



Water Quality Authority

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Audited Financial Statements
As of and for the Years Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021
with Independent Auditor's Report



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**San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Honorable Members of the Board of Directors
San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (the Authority), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the 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.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.



In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.



Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 4 through 15 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, 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 GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 21, 2022 on our consideration of the Authority'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 Authority'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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

**Glendale, California
December 21, 2022**

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

INTRODUCTION

The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (Authority) is a special district whose major function is to facilitate the development, financing and implementation of groundwater treatment programs in the San Gabriel Valley. The groundwater treatment programs are located in Operable Units within the San Gabriel Valley - the Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU), the El Monte Operable Unit (EMOU), the Puente Valley Operable Unit (PVOU), the South El Monte Operable Unit (SEMOU), Area Three Operable Unit (ATOU) and the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (WNOU). Additionally, there are several treatment programs located outside of the defined Operable Units.

DESCRIPTION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Authority's basic financial statements include the following three statements:

The *statements of net position* present information on all of the Authority's assets and liabilities, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of the financial position of the Authority.

The *statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position* present information showing how the Authority's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows, as revenues and expenses are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting.

The *statements of cash flows* are related to the other financial statements by the way they link changes in assets and liabilities to the effect on cash and cash equivalents over the course of the fiscal year.

The notes to the financial statements provide useful information regarding the Authority's significant accounting policies, and explain significant account balances and activities, certain material risks, obligations, commitments, contingencies and subsequent events, if any.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION AND ANALYSIS

The following condensed financial information provides an overview of the Authority's financial position and financial activities as of and for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021.

	<u>June 30</u>		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>		
Assets				
Current assets	\$ 23,523,452	\$ 12,886,374	\$ 10,637,078	82.5%
Other capital assets , net	3,848,111	4,007,711	(159,600)	-4.0%
Right-to-use lease assets, net	575,854	-	575,854	0.0%
Construction in progress	25,588,787	25,347,235	241,552	1.0%
Noncurrent assets	<u>438,541</u>	<u>1,237,282</u>	<u>(798,741)</u>	<u>-64.6%</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 53,974,745</u>	<u>\$ 43,478,602</u>	<u>\$ 10,496,143</u>	<u>24.1%</u>
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	\$ 6,673,449	\$ 6,205,816	\$ 467,633	7.5%
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,323,048</u>	<u>1,214,387</u>	<u>108,661</u>	<u>8.9%</u>
Total liabilities	<u>7,996,497</u>	<u>7,420,203</u>	<u>576,294</u>	<u>7.8%</u>
Net Position				
Investment in capital assets	29,436,898	29,354,946	81,952	0.3%
Restricted	12,218,442	2,710,394	9,508,048	350.8%
Unrestricted	<u>4,322,908</u>	<u>3,993,059</u>	<u>329,849</u>	<u>8.3%</u>
Total net position	<u>45,978,248</u>	<u>36,058,399</u>	<u>9,919,849</u>	<u>27.5%</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 53,974,745</u>	<u>\$ 43,478,602</u>	<u>\$ 10,496,143</u>	<u>24.1%</u>

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Statements of Net Position

Current Assets - At June 30, 2022, current assets totaled \$23.5M and were comprised primarily of \$9.8M of cash and investments and \$12.8M of accounts receivable. At the prior year ended June 30, 2021, current assets totaled \$12.9M and were comprised primarily of \$7.1M of cash and investments and \$4.8M of accounts receivable. Current assets increased \$10.6M or 82.5% over the prior year, with cash and investments increasing by \$2.7M and accounts receivable increasing by \$7.9M. The increase in cash and investments is due to the timing of payments and reimbursements from the RPs, and the increase in accounts receivable is due a federal grant in the amount of \$9.7M that was awarded to the Authority and is included in accounts receivable.

Other Capital Assets - During FY 2022 purchases of office equipment totaled \$2.4K and the construction of monitoring wells at an SEMOU project totaled \$144K. Additionally, disposals of office equipment totaled \$35K - these assets were fully depreciated. The current year additions and disposals along with depreciation of \$305K resulted in a net decrease in capital assets of \$160K, or 4%. During the prior FY 2021 purchases of office equipment totaled \$4K and the construction of monitoring wells totaled \$194K, with depreciation of \$299K resulting in a net decrease in capital assets of \$101K, or 2.5%.

For Right-to-use lease assets totaling \$576K, see further discussion in the section titled 'Summary of Statements of Net Position at *Right-to-use lease asset / right-to-use lease payable* .

Construction in Progress (CIP) - As described in the Introduction, the groundwater treatment programs are located in Operable Units within the San Gabriel Valley. Each Operable Unit has unique terms to describe the parties responsible for contamination of the groundwater. These terms include Responsible Parties (RPs), Cooperating Respondents, Performing Settling Defendants, Settling Defendants, Potentially Responsible Parties, and Work Parties. Hereafter, these parties shall be collectively referenced as RPs. The Authority, through agreements with various RPs and local Water Producers has agreed to provide capital funding for various projects in the San Gabriel Basin. Capital costs associated with these projects are accounted for as CIP and include land acquisition costs, design costs, construction costs, professional fees, labor costs and other related project costs.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

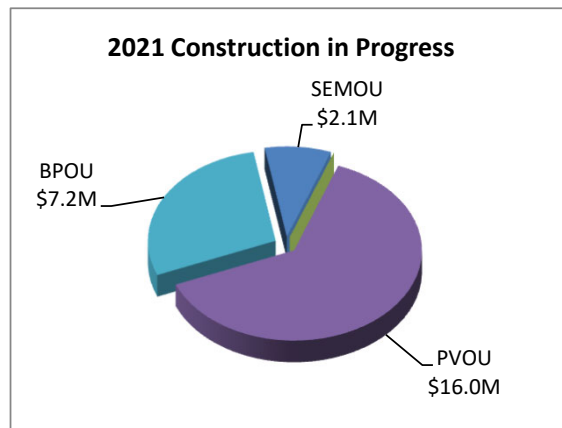
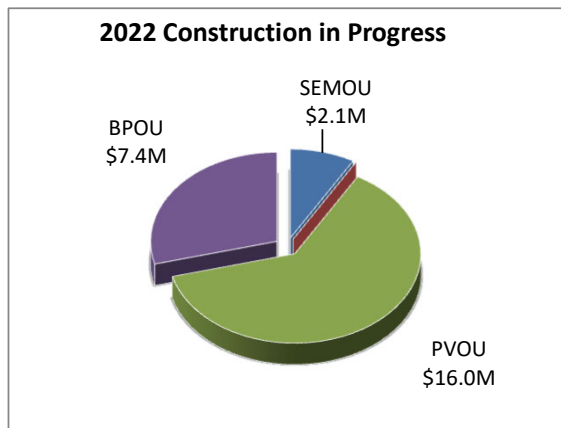
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Statements of Net Position (continued)

Construction in Progress (CIP) (continued) - Through agreements, the projects have a variety of funding sources including the Authority's pumping right assessments and capital contributions from RPs, Water Producers, and federal and state grants. The funding received for projects under construction are recorded as capital contributions. Upon completion of a project, if the related asset is owned by the Authority, it is transferred to capital assets and depreciated. For completed projects where title is retained by the Water Producer, the Authority transfers the asset to the Water Producer. Shown below is the composition of CIP by Operable Unit as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.



