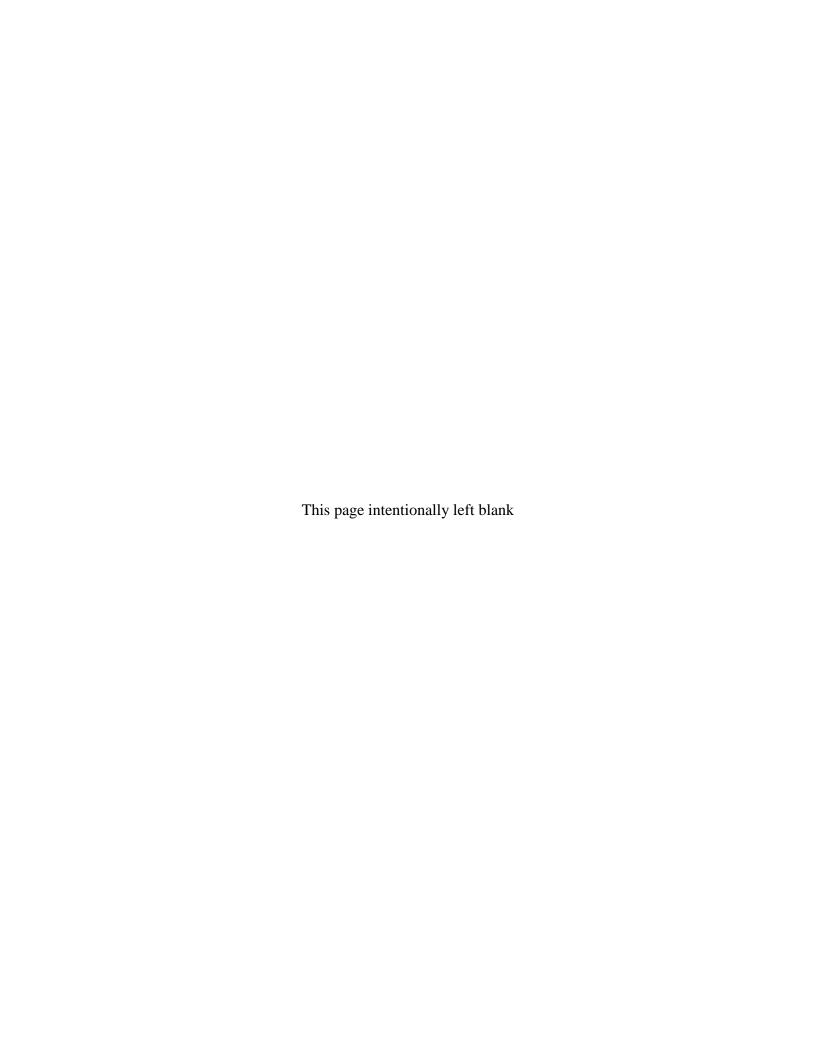


Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020





Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For The Fiscal Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020



Sacramento Suburban Water District

Sacramento, California

Prepared by:

The Finance Department

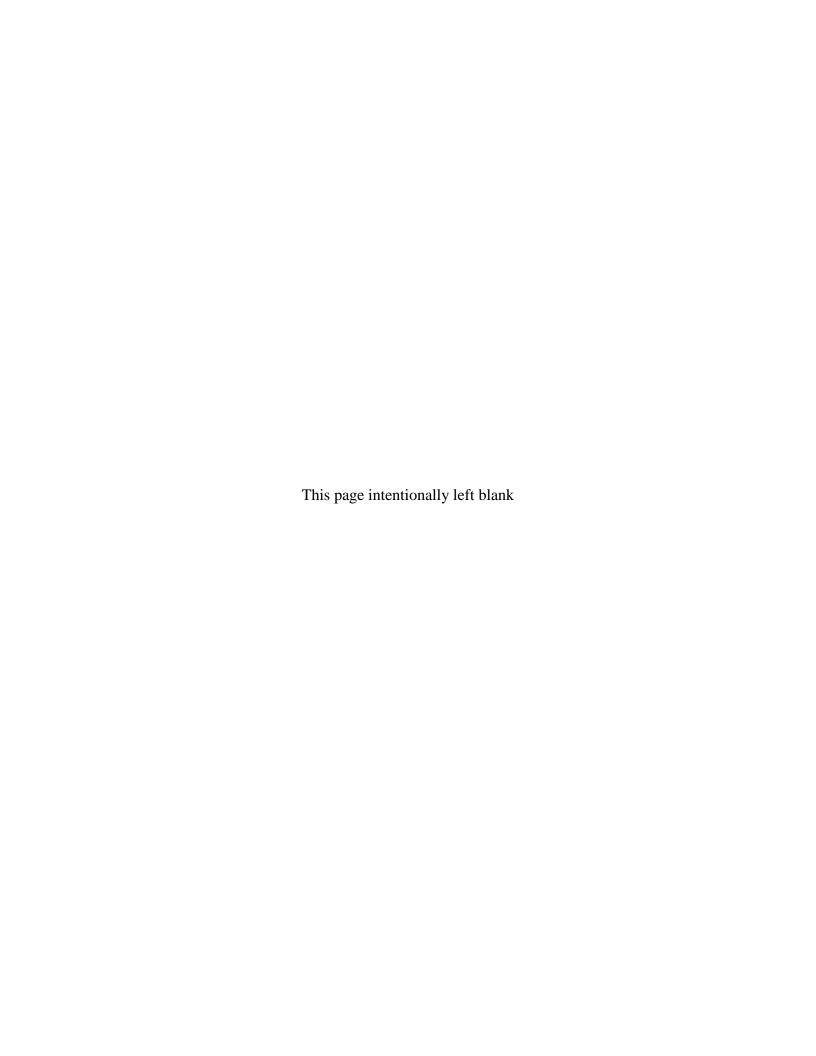
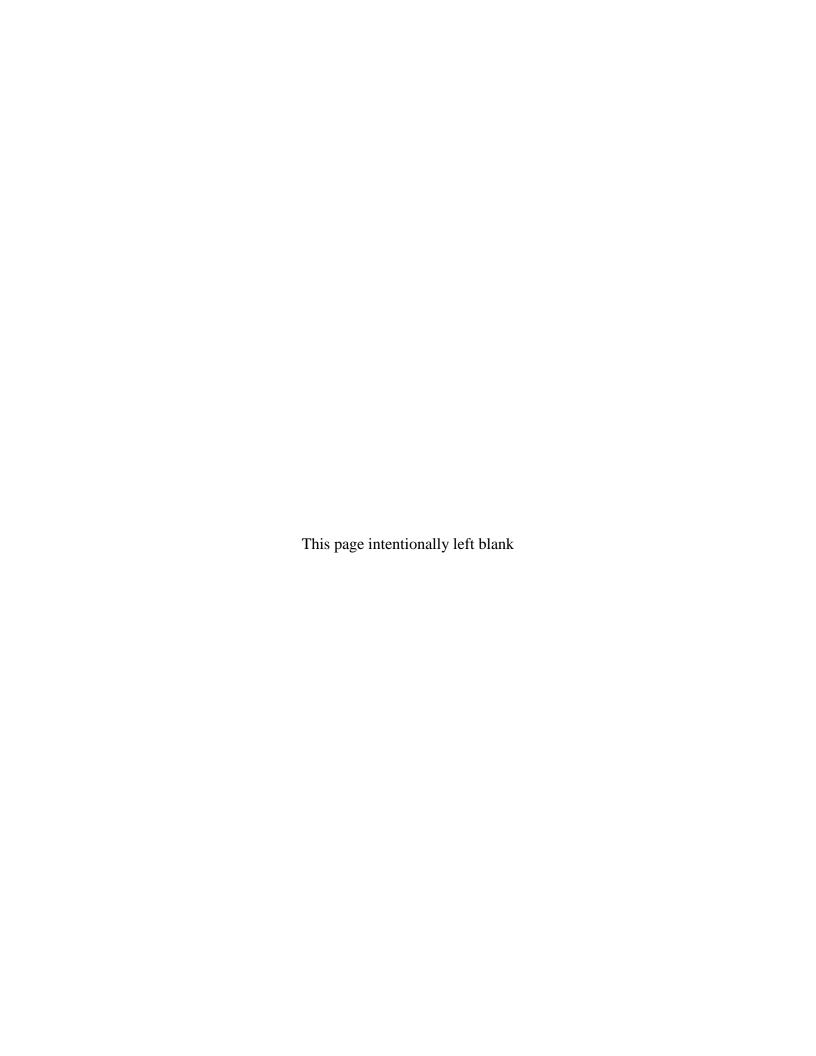
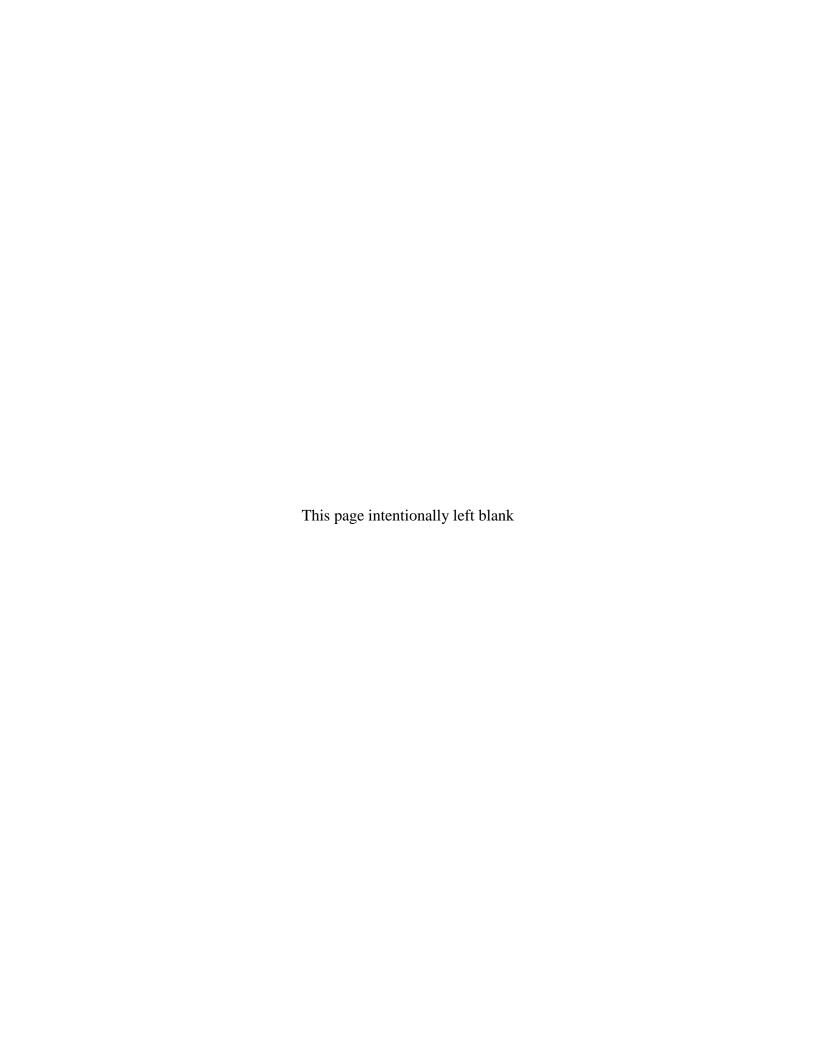


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Daniel R. York



President - Craig M. Locke Vice President - David A. Jones Jay N. Boatwright Kevin M. Thomas Robert P. Wichert

April 14, 2022

Board of Directors Sacramento Suburban Water District Sacramento, California

We are pleased to present this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report) of the Sacramento Suburban Water District (District) for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. The District is required under State law to publish, within six months of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of basic financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). These basic financial statements are required to be audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, 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 and the State Controller's *Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts*.

This Annual Report consists of management's representations concerning the District's finances. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this Annual Report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management has established a comprehensive internal control framework designed to protect the District's assets from loss, theft, and misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the District's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the District's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this Annual Report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The District's basic financial statements have been audited by Maze & Associates, an independent firm of licensed certified public accountants. In their role as independent auditors, Maze & Associates worked directly for the Board of Directors and the Board's standing Finance and Audit Committee. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the District's basic financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the District's basic financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The Independent Auditor's Report is presented as the first component in the Financial Section of this Annual Report.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This transmittal letter is

designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The District's MD&A can be found immediately following the Independent Auditor's Report in the Financial Section of this Annual Report.

District Profile

The District's Mission is "to deliver a high quality, reliable supply of water and superior customer service at the lowest responsible water rate." District goals in support of this mission include: assuring a safe and reliable supply of high quality water in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner for District customers; planning, constructing, operating and maintaining the District water system facilities embracing sustainable practices to provide reliable delivery of high quality water; assuring superior customer service; ensuring effective and efficient management and public reporting of all District financial processes; and providing leadership on regional, statewide and national water management issues that may affect the District.

The District was formed on February 1, 2002 under the State of California's County Water District Law by the consolidation of the Northridge Water District and the Arcade Water District. The consolidation was approved and ordered by the Sacramento County Local Agency Formation Commission. The District is located in Sacramento County, north of the American River and serves a large suburban area including portions of Citrus Heights, Carmichael, North Highlands, City of Sacramento (City), and Antelope, as well as McClellan Business Park (formerly McClellan Air Force Base). The District's service area covers approximately 36 square miles (23,032 acres of land) and serves water to an estimated population of approximately 194,444 (based on the 2020 census) through 47,102 connections. The District's territory is substantially built out and other than residential and commercial in-fill projects, and industrial and commercial development at the McClellan Business Park, the District does not expect significant additional development within its territory.

The District is governed by a 5-member Board of Directors, each of which is elected to four-year terms from geographical divisions by the registered voters residing in each division of the District. The terms of the Directors are staggered, with the Directors from Divisions 1 and 2 elected at the same statewide general election and the Directors from Divisions 3, 4 and 5 elected at the general election two years later.

The service area experiences cool and humid winters and hot and dry summers. The combination of hot and dry weather results in higher water demands during the summer than in winter. Fluctuation in water production from year-to-year typically results from weather conditions in the spring and fall. Demand during the summer and winter generally does not vary significantly from one year to the next with the notable exception of recent drought conservation efforts.

The distribution system, including storage, pump stations and interconnections, has roughly 691 miles of pipeline that range in size from 48-inch transmission mains down to 4-inch distribution mains. There are 49 emergency interties with neighboring agencies along the District's service boundary. The District has 6 storage tanks with a collective capacity to hold approximately 15.8 million gallons of water. There are a total of 7 booster pumping stations in the District, three of which are co-located with major storage tanks.

Water Supplies and Management

The water supply of the District is a combination of both groundwater and surface water. Historically, the District had used only groundwater as its water supply source; however, in 1997, the District initiated a conjunctive use program, supplementing its groundwater supply with surface water to address the declining groundwater table using in-lieu recharge. The District has made significant investments to put surface water supply and conjunctive use facilities in place, and as a result of these investments, groundwater levels have stabilized or improved.

The District pumps its groundwater from approximately 70 operational wells, which are capable of producing 100% of the annual District water demand. All of the wells pump directly into the distribution system and range between 270 and 1,036 feet deep. The wells of the District are located in the North American Sub-basin, which is part of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin. While groundwater levels fluctuate based on hydrological conditions, groundwater levels historically declined within the District over the 50 years prior to the millennium at an average rate of approximately 1.5 to 2.0 feet per year. Since 2000, however, groundwater levels in the portion of the North American Sub-basin from which the District pumps water have stabilized, in large part because of increasing surface water acquisitions by the District in addition to customer conservation practices. Peak season average daily demand from the District's wells is approximately 136 acre-feet and is sufficient to supply 100% of water demand within the District. Under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) local agencies and other water users in specified groundwater basins are required to implement measures to regulate groundwater extractions. The District is part of the Sacramento Groundwater Authority (the "SGA"), a regional entity formed to manage, stabilize and sustain the North American Groundwater Basin. Pursuant to the groundwater pumping measures established by the SGA, the District's annual average pumping allotment for groundwater is 35,035 acre-feet. Amounts pumped in excess of this target are subtracted from the District's "Exchangeable Water Balance," which is groundwater banked by the District. Amounts of groundwater pumped below this target that are replaced with purchased surface water are added to the District's "Exchangeable Water Balance," with the District being credited for the in-lieu groundwater banked. As of December 1, 2021, the District has banked approximately 235,426 acre-feet of Exchange Water Balance that the District may use at its discretion subject to any future regulations imposed under SGMA or other legislative or executive action. Under SGMA, SGA was required to submit a Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) for the North American Groundwater Basin for DWR's approval by January 31, 2022. The SGA approved its GSP on December 9, 2021, and submitted it to DWR on January 28, 2022. The GSP for the North American Groundwater Basin will be evaluated every 5 years as additional information becomes available. The GSP for the North American Groundwater Basin was developed cooperatively by five GSAs in the region, with SGA serving as the plan manager and lead agency for the preparation and implementation of the GSP. The District does not currently expect its groundwater extraction rights, or costs in the South Portion of the North American Groundwater Basin, to change significantly as a result of the implementation of the GSP for the North American Groundwater Basin.

In addition to groundwater, the District currently imports surface water from two supply sources when available, Folsom Reservoir and the Lower American River. The District purchases surface water from Placer County Water Agency (PCWA), supplied from the Middle Fork American River and delivered to Folsom Reservoir, Section 215 Central Valley Water Project water from the United States Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), when available, and starting in 2020 the District entered into an agreement with San Juan Water District (SJWD) to purchase excess surface water, when available. The PCWA, USBR and SJWD water are treated by San Juan Water District at the Peterson Water Treatment Plant pursuant to contract and then conveyed through District-owned transmission pipelines, or purchased pipeline capacity, into the District's water distribution system in the North Service Area. Commencing in 2007, the District also began receiving Lower American River water purchased pursuant to a 2004 contract with the City of Sacramento (City). The City water is diverted and treated by the City at its E.A. Fairbairn Water Treatment Plant and conveyed through District-owned pipeline capacity for distribution to customers in the District's South Service Area. All of these sources of surface water ultimately depend upon unimpaired inflow to Folsom Reservoir, or releases from Folsom Reservoir to the Lower American River, and are not available in all years, or at all times. The District generally plans to increase surface water deliveries and reduce groundwater deliveries during wet hydrological years and to rely on groundwater deliveries and reduce surface water deliveries during dry hydrological years in a conjunctively managed fashion. This supply flexibility positions the District very favorably with California's SGMA.

Revenue Sources

The District's annual revenues come primarily from water sales. Operating revenues segregate water sales into two components used by the District in setting its water rate structure: consumption charges and fixed charges. In addition, the District receives operating revenues from treated water passed through its conveyance system to neighboring water districts as well as from fees charged for certain District services, including penalty charges. Periodically, the District also receives operating revenue from water transfer sales.

The District is in the final phases of transition as water meters are installed on unmetered residential connections and customers are converted from flat rate accounts to metered rate accounts. Presently, 99.6 percent of the District is metered, with all connections expected to be fully metered before the year 2025. Current flat rate accounts include a "variable" charge based on parcel size, which is intended to reflect an estimate of water consumption for irrigation purposes. The fixed portion of the charge, based on connection size, reflects the estimated fixed costs of service, a charge to cover pay-as-you-go capital improvements, and debt service charges. The District offers a water meter and metered billing to any flat-rate customer upon request. All non-residential customers are on metered accounts.

January 1, 2020, was the start of the first year of a planned 5-year annual rate increase based on the results of the 2019 Rate Study that was approved by the Board of Directors in November 2019 after a Public Hearing. Rates will increase on average 5%, 4%, 3%, 3%, and 3% from 2020 – 2024, unless the Board of Directors approve lower increases. The first three increases of 5%, 4%, and 3% were placed into effect on January 1, 2020, 2021, and 2022, respectively. Current single-family residential metered rates include a fixed charge (service charge) based on meter size, plus a two-tier water consumption rate. The tier structure includes 15 cubic feet (CCF) per month at a lower initial rate with water consumption in excess of 15 CCF at a higher rate. Multi-family residential and non-residential customers are subject to a fixed charge based on meter size and a single tier rate based on consumption.

The District's sources of non-operating revenue come primarily from state and federal capital grants, developer contributions, rental income and investment income.

COVID-19 Pandemic

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of a coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The COVID-19 outbreak is still disrupting supply chains and is affecting production and sales across a range of industries. In that same month, the District took several steps in an effort to prepare for the effects of the pandemic. A COVID-19 task force was created and empowered to develop operational procedures for the District's response to the pandemic. This task force developed many procedures to address and implement the Executive Orders that were issued by the Governor of California, as well as regulations established by the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA). As an "Essential Business" the District has remained in operation to provide vital services to our customers and the public. However, operational steps have been taken to minimize the risk of the spread of COVID-19 including but not limited to social distancing, requiring masks and enhanced cleaning procedures. The District's customer service counter was closed to the public in March 2020 and staff have been allowed to telework when feasible. As of March 2022, the customer service counter has been reopened. The District has been able to respond to the various governmental mandates while still being able to operate the District. Supply chain issues continue to delay the completion of several of the District's major projects.

On April 2, 2020, the Governor of California issued Executive Order N-42-20 that imposed a moratorium on water service terminations of residential and small businesses in the critical infrastructure sectors for the duration of the COVID-19 emergency. The District responded by adopting a Resolution suspending the imposition of late fees and suspending collection activities for all customers until such time that the Executive Order is rescinded. Without the

repercussion of service termination, customers are free from the consequences of not paying their water bill. The District immediately implemented procedures to track and monitor the effects of this Executive Order and Board Resolution on the District's revenues and receivables. In September 2021, the Governor signed SB 155 into law which established, among other items, the end date on the water service termination moratorium. In December 2021, the District received a grant through the California Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program through funding from the State Water Resources Control Board using federal America Rescue Plan Act funds to assist customers with delinquent water bills that were accrued from March 4, 2020 to June 15, 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the moratorium on water service terminations has expired. At the January 24, 2022 Board meeting, the Board approved Resolution No. 22-03 rescinding the 2020 resolution and reinstating all previous collections activities in accordance with the guidance provided in SB 155. The District continues to monitor and respond to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic while maintaining operational and capital improvement activities. The financial effects of the pandemic will be addressed in the MD&A section of this report.

