which the capital and operating costs are estimated for the life of the project. On June 30 of each year, they bill for the costs to be paid during the next succeeding calendar year. The capital costs are being capitalized as utility plant while the other costs are charged to operations. The capital costs are being amortized on a unit rate based on water deliveries projected over the life of the State Water Project to the year 2035.

Officers, Directors, and Senior Management

The officers, directors, and senior management of the Agency are listed below:

	Term Expires
Ron Duncan, President	November 2020
Leonard Stephenson, Vice President	November 2020
Steve Lehtonen, Director	December 2022
Blair Ball, Director	December 2022
David Castaldo, Director	December 2020
David Fenn, Director	December 2022
Mike Thompson, Treasurer	November 2020
Jeff Davis, General Manager and Secretary of the Board	June 2020
Lance Eckhart, General Manager and Secretary of the Board (effective July 2020)	N/A

Insurance Coverage

The agreement with the Joint Powers Insurance Authority (JPIA) is for liability, property, and workers' compensation insurance.

For liability coverage, the first $2,000,000 of basic coverage is pooled self-insured coverage. For coverage in excess of $2,000,000, the JPIA has a number of excess liability policies and insures the Agency for the $2,000,000 base through $60,000,000.

For property coverage, there is a $1,000 deductible for buildings, fixed equipment and personal property, and a $500 deductible for vehicles.

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 and Management
San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency
Beaumont, 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 San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency (the Agency), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency’s basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated October 23, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the 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 the Agency’s internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

EADIE + PAYNE LLP
Celebrating a Century of Quality Service

Eadie + Payne, LLP
3880 Lemon St., Ste. 300
Riverside, CA 92501
P.O. Box 1529
Riverside, CA 92502-1529
Office: 951-241-7800
www.eadiepaynellp.com

Certified Public Accountants & Business Advisors

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the 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*.

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.

Eadie and Payne LLP

Riverside, California
October 23, 2020