At June 30, 2022, CIP totaled \$25.6M, a net increase of \$242K or 1.0% from FY 2021. Approximately 29.1% of CIP is related to the BPOU, 62.6% is related to the PVOU with the remaining 8.3% related to the SEMOU. During FY 2022, the Authority incurred \$12K of CIP for the treatment system at the San Gabriel Valley Water Company B-6 treatment facility as well as \$230K for the Valley County Water District treatment at Sub-Area 1. At the prior year ended June 30, 2021, CIP totaled \$25.3M, with approximately 28.4% of CIP related to the BPOU, 63.2% related to the PVOU with the remaining 8.4% related to the SEMOU. During FY 2021, the Authority incurred \$1.5M of CIP for the treatment system at the San Gabriel Valley Water Company B-6 treatment facility as well as \$242K for the La Puente Valley County Water District future nitrate treatment, plus \$142K for the Valley County Water District treatment at Sub-area 1.

Listed on the next page are descriptions of the major projects currently under construction and included in CIP as of June 30, 2022.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Statements of Net Position (continued)

Construction in Progress (CIP) (continued)

BALDWIN PARK OPERABLE UNIT

Valley County Water District (VCWD) Single Pass Treatment Facility

\$2.7M related primarily to the Arrow Well Rehab project including sitework, discharge and rubber dams, equipment, permitting and engineering.

San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) Plant B6

\$4.2M related to the design and construction of an additional fixed bed ion exchange treatment system for the removal of nitrates.

PUENTE VALLEY OPERABLE UNIT

Intermediate Zone Remedy - Northrop Grumman

\$16.0M related primarily to the design and construction of extraction wells, conveyance pipelines, and the design of a treatment facility located at a site in the PVOU.

SOUTH EL MONTE OPERABLE UNIT

San Gabriel Valley Water Company (SGVWC) 1,4 Dioxane Treatment Facility

\$2.1M related to the design of and equipment for an advanced oxidation system for the treatment of 1,4 dioxane contamination at SGVWC's Plant 8.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Statements of Net Position (continued)

Current Liabilities - At 2022, current liabilities totaled \$6.7M, an increase of \$468K from the fiscal year 2021, and are comprised primarily of accounts payable and unearned revenue. At 2021, current liabilities totaled \$6.2M, and are also comprised primarily of accounts payable and unearned revenue.

Accounts payable is \$4.8M for the current year which is an increase of \$388K from FY 2021 primarily due to an increase in payables for BPOU projects of \$922K as well as a decrease in payables to SEMOU producers and vendors of \$524K. The increases in BPOU payables and decreases in SEMOU payables are due to fluctuations in capital and Treatment and Remediation (T & R) project costs for the current fiscal year, and are controlled by the timing and amount of submittals for cost reimbursements from RPs and Water Producers.

Unearned revenue relates to funds previously received by the Authority by way of various settlement agreements with SEMOU RPs. The funds are held to pay certain SEMOU project costs as per agreement. During the current year, the Authority did not recognize any unearned revenue as income as there were no payments of T & R costs to the SEMOU water producers per these agreements. Accordingly, the unearned revenue balance did not change from 2021.

Noncurrent Assets/Noncurrent Liabilities - Between the years of 2003 through 2005, the Authority received loan proceeds totaling \$6,440,000 from the Department of Toxic Substances Control through the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) for reimbursement of project costs related to the VCWD SA1 project located in the BPOU. At June 30, 2022, the note payable totaled \$1.20M, of which the current portion is \$394K and the noncurrent portion is \$820K. The Authority has a corresponding note receivable from the BPOU RPs of \$820K. The proceeds from the note receivable are used by the Authority to repay the note payable in accordance with the Authority's repayment terms with the SWRCB. Accordingly, the noncurrent portion of the receivable is recorded as a noncurrent asset, with a balance of \$416K as of June 30, 2022. Usually the balance of the note receivable from the BPOU RPs and the note payable to the SWRCB are the same. However, for FY 2022, the BPOU RP's made an early payment for the FY 2023, resulting in two payments within the FY 2022, and resulting in a lower balance receivable from the BPOU RPs than the balance payable by the Authority to the SWRCB. Noncurrent assets decreased by \$799K and noncurrent liabilities decreased by \$394K during the current year due to payments from the BPOU RPs under the note receivable and the Authority's corresponding payments made on the note payable to SWRCB.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Statements of Net Position (continued)

Right-to-use lease asset / right-to-use lease payable - During the FY 2022 the Authority implemented GASB Statement No. 87 - Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The implementation of this new accounting standards resulted in recognition of a right-to-use lease payable and right-to-use lease asset in the Authority's June 30, 2022 financial statements. The June 30, 2021, financial statements were not restated because the lease agreements became effective during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The right-to-lease asset totals \$576K, with a corresponding right-to-use lease payable of \$576K, of which \$73K is current. Included in the asset and payable is a building lease of \$551K for 64 months and an office equipment lease of \$25K for 60 months.