Local Economy¹

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which the District operates. Sacramento County (County) is the eighth most populous county in California with a population of roughly 1.56 million and is home to the state's capital. The County sits in the middle of the agriculturally rich 400-mile long Central Valley of California. Sacramento's four-county metropolitan statistical area (metro-area) is the largest metro-area in the Central Valley and is the fifth largest metro-area in the state. From 2010-2020, the population of the County grew at an annual average rate of 1.17%. Employment in the County consists of a labor force of 713,300 with a 2021 unemployment rate of 4.8% down from 8.5% in 2020. Employment and population are projected to grow by an average 1.7% and 1.1% per annum, respectively, over the next five years in the County.

The County's economy is broadly based. Government and health and education are the largest sectors of employment, while professional services, leisure, retail and construction activities follow. Because it contains the state capital, the County's economy is highly influenced by the public sector. Government jobs account for roughly 25% of total employment. Healthcare providers such as Kaiser Permanente, UC Davis Health Systems, Sutter Health, and Dignity Health, along with technology based Intel and Apple, and grocery store chains Raley's and Safeway are large private employers in the county. Job creation over the next five years is expected to come predominantly from education and healthcare, followed by government and professional services.

Long-Term Financial Planning

The District currently has several major construction projects underway. These projects involve rehabilitation or replacement of existing facilities to ensure system reliability, to enhance operational efficiency, to protect the environment and public health, and to comply with water quality regulations. With an aging infrastructure, the District has dedicated significant resources to develop a comprehensive infrastructure assessment and has established specific asset management plans for the ultimate needs of its facilities (typically to the end of each asset's useful service life). These asset plans are intended to allow the District to better plan and budget for future capital facility needs, consisting primarily of capital replacements, which is one of the most significant challenges facing the District. As the future capital needs of the District are primarily repair and replacement projects, the District intends to fund such projects through pay-as-you-go financing rather than the issuance of additional debt.

¹ Population data from U.S. Census Bureau (2020); Labor force and unemployment data from California Employment Development Department, Sacramento County Profile (2021); Forecast data from State of California, Department of Transportation, Socio Economic Files, Sacramento County Economic Forecast (2020).

Relevant Financial Policies and Controls

Key District Financial Policies include the Water Service Rates, Fees and Charges Setting Policy, Reserve Policy, Debt Management Policy, Investment Policy and the Budget Policy. Such policies, when coupled with the District's Internal Control Structure, guide and protect the financial position of the District.

Water Service Rates, Fees and Charges Setting Policy

This policy serves to provide guidance and consistency in District financial planning and the rate setting decision-making process for the Board of Directors and staff. The policy also provides a foundation for the long-term financial sustainability of the District, while providing the outside financial community with a better understanding of the District's commitment to managing itself in a financially prudent and sustainable manner.

Reserve Policy

The purpose of this policy is to establish a reserve fund level that is specific to the needs and risks of the District; to identify when and how reserve funds are utilized and replenished; and to recognize the long-term nature of such funds and their relationship to current and projected customer rates. The District's financial reserve fund comprises various funds established for specific purposes and to mitigate certain risks. Collectively, these funds enable the District to operate in a safe and prudent manner, with the policy providing for appropriate oversight.

Debt Management Policy

The District recognizes the issuance of long-term debt is a valuable funding source. Used appropriately and prudently, long-term debt can minimize the District's water system rates, fees and charges over time. To minimize dependency on debt financing, the District strives to fund annual renewal and replacement capital projects from rates. The District intends to manage itself to exceed the minimum target debt service coverage requirements imposed by bond covenants. The District will not issue long-term debt to support operating costs.

Investment Policy

This policy provides guidance to the Board of Directors and Staff for the proper and legal investing of District assets. The District's reserves and excess operating cash are invested in accordance with the policy that is reviewed at least biennially for compliance with California Law. The Director of Finance and Administration/District Treasurer is responsible for the regular reporting of the transactions and balances of the District's investment portfolio and for compliance with the policy to the Board of Directors. The policy allows for delegation of investment authority to a professional investment advisor of which the District does employ. Assets exempt from this policy include operating cash held at the District's commercial bank, debt proceeds, pension, and other postemployment benefits held in trust.

Budget Policy

The District's budget serves as the foundation for financial planning and control. The budget is a one-year financial plan for operating and maintenance expenses, capital projects, debt service and revenues, and is adopted by the Board of Directors prior to each new calendar year. The budget is based on certain policies set by the Board of Directors and is reviewed monthly as part of the District's regular financial reporting process. The Board of Directors must approve all supplemental amendments to the budgets and transfers between budgets. The General Manager directs the Director of Finance and Administration in transfers between category levels within individual adopted budgets throughout the fiscal year with subsequent reporting to the Board of Directors.

Internal Controls

District management is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the District are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control composition is designed to ensure that adequate accounting data are compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in

conformity with generally accepted accounting principles and other reporting, including regulatory reporting, in accordance with the requirements of such reporting. The internal control structure is also designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived, and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

Changes in Accounting Principles

The District implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83 – Certain Asset Retirement Obligations during fiscal year 2021. This statement resulted in the creation of a new liability and deferred outflow of resources. As the standard was effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2019, with retroactive application, this Annual Report contains restated financial information for 2019 and 2020. Please refer to Note 2 and 15 for more information.

Major Initiatives

Major initiatives the District is pursuing include regional efforts regarding water supply and quality, including water conservation. Selected from the recently developed asset management plans, the 2022 budget calls for certain capital improvement projects totaling \$22.2 million. Major projects include well replacements and rehabilitation of \$13.8 million, and distribution main replacements and improvements of \$5.2 million, which includes water meter installations.

Awards and Acknowledgments

For the tenth straight year, the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the District for its Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2020. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government agency must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Annual Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Preparation of this Annual Report was accomplished by the combined efforts of District staff. We appreciate the dedicated efforts and professionalism that our staff members bring to the District. We would also like to thank the Board of Directors for their continued support in the planning, implementation and oversight of the financial and internal control policies of the District.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel R. York

General Manager

Jeffery S. Ott

Director of Finance and Administration



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Sacramento Suburban Water District California

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2020

Executive Director/CEO

Christopher P. Morrill

Principal District Officials

Board of Directors - Elected Officials

Title	Name	Division	Current Term
President	Craig M. Locke	Division 5	12/2018-12/2022
Vice President	David A. Jones	Division 1	12/2020-12/2024
Director	Kathleen McPherson	Division 2	12/2020-11/2021
Director	Jay N. Boatwright	Division 2	01/2022-12/2022
Director	Robert P. Wichert	Division 3	12/2018-12/2022
Director	Kevin M. Thomas	Division 4	12/2018-12/2022

Staff - Appointed Officials

Title	Name
General Manager and Secretary	Daniel R. York
Director of Finance and Administration and Treasurer	Jeffery S. Ott
District Counsel	Bartkiewicz, Kronick & Shanahan, Joshua M. Horowitz

Additional Key Management Staff

<u>Title</u>	Name Name	_
Assistant General Manager	Matthew T. Underwood	
Operations Manager	Todd Artrip	
Engineering Manager	Dana S. Dean	
Customer Services Manager	Julie H. Nemitz	

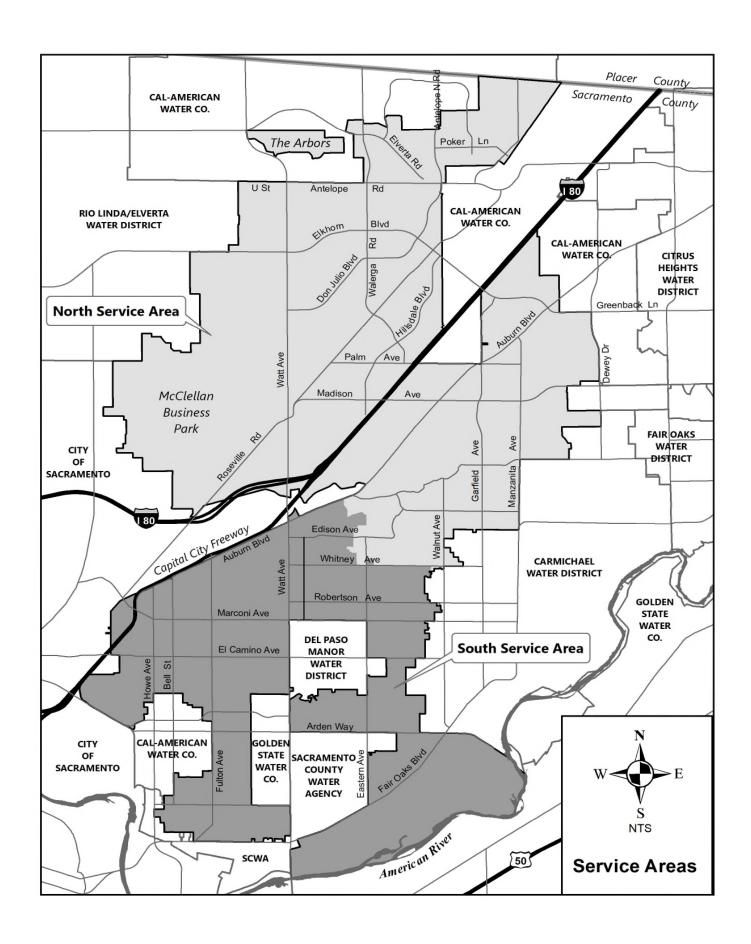


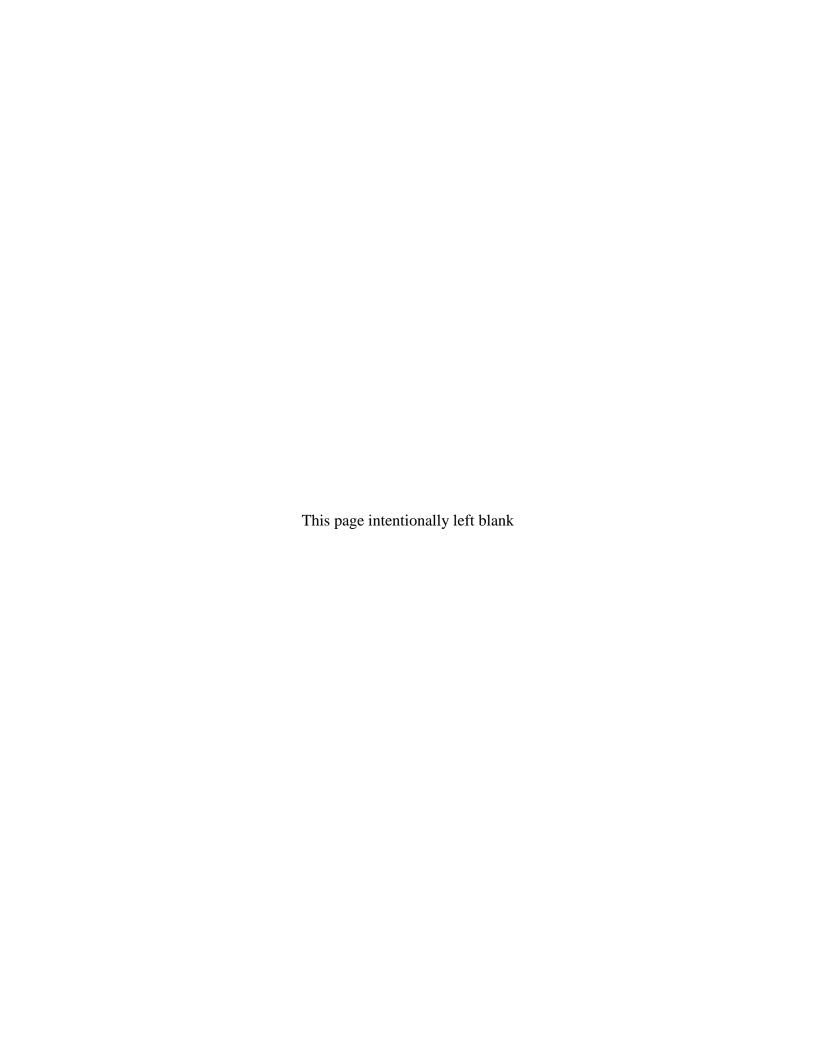
SSWD Administrative Office

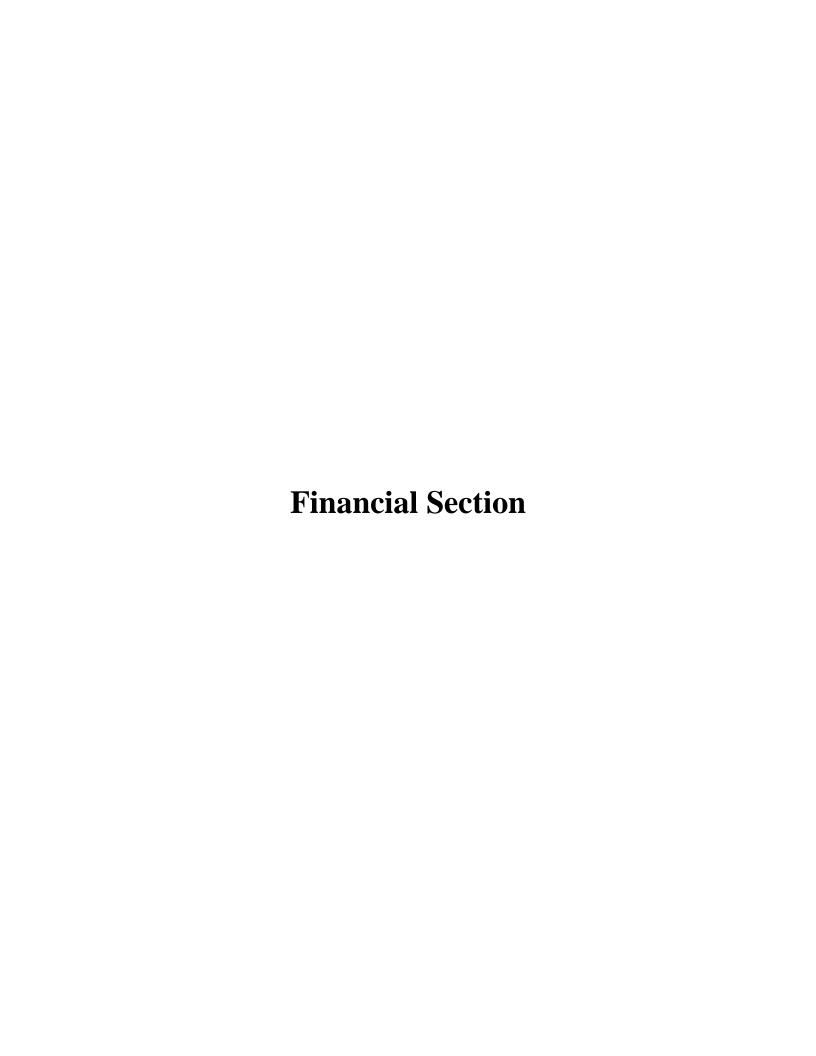
3701 Marconi Avenue, Suite 100 | Sacramento, CA 95821-5346

Phone: 916.972.7171 | Fax: 916.972.7639 Office Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday-Friday

Web site: sswd.org 12/20/2021









INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors of the Sacramento Suburban Water District Sacramento, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Sacramento Suburban Water District (District), as of and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of the District as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof 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 the *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 District 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 District's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months after the date that financials statements are issued.

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 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, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgement made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, 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 District'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 District'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.

Emphasis of Matter and Restatement

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Management adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 83 – Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, which became effective during the year ended December 31, 2020 and required a restatement as described in Note 2.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis 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 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 Included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)

Management is responsible for the other information included in the ACFR. The other information comprises the Introductory Section and Statistical Section but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated April 14, 2022 on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Pleasant Hill, California

Muze + Associates

April 14, 2022

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides a general overview and analysis of the financial activities and performance of the District for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. Readers are encouraged to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the Transmittal Letter and the Independent Auditor's Report which precedes this analysis, and the Basic Financial Statements and related Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Notes), which follow.

Operational Activities and Financial Highlights

Operating activity of the District varies from year to year with the resulting changes affecting District revenues, expenses, capital project expenditures and overall cash flows. Those activities that tend to drive District costs most notably for the periods ending December 2021, 2020, and 2019, are highlighted below.

Water Activities and Highlights

- For the period ended December 31, 2021 the District produced 32,154 acre-feet of water (2,228 surface and 29,976 ground) for 47,102 retail connections, compared to 33,087 acre-feet of water (4,015 surface and 29,072 ground) for 46,573 connections in 2020, and 30,610 acre-feet of water (17,248 surface and 13,362 ground) for 46,575 connections in 2019.
- In 2020, the District joined with other local water purveyors to transfer surface water to several other water agencies outside of the Sacramento area. The District's portion of the transfer resulted in net proceeds of \$217,216 (gross proceeds of \$979,431 less costs of \$762,215). Costs comprise the pumping of 6,667 acrefeet of ground water delivered to the City of Sacramento and administrative expenses (legal and consulting). However, the 6,667 acre-feet of ground water provided to the City of Sacramento will be returned to the District in the future at no cost to the District. This will result in economic, as well as aquifer, benefit to the District by not having to pump additional groundwater. At the current contract price for wholesale water (662.34 per acre-foot) the savings would be approximately \$4.4 million.
- In 2019, the District executed a Successor Agreement with McClellan Business Park that entailed, in part, the District paying \$2.6 million to McClellan Business Park (recorded as an operating expense) to settle a 1999 Agreement between the County of Sacramento and the former Northridge Water District for the Conveyance of the McClellan Water Distribution System.
- The District has sufficient capacity to meet customer demand now and for the foreseeable future. The water delivered to District customers meets the regulatory maximum contaminant level (MCL) requirements established by the USEPA and State Water Resources Control Board's Division of Drinking Water. The District also adheres to federal, state, and local regulations that govern the operation of the water system. If the concentration of a constituent exceeds its regulatory MCL, that source is immediately removed from active service. The District regularly tests for over 120 different constituents in its raw and treated water. The results of any detected constituents are published in the "Consumer Confidence Report" or, "Annual Water Quality Report" that is distributed to customers each year.

Capital Project Activities and Highlights

- The District is continuously working on various major construction projects, most of which for the past twenty years have been related to the replacement of distribution system mainlines that are near the end of their useful service life and the installation of water meters to meet state law requirements as discussed more fully below. However, the District is beginning to transition away from the majority of capital project dollars being spent on system mainlines and meter installations to groundwater well rehabilitation and replacement.
- In 2021, approximately 0.7 miles of pipeline and appurtenance replacements were installed at a cost of \$2.3 million, compared to 5.2 miles in 2020 and 5.6 miles in 2019 at costs of \$10.1 million and \$10.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2021, the District has three new wells under construction and the property acquired to begin construction on four additional wells. Total 2021 spending on well rehabilitation and replacement was \$6.1 million compared to \$1.6 million and \$2.4 million in 2020 and 2019, respectively. Total expenditures for all capital projects in 2021, 2020, and 2019 were \$15.4 million, \$15.6 million and \$17.2 million, respectively.
- In accordance with state law, the District is continuing its progress to have all its connections on water meters by the year 2025. During 2021, 989 new meters were installed, compared to 1,140 in 2020 and 2,170 in 2019. As of December 31, 2021, approximately 99.6 percent of the District's connections are on water meters compared to 97 percent at the end of 2020 and 95 percent at the end of 2019. Accordingly, the District is on track to meet this mandate.

Description of the Basic Financial Statements

The Basic Financial Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances. Since the District's primary function is to deliver a high quality, reliable supply of water to its consumers and recover the associated costs through customer rates, fees and charges, the Basic Financial Statements report activities in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The Basic Financial Statements are as follows:

The Statements of Net Position present information on all the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position, some of which is restricted in accordance with debt covenants. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the District's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position present information showing how the District's net position changed during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. In other words, the District reports expenses and revenues on an accrual basis rather than a cash basis.

The Statements of Cash Flows present information on the sources and uses of cash within the District throughout the year that serves to explain the change in the amount of the District's cash and cash equivalents that are on hand at the end of each year. Cash generation and/or usage from four different activity-types of the District are provided: operations, non-capital financing, capital and related financing, and investing.

The Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Notes) provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the Basic Financial Statements.

The Required Supplementary Information Section of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes information describing the District's contributions to, and funding progress of, the pension plan and postemployment benefits other than pensions for District employees.

The Statistical Section of this Annual Report provides selected financial and operational data over the last ten years where available, which includes the Schedule of Net Revenues showing the District's debt service coverage ratio.

Condensed Statements of Net Position

(Dollars in Thousands)

	Restated					Restated			
Assets	2021		2020	C	hange		2019	\mathbf{C}	hange
Current assets	\$ 21,270	\$	14,796	\$	6,475	\$	13,382	\$	1,414
Non-current assets	41,956		41,212		744		39,097		2,115
Capital assets, net	309,062		304,848		4,214		303,326		1,522
Total assets	372,289		360,856		11,432		355,805		5,051
Deferred outflows	7,307		9,072		(1,765)		8,809		263
Liabilities									
Current liabilities	13,276		12,578		699		15,719	((3,141)
Non-current liabilities	74,833		87,833	(13,000)		92,953	((5,120)
Total liabilities	 88,110		100,411	(12,301)		108,672	((8,261)
Deferred inflows	 7,784		1,594		6,191		839		755
Net position									
Net investment in capital assets	247,828		238,712		9,116		232,469		6,243
Restricted for debt service fund	-		-		-		2		(2)
Unrestricted	35,874		29,212		6,662		22,632		6,580
Total net position	\$ 283,702	\$	267,923	\$	15,778	\$	255,103	\$	12,821

Referring to the table above, total assets increased by \$11.4 million compared to December 31, 2020, to a total of \$372.2 million as of December 31, 2021. The principal reason for the increase is related to an increase in cash and cash equivalents and from continued investments in capital assets as the District replaces its aging infrastructure. The source of funds for capital projects is primarily a portion of customer fixed rate charges collected monthly, as well as state and federal grants when available.

Current assets increased by \$6.5 million in 2021 compared to a \$1.4 million increase in 2020. The 2021 increase was primarily attributable to increases in cash and cash equivalents of 7.4 million related primarily to underspending of the capital budget by approximately \$6.6 million, while the 2020 increase was primarily the result of an increase

in receivables that was attributable to the billing of \$1.1 million from the City of Sacramento on the 2020 water transfer referred to above.