Net Position - Investment in Capital Assets - For FY 2022, investment in capital assets totaled \$29.4M and was comprised of CIP of \$25.6M and other capital assets net of depreciation of \$3.8M. For FY 2021, investment in capital assets totaled \$29.4M and was comprised of CIP of \$25.3M and other capital assets net of depreciation of \$4.0M. The increase of \$82K or 0.3% for FY 2022 from the prior year resulted primarily from an increase in CIP of \$242K in construction activities and a decrease in other capital assets due depreciation expense of \$306K offset by purchases of office equipment of \$2.4K and construction of monitoring wells in the SEMOU totaling \$144K.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Statements of Net Position (continued)

Net Position - Restricted - Net position-restricted includes cash, investments and receivables comprised primarily from federal funding and settlement funds that are restricted for use under various agreements as discussed below. The Authority has entered into several agreements with the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) to provide funding through two federal programs (Title XVI and Restoration Funds) for water treatment facilities located in the San Gabriel Basin. The funds are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis and then applied to projects through the Authority's Federal Funding Program Administration (FFPA) program. The Authority has also entered into Cooperative Agreements with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide funding for water treatment facilities in the SEMOU. These funds are received by the Authority on an advance basis and must be paid to the Water Producers within a few days of the receipt of funds. In addition to the funding from USBR and EPA, the Authority has reached several financial settlements with RPs in the BPOU, EMOU, PVOU and SEMOU. Certain of the settlement funds are deposited into the Authority accounts and are disbursed for capital and T & R costs incurred in connection with the specific projects identified in the agreements. During FY 2022, the Authority received a federal grant of Restoration Funds from USBR totaling \$9.7M, which is included in accounts receivable, and which increased the restricted funds accordingly. For FY 2022, net position-restricted totaled \$12.2M, which is consistent with the balance at FY 2021 plus the increase due to the federal grant.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	<u>Years ended June 30</u>		Dollar Change	Percentage Change
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>		
Total operating revenues	\$ 19,770,422	\$ 20,868,253	\$ (1,097,831)	-5.3%
Total operating expenses	<u>19,978,700</u>	<u>20,421,384</u>	<u>(442,684)</u>	<u>-2.2%</u>
Operating income (loss)	(208,278)	446,869	(655,147)	-146.6%
Nonoperating revenues	53,927	73,096	(19,169)	-26.2%
Nonoperating (expenses)	<u>(32,788)</u>	<u>(43,148)</u>	<u>10,360</u>	<u>-24.0%</u>
Income (loss) before capital contributions	(187,139)	476,817	(663,956)	-139.2%
Capital contributions	<u>10,106,988</u>	<u>1,872,974</u>	<u>8,234,014</u>	<u>439.6%</u>
Change in net position	9,919,849	2,349,791	7,570,058	322.2%
Beginning net position	<u>36,058,399</u>	<u>33,708,608</u>	<u>2,349,791</u>	<u>7.0%</u>
Ending net position	<u>\$ 45,978,248</u>	<u>\$ 36,058,399</u>	<u>\$ 9,919,849</u>	<u>27.5%</u>

Operating Revenues - Operating revenues for FY 2022 totaled \$19.8M, which is a decrease of \$1.1M or 5.3% in the current year from the prior year due primarily to a decrease of \$519K in RP contributions, a decrease of \$698K in federal funding, and an increase in state funding of \$119K.

RP Contributions - Through agreements, T & R costs for projects located primarily in the BPOU and SEMOU are paid through the Authority. For FY 2022, the Authority recognized as revenue \$15.8M in funding from the BPOU RPs and \$0 from the SEMOU RPs for costs related to these projects. Overall, the decrease of \$518K or 3.2% over the prior year is due primarily to decreases in T & R costs for the BPOU projects and the lack of funding for the SEMOU projects. For the prior year 2021, the Authority recognized \$16.3M in funding from the BPOU RPs and \$0 from the SEMOU RPs for costs related to these projects.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (continued)

Federal Funding - The Authority recognizes as income certain federal grants that are used to pay for project T & R costs. During FY 2022, \$1.04M was recognized as income from federal grants, a decrease of \$698K or 40.1% from the prior year. During FY 2021, \$1.74M was recognized as income from federal grants. The decrease for 2022 is due to the timing of the approval of reimbursements to the Water Producers.

Operating Expenses - Total operating expenses decreased by \$443K or 2.2% in the current year primarily due to a \$628K decrease in project T & R costs, a \$39K increase in project grants, an increase in professional services of \$110K and an increase in operating costs of \$479K.

Professional Services - Professional services for FY 2022 totaled \$220K which is an increase of \$110K from the prior year. Costs incurred during 2022 include costs for general legal counsel and the services of certain professional firms, including project legal costs, a database and mapping consultant, an outside accountant, and audit services. Additionally, included in professional fees for FY 2022 are costs totaling \$112K for engineering and accounting costs for the State funded Proposition 68 project.

Project T & R Costs - Project T & R costs total \$17.4M and are related primarily to projects within the BPOU and SEMOU. Although the majority of these costs are funded through RPs, for FY 2022 approximately \$1.0M in costs were funded by federal funding sources. The \$628K decrease in the current year is due to decreases in costs related to the treatment and remediation process in the BPOU, as well as the timing of approval of the reimbursements for the SEMOU T & R costs.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

June 30, 2022

Summary of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position (continued)

Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) - For both FY 2022 and 2021 Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses) include interest income and interest expense.

Capital Contributions

Capital Contributions	Years ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Governmental - Federal	\$ 9,730,000	\$ -
Governmental - State	131,482	136,785
Responsible Parties	245,506	880,051
Water Producers	-	856,138
Total Capital Contributions	<u>\$ 10,106,988</u>	<u>\$ 1,872,974</u>

Revenues that are restricted for capital expenditures and FFPA awards are recorded as capital contributions. As funding is received for capital projects and the FFPA program, it is recorded as a capital contribution and the corresponding costs are recorded as CIP, Fixed Assets, or restricted assets such as cash and account receivable. Capital contributions increased by \$8.2M in the current year due to the receipt of a federal grant to be used for the FFPA program, as well as an increase in the CIP and capital assets for FY 2022. The capital contributions received from the BPOU RPs were for construction reimbursements for the SGVWC B6 project and the VCWD SA-1 project. The capital contributions received from capital contributions from State funding were for the Monitoring Wells that were constructed in the SEMOU. The governmental - Federal contributions are restricted for the FFPA program.

SAN GABRIEL BASIN WATER QUALITY AUTHORITY

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(Unaudited)

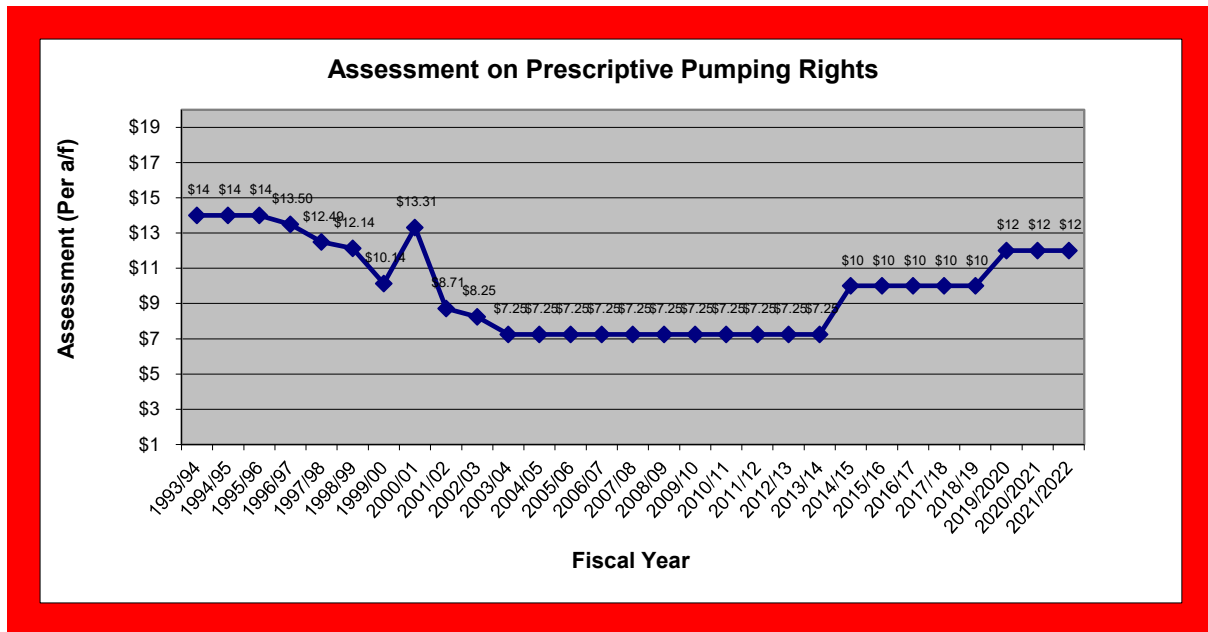
June 30, 2022

Economic Factors

Assessment - Section 605 of the Authority's enabling Act, as amended effective January 1, 2004, grants the Authority the ability to impose an annual pumping right assessment not to exceed \$10 per acre-foot. Additionally, Section 608 of the enabling Act grants the Authority the ability to annually adjust the assessment rate by an amount not to exceed the percentage change in the LA/Long Beach/Anaheim Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (CPI). The increase in the CPI from 2004 to 2022 is 50.7%, resulting in an allowable maximum assessment of \$16.44 per acre-foot.

Prior to FY 2015, the Authority had minimized assessment dollars needed by securing funding from outside sources such as federal funding, state funding, RP funding as well as utilizing its reserve that had been built up in previous years. As such, the Authority had been able to maintain the assessment at \$7.25 per acre-foot for eleven consecutive years through FY 2014. During FY 2015, the assessment was increased to \$10 per acre-foot, and remained at that rate through FY 2019. For FY 2020, the assessment was increased to \$12 per acre-foot, and remained at \$12 per acre-foot for FY 2021 and FY 2022.

The following table presents the historical annual assessment rate per acre-foot since the Authority's inception.



San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Statements of Net Position

		June 30	
		2022	2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and investments	\$	9,848,330	\$ 7,151,595
Accounts receivable		12,760,212	4,800,005
Inventories		444,879	444,879
Prepaid expenses and other receivables		53,128	57,740
Interest receivable		12,203	48,455
Current portion of note receivable		404,700	383,700
Total current assets		23,523,452	12,886,374
Noncurrent assets			
Capital assets:			
Construction in progress		25,588,787	25,347,235
Other capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		3,848,111	4,007,711
Right-to-use lease asset, net of accumulated amortization		575,854	-
Total capital assets, net		30,012,752	29,354,946
Deposits		22,914	22,895
Note receivable, net of current portion		415,627	1,214,387
Total noncurrent assets		30,451,293	30,592,228
Total assets	\$	53,974,745	\$ 43,478,602
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$	4,840,680	\$ 4,452,877
Accrued expenses		98,116	91,419
Interest payable		32,788	43,148
Unearned revenue		1,234,672	1,234,672
Current portion of note payable		394,060	383,700
Current portion of right-to-use lease payable		73,133	-
Total current liabilities		6,673,449	6,205,816
Noncurrent liabilities			
Right-to-use lease payable, net of current portion		502,721	-
Note payable, net of current portion		820,327	1,214,387
Total noncurrent liabilities		1,323,048	1,214,387
Total liabilities		7,996,497	7,420,203
NET POSITION			
Investment in capital assets		29,436,898	29,354,946
Restricted		12,218,442	2,710,394
Unrestricted		4,322,908	3,993,059
Total net position		45,978,248	36,058,399
Total liabilities and net position	\$	53,974,745	\$ 43,478,602

See notes to financial statements.

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

	Years ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Operating revenues		
Pumping right assessments	\$ 2,371,336	\$ 2,371,336
Responsible party contributions	15,811,888	16,330,841
Federal funding sources	1,041,771	1,739,919
State funding	545,427	426,157
Total operating revenues	19,770,422	20,868,253
Operating expenses		
Administrative salaries	772,211	728,948
Fringe benefits	225,667	233,946
Consulting	485,811	467,863
Professional services	219,737	109,706
Office rent	92,557	91,668
Supplies	8,279	9,931
Insurance	28,943	28,663
Public relations	147,374	147,578
Travel and conferences	7,120	8,612
Telephone and utilities	6,891	5,752
Dues and subscriptions	30,548	24,654
Board member fees	44,829	45,875
Equipment rent and maintenance	44,137	37,849
Depreciation	305,572	299,444
Miscellaneous expense	784	497
Project treatment and remediation costs	17,414,701	18,043,145
Project grants	143,539	104,989
Discharge permit activities	-	32,264
Total operating expenses	19,978,700	20,421,384
Operating Income (loss)	(208,278)	446,869
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest income	53,927	73,096
Interest expense	(32,788)	(43,148)
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	21,139	29,948
Income (loss) before capital contributions	(187,139)	476,817
Capital contributions	10,106,988	1,872,974
Change in net position	9,919,849	2,349,791
Net position at beginning of year	36,058,399	33,708,608
Net position at end of year	\$ 45,978,248	\$ 36,058,399

See notes to financial statements.