Non-current assets increased by \$0.7 million in 2021 after having increased by \$2.1 million in 2020. The 2021 increase is due primarily to a \$370,462 increase in the investment portfolio (net of investment earnings of \$0.65 million, additions of \$0.65 million unspent cash from General Fund and \$0.93 million in unrealized investment loss) and to a \$373,563 positive value in the interest rate swap. The 2020 increase is due to investment earnings (\$1.1 million), unrealized investment gains (\$0.5 million) and the movement of commercial paper into other non-cash investments (\$0.5 million). The District continues to invest most of its excess cash in the capital markets and tries to maintain a minimal investment in the state's investment pool (LAIF). However, excess operating cash related to delays in capital project spending is kept in the LAIF account. The investment portfolio and cash equivalents had an unrealized fair value loss of \$969,810 as of December 31, 2021 compared to an unrealized gain of \$522,390 as of December 31, 2020.

Capital assets, net, increased \$4.2 million in 2021 due primarily to an increase in non-depreciable assets of \$7.7 million (easements and construction-in-progress (CIP)), capitalization of assets of \$10.2 million and depreciation of \$13.6 million. The 2020 increase of \$1.5 million is due primarily to an increase in non-depreciable assets (land, easements and CIP) of \$0.96 million, capitalized assets of \$9.4 million and depreciation of \$8.8 million. Expenditures for 2021 and 2020 continue to be primarily for the construction and replacement of a portion of the District's transmission and distribution system (\$4.4 and \$9.7 million, respectively), the addition and/or improvements to well facilities (\$6.1 and \$1.6 million, respectively), and the addition of \$3.1 and \$3.4 million, respectively, of new water meter equipment. Several other capital asset construction projects are in various stages of completion with costs incurred during 2021 amounting to \$2.1 million and \$0.7 million in 2020 (see Note 6). In 2020, the District wrote-off approximately \$1.3 million in net book value of abandoned well facilities and meter equipment that had not yet reached the end of their depreciable life.

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, deferred outflows of resources primarily include deferred gains and losses on advance debt refundings, the recognition of pension expense in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statements No. 68 and 71, the recognition of Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) expense in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 75 as well as the recognition of asset retirement obligations in accordance with GASB Statement No. 83.

Total liabilities decreased by \$12.3 million and \$8.3 million as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. The 2021 decrease is almost exclusively due to decreases in long-term liabilities related to decrease in long-term debt (\$5.7 million), decrease in net pension liability (\$4.8 million), decrease in net OPEB liability (\$1.1 million) and decrease in the fair value of the interest rate swap (\$1.2 million). The 2020 decrease was primarily due to a \$3.1 million decrease in current liabilities, which resulted from an accounts payable decrease of \$5.1 million including the \$2.6 million payment of the settlement with McClellan Business Park, and a \$1.8 million increase in unearned revenue and customer deposits. In addition, long-term liabilities decreased by \$4.9 million resulting primarily from a decrease in long-term debt of \$5.5 million, which includes the payment of \$4.8 million in scheduled principal payments, a \$1.5 million decrease in net other post-employment benefits payable, an increase of \$1.0 million of net pension liability and an increase of 1.2 million in the fair value of the District's interest rate swap.

Non-current liabilities - As part of its debt management strategy, the \$60.3 million debt principal outstanding as of December 31, 2021 includes both fixed-rate debt - \$18.3 million, and variable-rate debt - \$42.0 million (as of

December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District had debt outstanding of \$65.3 million and \$70.8 million, respectively). The variable-rate debt is supported by an irrevocable direct-pay Letter of Credit provided with an international bank that expires in June 2023, and is partially hedged by a pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$33.3 million as of December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019. As of December 31, 2021, the negative fair value of the swap decreased from negative \$7.9 million as of December 31, 2020 to negative \$6.5 million (see Note 8) due to rising long-term interest rates.

The District realized an overall increase in net position of \$15.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to \$12.8 million and \$8.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The components of net position as of December 31, 2021 are:

- The largest component of District net position is the District's net investment in capital assets which increased by \$9.1 million to \$247.8 million as of December 31, 2021, and is comprised of total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) plus deferred outflows on long-term debt refundings less related long-term debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to customers within the District's service area; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.
- Restricted net position consists solely of debt reserves held in escrow for the District's debt obligations. During 2021, the funds were used to pay interest on the related obligations.
- At the end of 2021, 2020 and 2019, the District showed a positive balance in its unrestricted net position of \$35.9 million, \$29.2 million (restated), and \$22.6 million (restated), respectively. The 2021 increase of 6.7 million primarily reflects the increase in current assets (\$6.5 million), an increase in deferred inflows (\$6.2 million) and a decrease in non-current liabilities, net of debt, (\$6.1 million). The increase of \$6.6 million in the unrestricted net position for 2020 primarily reflects an increase in current assets and investments (\$3.6 million), a decrease in current liabilities, net of debt, (\$3.3 million).

Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

(Dollars in Thousands)

		R	estated	Restated				
	2021		2020	Change	2019		Change	
Revenues								
Operating revenues	\$ 48,973	\$	49,228	\$ (255)	\$ 45,72	2 5	\$ 3,506	
Rental revenue	339		291	47	37	9	(87)	
Interest and investment revenue	(321)		1,600	(1,920)	1,76	3	(164)	
Grant revenue pass-through to sub recipients	468		-	468		-	-	
Other non-operating revenues	765		83	682	68	5	(602)	
Total revenues	50,224		51,202	(978)	48,54	9	2,653	
Expenses								
Operating expenses	21,839		22,307	(467)	26,36	5	(4,058)	
Depreciation and amortization	13,588		13,715	(127)	12,99	3	722	
Interest expense	2,271		2,552	(281)	2,63	2	(80)	
Sub recipient grant expense	468		-	468		-	-	
(Continued on next page)								

		Restated		Restated	
	2021	2020	Change	2019	Change
Other non-operating expenses	132	1,354	(1,222)	25	1,329
Total expenses	38,297	39,927	(1,630)	42,015	(2,087)
Net revenue before capital contributions	11,927	11,274	652	6,534	4,741
Capital contributions	3,851	1,546	2,306	1,648	(102)
Change in net position	15,778	12,821	2,957	8,182	4,439
Net position, beginning of year	267,923	255,103	12,821	251,274	3,829
Restatement				(4,353)	4,353
Net position, end of year	\$ 283,702	\$ 267,923	\$ 15,778	\$ 255,103	\$ 12,821

From the table above it can be seen that the District's net position increased by \$15.8 million for the period ended December 31, 2021 compared to \$12.8 million for 2020. The increases result from a variety of factors as described more fully below.

The District's operating revenues come primarily from its customers. The District charges a metered rate to its commercial customers and a metered or flat rate to residential customers depending on whether the service connections of such customers have a water meter. All District customers, regardless of the type of service, are charged a fixed service charge based on the size of their respective meter or connection. Beginning January 1, 2020, the District is utilizing a new rate structure that has only two components (usage charge and fixed (service) charge) compared with three in the previous period (usage charge, fixed (service) charge and capital facilities charge). The capital facilities charge has been combined with the fixed (service) charge.

In addition, as shown in the table above, and as more fully illustrated in the table below, operating revenues decreased by \$0.26 million (0.5%) compared to the year ended December 31, 2020, primarily due to the net effect of the following: 1) water production decreased 2.8% from 2020, 2) the District did not participate in any water transfers, and 3) a 4% average rate increase went into effect on January 1, 2021. The decrease in wheeling water revenue related to the unavailability of surface water for most of 2021. Other charges for service decreased as a result of the Governor of California's Executive Order N-42-20 as describe above. 2020 operating revenues were higher compared to 2019 by \$3.5 million as a 5.0% rate increase went into effect on January 1, 2020, along with an 8.1% increase in water production and a water transfer that yielded \$1.0 million in revenues.

Operating Revenues

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2021		2020	Change		2019	Ch	ange
Operating Revenues								
Water consumption sales	\$	15,392	\$ 15,948	\$	(556)	\$ 13,251	\$	2,697
Water consumption sales – transfers		-	979		(979)	43		936
Water service charge		33,167	31,694		1,473	6,197	2	5,497
Capital facilities charge		0	0		0	24,454	(24	1,454)
Wheeling water charge		6	83		(77)	644		(561)
Other charges for services		408	524		(116)	1,133		(609)
Total operating revenues	\$	48,973	\$ 49,228	\$	(255)	\$ 45,722	\$	3,506

Non-operating revenues consist primarily of rental revenue, interest and investment income, and grant revenue to be passed through to sub-recipients when the District serves as the lead agency in securing various grants. In 2021, the District received a grant through the California Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program through funding from the State Water Resources Control Board using federal American Rescue Plan Act funds to assist customers with delinquent water bills that were accrued from March 4, 2020 to June 15, 2021. The District applied for, and received \$775,000 in funds and applied \$691,000 to customer account balances in December 2021. The District is required to refund the difference to the State in 2022.

Interest and Investment Income – Most of the District's excess cash is invested in fixed-income marketable securities. The yield to maturity (on cost) on the investment portfolio as of December 31, 2021, 2020, and 2019 was 1.23%, 1.58%, and 2.26%, respectively.

Capital Contributions – The District receives various types of income from capital contributions, such as capacity fees (formerly facility development charges), developer contributions and grant income. The District received \$1.2 million, \$0.47 million and \$0.29 million in capacity fees in the years ended December 31, 2021, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increases in capacity fee revenue for 2021 primarily relates to the completion of 152 units of the 473 unit Barret Ranch sub-division.

Developer Capital Contributions – The District receives revenue in the form of water system assets donated by developers that have been inspected by District staff and meet District standards. The District utilizes such assets to meet the needs of certain customers. After a one-year warranty period, the developer is no longer liable to the District. All such assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value on the date received. In 2021, the value of such donated assets was \$2.5 million, compared to \$1.0 million in 2020 and \$1.0 million in 2019. The 2021 increase in primarily related to the Barret Ranch sub-division discussed previously.

Operating Expenses
(Dollars in Thousands)

			Re	estated						
	2	2021		2020	Change		2019		C	hange
Operating Expenses										
Source of supply	\$	753	\$	1,861	\$	(1,108)	\$	3,525	\$	(1,664)
Pumping		6,242		5,227		1,014		5,331		103
Transmission and distribution		5,226		4,761		465		7,034		(2,273)
Water conservation		502		534		(32)		490		44
Customer accounts		1,477		1,279		198		1,373		(94)
Administrative and general		7,639		8,644		(1,005)		8,612		32
Total operating expenses	\$	21,839	\$	22,307	\$	(468)	\$	26,365	\$	(4,058)

Operating expenses are primarily comprised of purchased treated surface water, electrical and chemical treatment costs of producing potable well water, ongoing system repairs and maintenance, and employee salaries and benefits. The volatility of such expenses from one year to another is primarily driven by the amount of surface water purchased in that year compared to the previous year. As shown in the table above, operating expenses decreased in 2021 by \$0.47 million from 2020 due primarily to a decrease in administrative and general expenses (\$1.0 million) which were offset by smaller increases in transmission and distribution expenses (\$0.46 million) and customer account expenses (0.20 million). The net decrease in water production costs (\$0.1 million) is primarily

related to decreased water production and higher use of ground water in 2021 than in 2020. Operating expenses decreased in 2020 by \$4.1 million from 2019 primarily due to the \$2.6 million settlement with McClellan Business Park and a decrease in surface water purchases (\$1.7 million).

Non-operating expenses consist primarily of interest expense on the District's debt and the pass-through of grant revenues to sub-recipients on grants where the District was the lead agency in securing the grant. Interest expense decreased in 2021 by \$0.3 million primarily related to low interest rates on the unhedged portion of the District's variable rate debt obligations. Interest expense decreased in 2020 by \$0.1 million due to decreasing interest rates on the District's variable rate debt, however, the District also recognized a \$1.3 million loss related to the disposal of assets prior to the end of their depreciable life.

Capital Asset Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

Changes in capital asset amounts for 2021 were as follows:

	Balance 2020	Additions/ Transfers						В	alance 2021
Capital assets:									
Non-depreciable assets	\$ 10,737	\$	15,322	\$	(7,595)	\$	18,464		
Depreciable & amortizable assets	493,229		2,646		6,610		502,485		
Accumulated depreciation & amortization	(199,117)		(13,588)		818	(211,888)		
Total capital assets, net	\$ 304,849	\$	4,380	\$	(167)	\$	309,062		

Changes in capital asset amounts for 2020 were as follows:

	-	Balance 2019	Additions/ Transfers					
Capital assets:								
Non-depreciable assets	\$	9,779	\$	15,390	\$	(14,432)	\$	10,737
Depreciable & amortizable assets		483,874		1,224		8,130		493,229
Accumulated depreciation & amortization		(190,327)		(13,715)		4,925	(199,117)
Total capital assets, net	\$	303,326 \$ 2,899		\$ 2,899 \$ (1,376)		(1,376)	\$ 304,849	

As a water utility, most of the District's assets and annual expenditures relate to the construction, repair and maintenance of its infrastructure. Repair and replacement of aging infrastructure is one of the most significant challenges facing the District. The District assesses and manages its infrastructure and other capital asset needs through prudent and cost-focused planning taking into consideration both current and future water resource availability, consumer peak-demand needs, maximizing the use of existing facilities, consideration for climatic changes, and other such assessments that can be used to sustain service to both current and future consumers. Infrastructure assessment also includes assessing each asset's risk of failure and the attendant consequences to District operations. For each infrastructure asset group, a long-term asset management plan has been developed. Infrastructure plans for all District assets are now in place. Despite such plans having a long-term focus, typically

to the end of each asset's useful service life, each plan is reviewed and reassessed every 5 years. See Note 6 for more detailed information on capital asset activity.

Funding for capital projects comes primarily from District customers via a monthly fixed charge levied by the District for the payment of basic service, capital projects and debt service costs. In addition to customer charges, the District also utilizes state and federal grant funds when available for funding capital projects. In 2021, the District received \$113 thousand in grant funds, compared to \$30 thousand in 2020. As of December 31, 2021, the District has \$5.8 million in financial obligations to contractors on its open construction contracts. See Note 17 for more information.

Long-Term Debt Administration

(Dollars in Thousands)

Changes in long-term debt amounts for 2021 were as follows:

	Balance						В	alance
	2020		Additions		Retirements		2021	
Long-term debt:								
2009A Certificates of participation	\$	42,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	42,000
2012A Revenue bond		10,990		-		(2,320)		8,670
2018A Revenue bond		12,275		-		(2,645)		9,630
Other (1)		5,574		-		(598)		4,976
Total long-term debt	\$	70,839	\$	-	\$	(5,563)	\$	65,276

Changes in long-term debt amounts for 2020 were as follows:

Ba		Balance					
2019		Additions		Retirements		2020	
\$	42,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 42,000	
	13,225		-		(2,235)	10,990	
	14,830		-		(2,555)	12,275	
	6,165		-		(591)	5,574	
\$	76,220	\$	-	\$	(5,381)	\$ 70,839	
	\$	\$ 42,000 13,225 14,830 6,165	\$ 42,000 \$ 13,225 14,830 6,165	\$ 42,000 \$ - 13,225 - 14,830 - 6,165 -	\$ 42,000 \$ - \$ 13,225 - 14,830 - 6,165 -	2019 Additions Retirements \$ 42,000 \$ - \$ - 13,225 - (2,235) 14,830 - (2,555) 6,165 - (591)	

⁽¹⁾ Consists of unamortized long-term debt premiums and an imputed borrowing of an off-market interest rate swap (See Note 8.)

The issuance of long-term debt is a valuable funding resource for the District. Used appropriately and prudently, long-term debt can minimize the District's water system charges and rates over time. The District manages its debt portfolio so as to mitigate risks inherent in debt issuances within an acceptable tolerance level. By managing debt and its repayment, the District is able to reduce various debt-related risk exposures such as market risk, credit risk, renewal risk, basis risk and tax risk, yet still provide the District with financing options to be utilized in future periods if needed. The District had considered managing such risks more beneficial than eliminating such risks as part of its debt management strategy. The District currently utilizes both fixed-rate debt and variable-rate debt. During 2021 and 2020, there were no debt issuances or refundings. However, with current market conditions, the

District analyzed opportunities to eliminate the risks associated with its variable rate debt and seek cash savings by refinancing some of its debt. At the December 20, 2021 Board meeting, the Board authorized the District's financial team to draft documents to pursue refinancing both the 2009A variable rate Certificates of Participation and the 2012A Refunding Revenue Bonds. See Note 8 for more information.

The District's debt covenants require that "Net Revenues" exceed 115% of annual debt service costs. For compliance history, please see the "Schedule of Net Revenues" in the Statistical Section of this Annual Report. For both 2021 and 2020, the District's credit rating was AA+ and Aa2 as rated by Standard and Poor's Ratings Services, Inc. (S&P) and Moody's Investor Services, Inc. (Moody's), respectively. See Note 8 for more information.

2022 Budget

Annually, the District adopts non-appropriated budgets for planning and control purposes. The budgets are adopted on an accrual basis with adjustments for certain cash and non-cash items. Budgetary controls are set at the department level. The General Manager has the discretion of reallocating budgeted funds between accounts or projects within each budget with subsequent reporting to the Board of Directors.

The District utilizes four primary budgets to manage its activities: Revenue and Sources of Funds Budget, Capital Budget, Operations and Maintenance Budget and Debt Service Budget. The Capital Budget is divided into two parts - Intermediate-Term Capital and Long-Term Capital. The long-term capital budget is intended to cover all District infrastructure projects that incorporate significant costs or long lead times and planning to complete. The intermediate-term capital budget is intended to incorporate expenditures for operational capital items, such as vehicles, field equipment, backhoes, and computer equipment. The Operations and Maintenance budget covers all recurring operational costs, such as the purchase and treatment of water, repairs and maintenance, employee salaries and benefits and other operating and non-operating expenditures. The Revenue and Sources of Funds Budget covers all of the District's operating and non-operating revenue sources in addition to any reserves utilized to balance with the budgeted expenditures. The Debt Service Budget covers all District principal and interest payments on its outstanding debt.

On October 18, 2021, the Board approved a \$56.1 million Revenue and Sources of Funds Budget (\$51.4 million in revenues and \$4.7 million from reserves), a \$24.8 million Capital Budget (\$22.2 million for Long-Term Capital and \$2.6 million for Intermediate-Term Capital), a \$22.2 million Operations and Maintenance budget, and a \$7.5 million Debt Service Budget for calendar year 2022. Upon adoption of the Capital Budget, the Board also approved certain capital projects as outlined in the District's asset-management plans developed for specific asset groups.

At the February 28, 2022 regular Board meeting, the Board approved a debt service budget amendment of approximately \$5.7 million to cover the cost of terminating the swap agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. as part of the 2022 refinancing of the 2009A COPs. See Note 8 for more information.

Conditions Affecting Current Financial Position

California continues to face the threat of severe droughts. Although it is not possible to forecast the impact of the drought on District surface water supplies or the effect, if any, on its financial position, the District has adequate groundwater supplies to meet water demands in its service area through 2022 and beyond.

The COVID-19 Pandemic has had an effect on District finances and operations during 2021 and continuing into 2022. As of December 31, 2021, the amount in the Districts over 90 day receivables was approximately \$467,000 compared to approximately \$701,000 as of December 31, 2020, which is a decrease of \$234,000. This is primarily attributable to approximately \$691,000 in grant funds received from the California Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program discussed above. With the 2020 Executive Order halting the disconnection of water service for non-payment and District Resolution 20-07 suspended the imposition and collection of late penalty and shut-off fees, the District observed a steady increase in outstanding customer receivable balances during 2020 and 2021. As a result, the District increased its allowance for doubtful accounts from \$184,140 as of December 31, 2019 to \$702,109 as of December 31, 2020, an increase of \$517,969 and has subsequently reduced the allowance down to \$519,655 as of December 31, 2021. This is primarily related to the grant funds received from the state discussed above and the expiration of the moratorium on water service disconnections that expired on December 31, 2021. Collection and penalty charge revenues decreased \$728,256 from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2020 and decreased again in 2021 by \$164,352 as no collection or penalty charges were assessed during 2021. These revenues were \$892,609, \$164,352, and \$0 respectively. With the expiration of the moratorium on water service disconnections on December 31, 2021, the District will resume disconnection and collections activities starting in March 2022 and expects these revenue streams to gradually return to normal levels. In addition, the District expects receivables balances to continue to decrease as collections activities, including shut-offs, resume. Operationally, since the pandemic began, the District has seen a slowdown in construction activity that has affected the starting and completion of some capital improvement projects and delayed others already in progress mostly related to supply chain issues and material shortages. This has resulted in underspending both the 2021 and 2020 capital improvement budgets by approximately \$6.6 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. These unspent funds have been allocated to projects and are available to be spent in subsequent years. All except for approximately \$320,000 of the 2020 unspent budget was spent in 2021.

Requests for Information

This report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances. Questions concerning information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Director of Finance and Administration Sacramento Suburban Water District 3701 Marconi Avenue, Suite 100 Sacramento, CA 95821-5346





Sacramento Suburban Water District Statements of Net Position December 31, 2021 and 2020

Assets	2021	Restated 2020		
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 3)	\$ 15,882,263	\$ 8,442,658		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents (notes 3 and 4)	16	40		
Receivables, net (note 5)	3,209,912	4,759,491		
Inventory	1,048,520	763,600		
Prepaids and other current assets	1,129,625	829,834		
Total current assets	21,270,336	14,795,623		
Noncurrent assets:				
Investments (note 3)	41,582,507	41,212,045		
Fair value of interest rate swap (notes 1 and 8)	373,563	-		
Capital assets not being depreciated (note 6)	18,464,336	10,737,283		
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net (note 6)	290,597,849	294,111,338		
Total noncurrent assets	351,018,255	346,060,666		
Total assets	372,288,591	360,856,289		
Deferred outflows of resources				
Deferred amount on long-term debt refundings (note 1)	4,041,991	4,702,735		
Deferred outflow on effective swap (note 1 and 8)	-	1,162,609		
Pensions (note 13)	1,720,366	1,960,128		
Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) (note 14)	578,563	240,049		
Deferred outflow asset retirement obligation (note 15)	966,187	1,006,296		
Total deferred outflows of resources	7,307,107	9,071,817		
Liabilities	 			
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,320,979	2,864,333		
Accrued interest payable	222,471	210,327		
Unearned revenue and customer deposits	3,613,031	3,658,254		
Compensated absences, current portion (note 7)	1,000,000	880,000		
Current portion of long-term debt (note 8)	5,120,000	4,965,000		
Total current liabilities	13,276,481	12,577,914		
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Compensated absences (note 7)	198,732	366,140		
Net pension liability (note 13)	5,806,835	10,600,173		
Net OPEB liability (note 14)	3,590,451	4,642,228		
Long-term debt, net of current portion (note 8)	60,156,299	65,874,532		
Asset retirement obligation (note 15)	5,080,865	5,187,463		
Fair value of interest rate swap (notes 1 and 8)	-	1,162,609		
Total noncurrent liabilities	74,833,182	87,833,145		
Total liabilities	88,109,663	100,411,059		
Deferred inflows of resources	 			
Deferred inflow of effective swap (notes 1 and 8)	373,563	-		
Pensions (note 13)	5,448,430	481,215		
OPEB (note 14)	1,962,485	1,112,355		
Total deferred inflows of resources	7,784,478	1,593,570		
Net position		,,		
Net investment in capital assets (note 9)	247,827,877	238,711,824		
Restricted for debt service reserve fund (note 10)	16	40		
Unrestricted (note 2 and 11)	35,873,664	29,211,613		
Total net position	\$ 283,701,557	\$ 267,923,477		
ee accompanying notes to the basic financial statements	+ 200,701,007			

Sacramento Suburban Water District Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	Restated 2020
Operating Revenues:		
Water consumption sales	\$ 15,391,966	\$ 15,948,172
Water consumption sales – transfers	-	979,431
Water service charge	33,167,169	31,694,042
Wheeling water charge	6,136	82,748
Other charges for services	408,004	523,531
Total operating revenues	48,973,275	49,227,924
Operating Expenses:		
Source of supply	753,486	1,099,268
Source of supply – transfers	-	762,215
Pumping	6,241,663	5,227,250
Transmission and distribution	5,225,802	4,760,776
Water conservation	502,108	533,853
Customer accounts	1,477,018	1,279,436
Administrative and general	7,639,071	8,643,757
Total operating expenses	21,839,148	22,306,555
Operating income before depreciation and amortization	27,134,127	26,921,369
Depreciation and amortization (note 6)	(13,587,671)	(13,715,125)
Operating income	13,546,456	13,206,244
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Rental revenue	338,808	291,356
Interest and investment revenue	(320,616)	1,599,865
Interest expense	(2,270,651)	(2,552,074)
Other non-operating revenues	764,731	83,077
Other non-operating expenses	-	(5,293)
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets, net	(132,006)	(1,348,331)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses), net	(1,619,734)	(1,931,400)
Income before capital contributions	11,926,722	11,274,844
Capital contributions:	-	
Facility development charges	1,213,195	469,993
Developer capital contributions	2,525,377	1,045,489
Federal, state and local capital grants	112,786	30,360
Total capital contributions	3,851,358	1,545,842
Increase in net position	15,778,080	12,820,686
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported	267,923,477	259,455,982
Prior period adjustment (note 2)		(4,353,191)
Net position, beginning of year, as restated		255,102,791
Net position, end of year	\$ 283,701,557	\$ 267,923,477
See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements		

Sacramento Suburban Water District Statements of Cash Flows For The Years End December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	Restated 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 50,548,123	\$ 47,778,079
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(15,813,634)	(20,040,389)
Cash paid to employees for services	(6,287,400)	(6,539,215)
Other non-operating receipts	1,103,540	369,140
Net cash provided by operating activities	29,550,629	21,567,615
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets	(15,443,339)	(15,568,502)
Proceeds from disposal of capital assets	35,475	27,920
Principal payments on long-term debt	(4,965,000)	(4,790,000)
Interest payments on long-term debt	(1,837,434)	(2,217,751)
Principal payments on interest rate swap borrowing payable	(358,562)	(351,223)
Cash paid for asset retirement obligation	(106,598)	(213,916)
Capacity fees received	1,222,828	2,091,225
Capital grants received	-	375,032
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(21,452,630)	(20,647,214)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of investment securities	(10,255,835)	(16,793,871)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities	8,957,925	15,394,629
Interest received on investment securities	639,493	908,772
Net cash (used) provided by investing activities	(658,418)	(490,470)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,439,581	429,931
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,442,698	8,012,766
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 15,882,279	\$ 8,442,698
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents to the statements of net position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,882,263	\$ 8,442,658
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16	40
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,882,279	\$ 8,442,698

Continued on next page

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Sacramento Suburban Water District Statements of Cash Flows, Continued For the Years Ended December 31, 2021 and 2020

	2021	Restated 2020
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$ 13,546,456	\$ 13,206,244
Adjustments to reconcile operating revenue to net cash provided by operating a	activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	13,587,671	13,715,125
Asset retirement obligation amortization	40,109	41,892
Bad debt expense	(182,454)	517,969
Other non-operating receipts	1,103,540	369,140
Change in pension deferred (outflows)	239,762	93,888
Change in pension inflows	4,967,215	(288,704)
Change in OPEB deferred (outflows)	(338,514)	103,178
Change in OPEB inflows	850,130	1,099,965
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase) decrease in operating assets:		
Accounts receivable	514,368	(925,129)
Other receivables	1,297,791	(1,212,122)
Inventory	(284,920)	(209,609)
Prepaids and other current assets	(299,792)	419,236
Increase (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Accounts payable	842,773	(1,848,374)
Unearned revenue	(54,856)	169,436
Accrued compensated absences	(47,408)	124,469
Net pension liability	(4,793,338)	901,770
Net OPEB liability	(1,051,777)	(1,459,184)
Accrued expenses	(386,127)	(3,251,575)
Total adjustments	16,004,173	8,361,371
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 29,550,629	\$ 21,567,615
Noncash investing, capital and financing transactions:		
Receipt of donated capital assets	\$ 2,525,377	\$ 1,045,490
Change in fair value of investments	(937,102)	543,409
Amortization of premium on long-term debt	(239,672)	(239,672)
Amortization of defeasance costs on long-term debt	660,744	660,744
Change in fair value of interest rate swap	1,536,172	(1,219,154)

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The basic financial statements of the District have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the District's accounting principles are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Sacramento Suburban Water District (District) provides water to residential, commercial and industrial customers with a total estimated population of approximately 194,444 through 47,102 connections within its boundaries. The water supply of the District is a combination of both surface water and groundwater. The District was formed on February 1, 2002 under the County Water District Law (California Water Code Sections 30000-33901) by the consolidation of the Northridge Water District and the Arcade Water District. The consolidation was approved and ordered by the Sacramento County Local District Formation Commission under the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000 (California Government Code Sections 56000-57550). The District is located in Sacramento County, north of the American River and serves a large suburban area including portions of Citrus Heights, Carmichael, North Highlands, City of Sacramento, and Antelope, as well as McClellan Business Park (formerly McClellan Air Force Base). The District is currently governed by a five-member Board of Directors elected by the voters within the District for staggered four year terms, every two years.

B. Component Unit

The Sacramento Suburban Water District Financing Corporation (Corporation), formerly known as the Arcade Water District Financing Corporation, was created to provide assistance in the issuance of debt. The Corporation is a nonprofit public benefit Corporation organized under the laws of the State of California. The Corporation is governed by a five-member Board of Directors, each of whom must be a member of the District's Board of Director's. Although legally separate from the District, the Corporation is reported as a "blended" component unit of the District, because it shares a common Board of Directors with the District, and its sole purpose is to provide financing to the District. Debt issued by the Corporation is reflected as debt of the District in the basic financial statements. The Corporation has no financial transactions and does not issue financial statements, therefore combining information is not presented.

C. Jointly Governed Organization

The District is a signatory to the Regional Water Authority's (RWA) Joint Powers Agreement. The RWA was formed to address regional water issues with a mission to serve and represent the regional water supply interests of its 21 members in protecting and enhancing the reliability, availability, affordability and quality of water resources. RWA does not possess nor exercise governing or regulatory authority over its members. The District does not have an ongoing financial responsibility to RWA. The financial transactions between the District and RWA during the years ending December 31, 2021 and 2020, primarily involved the payment of annual membership dues and grant administration expenses, which were not material to the District's financial statements. Copies of RWA's annual financial reports and other pertinent information may be obtained from their office at 5620 Birdcage Street, Suite 180, Citrus Heights, CA 95610, from their website at www.rwah2o.org, or by calling (916) 967-7692.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

D. Basis of Accounting and Principles of Presentation

The District is accounted for as an enterprise fund type of the proprietary fund group and therefore accounts for its operations in a manner similar to a private enterprise since it is the intent of the District to recover its cost of providing goods and services to the public on a continuing basis primarily through user charges.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. The basic financial statements reflect the flow of economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Under the full accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time the liabilities are incurred regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The principal operating revenues of the District are charges to customers for water sales and services. Operating expenses include the cost to purchase, pump, treat and deliver water, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. The District distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from non-operating revenues and expenses based on the relationship of the revenue or expense to the production and delivery of water.

Preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the basic financial statements and reported changes in net position during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows and Net Position

1. Unrestricted and Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of the Statements of Cash Flows, the District considers commercial paper and all short-term debt securities (including those for restricted assets) purchased with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash and cash equivalents. The District also invests funds with the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). Due to the high liquidity of this investment, these funds are classified as a cash equivalent.

2. Receivables and Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

The District extends credit to customers in the normal course of operations. When management deems customer accounts uncollectible, the District goes through various steps to collect on the account. If uncollectible, the District adjusts its uncollectible accounts using the allowance method.

3. Inventory

Inventory consists primarily of water meters, pipe, valves and pipe-fittings for construction and repair of the District's water transmission and distribution system. Inventory is valued at cost using a first-in, first-out method. Inventory items are charged to expense at the time individual items are withdrawn from inventory or consumed.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

4. Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs or deposits applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid current assets in the basic financial statements.

5. Investments and Investment Policy

Investments are reported in the accompanying Statements of Net Position at fair value. Changes in fair value that occur during the year are recognized as Interest and Investment revenue reported for that year. Interest and Investment revenue includes interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation, maturity or sale of investments.

6. Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired and/or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. Donated capital assets and easements are valued at estimated acquisition value on the date received. Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. It is the District's policy to capitalize all capital assets with a cost of more than \$5,000 individually or for a group of similar items. Costs of capital assets sold or retired (and the related amounts of accumulated depreciation or amortization) are eliminated from the Statements of Net Position in the year of sale or retirement, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in non-operating revenues (expenses). Depreciation/amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

•	Pipelines	80 years
•	Reservoirs and Wells	25 to 40 years
•	Water Meters	10 to 20 years
•	Building and Building Improvements	10 to 40 years
•	Vehicles and Equipment	5 to 10 years
•	Furniture and Computers	4 to 7 years
•	Construction-In-Progress	None until placed in service

Intangible assets consist primarily of donated permanent property easements and purchased pipeline capacity in a transmission pipeline owned and operated by San Juan Water District, Granite Bay, California.

7. Long-Term Debt Refundings

Unamortized gains and losses resulting from advance debt refundings are classified as deferred outflows of resources.

8. Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are accrued and reported as a liability in the period earned. Amounts payable are included in the Statements of Net Position. The District's policy provides vacation leave to employees at a rate of 12 days up to 25 days per year based on the number of years of employment and is considered earned on a pro-rata basis as of each payroll period throughout the year. Earned vacation leave is paid to employees upon separation from the District. Employees are paid once a year for all earned vacation leave exceeding 400 hours at their current hourly rate of pay. Based upon meeting certain criteria, employees may be

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

paid for earned vacation leave at any time. Sick leave accrues at the rate of 96 hours per year and is considered earned on a pro-rata basis as of each payroll period throughout the year. Earned sick leave is paid to employees who are age 55 and older upon retirement at their current hourly rate of pay or may be contributed to the District's deferred compensation plan (See Note 12) or the California Public Employee Retirement System (CalPERS) defined benefit pension plan provided by the District for additional service credit (See Note 13). Employees under age 55 are paid once a year for all earned sick leave exceeding 240 hours at one-half of their current hourly rate of pay (See Note 7).

9. Long-Term Debt Discounts and Premiums

Long-term debt discounts and premiums are deferred and amortized over the life of the related debt using the straight-line method. Long-term debt is reported net of the applicable discounts or premiums.

10. Pensions

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 Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS Financial Office. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

11. 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 OPEB plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

12. Effective Interest Rate Swap

The District entered into an interest rate swap agreement (swap) to manage interest rate risk and reduce debt service costs on variable-rate debt originally issued simultaneous with the swap. The swap is reported in the accompanying Statements of Net Position at fair value as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, as either a differed inflow or deferred outflow of resources determined by using the zero-coupon measurement method, which calculates the future net settlement payments based on current forward rates implied by the yield curve. Using the synthetic instrument method, the swap has been determined to serve as an effective cash flow hedge of the District's variable-rate COP obligations. This swap is categorized as Level 2 based on observable market data derived from LIBOR.

13. Net Position

GASB 63 requires that net position be reported as the difference between assets, plus deferred outflows of resources, less liabilities and less deferred inflows of resources. Net position is to be further classified into three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted. In addition, the impact of deferred outflows or inflows of resources on net position must be explained.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

- Net Investment in Capital Assets This component consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of long-term debt and deferred amounts related to debt refunding used to acquire such assets and the effect of deferring the recognition of losses from long-term debt refundings, The deferred outflows from losses on long-term debt refundings at December 31, 2021 and 2020, were \$4,041,991 and \$4,702,735, respectively, and are amortized and recognized as a component of interest expense in a systematic and rational manner over the remaining life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter. These investments are considered non-expendable.
- **Restricted for Debt Service Reserve Fund** This component consists of external legal constraints placed on District assets by long-term debt holders.
- Unrestricted This component of net position consists of the net amount of assets, deferred outflows
 of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources that do not meet the definition of "net
 investment in capital assets" or "restricted for debt service reserve fund." Amounts included as
 unrestricted are available for designation for specific purposes as established by the District's Board of
 Directors. When an expense is incurred for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are
 available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first then unrestricted resources
 as they are needed.
- Effect on Unrestricted Net Position from Deferred Inflow and Outflow of Resources The unrestricted net position amount of \$35,873,664 and \$29,211,613 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, includes the negative increase and decrease in fair value of the District's swap, the net pension and OPEB liability and asset retirement obligation.

The deferred inflow of resources and outflow of resources related to the fair value of the swap of \$373,563 and \$1,162,609 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively, would be recognized as an investment gain or loss upon early termination of the swap. The District will only terminate its swap in advance of the contractual termination date if market conditions permit. The deferred outflow or inflow would be recognized as an investment loss or gain if the swap was determined to no longer be an effective hedge. Further, if the debt associated with the swap is refunded, the deferred outflow or inflow would be reduced and the deferred loss on refunding decreased by the same amount. The deferred loss on refunding would be amortized as interest expense over the life of the old debt or the life of the new debt, whichever is shorter.

The deferred outflows of resources related to net pension liability of \$1,720,366 and \$1,960,128 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, will be amortized and recognized as pension expense over periods of five years or less. The deferred outflows of resources related to net OPEB liability of \$578,563 and \$240,049 at December 31, 2021 and 2020, will be amortized and recognized as OPEB expense over periods of five years or less. The deferred outflow of resources related to asset retirement obligations of \$966,187 and \$1,006,296 at December 31, 2021 and 2020 will be amortized and recognized as an operating expense over the remaining estimated useful life of the related asset.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

The deferred inflows of resources related to pensions of \$5,448,430 and \$481,215 at December 31, 2021 and 2020 will be amortized and recognized as pension expense over periods of five years or less. The deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB of \$1,962,485 and \$1,112,355 at December 31, 2021 and 2020 will be amortized and recognized as OPEB expense over periods of five years or less.

F. Revenues

1. Water Consumption Sales and Fixed Service Charges (Water Sales)

The District's principal source of income is from water sales. Water rates are established by the Board of Directors and are supported by cost of service studies. Water rates are not subject to regulation by the California Public Utilities Commission or by any other local, state or federal agency. Water sales to District customers are billed on a monthly basis. Invoices for customers on a flat rate basis are billed in advance, while customers who pay based on a consumption basis are billed in arrears. Consumption amounts are determined on a weekly basis each comprising a monthly period. Estimated unbilled water sales revenue for consumption are accrued and recorded in the period the water was used. Fixed charges, levied for service, capital asset projects and debt service payments, are applied to all District customers based on their respective meter or service size connection. Wheeling charges are revenues received from neighboring water purveyors who utilize the District's transmission and distribution system. Other charges for services consist of customer related revenues for various services provided by the District including penalty charges. All other revenues are considered non-operating revenues, which comprise primarily investment and grant revenues.

2. Capital Contributions

Capital contributions represent cash, easements, and capital assets contributed to the District by property owners or real estate developers desiring services that require capital expenditures or capacity commitment, and federal and state grant proceeds for certain capital projects and water conservation awareness programs.

G. Budgetary Policies

The District does not operate under any legal budgeting requirement. However, the District adopts an annual non-appropriated operations and maintenance expense budget, capital budget, debt service budget and revenue and sources of funds budget for planning, control, and evaluation purposes. The budgets are prepared on an accrual basis. Budgetary control is maintained at various levels within the District and evaluation is effectuated by comparisons of actual operating expenses, capital costs, debt service costs and revenue with budgeted operating expenses, capital costs, debt service costs and revenue during the year. As required by certain debt covenants, the annual operating budget is also evaluated, along with budgeted revenues, such that net revenues, as defined by the various debt covenants, are equal to or exceed a minimum of 115% of the budgeted debt service costs for the budget year.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

H. Implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements

Management adopted the provisions of the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) statements, which became effective during the year ended December 31, 2021.

GASB 83 - Certain Asset Retirement Obligations - This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. The District is obligated by County of Sacramento ordinance to properly destroy abandoned wells. This Statement establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs. This Statement requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable. The determination of when the liability is incurred should be based on the occurrence of external laws, regulations, contracts, or court judgments, together with the occurrence of an internal event that obligates a government to perform asset retirement activities. Laws and regulations may require governments to take specific actions to retire certain tangible capital assets at the end of the useful lives of those capital assets, such as decommissioning nuclear reactors and dismantling and removing sewage treatment plants. Other obligations to retire tangible capital assets may arise from contracts or court judgments. Internal obligating events include the occurrence of contamination, placing into operation a tangible capital asset that is required to be retired, abandoning a tangible capital asset before it is placed into operation, or acquiring a tangible capital asset that has an existing ARO. This Statement requires the current value of a government's AROs to be adjusted for the effects of general inflation or deflation at least annually. In addition, it requires a government to evaluate all relevant factors at least annually to determine whether the effects of one or more of the factors are expected to significantly change the estimated asset retirement outlays. A government should remeasure an ARO only when the result of the evaluation indicates there is a significant change in the estimated outlays. The deferred outflows of resources should be reduced and recognized as outflows of resources (for example, as an expense) in a systematic and rational manner over the estimated useful life of the tangible capital asset. The original effective date of this Statement was for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. GASB Statement No. 95 - Postponement of the Effective Date of Certain Authoritative Guidance changed the effective date to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2019. This Statement is effective for the District's fiscal year ending December 31, 2020.

GASB 98 – The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report – This Statement establishes the term annual comprehensive financial report and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of comprehensive annual financial report and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. This Statement is effective for the District's fiscal year ending December 31, 2021.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

I. Future Accounting Pronouncements

GASB has issued the following statements which may impact the District's financial reporting requirements in the future. The District is currently analyzing the impact of implementing these new statements.

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. This Statement increases the usefulness of government's 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. Under this Statement, a leasee 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. A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Examples of nonfinancial assets include buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment. Any contract that meets this definition should be accounted for under the leases guidance, unless specifically excluded in this Statement. The requirements of this Statement were originally effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. GASB Statement No. 95 – Postponement of the Effective Date of Certain Authoritative Guidance changed the effective date to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates. This Statement establishes accounting and reporting requirements for interbank offered rate (IBOR) financial instruments. Some governments, including the District, have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR)—most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. The objective of this Statement is to address these and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The District has LIBOR based investment and derivative financial instruments in its portfolio. The original effective date of this Statement was for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. GASB Statement No. 95 – Postponement of the Effective Date of Certain Authoritative Guidance changed the effective date to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. This Statement is effective for the District's fiscal year ending December 31, 2022.

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, continued

I. Future Accounting Pronouncements, continued

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the standards for SBITAs are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, Leases, as amended. A SBITA is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another party's (a SBITA vendor's) information technology (IT) software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

In June 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans.

(2) Change in Accounting Principles and Restatement

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the District adopted GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations* (GASB 83), which became effective during the year ended December 31, 2020. This statement required the District to recognize in its accrual basis financial statements a new liability, deferred outflow of resources and amortization of deferred outflow of resources those amounts related to asset retirement obligations. By implementing GASB 83, an asset retirement obligation liability of \$5,401,379 and deferred outflow of resources of \$1,048,188 were recorded in the District's financial statements as of December 31, 2019. The implementation of GASB 83 required retroactive application. As such, the ending net position as of December 31, 2019 was reduced by \$4,353,191 to recognize the cumulative effect of prior amortization of deferred outflows. The Statement of Net Position, the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and the Statement of Cash Flows as of December 31, 2020 have been restated to reflect the changes from implementation of GASB 83.

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

As a public agency, the District's investment practices are prescribed by various provisions of the California Government Code, as well as by Board policy. The District's investment policy is reviewed at least biennially by the Board of Directors and describes the Director of Finance & Administration/District Treasurer's investment authority, practices, and limitations. The basic investment policy objectives of the District, in order of importance are - safety of principal, liquidity, interest rate risk hedging, and return on investments.

Cash and investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 are classified in the Statements of Net Position as follows:

	2021	2020
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,882,263	\$ 8,442,658
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	16	40
Investments	41,582,507	41,212,045
Total	\$ 57,464,786	\$ 49,654,743

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

Restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments are amounts established by Trust Agreements per certain long-term debt covenants. See Note 4 for further details.