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Statements of Cash Flows

	Years ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash from operating revenues	\$ 11,810,215	\$ 20,677,975
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(18,231,328)	(19,742,151)
Cash paid to or on behalf of employees for services	(1,042,707)	(1,008,769)
Net cash used in operating activities	(7,463,820)	(72,945)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
Proceeds received from note receivable	777,760	373,613
Interest received from note receivable	43,148	53,236
Payments on note payable	(383,700)	(373,613)
Interest paid on note payable	(43,148)	(53,236)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	394,060	-
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Acquisition of capital assets	(145,972)	(198,788)
Construction in progress expenditures	(241,552)	(1,729,445)
Capital contributions received	10,106,988	1,872,974
Net cash provided by (used in) capital and related financing activities	9,719,464	(55,259)
Cash flows from investing activity		
Interest received on investments	47,031	49,527
Cash provided by investing activity	47,031	49,527
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,696,735	(78,677)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	7,151,595	7,230,272
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 9,848,330	\$ 7,151,595
<u>NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Obtaining right-of-use lease assets	\$ 575,854	-
Obtaining lease liabilities	575,854	-

See notes to financial statements.

**San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)**

	Years ended June 30	
	2022	2021
Cash flows from operating activities		
Operating income (loss)	\$ (208,278)	\$ 446,869
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation	305,572	299,444
Increase in accounts receivable	(7,960,207)	(190,278)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and other receivables	4,612	14,963
Increase in deposits	(19)	(44)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued expenses	394,500	(643,899)
Net cash used in operating activities \$	(7,463,820)	\$ (72,945)

See notes to financial statements.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Organization

The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, initially named as the Main San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority, was formed in 1990 as a joint powers authority (JPA) in order to finance and construct treatment facilities to purify the contaminated groundwater within the San Gabriel Valley. The Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster, Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, Three Valleys Municipal Water District and San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District were members of this JPA and provided it with a source of funding for its operations. On February 11, 1993, the Main San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority was converted by the State Legislature (SB 1679 – The San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act) (the Act) from a JPA to a special district and renamed the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (Authority). Under the direction of a seven-member Board, the major functions of the Authority are to develop, finance and implement groundwater treatment programs in the San Gabriel Valley. The legislative act authorized the Authority to impose pumping right assessments to carry out its treatment activities. Senate Bill No. 429 became law in September 2013, amending certain sections of the Act and extending the Act until July 1, 2030. Assembly Bill No. 2163 became law in September 2022, extending the Act until July 1, 2050.

The groundwater treatment programs are located in Operable Units within the San Gabriel Valley - the Baldwin Park Operable Unit (BPOU), the El Monte Operable Unit (EMOU), the Puente Valley Operable Unit (PVOU), the South El Monte Operable Unit (SEMOU), the Area Three Operable Unit (ATOOU) and the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit (WNOU). Additionally, there are several treatment programs located outside of the defined Operable Units.

Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The Authority is accounted for as an enterprise fund (proprietary fund type). A fund is an accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts established to record the financial position and results of operations of a specific governmental activity. The activities of enterprise funds closely resemble those of ongoing businesses in which the purpose is to conserve and add to basic resources while meeting operating expenses from current revenues. Enterprise funds account for operations that provide services on a continuous basis and are substantially financed by revenues derived from user charges. The Authority utilizes the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized as they are incurred.

The Authority distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from pumping right assessments, grants and contributions. Operating expenses include project expenses, general and administrative expenses and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Capital contributions consist of contributed capital assets, and other charges that are legally restricted for capital expenditures by state law or by the Board action that established those charges.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Financial reporting

The Authority implemented the following new standard during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 87 – Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

The implementation of this new accounting standards resulted in recognition of lease payable and right-to-use lease asset in the Authority's June 30, 2022 financial statements. The June 30, 2021, financial statements were not restated because the lease agreements became effective during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. See also Notes 11 and 12. for further discussion of right-of-use lease asset and lease payable.

Inventories

Inventories consist of replacement parts for various treatment facilities. Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market on the first-in, first-out basis.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at net realizable value. Management believes that accounts receivable are fully collectible. Therefore, no allowance for doubtful accounts is reflected on the Statements of Net Position at June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are valued at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated historical cost where no historical records exist. Donated assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date received. The Authority capitalizes all assets with a historical cost of at least \$5,000 and a useful life of at least 5 years. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Depreciation is computed utilizing the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Office equipment	3 to 5 years
Office furniture	10 years
Treatment plant equipment	10 years
Treatment plants	35 years
Monitoring and sentinel wells	35 years

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Construction in Progress

Project capital costs are accumulated as construction in progress over the life of the construction. The Authority believes that it is responsible for management of the asset during the construction phase. When a project is completed, the asset is "transferred" to the related water entity which takes over the management and maintenance of the asset at that time.

Water being treated in the treatment facilities frequently requires more than one type of treatment. A treatment facility may be operational, but construction is ongoing to develop additional treatment processes to remediate newly detected contamination or to more efficiently address existing contamination. In these circumstances, if the construction is ongoing, the Authority will retain the project in construction in progress until the entire project is completed, even though portions of that project may have some involvement in water treatment activities.

Cash Equivalents

For the purposes of the Statements of Cash Flows, cash equivalents are defined as short-term, highly liquid investments that are both readily convertible to known amounts of cash or so near to their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates and have an original maturity date of 3 months or less.

Investments

Investments are reported at fair value, except for certain investment contracts that are reported at cost because they are not transferable, and they have terms that are not affected by changes in market interest rates. Changes in fair value that occur during the fiscal year are recognized as interest income reported for that fiscal year. Interest income also includes interest earnings.

Pumping Right Assessments

On September 19, 1992, the California state legislature approved legislation to allow the Authority to levy a pumping right assessment on holders of prescriptive (as determined by Superior Court Judgment) pumping rights. Prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2002, the pumping right assessment consisted of two components, a capital assessment and an administrative assessment. Assembly Bill 2544 amended this practice and combined the capital and administrative assessment into one annual pumping right assessment. Pumping right assessments are imposed, on an as needed basis, after other revenue sources, such as private party, state and federal grant funding are budgeted. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, the annual pumping right assessment was \$12 per acre-foot.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Operating Revenues

The Authority records incoming funds as operating revenues. Funds are received from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Water Producers, California State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) and assessments on prescriptive pumping right holders in the San Gabriel Basin, as well as from the parties responsible for contamination which include Responsible Parties, Cooperating Respondents (CRs), Performing Settling Defendants (PSDs), Settling Defendants (SDs), Work Parties, and Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs). Hereafter, the parties responsible for contamination will be collectively referred to as Responsible Parties (RPs).