Cash, cash equivalents and investments as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 by investment type are as follows:

	2021		2020
Cash on hand	\$	3,750	\$ 3,750
Deposits with financial institutions		4,416,950	4,213,574
Cash held by bond trustee		16	40
Total cash		4,420,716	4,217,364
California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)		10,359,658	3,369,016
Money market mutual funds		301,995	856,318
Commercial paper		799,910	-
Total cash equivalents		11,461,563	4,225,334
Negotiable certificates of deposit		2,671,165	3,370,470
U.S. treasury notes/bonds		15,795,771	16,306,321
Federal agency securities		6,565,024	8,208,213
Municipal obligations		1,785,541	1,614,120
Corporate notes		7,939,269	6,985,085
Mortgage backed and asset backed securities		5,483,697	3,140,124
Supranationals		1,342,040	1,587,712
Total investments		41,582,507	41,212,045
Total	\$	57,464,786	\$ 49,654,743

Fair Value Measurement

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets, Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

The District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2021:

		Fair Value Measurements Using					
Investments by fair value level	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)		O	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		enificant bservable inputs Level 3)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 2,671,165	\$	-	\$	2,671,165	\$	-
U.S. treasury notes/bonds	15,795,771		15,795,771		-		-
Federal agency securities	6,565,024		-		6,565,024		-
Municipal obligations	1,785,541		-		1,785,541		-
Corporate notes	7,939,269		-		7,939,269		-
Mortgage backed and asset backed							
securities	5,483,697		-		5,483,697		-
Supranationals	1,342,040		-		1,342,040		-
Total investments by fair value level	\$ 41,582,507	\$	15,795,771	\$	25,786,736	\$	-

All securities classified in Level 1 are valued using quoted prices in active markets.

All securities classified in Level 2 are valued using pricing models that are based on market data, such as matrix or model pricing, which use standard inputs, that include benchmark yields, reported trades, broker/dealer quotes, issue spreads, two sided markets, benchmark securities, bids, offers and reference data including market research publications.

All securities classified in Level 3 are valued using cost.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the District's Investment Policy

The table below identifies the investment types that are authorized in accordance with the California Government Code or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the District's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Percentage Of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
U.S. treasury notes/bonds	5 years	None	None
Federal agency securities	5 years	None	None
Municipal Obligations	5 years	None	None
Repurchase agreements	1 year	50%	None
Bankers acceptances	180 days	40%	5%
Commercial paper (2)	270 days	25%	5%
Negotiable certificates of deposit	5 years	30%	5%
Medium-term notes	5 years	30%	5%
Time deposits	1 year	50%	None
Mortgage backed and asset backed securities	5 years	20%	5%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)(3)	N/A	(3)	None
Money market mutual funds	N/A	20%	10%
Local Government Investment Pools	N/A	None	None
Supranationals	5 years	30%	10%

⁽¹⁾ The California Government Code provides authority to the Board to permit maturities beyond 5 years for certain investments. Current Board policy provides for maturities longer than 5 years for funds established by Indentures of Trust.

Investment in LAIF

The District 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 District's investment in this pool is reported in the Statements of Net Position as a cash equivalent based upon the District's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost and current value basis. The District's investment in LAIF at December 31, 2021 and 2020 was \$10,359,658 and \$3,369,016, respectively. The total fair value of all public agencies invested in LAIF at December 31, 2021 and 2020 was \$36,293,483,055 and \$33,966,672,299, respectively.

⁽²⁾ Limited to funds invested in California Government Code authorized instruments.

⁽³⁾ California Government Code limits the District's investment for operating and reserve funds in LAIF to \$75 million. There is no ceiling on bond proceeds invested in LAIF. Transactions are limited to 15 per month with a 24 hour notice for withdrawals in excess of \$10 million. Maximum withdrawal amounts are \$75 million and LAIF funds are not eligible for borrowing.

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

Cash equivalents and investments contain certain risks. The District has implemented various provisions to address the following risks: interest rate risk, credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and custodial credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates on investments with or without embedded options will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The District manages this risk by holding investments to maturity or by adjusting the effective duration (a measure of the responsiveness of a bond's price to interest rate changes) of the investment portfolio against a nationally recognized benchmark index that most closely relates to the District's investment objectives. The District selected the "Bank of America Merrill Lynch 0-5 Year U.S. Treasury Index" as its benchmark index. The District's duration targets are reviewed quarterly and, dependent on the evaluation of various markets and non-market factors (such as cash-flow needs of the District), a duration goal is set. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the effective duration of the "Bank of America Merrill Lynch 0-5 Year U.S. Treasury Index" was 2.12 and 2.11, respectively.

Duration of cash and investments for 2021 were as follows:

			Maturities					
	F	air Value	12 M	onths or Less	13 to	24 Months		25 to 60 Months
Cash	\$	4,420,716	\$	4,420,716	\$	-	\$	-
LAIF		10,359,658		10,359,658		-		-
Money market funds		301,995		301,995		-		-
Commercial Paper		799,910		799,910		-		-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalent		15,882,279		15,882,279		-		-
Negotiable certificates of deposit		2,671,165		2,371,232		299,933		-
U.S. treasury notes/bonds		15,795,771		3,948,931		3,050,016		8,796,824
Federal agency securities		6,565,024		-		3,685,263		2,879,761
Municipal obligations		1,785,541		-		85,842		1,699,699
Corporate notes		7,939,269		150,591		800,340		6,988,338
Mortgage backed and asset backed								
securities		5,483,697		172,504		103,069		5,208,124
Supranationals		1,342,040		-		907,667		434,373
Total Investments		41,582,507		6,643,258		8,932,130		26,007,119
Total investments by fair value level	\$	57,464,786	\$	22,525,537	\$	8,932,130	\$	26,007,119

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

Duration of cash and investments for 2020 were as follows:

			Maturities					
	_							25 to 60
	ŀ	air Value	12 M	onths or Less	13 to	24 Months		Months
Cash	\$	4,217,364	\$	4,217,364	\$	-	\$	-
LAIF		3,369,016		3,369,016		-		-
Money market funds		856,318		856,318		-		-
Total Cash and Cash Equivalent		8,442,698		8,442,698		-		
Negotiable certificates of deposit		3,370,470		659,010		2,711,460		-
U.S. treasury notes/bonds		16,306,321		1,736,722		4,152,044		10,417,555
Federal agency securities		8,208,213		1,534,193		-		6,674,020
Municipal obligations		1,614,120		-		-		1,614,120
Corporate notes		6,985,085		2,221,392		154,490		4,609,203
Mortgage backed and asset backed								
securities		3,140,124		91,139		358,331		2,690,654
Supranationals		1,587,712		987,325		-		600,387
Total Investments		41,212,045		7,229,781		7,376,325		26,605,939
Total investments by fair value level	\$	49,654,743	\$	15,672,479	\$	7,376,325	\$	26,605,939

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. The District manages such risk by purchasing investments with nationally recognized credit ratings that meet or exceed District credit rating requirements at the time of purchase. Credit ratings utilized are those provided by Standard and Poor's or Moody's Ratings Services, where applicable. Additionally, regular monitoring of the credit ratings of purchased securities held in the portfolio is performed to evaluate individual securities for potential sale.

Cash equivalents credit ratings as of December 31, 2021, were as follows:

		Minimum Legal	Ratings as of Year-End				
Cash Equivalent Type		Rating	Not Rated	A	AA/AA	A	-1+/A-1
LAIF	\$ 10,359,658	-	\$ 10,359,658	\$	-	\$	-
Money market funds	301,995	AAA			301,995		
Commercial Paper	799,910	A-1	-		-		799,910
Total cash equivalents	\$ 11,461,563	-	\$ 10,359,658	\$	301,995	\$	799,910

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

Investment credit ratings as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

		Minimum		Rat	ings as of Year	-End
Investment Type		Legal Rating	Not Rated	AAA	AA +/ AA -	A+/A/A-/ A-1/A-1+
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 2,671,165	A	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 2,671,165
U.S. treasury notes/bonds	15,795,771	-	-	-	15,795,771	-
Federal agency securities	6,565,024	-	-	-	6,565,024	-
Municipal obligations	1,785,541	-	284,190	128,134	1,284,536	88,681
Corporate notes	7,939,269	A	-	-	988,486	6,950,783
Mortgage backed and asset						
backed securities	5,483,697	AA	-	4,978,260	505,437	-
Supranationals	1,342,040	AA	-	1,342,040	-	_
Total investments	\$ 41,582,507	-	\$ 284,190	\$ 6,448,434	\$ 25,139,254	\$ 9,710,629

Cash equivalents credit ratings as of December 31, 2020, were as follows:

		Minimum Legal	Ratings as of Year-End		
Cash Equivalent Type		Rating	Not Rated	AAA/AA	A-1+/A-1
LAIF	\$ 3,369,016	-	\$ 3,369,016	\$ -	\$ -
Money market mutual funds	856,318	-	-	856,318	-
Total cash equivalents	\$ 4,225,334	-	\$ 3,369,016	\$ 856,318	\$ -

Investment credit ratings as of December 31, 2020 were as follows:

				Rat	ings as of Year-	<u>-End</u>
Investment Type		Minimum Legal Rating	Not Rated	AAA	AA +/ AA -	A+/A/A-/ A-1/A- 1+/A1-A3
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 3,370,470	A	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 825,140	\$ 2,545,330
U.S. treasury notes/bonds	16,306,321	-	-	-	16,306,321	-
Federal agency securities	8,208,213	-	-	-	8,208,213	-
Municipal obligations	1,614,120	-	285,038	130,875	1,198,207	-
Corporate notes	6,985,085	A	-	-	-	6,985,085
Mortgage backed and asset						
backed securities	3,140,124	AA	-	2,404,139	735,985	-
Supranationals	1,587,712	AA	-	1,587,712	-	
Total investments	\$ 41,212,045	-	\$ 285,038	\$ 4,122,726	\$ 27,273,866	\$ 9,530,415

(3) Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments, continued

Concentration of Credit Risk

At December 31, 2021 and 2020 the District had no investments (obligations of the U.S. government, obligations explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government or external investment pools (LAIF) not included) representing five percent or more of its investments

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the District 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. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, \$5,494,697 and \$4,698,264 respectively, of the District's deposits were in excess of federal depository insurance (FDIC) limit of \$250,000. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the District will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the District's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision: 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 fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

(4) Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

Restricted cash and cash equivalents are amounts established by debt covenants on certain long-term debt issuances. Restricted cash and cash equivalents as of December 31 were as follows:

	202	1	202	20
2009A Certificates of participation reserve fund	\$	-	\$	1
2012A Revenue bond interest payment fund		12		15
2018A Revenue bond interest payment fund		4		24
Total	\$	16	\$	40

(5) Receivables, Net and Restricted Receivable

Receivables as of December 31 consist of the following:

	 2021	2020
Water sales and services receivable	\$ 3,496,573	\$ 4,010,941
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(519,655)	(702,109)
Accrued interest receivable	101,260	133,920
Receivable from OPEB trust	-	186,875
Receivable from City of Sacramento	-	1,069,852
Receivable, other	11,651	52,715
Grant receivable	 120,083	7,297
Total	\$ 3,209,912	\$ 4,759,491

(6) Capital Assets

Changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2021, were as follows:

		Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance 2021
Non-depreciable assets:					
Land	\$ 2,143,602	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,143,602
Permanent easements	4,804,253	631,062	-	-	5,435,315
Construction-in-progress	3,789,428	14,691,240	-	(7,595,249)	10,885,419
Total non-depreciable assets	10,737,283	15,322,302	-	(7,595,249)	18,464,336
Depreciable and amortizable assets:					
Land improvements	1,185,697	32,719	-	41,221	1,259,637
Pumping and wells	79,810,329	-	(352,757)	795,904	80,253,476
Hydrants, PRV stations, valves	145,079,878	853,129	(214,051)	810,898	146,529,853
Purchased trans & dist pipelines	191,059,194	1,041,186	-	2,155,895	194,256,275
Capacity entitlement	5,282,728	-	-	-	5,282,728
Storage facilities – reservoirs	14,363,133	-	-	181,649	14,544,783
Water meters	41,943,744	-	(120,529)	3,548,060	45,371,275
Buildings	2,690,040	-	-	-	2,690,040
Buildings improvements	3,720,827	177,147	-	-	3,897,974
Machinery and equipment	1,452,614	131,351	(10,275)	17,397	1,591,087
Fleet equipment	2,104,793	192,854	(173,683)	-	2,123,964
Office equipment	156,786	9,836	(28,629)	-	137,993
Computer software	2,947,015	208,192	(85,140)	-	3,070,067
Computer hardware & equipment	1,432,058	-	-	44,225	1,476,283
Total depreciable & amort. Assets	493,228,836	2,646,414	(985,064)	7,595,249	502,485,435
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:					
Land improvements	(930,813)	(30,474)	-	-	(961,287)
Pumping and wells	(43,031,324)	(2,948,188)	219,828	-	(45,759,684)
Hydrants, PRV stations, valves	(81,186,099)	(3,939,557)	184,682	-	(84,940,974)
Purchased trans & dist pipelines	(29,337,688)	(2,395,900)	-	-	(31,733,588)
Capacity entitlement	(3,998,146)	(174,194)	-	-	(4,172,340)
Storage facilities – reservoirs	(5,352,610)	(357,230)	-	-	(5,709,840)
Water meters	(24,528,906)	(2,838,314)	120,529	-	27,246,691
Buildings	(1,643,557)	(66,297)	-	-	(1,709,854)
Buildings improvements	(2,805,914)	(169,937)	-	-	(2,975,851)
Machinery and equipment	(982,968)	(153,042)	10,275	-	(1,125,735)
Fleet equipment	(1,457,002)	(228,943)	173,683	-	(1,512,262)
Office equipment	(123,871)	(9,336)	23,446	-	(109,761)
Computer software	(2,798,104)	(95,409)	85,140	-	(2,808,373)
Computer hardware & equipment	(940,496)	(180,850)	-	-	(1,121,346)
Total accumulated depr. & amort.	(199,117,498)	(13,587,671)	817,583	-	(211,887,586)
Total depr. & amort. assets, net	294,111,338	(10,941,257)	(167,481)	7,595,249	290,597,849
Total capital assets, net	\$ 304,848,621	\$ 4,381,045	\$ (167,481)	\$ -	\$ 309,062,185

(6) Capital Assets, continued

Changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2020, were as follows:

Permanent easements Construction-in-progress 3,44 Total non-depreciable assets 9,77 Depreciable and amortizable assets: Land improvements 1,15 Pumping and wells 83,93 Hydrants, PRV stations, valves Purchased trans & dist pipelines Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs Water meters 40,02 Buildings Buildings 1,50 Buildings 1,60 Buildings 3,60	3,456 270 6,935 14,774 9,255 15,389 9,672 20		- \$ - - (14,431,647) - (14,431,647)	
Permanent easements Construction-in-progress 3,44 Total non-depreciable assets 9,77 Depreciable and amortizable assets: Land improvements 1,15 Pumping and wells 83,93 Hydrants, PRV stations, valves 142,06 Purchased trans & dist pipelines Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs 14,36 Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	3,456 270 6,935 14,774 9,255 15,389 9,672 20	0,797 4,140	- (14,431,647)	4,804,253 3,789,428
Construction-in-progress3,44Total non-depreciable assets9,77Depreciable and amortizable assets:1,15Land improvements1,15Pumping and wells83,93Hydrants, PRV stations, valves142,06Purchased trans & dist pipelines182,76Capacity entitlement5,28Storage facilities – reservoirs14,36Water meters40,02Buildings2,69Buildings improvements3,60	6,935 14,77 ² 9,255 15,389 9,672 20	4,140		3,789,428
Total non-depreciable assets Depreciable and amortizable assets: Land improvements Pumping and wells Hydrants, PRV stations, valves Purchased trans & dist pipelines Capacity entitlement Storage facilities – reservoirs Water meters Buildings Buildings improvements 9,77 1,15 83,93 142,06 Purchased trans & dist pipelines 182,76 Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	9,255 15,389 9,672 26			
Depreciable and amortizable assets: Land improvements Pumping and wells Hydrants, PRV stations, valves Purchased trans & dist pipelines Capacity entitlement Storage facilities – reservoirs Water meters Buildings Buildings improvements 1,15 83,93 142,06 182,76 182,76 242,06 184,36 184,36 184,36 184,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36 185,36	9,672 20	9,675	- (14,431,647)	10,737,283
Land improvements 1,15 Pumping and wells 83,93 Hydrants, PRV stations, valves 142,06 Purchased trans & dist pipelines 182,76 Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs 14,36 Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60				
Pumping and wells Hydrants, PRV stations, valves 142,06 Purchased trans & dist pipelines 182,76 Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs 14,36 Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60				
Hydrants, PRV stations, valves Purchased trans & dist pipelines Capacity entitlement Storage facilities – reservoirs Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	0.191	6,025		1,185,697
Purchased trans & dist pipelines Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs 14,36 Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60		- (4,562,80		
Capacity entitlement 5,28 Storage facilities – reservoirs 14,36 Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	1,481 41	7,334 (259,75	55) 2,860,818	145,079,878
Storage facilities – reservoirs 14,36 Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	8,772 35	7,358 (18,36	59) 7,951,433	191,059,194
Water meters 40,02 Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	2,728	-		5,282,728
Buildings 2,69 Buildings improvements 3,60	3,133	-		14,363,133
Buildings improvements 3,60	1,598	- (1,080,79	98) 3,002,944	41,943,744
	0,040	-		2,690,040
Machinery and equipment 1,46	5,064 115	5,763		3,720,827
	6,096	- (13,48	- 32)	1,452,614
Fleet equipment 2,14	4,312 126	6,936 (166,45	55) -	2,104,793
Office equipment 19.	3,684	5,892 (52,79	90) -	156,786
Computer software 2,88	9,020 5	7,995		2,947,015
Computer hardware & equipment 1,29	8,347 107	7,013 (146,81	173,509	1,432,058
Total depreciable & amort. assets 483,87	4,138 1,224	4,316 (6,301,26	55) 14,431,647	493,228,836
Accumulated depreciation and amortization:				
Land improvements (901	(28	3,877)		(930,813)
Pumping and wells (43,371	,016) (3,095	5,786) 3,435,4	78 -	(43,031,324)
Hydrants, PRV stations, valves (77,471	,502) (3,869	,491) 154,8	94 -	(81,186,099)
Purchased trans & dist pipelines (27,050),193) (2,290	3,0	- 61	(29,337,688)
Capacity entitlement (3,823	3,473) (174	,673)		(3,998,146)
Storage facilities – reservoirs (4,994	,402) (358	3,208)		(5,352,610)
Water meters (22,456	5,712) (3,039	967,1	- 13	(24,528,906)
Buildings (1,577	',071) (66	5,486)		(1,643,557)
Buildings improvements (2,646	5,636) (159),278)		(2,805,914)
Machinery and equipment (840),520) (155	5,930) 13,4	82 -	(982,968)
Fleet equipment (1,399),351) (224	,106) 166,4	-55	(1,457,002)
Office equipment (146	5,947) (14	,643) 37,7	19 -	(123,871)
Computer software (2,697	',240) (100),864)		(2,798,104)
Computer hardware & equipment (950)	1200) (126	5,920) 146,8	12 -	(940,496)
Total accumulated depr. & amort. (190,327	1,200) (130	1,720)	1 <i>-</i>	
Total depr. & amort. assets, net 293,54		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		(199,117,498)
Total capital assets, net \$ 303,32	7,387) (13,715	4,925,0	14 -	(199,117,498) 294,111,338

(6) Capital Assets, continued

Major capital asset additions during 2021 and 2020 include construction and major upgrades to the transmission and distribution system, fire hydrants, valves, PRV stations, water meters, and wells. A significant portion of these additions were constructed by the District and transferred out of construction-in-progress upon completion of these various projects.

Construction-In-Progress

The District has been involved in various construction projects throughout the year. The balances of the various construction projects that comprise the construction-in-progress balances at December 31 are as follows:

	2021	2020
Verner/Panorama well construction	\$ 2,718,751	\$ 841,826
Butano/Cottage well/pump construction	1,763,750	221,399
Walnut/Auburn well construction	1,249,351	-
Antelope North/Poker 3 wells construction	100,756	-
Well rehabilitation/pump improvements	1,194,945	756,035
Greenberry Complex	694,253	-
Q Street main replacements	266,153	-
Various other distribution main replacements	582,277	426,543
SCADA & Electrical Improvement	1,590,962	248,883
Various other minor projects	243,534	248,444
Various reservoir & tank improvement	480,687	103,301
Various well destroys	-	216,355
Meter Retrofit	-	357,081
Various condition Assessments for main replacements	-	370,061
Total Construction-in-progress	\$ 10,885,419	\$ 3,789,428

There was no impairment of District assets as defined by GASB Statement No. 42, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Impairment of Capital Assets and for Insurance Recoveries" as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(7) Compensated Absences

Compensated absences are comprised of unpaid vacation and sick leave, which is accrued as earned, and accumulated unpaid overtime. The District's liability for compensated absences is determined annually. The current portion of the compensated absences is estimated based on amounts used in the current year.

The changes to compensated absences balances at December 31 are as follows:

Balance 2020	Earned	Taken	Balance 2021	Due Within One Year
\$ 1,246,140	\$ 984,493	\$ (1,031,901)	\$ 1,198,732	\$ 1,000,000
Balance 2019		T. 1	D. I. 2020	Due Within One
Daiance 2019	Earned	Taken	Balance 2020	Year

(8) Long-Term Debt

Description of the District's Long-Term Debt

The District's long-term debt consists of Refunding Revenue Certificates of Participation (COP obligations) and Refunding Revenue Bonds (bonds) issued for the purpose of refunding debt originally issued to fund portions of the District's capital improvement program (CIP). The COP obligations and bonds are secured by a pledge of the District's net revenues. Such COP obligations and bonds contain certain restrictive covenants, with which the District has complied. All COP obligations and bonds contain call provisions. COP obligations and bonds maturing after the earliest applicable call date are subject to optional, mandatory or extraordinary redemption prior to maturity, without premium.

Long-term debt activities for the year ended December 31, 2021, are as follows:

	Balance 2020	Additions	Retirements	Balance 2021	Current Portion
2009A Certificates of participation	\$ 42,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,000,000	\$ -
2012A Revenue bond	10,990,000	-	(2,320,000)	8,670,000	2,405,000
2018A Revenue bond	12,275,000	-	(2,645,000)	9,630,000	2,715,000
Total principal	65,265,000	-	(4,965,000)	60,300,000	\$ 5,120,000
Unamortized bond premium	1,637,756	-	(239,671)	1,398,085	
Imputed borrowing - off-market swap	3,936,776	-	(358,562)	3,578,214	_
Total long-term debt	\$ 70,839,532	\$ -	\$ (5,563,233)	\$ 65,276,299	-

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

Long-term debt activities for the year ended December 31, 2020, are as follows:

	Balance 2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance 2020	Current Portion
2009A Certificates of participation	\$ 42,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,000,000	\$ -
2012A Revenue bond	13,225,000	-	(2,235,000)	10,990,000	2,320,000
2018A Revenue bond	14,830,000	-	(2,555,000)	12,275,000	2,645,000
Total principal	70,055,000	-	(4,790,000)	65,265,000	\$ 4,965,000
Unamortized bond premium	1,877,428	-	(239,672)	1,637,756	
Imputed borrowing - off-market swap	4,287,999	-	(351,223)	3,936,776	
Total long-term debt	\$ 76,220,427	\$ -	\$ (5,380,895)	\$ 70,839,532	

The future debt service schedule of all long-term debt as of December 31, 2021, is as follows:

Principal	I	nterest (1)		Total
\$ 5,120,000	\$	2,020,863	\$	7,140,863
3,585,000		1,831,427		5,416,427
3,770,000		1,694,511		5,464,511
3,925,000		1,548,520		5,473,520
4,065,000		1,394,509		5,459,509
23,375,000		4,695,638		28,070,638
16,460,000		951,145		17,411,145
60,300,000	\$	14,136,613	\$	74,436,613
(5,120,000)				
1,398,085				
3,578,214				
\$ 60,156,299				
\$	\$ 5,120,000 3,585,000 3,770,000 3,925,000 4,065,000 23,375,000 16,460,000 (5,120,000) 1,398,085 3,578,214	\$ 5,120,000 \$ 3,585,000 3,770,000 3,925,000 4,065,000 23,375,000 16,460,000 60,300,000 \$ (5,120,000) 1,398,085 3,578,214	\$ 5,120,000 \$ 2,020,863 3,585,000 1,831,427 3,770,000 1,694,511 3,925,000 1,548,520 4,065,000 1,394,509 23,375,000 4,695,638 16,460,000 951,145 60,300,000 \$ 14,136,613 (5,120,000) 1,398,085 3,578,214	\$ 5,120,000 \$ 2,020,863 \$ 3,585,000 1,831,427 3,770,000 1,694,511 3,925,000 1,348,520 4,065,000 1,394,509 23,375,000 4,695,638 16,460,000 951,145 60,300,000 \$ 14,136,613 \$ (5,120,000) 1,398,085 3,578,214

⁽¹⁾ Includes – 1) fixed-rate interest at scheduled payments, 2) variable-rate interest at an estimated rate of 0.695% as of December 31, 2021 (includes market rate plus facility and remarketing fees), and 3) swap payments based on a 3.283% fixed-rate per the amended and restated Swap Confirmation dated April 11, 2012, less the variable receive rate of 0.2424% as of December 31, 2021.

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

2009 Series A COP

In June 2009, the District issued a \$42,000,000 COP obligation, Series 2009A at a variable interest rate, to current refund the \$41,275,000 COP obligation, Series 2004. The variable interest rate resets weekly. This COP obligation was issued with an irrevocable direct-pay letter-of-credit (LOC) which expires on June 30, 2023⁽¹⁾. This term debt's maturity is November 1, 2034 and is subject to optional, mandatory and extraordinary sinking fund prepayment and optional and mandatory tender redemption provisions, without premium. The installment purchase agreement defines events of default as 1) default in principal payments; 2) default in interest payments; 3) default by the District of any of the covenants, agreements, or conditions; 4) the filing by the District of a petition or answer seeking reorganization or arrangement under the federal bankruptcy laws or any other applicable law of the United States of America or any state therein; 5) an event of default has occurred with the LOC provider under the terms of the LOC reimbursement agreement. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the principal of the COP obligation could be declared immediately due and payable.

The LOC reimbursement agreement defines events of default as 1) default in principal and/or interest payments; 2) default by the District of any of the covenants, warranties, certifications, agreements, or conditions; 3) the filing by the District of a petition or answer seeking reorganization or arrangement under the federal bankruptcy laws or any other applicable law of the United States of America or any state therein; 4) an event of default has occurred with the COP obligation.

As discussed more fully under the caption "Interest Rate Swap" below, subsequent to its issuance, a swap was issued to hedge this COP obligation which itself was amended and restructured in 2012 to proportionately match the terms of this COP obligation. The swap has been determined to serve as an effective cash flow hedge in accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 53 as amended by GASB 59 and 64, even though the swap terms do not completely match those of this COP obligation.

⁽¹⁾ The credit rating of the District's LOC provider (Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation) as of December 31, 2021 is A1/A/A by Moody's Investor Services, Standard and Poor's Ratings Services, and Fitch IBCA, Inc., respectively.

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

As of December 31, 2021, the future debt service schedule of the 2009 Series A COP obligation and associated swap payments are as follows:

	2009 Series A COP			Interest Rate (1)					
Year		Principal		Interest (2)		Swap, Net		Total	
2022	\$	-	\$	291,900	\$	1,012,533	\$	1,304,433	
2023		1,145,000		290,574		1,007,921		2,443,495	
2024		1,245,000		282,500		979,872		2,507,372	
2025		1,295,000		273,789		949,719		2,518,508	
2026		1,345,000		264,731		918,349		2,528,081	
2027-2031		20,510,000		1,029,619		3,572,144		25,111,763	
2031-2034		16,460,000		212,751		738,394		17,411,145	
Total		42,000,000	\$	2,645,864		\$ 9,178,932	\$	53,824,796	
Less current portion		-							
Imputed borrowing- off-market swap		3,578,214							
Total non-current COP obligation	\$	45,578,214							

⁽¹⁾ Based on a 3.283% fixed-rate per the amended and restated Swap Confirmation dated April 11, 2012, less the variable receive rate of 0.2424% as of December 31, 2021.

Subsequent Event

On March 16, 2022, the District issued \$34,725,000 of Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2022A (Series 2022A Bond) with a coupon rate of 5.0% and a true interest cost of 1.57% to current refund the \$42,000,000 of outstanding 2009 Series A COP that bear interest at a variable rate. The net proceeds of \$42,000,562 (after payment of \$275,941 in underwriting fees and other cost of issuance expense) plus an additional \$3,230 of District cash was placed in escrow to pay the outstanding principal plus accrued interest on the 2009 Series A COP. On March 16, 2022, the LOC between the District and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation was terminated.

⁽²⁾ Estimated at an assumed rate of 0.695% as of December 31, 2021 (includes market rate plus facility and remarketing fees).

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

2012 Series A Bond

On April 19, 2012, the District issued \$29,200,000 of Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2012A (bonds) at a true interest cost of 3.66%, to current refund the Series 2008A-2 COP obligation with an outstanding balance of \$33,300,000. This serial bond's maturity extends to November 1, 2027 and is subject to optional and extraordinary redemption provisions, without premium. Proceeds of the bonds, less \$417,002 to pay the costs of issuing the bonds, were placed in escrow to immediately pay the outstanding principal plus accrued interest on the Series 2008A-2 COP obligation, without premium.

The loan agreement defines events of default as 1) default in principal payments; 2) default in interest payments; 3) default by the District of any of the covenants, agreements, or conditions; 4) the filing by the District of a petition or answer seeking reorganization or arrangement under the federal bankruptcy laws or any other applicable law of the United States of America or any state therein. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the principal of the bonds could be declared immediately due and payable.

As of December 31, 2021, the future debt service schedule of the 2012 Series A Revenue Bond is as follows:

Year	Principal	Interest		Total
2022	\$ 2,405,000	\$	394,798	\$ 2,799,798
2023	1,155,000		289,975	1,444,975
2024	1,195,000		231,892	1,426,892
2025	1,250,000		171,683	1,421,683
2026	1,300,000		108,767	1,408,767
2027	1,365,000		45,500	1,410,500
Total	8,670,000	\$	1,242,615	\$ 9,912,615
Less current portion	(2,405,000)			
Unamortized bond premium	1,398,085			
Total non-current bond obligation	\$ 7,663,085			

Subsequent Event

On March 16, 2022, the District issued \$6,585,000 of Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2022B (Series 2022B Bonds) with an average coupon rate of 1.86% to advance refund \$6,265,000 of outstanding Series 2012A Revenue Refunding Bonds (2012A Bonds) with an average coupon rate of 4.67%. The net proceeds of \$6,532,398 (after payment of \$52,327 in underwriting fees and other cost of issuance expense) were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to be used to satisfy the outstanding 2012A Bonds.

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

2018 Series A Revenue Refunding Bond (Taxable)

On May 2, 2018, the District issued \$19,615,000 of Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2018A (Series 2018A Bond) with an average coupon rate of 3.40%, to advance refund \$22,065,000 of outstanding Series 2009B COP Obligations with an average coupon rate of 5.27%. The net proceeds of \$19,403,895 (after payment of \$211,105 in underwriting fees and other cost of issuance expenses) plus an additional \$3,533,324 of Series 2009B restricted debt service reserve funds were used to purchase U.S. government securities. Those securities were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent and the Series 2009B COP has been repaid in full.

The advanced refunding resulted in a difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt of \$1,732,759. This difference, reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred outflow of resources, is being charged to operations through the year 2027 using the effective-interest rate method. The District completed the advance refunding to reduce its total debt service payments over the next nine years by \$1,571,900 and to obtain economic gain (difference between the present values of the old and new debt) of \$1,360,137.

The loan agreement defines events of default as 1) default in principal payments; 2) default in interest payments; 3) default by the District of any of the covenants, agreements, or conditions; 4) the filing by the District of a petition or answer seeking reorganization or arrangement under the federal bankruptcy laws or any other applicable law of the United States of America or any state therein. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the principal of the bonds could be declared immediately due and payable.

As of December 31, 2021, the future debt service schedule of the 2018 Series A Bond is as follows:

Year]	Principal	Interest			Total		
2022	\$	2,715,000	\$	321,632	\$	3,036,632		
2023		1,285,000		242,957		1,527,957		
2024		1,330,000		200,248		1,530,248		
2025		1,380,000		153,329		1,533,329		
2026		1,420,000		102,662		1,522,662		
2027		1,500,000		48,375		1,548,375		
Total		9,630,000	\$	1,069,203	\$	10,699,203		
Less current portion		(2,715,000)						
Total non-current COP obligation	\$	6,915,000						

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

Arbitrage Rebate Requirement

The federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 imposes an arbitrage rebate requirement that affects all tax-exempt debt issued by the District. The term arbitrage refers to the required payment to the U.S. Treasury of excess interest earnings received on applicable tax-exempt debt obligation proceeds which, for the District, is solely made up of debt service reserve funds (restricted cash, cash equivalents, and investments) that are invested in a higher yield than the yield of the tax-exempt debt obligation issue. The District's ultimate rebate of arbitrage earnings on these issues is contingent on various factors, including future yields on invested proceeds. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District has no arbitrage rebate liability.

Interest Rate Swap

Objective and Terms

In order to take advantage of low interest rates in the marketplace, the District entered into a pay-fixed, receive-variable interest rate swap agreement (swap) with Citibank, N.A. upon issuance of the Series 2005A COP obligation at a cost that was less than what otherwise the District would have paid to issue fixed-rate debt. In April 2012, the swap agreement was subsequently amended and restructured with Citibank, N.A. to match the terms of the Series 2009A COP obligation, albeit at a reduced notional amount, after which the swap was novated to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. The swap's notional amount amortizes in proportionately like amounts to the Series 2009A COP. The swap agreement requires that the District pay Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. a series of future fixed-rate payments monthly based on an annual rate of 3.283%; Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., in turn, is required to pay the District a series of future variable-rate payments equal to 60% of the 1-Month London Inter-bank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 0.18% monthly. At the time of restructuring the swap in 2012, the negative fair value of the swap was determined to be \$6,745,000, the unamortized amount of which is reported as an "imputed borrowing," a component of long-term debt in the Statements of Net Position.

Fair Value

Based on existing market conditions as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the swap had a negative fair value of \$6,371,437 and \$7,907,609 to the District, respectively. The fair value of the District's swap was a negative number due to the overall decline in interest rates for a comparable swap as of those dates. From the District's perspective, this is because the expected future variable-rate payments due from Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as of those dates, are lower than when the swap was entered into. Pursuant to the requirements of GASB 53, as amended by GASB 59 and 64, as of December 31, 2020, the "on-market" portion of the swap's negative fair value is reported as a component of non-current liabilities on the Statements of Net Position and the offsetting amount is recorded as a deferred outflow of resources. As of December 31, 2021, the "on-market" portion of the swap's negative fair value is reported as a component of non-current assets on the Statements of Net Position and the offsetting amount is recorded as a deferred inflow of resources. The "on-market" portion of the swap is considered an effective hedging instrument as of December 31, 2021 and 2020.

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

	Notional Amount	Effective Date	Fixed Rate Paid	Variable Rate Received	Fair Value	Swap Term Date	Counterparty Credit Rating (1)
Dec. 31, 2021	\$33,300,000	April 11, 2012	3.283%	60% LIBOR +.18%	\$ (6,371,437)	Nov. 1, 2034	Aa2/A+/AA-
Dec. 31, 2020	\$33,300,000	April 11, 2012	3.283%	60% LIBOR +.18%	\$ (7,907,609)	Nov. 1, 2034	Aa2/A+/AA-
Dec. 31, 2019	\$33,300,000	April 11, 2012	3.283%	60% LIBOR +.18%	\$ (6,688,455)	Nov. 1, 2034	Aa2/A+/AA-
Dec. 31, 2018	\$33,300,000	April 11, 2012	3.283%	60% LIBOR +.18%	\$ (5,180,277)	Nov. 1, 2034	Aa2/A+/AA-
Dec. 31, 2017	\$33,300,000	April 11, 2012	3.283%	60% LIBOR +.18%	\$ (6,257,943)	Nov. 1, 2034	Aa2/AA-/AA

⁽¹⁾ Moody's Investor Services, Standard and Poor's Ratings Services, and Fitch IBCA, Inc., respectively.

Swap Payments and Notional Amortization for the Period Ended December 31, 2021:

Year	Notional Amortization		Swap Payments, Net (1)		Total
2022	\$ -	\$	1,012,533	\$	1,012,533
2023	910,000		1,007,921		1,917,921
2024	985,000		979,872		1,964,872
2025	1,025,000		949,719		1,974,719
2026	1,065,000		918,349		1,983,349
2027-2031	16,260,000		3,572,144		19,832,144
2032-2034	13,055,000		738,394		13,793,394
Total	\$ 33,300,000	\$	9,178,932	\$	42,478,932

⁽¹⁾ Based on a 3.283% fixed-rate per the amended and restated Swap Confirmation dated April 11, 2012, less the variable receive rate of 0.2424% as of December 31, 2021.

The swap is intended to hedge interest rate risk on a portion of the District's outstanding Series 2009A COP, which bears interest at a variable rate. The swap, however, contains certain risks. The District has implemented various provisions to address such risks that include, amongst other risks, credit risk, basis risk, termination risk, credit and extension risk, collateral posting and tax risk.

Credit Risk

Counterparty Credit Risk - The counterparty, Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. could be in default on swap payments owed to the District, or file for bankruptcy. This could result in a termination event, in which case the District could immediately owe (or be owed) the fair value of the swap. Additionally, if the counterparty's credit rating falls below certain thresholds or is withdrawn, a termination event may result, in which case the District could immediately owe (or be owed) the fair value of the swap.

(8) Long-Term Debt, continued

District Credit Risk - If the District's credit rating on the Series 2009A COP falls below certain thresholds or is withdrawn, a termination event may result, in which case the District could immediately owe (or be owed) the fair value of the swap.

Variable Interest Rate Risk (or Basis Risk)

Basis risk is the risk that the interest rates paid by the District on its variable-rate Series 2009A COP obligation may differ from the variable interest rate received from Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. This could result from a general market disparity between weekly rates paid by the District compared to 1-month LIBOR received from Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. It could also result from higher relative rates on the District's Series 2009A COP compared to similar securities. This could be related to factors such as negative investor perception of the credit quality of the Series 2009A COP.

Events of Default and Termination Event Risk

A number of events are specified in the swap agreement that could result in the District immediately owing (or owed) the swap's fair value. These include, but are not limited to, failure of either party to pay or deliver, breach of the agreement by either party, loss of a credit support provider, downgrades to either the District's or Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.'s credit rating, events of default or bankruptcy of either party, and unscheduled redemptions of principal or modification to the amortization schedule of the District's Series 2009A COP.

Liquidity/Credit Enhancement on Certificates - Credit and Extension Risk

The District's Series 2009A COP is supported by Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation through a direct-pay letter of credit facility. Such a facility is required for the Series 2009A COP to remain marketable and outstanding as variable rate securities. If Series 2009A COP investors perceive this facility negatively, the Series 2009A COP may bear higher rates than comparable securities (which may result in basis risk). In addition, the Certificate credit and liquidity facility must be extended periodically or replaced by a comparable provider. The current facility expires on June 30, 2023. To the extent the facility cannot be replaced or extended, various potential impacts of this, including accelerations of Series 2009A COP principal repayment, could result in a swap termination event.

Collateral Posting Risk

Based on certain thresholds of the fair value of the swap and the ratings of the District or Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., either party may be required to post collateral (i.e. cash or certain allowable securities). For example, based on the District's current Moody's Investor Services rating of Aa2, the negative fair value of the swap would need to exceed \$20 million before the District would need to post \$1 million in cash or securities as collateral.

Tax Risk

The swap exposes the District to tax risk if a permanent mismatch occurs between the variable-rate received from the swap and the variable-rate paid on the Series 2009A COP due to tax law changes such that the federal or state tax exemption on municipal debt is eliminated or its value reduced.

Subsequent Event

On March 10, 2022, the District entered into an agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. to terminate the swap agreement with a settlement price of \$5,642,000 that was paid out of District cash and reserves as necessary.

(9) Net Investment in Capital Assets

The District's net investment in capital assets, net of related debt, at December 31, consists of the following:

	2021	2020
Capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 18,464,336	\$ 10,737,283
Capital assets being depreciated and amortized, net	290,597,849	294,111,338
Deferred outflows on long-term debt refundings	4,041,991	4,702,735
Long term debt	 (65,276,299)	(70,839,532)
Net investment in capital assets, considered non-expendable	\$ 247,827,877	\$238,711,824

(10) Restricted Net Position

Restricted net position balance as of December 31, consists of the following:

	2021		202	20
2009A Certificates of participation reserve fund	\$	-	\$	1
2012A Revenue bond interest payment fund		12		15
2018A Revenue bond interest payment fund		4		24
Total restricted net position	\$	16	\$	40

This component of net position consists of external constraints placed by creditors.

(11) Unrestricted Net Position

Designations of unrestricted net position may be imposed by the Board of Directors to reflect future spending plans or concerns about the availability of future resources. Designations may be modified, amended or removed by Board action at any time. Currently, the District's Reserve Policy calls for three fund classifications that collectively comprise the District's unrestricted net position: Committed funds, Assigned funds and remaining funds not otherwise restricted, committed or assigned. Committed funds are those financial assets set aside by the Board for specific purposes as determined by Board resolution or ordinance. As of December 31, 2021 and 2020 the District has one committed fund with a zero balance for both years. The committed fund is for developers required to install extension facilities (up-sized line or the extension of facilities beyond the frontage of a parcel) as a requirement for obtaining water service. This fund is utilized to reimburse the developer, in whole or in part, for the extension facility based on the proportion of funds collected from all developers for that calendar year. Assigned funds are those financial assets determined necessary to be retained for specific risk-mitigation purposes as determined by the Board annually or as needs arise. The Board has several classes of such assigned funds but is not bound legally or contractually on the retention of such funds and, as such, amounts in assigned funds are available to meet the general obligations of the District.

(12) Deferred Compensation Plan

For the benefit of its employees, the District participates in a 457 Deferred Compensation Program (Program). The purpose of this Program is to provide employees, who elect to participate, the opportunity to defer receipt of a portion of their compensation until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. Until the funds are paid or otherwise made available to the employee, the employee is not obligated to report the deferred compensation for income tax purposes. Federal law requires deferred compensation assets to be held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the participants or their beneficiaries. Therefore, these assets are not the legal property of the District, and are not subject to claims of the District's general creditors. The fair value of all plan assets held in trust by the District for its deferred compensation program at December 31, 2021 and 2020, amounted to \$6,648,475 and \$5,966,716, respectively.

(13) Defined Benefit Pension Plan

A. General Information about the Pension Plan:

Plan Descriptions:

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the District's Miscellaneous Employee Cost-Sharing Multiple Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The Board has established a single "Cost-Sharing Miscellaneous" pension plan with CalPERS that is comprised of the following Rate Plans (Plans):

- Miscellaneous Plan 3.0% at 60 (Classic Members)
- Miscellaneous Plan 2.0% at 55 (Classic Members)
- Miscellaneous Plan 2.0% at 62 (PEPRA)

Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and Board resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website at https://www.calpers.ca.gov/.

Benefits Provided:

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 (52 for PEPRA members) with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the 1957 Survivor Benefit or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

(13) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at December 31, 2021 and 2020, are summarized as follows:

		Miscellaneous	
Hire date	Prior to 09/25/2006	After 9/25/2006 and Prior to 01/01/2013	On or after 01/01/2013
Benefit formula	3.0% at 60	2.0% at 55	2.0% at 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 60	50 - 63	52 - 67
Monthly benefits as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 3.0%	1.4% to 2.4%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	8.00%*	7.00%**	7.25%
Required employer contribution rates – 2021	16.34%	11.20%	7.87%
Required employer contribution rates – 2020	16.34%	11.20% Closed to new members that are not already CalPERS eligible	7.87%
Open or Closed to New Entrants	Closed	participants	Open

^{(*} Paid by District on behalf of employees)

In addition to the contribution rates above, the District was also required to make a payment of \$789,156 and \$663,435 toward its unfunded actuarial liability of all Plans during the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Contributions:

CalPERS Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by an actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for all Plans are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The District's total employer contributions were \$1,408,919 and \$1,298,409 for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, respectively. Dependent on the Rate Plan, for the measurement periods ended June 30, 2021 and 2020, the employee contribution rate was 8.0% or 7.0% of annual pay for Classic members. For PEPRA members, the employee contribution rate was 7.25% in 2021 and 7.25% in 2020. The District contributes the full 8.0% or 7.0% for Classic members hired before August 18, 2020. Classic members hired on or subsequent to August 18, 2020 are required to contribute the full employee share of 7.0% while PEPRA members contribute the full 7.25%. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District's pickup of the employee's 8.0% and 7.0% share was \$260,857 and \$272,820, respectively.