Accrued Liabilities and Accounts Payable

The Authority records accounts payable liabilities when invoices are approved for payment by the authorizing entity, which can be the Authority, EPA, RPs or Water Entities. The Authority incurs two types of costs: administrative costs and project costs.

Administrative Costs

These costs relate to administrative costs, including payroll and benefits, incurred by the Authority, and are funded by assessments. A liability is recorded when an invoice is approved by the Authority. The liability is recorded in the same time period as the cost/expense is incurred.

Project Costs

These costs include legal, government relations, community relations, and costs related to projects owned and operated by the Authority. These costs are either funded by RPs or funded by the Authority's assessments. Generally, the liability is recorded in the same time period as the cost is incurred.

Project Costs Incurred by RPs, and Water Producers and Paid by the Authority

As a part of its role in managing the quality of the water in the San Gabriel Basin, the Authority will pay certain costs for which the RPs are financially responsible. Typically, these costs will be incurred by Water Producers and then submitted by the Water Producers to the Authority to be considered for reimbursement. The process required to approve these costs for reimbursement requires input from various parties. Once a cost has been approved for reimbursement, the Authority reports an expense and a liability for the qualified cost (to reflect the amount due to the Water Producer). An equal amount of revenue (and a receivable) is also reported for the amount of reimbursement approved for collection from the RPs. In the event that a cost is not approved for reimbursement, the Authority has no liability, and the cost remains an unrecovered expense of the Water Producer.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Contingent Liabilities

The Authority has received funds from various federal, state, and local grant programs. It is possible that at some future date it may be determined that the Authority was not in compliance with applicable grant requirements. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although management does not expect such disallowed amounts, if any, to materially affect the financial statements.

Unearned Revenue

The Authority records unearned revenue when it receives funds from the SEMOU RPs through the various settlement agreements. Under these agreements, the funds received are required to be used to pay eligible project costs to the Water Producers. The funds are not considered earned until the Water Producers submit requests for reimbursement to the Authority and the Authority is in agreement that the costs are eligible for reimbursement. The unearned revenue liability for each of the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 totaled \$1,234,672.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the Statements of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Authority does not have any items that qualify in this category as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

In addition to liabilities, the Statements of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority does not have any items that qualify for this category as of June 30, 2022 and 2021.

Net Position

Net position is presented in three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. Net position of the Authority has been reported as restricted when its use is constrained more narrowly than the reporting unit in which they are reported as a result of state laws governing such use. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, the Authority uses unrestricted resources first, and then restricted resources as they are needed. For capital expenditures, other restricted resources are used first, and then unrestricted resources are used if needed.

Sometimes the Authority will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Authority's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Pollution Remediation

Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 49, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pollution Remediation Obligations* addresses pollution remediation obligations and how such costs should be recognized and disclosed. A pollution remediation obligation is an obligation to address the current or potential detrimental effects of existing pollution by participating in pollution remediation activities. For example, an obligation to clean up contaminated groundwater is a pollution remediation obligation.

Under GASB Statement No. 49, when a government knows or reasonably believes a site is polluted, it should determine whether a pollution remediation obligation exists and should be recorded as a liability. There are several criteria under which an entity must recognize a liability, one of which occurs when a government voluntarily commits or legally obligates itself to commence cleanup activities or monitoring or operation and maintenance of the remediation effort.

The Authority was created by the State of California to facilitate the development, financing and implementation of groundwater treatment programs in the San Gabriel Valley, the purpose of which is to clean up contaminated groundwater. As such, the Authority works with Water Producers, RPs as well as local, state and federal government agencies. The Authority has not committed or legally obligated itself to commence cleanup activities. As such, the Authority does not have a requirement to record a liability for the future estimated pollution remediation cost.

Use of Estimates

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

Estimates are also required to determine potential impairment of long-lived assets such as capital assets. Assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. Such events or circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant decrease in the fair value of the equipment due to obsolescence, or a significant decrease in benefits realized from the equipment. Management is not aware of any circumstances that would lead to a material impairment of any long-lived assets.

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the prior period financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the current period financial statements. These reclassifications had no effect on the previously reported financial results.

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of June 30 consist of the following:

Investment Type	Totals as of June 30,	
	2022	2021
Cash on hand	\$ 250	\$ 250
Deposits with financial institutions	3,330,216	651,628
LAIF	6,517,864	6,499,717
	\$ 9,848,330	\$ 7,151,595

Investment in State Investment Pool

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

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code, the California Water Code, and the Authority's Investment Policy

The following table identifies the investment types that are authorized for the Authority by the California Government Code, and the Authority's investment policy, whichever is most restrictive. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code, and the Authority's investment policy that address interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustee that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the Authority, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the Authority's investment policy.

Authorized Investment type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage Allowed	Maximum Investment In One Issuer
Local agency bonds (c)	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury obligations (a)(b)	5 years	None	None
U.S. Agency securities (a)(b)	5 years	None	None
Banker's acceptances (c)	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial paper (c)	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable certificates of deposit (a)(b)	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase agreements (c)	1 year	None	None
Reverse repurchase agreements (c)	92 days	20%	None
Medium-term notes (c)	5 years	30%	None
Money market mutual funds (c)	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage pass-through securities (c)	5 years	20%	None
Orange County Investment Pool (c)	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) (a)	N/A	None	None

(a) Investment authorized by the Authority's Investment Policy

(b) The Authority's investment policy allows a term of 12 months or less

(c) Investment is not authorized by the Authority's investment policy

NOTE 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code 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 public agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits.

Deposits are fully insured up to \$250,000 by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Beginning January 1, 2013, the FDIC has insured noninterest-bearing transaction accounts, which generally provides each depositor up to \$250,000 in coverage at each separately chartered insured depository institution.

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and are either:

- a. Uncollateralized
- b. Collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or by its trust department or agent but not in the depositor-government's name

At June 30, 2022, the Authority's deposits (bank balances) exceeded the maximum deposit insurance amount by \$3,132,177.