^{(**} Paid by District on behalf of employees for those hired before August 18, 2020)

(13) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

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

As of December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plans of \$5,806,835 and \$10,600,173, respectively.

The District's net pension liability is measured as the proportionate share of the Pool's net pension liability. The net pension liability is measured as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 and 2019 rolled forward to June 30, 2021 and 2020 using standard update procedures. For June 30, 2021 and 2020, the District's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on its proportion of the Total Pension Liability less its proportion of the Fiduciary Net Position.

The District's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2021	0.30582 %
Proportion - June 30, 2020	0.25130 %
Change - Increase (Decrease)	0.05452 %

For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District recognized pension expense of \$1,822,257 and \$2,005,363, respectively. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to all Plans combined from the following sources:

	Deferred O Resou			Inflows of urces	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date Changes in assumptions	\$ 731,602	\$ 669,925	\$ -	\$ - 75,605	
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	-	314,895	5,069,060	-	
Differences between expected and actual experience	651,174	546,258	-	-	
Differences between the employer's contribution and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	-	-	379,370	405,610	
Change in employer's proportion	337,590	429,050		<u>-</u>	
Total	\$ 1,720,366	\$ 1,960,128	\$ 5,448,430	\$ 481,215	

(13) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

The \$731,602and \$669,925 reported as deferred outflows of resources as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the following year, December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows (inflows) of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ended	Deferred
December 31	Outflow/(Inflow)
2022	\$ (923,872)
2023	(999,611)
2024	(1,135,357)
2025	(1,400,826)
Total	\$ (4.459.666)

B. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability:

The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2021 and 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

actuariai assumptions.		
•	2021 Miscellaneous	2020 Miscellaneous
Valuation Date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal	Entry-Age Normal
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount Rate	7.15%	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%
	Varies by Entry Age	Varies by Entry
Projected Salary Increase	and Service	Age and Service
Long-Term Rate of Return	(1)	(1)
(1) ~		

⁽¹⁾ See Long-Term Expected Rate of Return section below.

The underlying mortality assumptions and all other actuarial assumptions used for June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020 valuations were derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds. The mortality tables include 15 years of projected on-going mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details refer to the December 2017 CalPERS' experience study report for the period 1997 to 2015 which can be found at the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

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.

(13) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

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

The expected real rates of return by asset class for December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Asset Class	2021 Target Allocation	Real Return Years 1 – 10 (a) ¹	Real Return Years 11+ (b) ²
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	-%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	-%	(0.92)%
Total	100.0%		

¹ An expected inflation rate of 2.00% used for this period.

Discount Rate:

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for the Plan was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used the determine the discount rate for the Plan assumed that contributions from all plan members in the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF) will be made at the current member contribution rates and that the contributions from employers will be made at the 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 the 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. On July 12, 2021, CalPERS announced that they would be reducing the discount rate used to calculate employer and Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) member contributions to 6.8%. More information can be obtained at the CalPERs website: https://www.calpers.ca.gov/page/newsroom/calpers-news/2021/calpers-strong-preliminary-fiscal-year-investment-return-trigger-discount-rate-reduction.

² An expected inflation rate of 2.92% used for this period.

(13) Defined Benefit Pension Plan, continued

C. Changes in the Net Pension Liability:

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

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

	2021 Sensitivity to 1- Percent Change		2020 nsitivity to 1- cent Change
1% Decrease	6.15%		6.15%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 11,929,340	\$	16,462,480
Current Discount Rate	7.15%		7.15%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 5,806,835	\$	10,600,173
1% Increase	8.15%		8.15%
Net Pension Liability	\$ 745,447	\$	5,756,333

Plan Fiduciary Net Position:

Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports, which can be found at the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov

Payable to the Pension Plan:

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District had no outstanding payable to the pension plans.

Subsequent Event – CalPERS Pension Contribution Rates – The CalPERS Board of Administration has adopted a new amortization policy effective with the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation. The new policy shortens the period over which actuarial gains and losses are amortized from 30 years to 20 years with the payments computed using a level dollar amount. In addition, the new policy removes the 5-year ramp-up and ramp-down on UAL bases attributable to assumption changes and non-investment gains/losses. These changes will apply only to new UAL bases established on or after June 30, 2019. As a result of these changes, the District's contribution rates for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022 are expected to increase over the fiscal year 2021 contribution rates.

(14) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

Description of the Plan: The District's defined benefit OPEB plan (Plan) is a single-employer defined benefit plan that provides healthcare, dental and vision benefits for retired employees, certain former Northridge Water District directors, and their survivor dependents, subject to certain conditions. Substantially all of the District's full-time employees may become eligible for postemployment health benefits after age fifty and after working for the District for five years if hired before January 1, 2003. If hired after January 1, 2003, eligibility for such benefits is based on a minimum of ten years of qualifying service working with an employer that is a CalPERS healthcare provider. Retirement from the District is also a condition of eligibility for postemployment health benefits (the District must be the last employer prior to retirement). In addition, eligible retirees are required to pay a portion of the cost of certain medical insurance plans offered by CalPERS above a minimum amount established annually by the District. Eligible retirees hired after January 1, 2003, not fully-vested in postemployment health benefits, are required to pay a portion of health insurance costs up to the extent they are not fully vested. Certain former Northridge Water District directors with twelve years of service are also eligible for postemployment benefits.

Benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the District and/or the CalPERS and California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT), a tax-qualified irrevocable trust organized under Internal Revenue Code Section 115. The Trust is administered by CalPERS as an agent multiple-employer plan. CalPERS issues a publicly available financial report for the CERBT that can be obtained at www.calpers.ca.gov under Forms and Publications.

<u>Employees Covered by Benefit Terms</u>: At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms:

	2021	<u>2020</u>
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	37	39
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	3	3
Active employees	<u>69</u>	69
Total number of participants	<u>109</u>	<u>111</u>

Contributions: The contribution requirements of plan members and the District are established and may be amended by the District. The District funds the plan by contributing at least 100% of actuarially determined contributions. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the District's cash contribution was \$946,836, comprised of a cash contribution to the trust, of \$482,500, benefit payments of \$374,520, an estimated implicit subsidy of \$89,011 and administrative expenses of \$805. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the District's cash contribution to the trust was \$996,502, comprised of prefunding and benefit payments of \$908,433, an estimated implicit subsidy of \$87,157 and administrative expenses of \$912.

<u>Net OPEB Liability</u>: The District's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020.

(14) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB), continued

<u>Actuarial Assumptions</u>: The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation date June 30, 2020

Measurement date June 30, 2021 and 2020

Actuarial cost method Entry-age normal, Level % of pay

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return 6.50% 2021, 6.75% 2020 Discount rate 6.50% 2021, 6.75% 2020

Inflation 2.75%

Salary increases Aggregate - 3.00% annually

Assumed wage inflation 3.00% per year

Mortality rate Derived using CalPERS membership data

Mortality improvement Bickmore Scale MP-2019 applied generationally

Start at 7.25%. Grade down to 4.0% for years after

Healthcare trend rate 2076.

Dental/Vision trend rate 3.75% annually

Demographic actuarial assumptions used in this valuation are based on the December 2017 experience study report of the California Public Employees Retirement System using data from 1997 to 2015, except for a different basis used to project future mortality improvements. Scale MP-2019, published by Society of Actuaries, was used for mortality improvement.

The assumed gross 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 for December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

Asset Class	Trust Target Allocation	Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	59.0%	4.56% 2021, 4.82% 2020
Fixed Income	25.0%	0.78% 2021, 1.47% 2020
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	5.0%	(0.08%) 2021, 1.29% 2020
Real Estate Investment Trusts	8.0%	4.06% 2021, 3.76% 2020
Commodities	3.0%	1.22% 2021, 0.84% 2020
	100.0%	

<u>Discount Rate</u>: The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.50% and 6.75% as of June 30, 2021 and 2020, the measurement date, respectively. Discount rate was updated based on new capital market assumption. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that District contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected

(14) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, continued

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.

<u>Change in Net OPEB Liability</u>: The change in the net OPEB liability for the plan as of December 31, 2021, is as follows:

		Increase (Decrease)				
		Total OPEB Plan Fiduciary		n Fiduciary	Net OPEB	
		<u>Liability</u>	N	et Position	Liability	
Balance at December 31, 2020	\$	11,657,171	\$	7,014,943	\$	4,642,228
Changes for the Year:		-		-		-
Service Cost		445,831		-		445,831
Interest		801,128		-		801,128
Actual vs. expected experience		-		-		-
Assumption Changes		408,895		-		408,895
Contributions – employer		-		765,582		(765,582)
Net investment income		-		1,946,853		(1,946,853)
Benefit payments		(468,898)		(468,898)		-
Administrative expenses	_			(4,804)		4,804
Net Changes		1,186,956		2,238,733	_	(1,051,777)
Balance at December 31, 2021 (measurement date June 30, 2021)	<u>\$</u>	12,844,127	<u>\$</u>	9,253,676	\$	3,590,451

The change in the net OPEB liability for the plan as of December 31, 2020, is as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Total OPEB				Net OPEB
		<u>Liability</u>	Net Position		<u>Liability</u>	
Balance at December 31, 2019	\$	12,082,619	\$ 5,983	1,207	\$	6,101,412
Changes for the Year:						
Service Cost		474,204		-		474,204
Interest		832,623		-		832,623
Actual vs. expected experience		(1,038,719)				(1,038,719
Assumption Changes		(250,200)				(250,200)
Contributions – employer		-	1,290	6,059		(1,296,059)
Net investment income		-	185	5,150		(185,150)
Benefit payments		(443,356)	(443	,356)		-
Administrative expenses		_	(4	,117)		4,117
Net Changes		(425,448)	1,033	3,736		(1,459,184)
Balance at December 31, 2020 (measurement date June 30, 2020)	<u>\$</u>	11,657,171	\$ 7,014	<u>4,943</u>	\$	4,642,228

(14) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, continued

<u>Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</u>: The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current discount rate:

	2021 Sensitivity to 1- Percent Change		2020 Sensitivity to 1 Percent Chang		
1% Decrease		5.50%		5.75%	
Net OPEB Liability	\$	5,453,306	\$	6,311,269	
Current Discount Rate		6.50%%		6.75%	
Net OPEB Liability	\$	3,590,451	\$	4,645,228	
1% Increase		7.50%		7.75%	
Net OPEB Liability	\$	2,069,768	\$	3,276,900	

<u>Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates</u>: The following presents the net OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	2021 sitivity to 1- ent Change	2020 Sensitivity to 1- Percent Change		
1% Decrease Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,773,587	\$	3,104,847	
Current Healthcare Trend Net OPEB Liability	\$ 3,590,451	\$	4,642,228	
1% Increase Net OPEB Liability	\$ 5,877,818	\$	6,564,548	

<u>OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>: Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CERBT financial report at www.calpers.ca.gov.

(14) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, continued

<u>OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB</u>: For the year ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District recognized OPEB expense of \$406,675 and \$740,461, respectively. At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District 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				
	202	1	2020		2021			2020
Net difference between projected and actual								
experience	\$	-	\$	-	\$	754,139	\$	896,429
Changes in assumptions	353,	639		-		181,652		215,926
Net difference between projected and actual earnings in plan investments * Employer contributions made subsequent to the		-	196	,379	1	,026,694		-
measurement date	224	,924	43	3,670		-		-
Total	\$ 578	,563	\$ 240	,049	\$ 1	,962,485	\$ 1	1,112,355

^{*}Deferred Inflows and Outflows combined for footnote disclosure.

The \$224,924 and \$43,670 reported as deferred outflows of resources as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 related to contributions after the measurement date, consisted of the following:

20)21		2020		
\$	-		\$	-	
	224,514			43,236	
	410			434	
\$	224,924		\$	43,670	
	\$ \$	410	\$ - 224,514 410	\$ - \$ 224,514 410	

These amounts will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the subsequent year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year Ended December 31	Deferred Outflow/(Inflow)
2022	\$ (369,261)
2023	(362,643)
2024	(364,508)
2025	(415,514)
2026	(121,308)
Thereafter	24,388
Total	\$ (1,608,846)

(14) Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, continued

<u>Recognition of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>: Gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense.

The recognition period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss. The net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments is recognized over 5 years. All other amounts are recognized over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL), which was 7.4 as of July 1, 2020 (beginning of measurement period).

<u>Payable to the OPEB Plan</u>: At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the District had no outstanding payable to the OPEB plan.

(15) Asset Retirement Obligations

GASB 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations (AROs), became effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2019. The District owns and operates 99 water wells as its primary source of water for sale to its customers. As required by Sacramento County Code 06.28.040, section B, the District is required to properly destroy inactive wells. Of the 99 wells, 70 are active, 26 are inactive and 3 are under construction. The District is actively engaged in destroying the inactive wells and as such has accurate and relevant costing data. The average cost to destroy each well for 2020 was approximately \$53,479. GASB 83 also requires amortizing portions of the deferred outflow of resources related to AROs over the estimate remaining useful life of the asset. While components of the well have lives between 25 and 40 years, the well shaft may last through several refurbishments. The District estimates that the well shaft has a life of 60 years. The average remaining useful life of the District's active wells is 26 years. There are no legal requirements to provide funding or financial assurances for the performance of AROs. The District has no restricted assets reserved for the payment of AROs. All AROs are funded through current year budgets as inactive wells are scheduled to be properly destroyed.

(16) Risk Management

The District is a member of the Association of California Water Agencies Joint Powers Insurance Authority (JPIA).

<u>Description of JPIA</u>: JPIA is an intergovernmental risk-pooling self-insurance authority, created under provisions of California Government Code Sections 6500 et. seq. The purpose of JPIA is to arrange and administer programs of insurance for the pooling of self-insured losses and to purchase excess insurance coverage.

<u>Self-Insurance Programs of JPIA</u>: At December 31, 2020, the District's participation in the self-insurance programs of JPIA is as follows:

General, Automobile, Employment Practices & Public Officials' Liability. Broad coverage against third-party claims for the District, its directors, employees and volunteers. Covered up to the following limits: the JPIA pools

(16) Risk Management, continued

for first \$5 million and purchases excess coverage with limit up to \$55 million with aggregated policy limits and the following sub-limits, \$5 million – Terrorism, \$10 million – Communicable Disease, \$35 million – Subsidence, Lead, Mold, Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl (PFAS).

<u>Property Loss</u>: Insured up to replacement value with a \$2,500 deductible per occurrence on scheduled buildings, fixed equipment and contents, actual cash value on scheduled mobile equipment with a \$1,000 deductible per occurrence and actual cash value on scheduled vehicles with a \$1,000 deductible per occurrence. JPIA is self-insured up to \$100,000 per loss and has purchased re-insurance coverage up to a \$500,000,000 limit per occurrence. Scheduled fixed equipment is covered for Accidental Mechanical Breakdown up to sub-limit of \$100,000,000 with deductible of \$25,000 to \$50,000 depending on type of equipment, earthquake is covered up to sub-limit of \$2,500,000 aggregate and flood is covered up to sub-limit of \$25,000,000.

<u>Workers' Compensation</u>: Insured for California statutory limits, and Employer's Liability is insured up to \$4,000,000 program aggregate. JPIA pools for the first \$2,000,000 and purchases excess insurance coverage for California Statutory Limits with a \$4,000,000 program aggregate limit for Employers Liability coverage.

<u>Cyber Liability</u>: Including Cyber Security up to \$5,000,000 per occurrence and aggregate limit. Cyber Liability Deductible varies from \$10,000 to \$50,000 depending on Total Insured Values on file.

<u>Employee Dishonesty/Crime Supplement</u>: Insured up to \$100,000 per occurrence with a \$1,000 deductible for employee dishonesty, forgery or alteration and computer fraud. The program covers all employees, the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer.

Separate financial statements of JPIA can be obtained at 2100 Professional Drive, Roseville, CA 95661 or at http://www.acwaipia.com/FinancialStatements.aspx.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies

Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District - Riverwalk Well Field Lease

The District is leasing a 5.5 acre parcel from the Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District for its Riverwalk Well Field. The effective date of the lease was from June 1, 1987 to May 31, 2012. In 2012, the District exercised its option upon expiration of the initial term of the lease and extended the lease term to May 31, 2037. The original lease amount of \$12,750, paid in advance each year, is adjusted annually on the anniversary date of the lease to reflect any increase or decrease of the National Consumer Price Index of the preceding year. The annual lease costs for calendar years 2021 and 2020 were \$27,089 and \$27,504, respectively. Future estimated lease commitment costs for the period January 1, 2021, to May 31, 2037, are estimated to be \$417,626 as of December 31, 2021.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies, continued

Placer County Water District/Folsom Lake Reservoir - Take-or-Pay Contract

In 1995 (and amended in 2000, 2008, 2016* and 2020**), the District and the Placer County Water Agency (Agency) entered into a 45-year take-or-pay agreement whereby the Agency agreed to make available to the District, subject to water shortage provisions, the following amounts of untreated water at escalating water prices per year.

Year	Contract Requirement	Option to Buy Up to	
2000 to 2007	7,000 to 22,000	-	acre feet
2008	16,000	29,000	acre feet
2009	12,000	24,000	acre feet
2010	12,000	25,000	acre feet
2011	12,000	26,000	acre feet
2012	12,000	27,000	acre feet
2013	12,000	28,000	acre feet
2014 to 2019*	12,000	29,000	acre feet
2020 to 2045**	8,000	29,000	acre feet

^{*} Contract renegotiated in 2016, extended term of agreement to December 31, 2045.

Each year the District is required to pay for its annual entitlement or surrender a portion of its rights so that the Agency will be free to put the water to use elsewhere. In order to do this, if the District does not take-or-pay for its annual entitlement for any year, the District's annual entitlement for each year thereafter is reduced by 50% of the amount which the District did not take-or-pay for during the year. The District's annual entitlement is subject to certain temporary or permanent reduction or elimination whenever the Agency notifies the District that the Agency has determined that it will not have sufficient water under certain provisions of the contract. In this situation, the District is relieved of its take-or-pay obligation. The most common event that would trigger the Agency providing notification to the District would be a projection of unimpaired inflow to Folsom Lake reservoir dropping below 1.6 million acre-feet. Each year the District is to pay the Agency for each acre-foot of the District's annual entitlement made available for use in the District's service area in order of the highest of the following three rates: (1) Thirty-five dollars (\$35.00); (2) One hundred seventy-five percent (175%) of the acre-foot price the Agency charges the City of Roseville and the San Juan Water District that year for water made available to them in the Folsom Lake reservoir for use within Placer County; or (3) One hundred fifty percent (150%) of the total amount, per acre-foot, including any restoration and other fees and charges, which the Agency is required to pay that year to the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) for water to be used within the Agency pursuant to the Agency's September 18, 1970 contract with Reclamation as amended, supplemented or renewed.

Grant Awards

The District has received state and federal funds for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Although such reviews or audits could generate expenditure disallowances under the terms of the grants, it is management's opinion that any required reimbursements would not be material.

^{**} Contract renegotiated in 2020, minimum requirement for 2020 through term of agreement decreased from 12,000 to 8,000 acre feet.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies, continued

Litigation

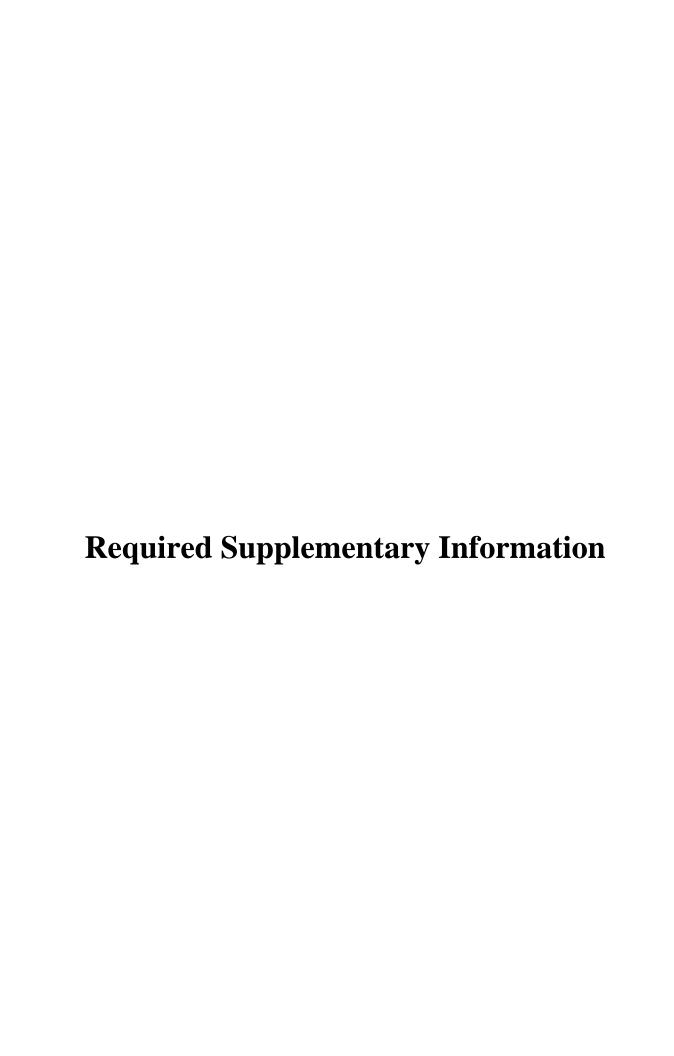
In the ordinary course of operations, the District is subject to claims and litigation from outside parties. After consultation with legal counsel, the District believes the ultimate outcome of such matters, if any, will not materially affect its financial condition as of December 31, 2021.