Disclosure Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value is to changes in market interest rates.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Authority's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the Authority's investments by maturity as of June 30, 2022 and 2021:

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2022					
Remaining Maturity					
Investment	Amount	12 Months or Less	13 to 36 Months	37 to 60 Months	Over 60 Months
LAIF *	\$ 6,517,864	\$ 6,517,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 6,517,864	\$ 6,517,864	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

June 30, 2021					
Remaining Maturity					
Investment	Amount	12 Months or Less	13 to 36 Months	37 to 60 Months	Over 60 Months
LAIF *	\$ 6,499,717	\$ 6,499,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 6,499,717	\$ 6,499,717	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

* LAIF is not rated.

Fair Value Measurement

The Authority follows GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*. GASB 72 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that government can access at the measurement date.
- Level 2 inputs are other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

The following table represents the Authority's fair value hierarchy for its financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Investment Type	Totals as of June 30,		Level of Inputs
	2022	2021	
Cash on hand	\$ 250	\$ 250	Level 1
Deposits with financial institutions	3,330,216	651,628	Level 1
LAIF	6,517,864	6,499,717	Uncategorized
	\$ 9,848,330	\$ 7,151,595	

NOTE 3 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consist of the following at June 30, 2022 and 2021:

	2022	2021
Federal grants	\$ 10,773,592	\$ 1,739,919
State grants	398,079	240,089
Responsible party contributions	1,339,859	2,264,700
Pumping right assessments	248,637	155,252
Other	45	45
Total accounts receivable	\$ <u>12,760,212</u>	\$ <u>4,400,005</u>

NOTE 4 NOTE RECEIVABLE

Between the years ended June 30, 2003 through 2005, the Authority loaned funds to certain RPs for reimbursement of costs incurred in connection with construction of a treatment facility at the Arrow/Lante Well site. The RPs started repaying the loans in July 2005. The repayments are occurring over a twenty-year term on a fully amortizable basis. Interest accrues at the rate of 2.7 percent per annum. At June 30, 2022, the note receivable for the Authority is \$820,327, of which \$404,700 is receivable within the next 12 months.

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets at June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Transfers to Water Producers	Ending Balance June 30, 2022
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Construction in progress	\$ 25,347,235	\$ 241,552	\$ -	-	\$ 25,588,787
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>25,347,235</u>	<u>241,552</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,588,787</u>
Capital assets being depreciated					
Office furniture and equipment	222,827	2,431	(35,453)	-	189,805
BPOU monitoring wells	8,792,835	-	-	-	8,792,835
SEMOU sentinel well	102,437	-	-	-	102,437
SEMOU Bozung Treatment Facility	933,954	-	-	-	933,954
SEMOU monitoring wells	194,344	143,541	-	-	337,885
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>10,246,397</u>	<u>145,972</u>	<u>(35,453)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,356,916</u>
Less accumulated depreciation					
Office furniture and equipment	(196,363)	(16,520)	35,453	-	(177,430)
BPOU monitoring wells	(5,641,005)	(251,223)	-	-	(5,892,228)
SEMOU sentinel well	(49,757)	(2,927)	-	-	(52,684)
SEMOU Bozung Treatment Facility	(349,710)	(26,684)	-	-	(376,394)
SEMOU monitoring wells	(1,851)	(8,218)	-	-	(10,069)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,238,686)</u>	<u>(305,572)</u>	<u>35,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,508,805)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>4,007,711</u>	<u>(159,600)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,848,111</u>
Right-to-use lease assets					
Office space	-	551,243	-	-	551,243
Office equipment	-	24,611	-	-	24,611
Total right-to-use lease assets	<u>-</u>	<u>575,854</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>575,854</u>
Less accumulated amortization					
Office space	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Total accumulated amortization	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total right-to-use lease asset, net	<u>-</u>	<u>575,854</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>575,854</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 29,354,946</u>	<u>\$ 657,806</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 30,012,752</u>

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 5 CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

A summary of changes in capital assets at June 30, 2021, is as follows:

	Beginning Balance June 30, 2020	Additions	Deletions	Transfers to Water Producers	Ending Balance June 30, 2021
Capital assets, not being depreciated					
Construction in progress	\$ 23,617,790	\$ 1,729,445	\$ -		\$ 25,347,235
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>23,617,790</u>	<u>1,729,445</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,347,235</u>
Capital assets being depreciated					
Office furniture and equipment	243,662	4,444	(25,279)	-	222,827
BPOU monitoring wells	8,792,835			-	8,792,835
SEMOU sentinel well	102,437			-	102,437
SEMOU Bozung Treatment Facility	933,954			-	933,954
SEMOU monitoring wells	-	194,344			194,344
Total capital assets being depreciated	<u>10,072,888</u>	<u>198,788</u>	<u>(25,279)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>10,246,397</u>
Less accumulated depreciation					
Office furniture and equipment	(204,883)	(16,759)	25,279	-	(196,363)
BPOU monitoring wells	(5,389,782)	(251,223)		-	(5,641,005)
SEMOU sentinel well	(46,830)	(2,927)		-	(49,757)
SEMOU Bozung Treatment Facility	(323,026)	(26,684)		-	(349,710)
SEMOU monitoring wells		(1,851)			(1,851)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(5,964,521)</u>	<u>(299,444)</u>	<u>25,279</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(6,238,686)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>4,108,367</u>	<u>(100,656)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,007,711</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 27,726,157</u>	<u>\$ 1,628,789</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 29,354,946</u>

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 6 NOTE PAYABLE

In 2003, the Authority was granted a loan from the SWRCB of \$6,440,000. The loan accrues interest at a rate of 2.7 percent per annum from the dates funds were disbursed and the interest accrued was included in a fully amortized balance with payments over a twenty-year period commencing in July 2005. The funds received by the Authority under this agreement were then loaned to certain RPs in connection with the construction of a groundwater remediation facility. The Authority's note receivable from certain RPs has the same repayment terms as the Authority's note payable to SWRCB. See Note 4 for additional information.

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2022, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance <u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	Ending Balance <u>June 30, 2022</u>	Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Note payable \$	1,598,087	-	(383,700)	1,214,387	394,060

Changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2021, are as follows:

	Beginning Balance <u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Payments</u>	Ending Balance <u>June 30, 2021</u>	Due Within <u>One Year</u>
Note payable \$	1,971,700	-	(373,613)	1,598,087	383,700

Payments of principal and interest for each of the next three fiscal years are as follows:

<u>Years ending June 30</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2023	\$ 394,060	\$ 32,788	\$ 426,848
2024	404,700	22,148	426,848
2025	415,627	11,221	426,848
Total	\$ <u>1,214,387</u>	\$ <u>66,157</u>	\$ <u>1,280,544</u>

NOTE 7 CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Capital contributions include the following:

Governmental

The USBR, under the Title XVI and the Restoration Funds programs, has provided funding for design, planning and construction for treatment facilities in the BPOU, SEMOU, EMOU and PVOU operable units. Under the Restoration Funds program, the USBR has also provided funding for Treatment and Remediation for Phase I and Phase II treatment facilities in the BPOU. The revenue received for the Phase I and II totaled \$9.73M for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and has been recorded as a capital contribution.

The Authority has entered into agreements with the California SWRCB for Proposition 1 funding for planning projects in the SEMOU. Capital contributions for the construction of monitoring wells totaled \$131,482 and \$136,785, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Water Producers

The Authority has entered into agreements with Water Producers for the design, construction and operation of treatment facilities in the BPOU, SEMOU, PVOU and EMOU, and ATOU operable units. The revenue restricted for capital is included in capital contributions on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position. The Producers contributed \$0 and \$856,138 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Responsible Parties

The EPA identified several private companies referred to as RPs, as being responsible for groundwater contamination in the San Gabriel Valley. Several companies named by the EPA as RPs have formed coalitions to facilitate the cleanup of the Basin's groundwater supply by providing funding for capital construction in the BPOU, SEMOU, PVOU and EMOU operable units. RPs contributed \$245,506 and \$880,051 for fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

During the year ended June 30, 2002, the Authority became a party to the BPOU Project Agreement. During the year ended June 30, 2017, the BPOU Project Agreement was renegotiated and extended for an additional 10 years. Under the agreement, RPs agreed to provide funding for the design, construction, operation, maintenance and management of groundwater extraction, treatment and distribution facilities within the BPOU. The portion related to the design and construction is recorded as capital contributions.

The Authority is a party to multiple SEMOU Settlement Agreements with RPs. The agreements called for the SEMOU RPs to provide funding to pay, partially pay or reimburse the Water Producers for capital and treatment and remediation costs incurred or to be incurred in connection with certain projects outlined in the agreements.

NOTE 8 PENSION PLAN

The Authority sponsors a Money Purchase Pension Plan (the Pension Plan), a defined contribution plan, under Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a) for the benefit of its employees who have attained the age of 21 and have completed 1,000 hours of service. The Authority contributes on behalf of the employees, 12.726 percent of their covered compensation up to and not to exceed the lesser of \$61,000 (\$67,500 including catch-up contributions). The Authority's contributions to the Pension Plan totaled \$97,527 and \$90,691 for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

NOTE 9 DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

The Authority offers its employees and board members deferred compensation plans (the Plans) under Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The Plans, available to all Authority employees and board members, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or an unforeseeable emergency.

Federal law requires deferred compensation assets to be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants. The Authority is in compliance with this legislation. These assets are not the legal property of the Authority and are not subject to claims of the Authority's general creditors. The unaudited market value of the Plans' assets totaled \$754,068 and \$856,311, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 32, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*, as the Authority has little administrative involvement and does not perform the investing function for the Plans, the assets and related liabilities are not shown on the Statements of Net Position.

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Leases

The Authority leases its office space and certain equipment under operating leases expiring at various dates through 2022. Expense for office space for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 was \$92,557 and \$91,668, respectively, and for the equipment leases was \$6,171 and \$5,782 respectively. The expense for office equipment is included in Equipment Rental and Maintenance on the Statements of Revenue, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority
Notes to Financial Statements
Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

NOTE 11 RIGHT-TO-USE LEASE ASSET

Ruffle Properties - Office Space

On June 29, 2022, the Authority entered into a lease agreement with Ruffles Properties (lessor) to lease office space for sixty-four (64) months. The term of the agreement begins on July 1, 2022.

Since the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determined by the Authority, the future lease payment was discounted using an estimated incremental borrowing rate should a loan be taken to pay lease amounts during the lease term. The discount rate associated with the operating lease as of June 30, 2022 is 5 percent.

Cell Business Equipment (CBE) – Office equipment

On August 12, 2022, the Authority entered into a lease agreement with CBE (lessor) to lease office equipment for sixty (60) months. The term of the agreement begins on the date the equipment is delivered and accepted.

The future lease payment was discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease which is 6 percent as of June 30, 2022.

NOTE 12 RIGHT-TO-USE LEASE PAYABLE

As of June 30, 2022, lease payable consisted of the following:

	Beginning Balance		Additions	Payments	Ending Balance	Due Within
	June 30, 2021				June 30, 2022	One Year
Ruffles Properties	\$ -	\$ 551,243	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 551,243	\$ 69,500
CBE	-	24,611	-	-	24,611	3,633
Total lease payable	\$ -	\$ 575,854	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 575,854	\$ 73,133

Payments of principal and interest for each of the next four fiscal years increments thereafter are as follows:

Years ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 73,133	\$ 25,067	\$ 98,200
2024	101,140	23,040	124,180
2025	109,763	17,740	127,503
2026	118,931	11,994	130,925
2027	128,677	5,774	134,451
Thereafter	44,210	461	44,671
Total	\$ 575,854	\$ 84,076	\$ 659,930

NOTE 13 INSURANCE

The Authority is a member of the Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority (JPIA). The JPIA is a risk-pooling, self-insurance authority, created under provisions of California Government Code Sections 6500 et seq. The purpose of the JPIA is to arrange and administer programs of insurance for the pooling of self-insured losses and to purchase excess insurance coverage. The JPIA provides coverage to the Authority for property losses, general liability and workers' compensation. Members of the JPIA share the costs of professional risk management claims, administration and excess insurance. The Authority has established a self-insured retention amount which represents the Authority's deductible per occurrence and the JPIA provides self-insured coverage for the Authority up to established pool limits for the various types of insurance coverage. Coverage limits are \$5 million per occurrence for liability; replacement cost for property, subject to a \$1,000 deductible; and statutory limits for workers' compensation.

NOTE 14 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Authority has evaluated events or transactions through December 21, 2022, the date on which the financial statements were available to be issued, for potential recognition or disclosure in the financial statements and determined no other subsequent matters require disclosure or adjustment to the accompanying financial statements.



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