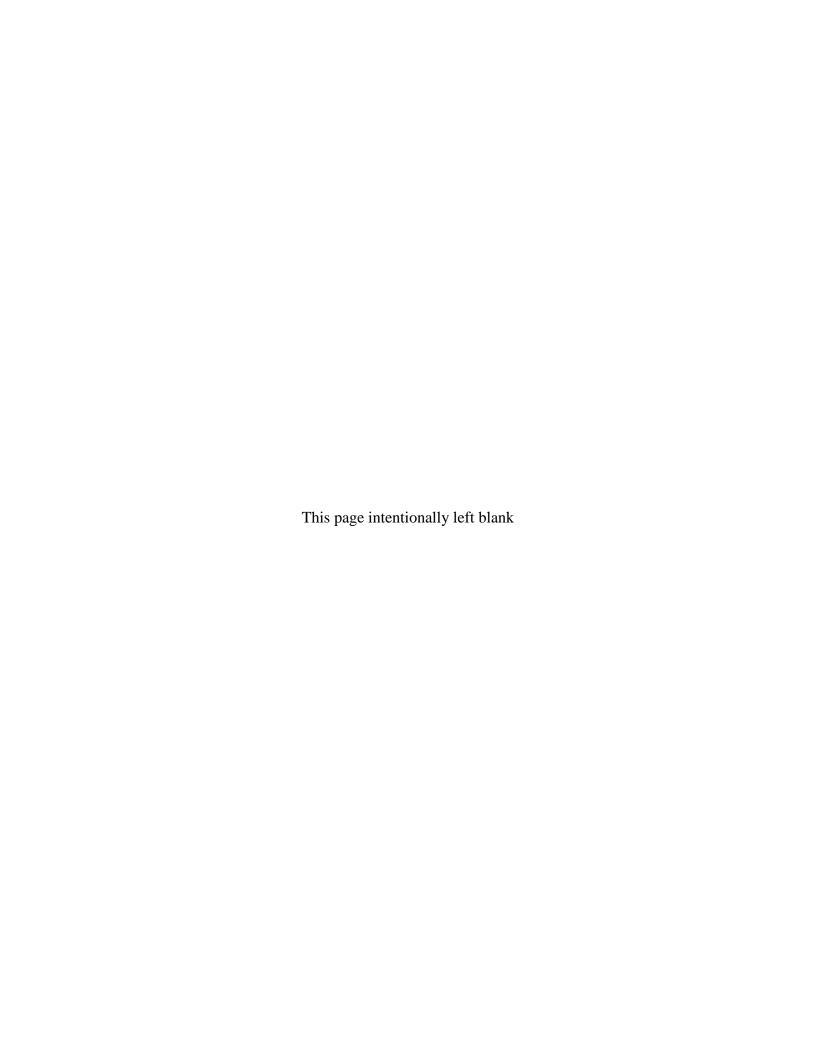
Construction Contracts

The District has a variety of agreements with private parties relating to the installation, improvement or modification of water facilities and distribution systems within its service area. The financing of such construction contracts is provided primarily by District's customers via a fixed charge based on connection size included in their monthly invoice. As of December 31, 2021, the District's commitment on open construction contracts is \$5.8 million:

	Approved	Pa	yments To	R	Remaining		
Project Name	Contract		Date	Co	Commitment		
Reservoir Improvement - Antelope Watt/Elkhorn	\$ 608,014	\$	439,725	\$	168,289		
Reservoir Improvement - Enterprise/Northrop	93,960		8,960		85,000		
Electrical Improvement - Marconi Building	264,220		171,695		92,525		
Main Replacement - Greenberry Complex	1,517,085		566,515		950,570		
Main Replacement - Q Street	340,392		184,140		156,252		
Main Extension - Watt Street	190,860		62,346		128,514		
New Well Construction - Well 78 Butano	3,310,909		1,728,098		1,582,811		
New Well Construction - Well 79 Verner/Panorama	3,819,706		2,268,147		1,551,559		
New Well Construction - Well 80 Watt/Auburn	1,260,310		826,566		433,744		
New Well Construction - Well 81 Antelope							
North/Poker	146,460		106,997		39,463		
Well Rehabilitation	635,470		120,062		515,408		
Calibration Hydraulic Model	 123,741		54,828		68,913		
Total	\$ 12,311,127	\$	6,538,079	\$	5,773,048		







Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan Schedule of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last 10 Years ⁽¹⁾

			June 30				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension							
liability	0.30582%	0.25130%	0.242190%	0.233830%	0.228248%	0.220331%	0.208569%
Proportionate share of the net							
pension liability	\$5,806,835	\$10,600,173	\$9,698,403	\$8,812,373	\$8,997,648	\$7,654,038	\$5,722,018
Covered payroll – measurement							
period	\$5,732,743	\$5,591,457	\$5,088,815	\$4,491,178	\$4,197,900	\$4,272,005	\$4,212,170
Proportionate share of net pension							
liability as a % of covered payroll	101.29%	189.58%	190.58%	196.22%	214.34%	179.17%	135.84%
Plan fiduciary net position as a							
percentage of the total pension							
liability	88.29%	75.10%	75.26%	75.26%	73.31%	74.06%	78.40%

Notes to Schedule:

- (1) Omitted Years: GASB 68 was implemented during 2014. No information was available prior to this date.
- (2) Change in Benefit Terms: The figures above do not include any liability that may have resulted from plan changes which occurred after the June 30, 2016 valuation date. No plan changes have occurred.
- (3) Changes in Assumptions: In 2017, the accounting discount rate reduced from 7.65% to 7.15%.
- (4) For more information on CalPERS investment returns please visit the CalPERS website and refer to the "Annual Investment Report" for each year: https://www.calpers.ca.gov/page/forms-publications

Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan Schedule of Contributions Last 10 Years (1)

December 31

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined) Contributions in relation to the	\$ 1,408,919	\$ 1,298,409	\$ 1,088,919	\$ 797,025	\$ 879,305	\$ 799,920	\$ 834,729
actuarially determined contributions	(1,408,919)	(1,298,409)	(1,088,919)	(797,025)	(879,305)	(799,920)	(834,729)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Covered payroll – calendar year Contributions as a percentage of	\$5,767,323	\$5,978,992	\$4,928,971	\$4,878,541	\$4,494,291	\$4,292,474	\$ 4,275,516
covered payroll	24.43%	21.72%	22.09%	16.35 %	19.56 %	18.64 %	19.52%
Valuation Date	6/30/2019	6/30/2018	06/30/2017	06/30/2016	06/30/2015	06/30/2014	06/30/2013
			December 31				
Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Actuarial cost method			Entry-Ag	ge Normal			
Amortization method		Level per	rcentage of pay	roll, direct rate	smoothing		
Remaining amortization period		Varies, not r	nore than 29 ye	ars (30 years 20	020 and prior)		
Asset valuation method			Market val	lue of assets			
Inflation	2.50%	2.50%	2.625%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases		•	Varies by Entry	Age and Servi	ce		
Investment rate of return	7.00% (2)	7% (2)	7.25% (2)	7.50% (2)	7.50% (2)	7.50% (2)	7.50% (2)
Retirement age and mortality	(6)	(6)	(6)	(5)	(4)	(3)	(3)

Notes to Schedule:

Please note, the discount rate used for Actuarially Determined Contributions is different from the one used for Total Pension Liability.

- (1) Omitted Years: GASB 68 was implemented during 2014. No information was available prior to this date.
- (2) Net of pension plan investment expenses, includes inflation.
- (3) Probabilities of retirement and mortality are based on CalPERS' 2010 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2007.
- (4) Probabilities of retirement and mortality are based on CalPERS' 2014 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2011.
- (5) Probabilities of retirement and mortality are based on CalPERS' 2017 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015.
- (6) Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds. The post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected on-going mortality improvement using 90% of the Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

Single-Employer Defined Benefit OPEB Plan Schedule of Contributions Last 10 Years⁽⁵⁾

December 31		2021		2020	2019			
Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)	\$	811,996	\$	975,498	\$ 946,596			
Contributions in relation to the ADC	((946,836)		(996,502)	(947,699)			
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ ((134,840)	\$	(21,004)	\$(1,103)			
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 6	5,405,487	\$	6,497,090	\$ 5,738,672			
Contributions as a percentage of covered-								
employee payroll		14.8%		15.3%	16.5%			
Valuation Date	6	5/30/2020		6/30/2020	6/30/2018			
Methods and assumptions used to determine								
contribution rates:								
		E	ът	1 . T	1.0/			
Actuarial cost method				ormal, Leve				
Amortization method				vel % of pay				
Amortization period		Varies,	not	more than i	20 years			
Asset valuation method	Assets valued at market value							
Discount rate		6.75%		6.75%	6.75%			
General inflation		2.75%		2.75%	2.75%			
Medical trend		(2)		(2)	(1)			
Mortality & mortality improvement		(4)		(4)	(3)			

Notes to Schedule:

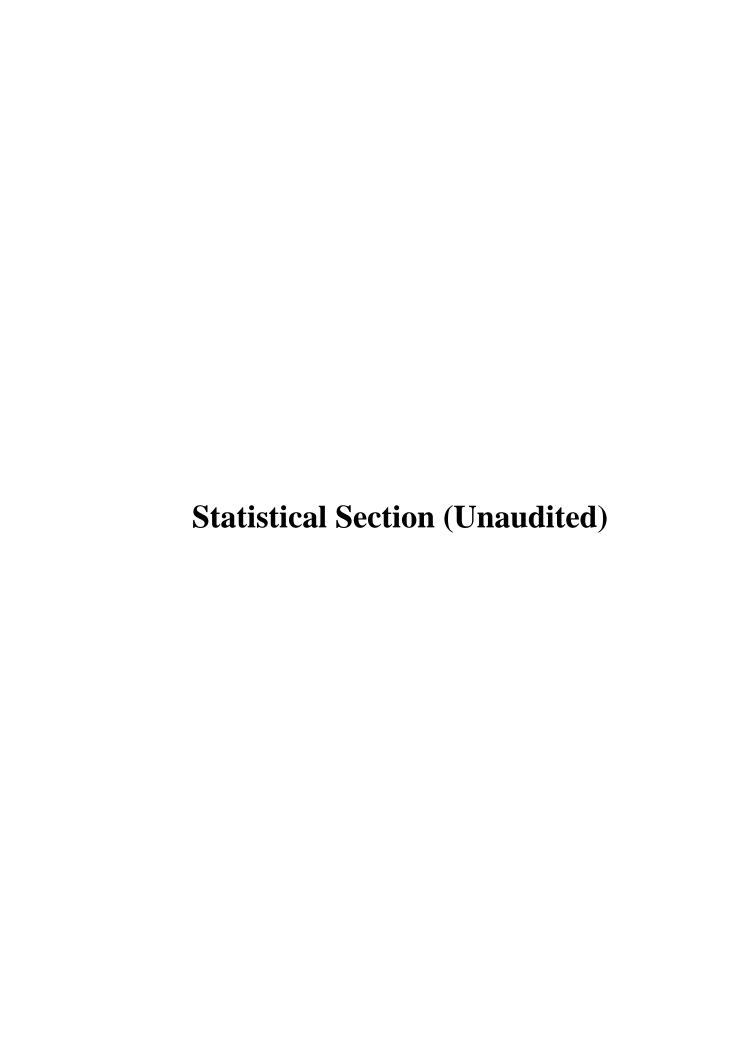
- (1) Non-Medicare 7.5%, decreasing to 4.0% in 2076 and later. Medicare 6.5%, decreasing to 4% by 2076 and later.
- (2) Non-Medicare 7.25%, decreasing to 4.0% in 2076 and later. Medicare 6.3%, decreasing to 4% by 2076 and later.
- (3) Probabilities of retirement and mortality are based on CalPERS' 2017 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. Mortality improvement projected fully generational with scale MP-17 for post-retirement.
- (4) Probabilities of retirement and mortality are based on CalPERS' 2017 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. Mortality improvement projected fully generational with scale MP-2019 for post-retirement.
- (5) Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

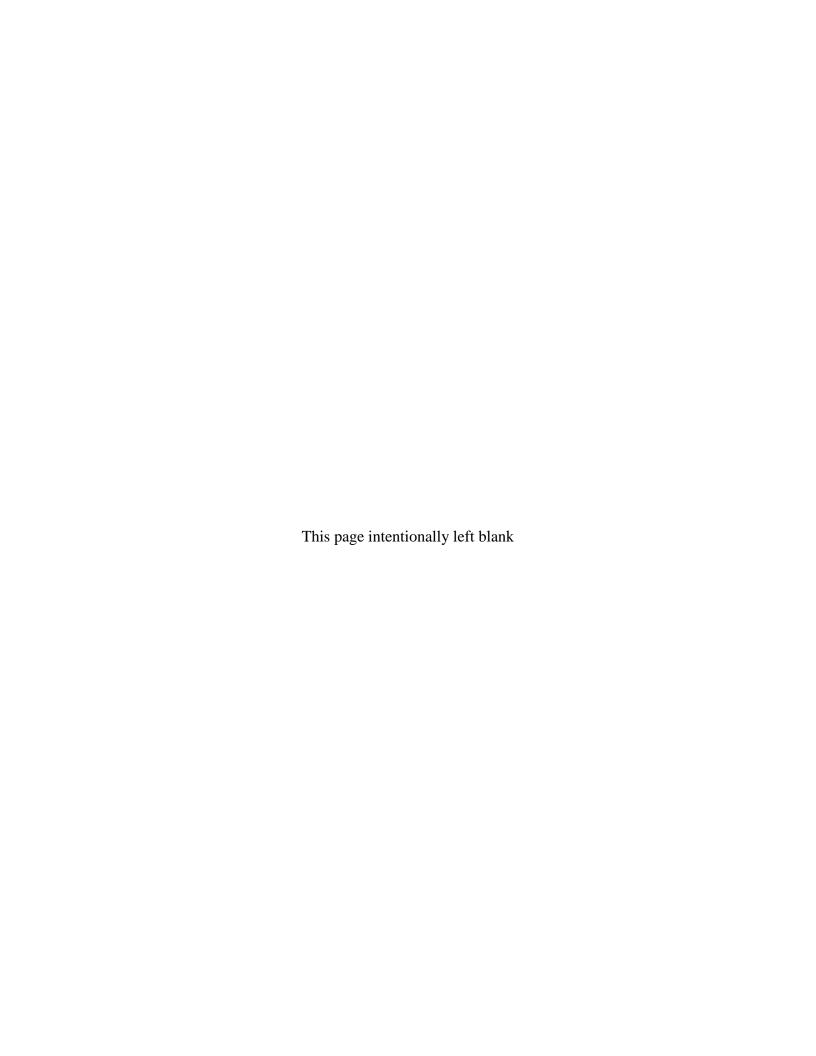
Single-Employer Defined Benefit OPEB Plan Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios For the Measurement Periods Ended June $30^{(1)}$

Measurement Period	2021	2020	2019
Changes in Total OPEB Liability:			
Service cost	\$ 445,8	331 \$ 474,204	\$ 460,392
Interest	801,1	. ,	775,457
Actual vs. expected experience	001,1	- (1,038,719)	773,437
Assumption changes	408,8	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	_
Benefit payments	(468,89		(362,199)
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,186,9		873,650
Total OPEB liability – beginning	11,657,1	` ' '	11,208,969
Total OFEB hadmity – deginning	11,037,1	171 12,062,019	11,200,909
Total OPEB liability – ending(a)	\$ 12,844,1	27 \$ 11,657,171	\$ 12,082,619
Changes in Plan Fiduciary Net Position:			
Contributions – employer	\$ 765,5	\$82 \$ 1,296,059	\$ 628,922
Net investment income ⁽²⁾	1,946,8	353 185,150	363,678
Benefit payments	(468,89	98) (443,356)	(362,199)
Administrative expenses	(4,80	04) (4,117)	(1,823)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,238,733	3 1,033,736	628,578
Plan fiduciary net position – beginning	7,014,9	5,981,207	5,352,629
Plan Fiduciary Net position - ending(b)	\$ 9,253,6	576 \$ 7,014,943	\$ 5,981,207
Net OPEB Liability – ending (a)-(b)	\$ 3,590,4	\$ 4,642,228	\$ 6,101,412
Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the			40.5.
Total OPEB Liability	72.0	0% 60.2%	49.5%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 6,280,36	58 \$ 6,048,339	\$ 5,608,583
	÷ =,====,==		÷ =,=00,000
Net OPEB Liability as a percentage of covered-			
employee payroll	57.2	2% 76.8%	108.8%

Notes to Schedule:

- (1) Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.
- (2) The District OPEB funds are invested in the California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) Strategy 1 fund. The performance history for the CERBT funds can be found on the CalPERS website: https://www.calpers.ca.gov/page/employers/benefit-programs/cerbt/cerbt-fund-values





Contents

This part of the District's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the basic financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the District's overall financial health.

	Page Number
Financial Trends	69 - 70
These schedules contain information to help the reader understand how the District's	
financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	71 - 75
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the District's most	
significant local revenue-sources: retail water sales.	
Debt Capacity	76 - 77
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the District's	
current levels of outstanding debt and the District's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	78 - 79
This schedule offers demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand	
the environment within which the District's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	80 - 83
This schedule contains service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the	
information in the District's financial report relates to the service the District provides and	
activities it performs.	

Statements of Net Position Last Ten Years (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Assets										
Current assets	\$ 9,045	\$ 9,632	\$ 4,611	\$ 7,258	\$ 7,944	\$ 11,061	\$ 11,061	\$ 13,382	\$ 14,796	\$ 21,270
Noncurrent assets	43,299	44,416	43,456	40,702	38,165	39,875	37,934	39,097	41,212	41,956
Capital assets:										
Nondepreciable assets	10,426	6,022	9,754	10,179	9,761	16,784	10,941	9,779	10,737	18,464
Depreciable assets	358,258	380,164	396,906	416,875	435,906	441,705	466,401	483,875	493,229	502,486
Accumulated depreciation	(119,000)	(127,125)	(136,477)	(147,676)	(158,960)	(168,222)	(180,222)	(190,327)	(199,117)	(211,888)
Capital assets, net	248,784	259,061	270,183	279,378	286,7007	286,7007	286,179	293,547	304,849	309,062
Total assets	301,128	313,109	318,250	327,338	332,816	341,203	348,071	355,805	360,856	372,289
Deferred outflows of resources	11,556	9,175	9,743	9,276	9,400	9,485	8,272	8,809	9,072	7,307
Liabilities										
Current liabilities	7,844	7,840	7,935	8,583	9,314	9,256	11,212	15,719	12,578	13,276
Noncurrent liabilities	111,250	105,793	101,940	98,484	94,866	91,524	87,552	92,953	87,833	74,833
Total liabilities	118,247	119,090	113,728	110,523	107,798	104,122	102,736	108,672	100,411	88,110
Deferred inflows of resources	-	2,565	1,819	799	558	1,134	2,333	839	1,594	7,784
Net position										
Net investment in capital assets	146,682	160,474	175,262	188,248	199,526	207,156	221,715	232,469	238,712	247,828
Restricted	3,532	3,520	3,540	3,523	3,540	3,548	10	2	-	-
Unrestricted	44,223	37,175	33,644	33,521	30,794	34,727	29,549	22,632	29,212	35,874
Total net position	\$ 194,437	\$ 201,169	\$ 212,446	\$ 225,292	\$ 233,860	\$ 245,431	\$ 251,274	\$ 255,103	\$ 267,923	\$ 283,702

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Years (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Operating Revenues Water sales	\$ 11,656	\$ 12,451	\$ 10,827	\$ 9,644	\$ 11,053	\$ 12,544	\$ 13,272	\$ 13,251	\$ 15,948	\$ 15,392
Water transfers	-	536	-	-	-	-	1,761	43	979	-
Water service charge	6,820	6,608	6,306	6,402	6,349	6,366	6,371	6,197	31,694	33,167
Capital facilities charge	20,619	20,650	20,678	21,646	22,575	23,499	24,449	24,454	-	-
Wheeling water charge	170	6	6	6	167	676	510	644	83	6
Other charges	946	1,068	1,113	992	939	1,077	1,054	1,133	524	408
Total operating revenues	40,211	41,319	38,930	38,690	41,083	44,162	47,417	45,722	49,228	48,973
Operating Expenses										
Source of supply	2,039	406	67	57	2,471	2,980	3,789	3,525	1,861	753
Pumping Transmission and	4,238	4,706	4,631	5,124	4,852	4,516	4,946	5,331	5,227	6,242
distribution	3,596	3,886	3,643	3,621	3,973	4,016	4,193	7,034	4,761	5,226
Water conservation	295	321	399	773	587	452	441	490	534	502
Customer accounts Administrative and	976	1,086	1,122	1,159	1,145	1,305	1,301	1,373	1,279	1,477
general	5,738	5,919	6,100	6,120	6,818	7,600	7,791	8,612	8,644	7,639
Total operating expenses	16,882	16,324	15,962	16,854	19,846	20,870	22,461	26,365	22,307	21,839
Operating income before depreciation	23,329	24,995	22,968	21,836	21,237	23,292	24,956	19,357	26,921	27,134
Depreciation	(9,890)	(10,424)	(10,812)	(11,229)	(11,808)	(12,182)	(12,460)	(12,993)	(13,715)	(13,588)
Operating income	13,439	14,571	12,156	10,607	9,429	11,110	12,496	6,363	13,206	13,546
Non-operating revenues	(3,540)	488	920	816	834	938	1,195	2,826	1,974	783
Interest expense	(4,157)	(3,914)	(3,802)	(3,633)	(3,561)	(3,450)	(3,112)	(2,632)	(2,552)	(2,271)
Other non-operating expenses	(418)	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	(5)	-
Gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets, net	12	_	21	6	(13)	12	(7)	(24)	(1,348)	(132)
Income before capital					<u> </u>					
contributions	5,336	11,145	9,295	7,796	6,689	8,608	10,572	6,534	11,275	11,927
Capital contributions	1,729	3,096	2,455	5,049	1,879	2,963	894	1,648	1,546	3,851
Increase in net position Net position, beginning	7,065	14,241	11,750	12,845	8,568	11,571	11,466	8,182	12,821	15,778
of year	187,372	194,437	201,169	212,447	225,292	233,860	245,431	251,274	255,103	267,923
Adjustment		(7,509)	(472)	-	-	-	(5,623)	(4,353)	-	-
Net position, end of year	\$ 194,437	\$ 201,169	\$ 212,447	\$ 225,929	\$ 233,860	\$ 245,431	\$ 251,274	\$ 255,103	\$ 267,923	\$ 283,702

Operating Revenues by Source Last Ten Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Water Sales (Dollars in	Thousands)):								
Retail	\$39,095	\$39,709	\$37,811	\$37,692	\$39,977	\$42,409	\$44,092	\$43,902	\$47,642	\$48,559
Wheeling	170	6	6	6	167	676	510	644	83	6
Water Transfers	-	536	-	-	-	-	1,761	43	979	-
Total Water Sales	\$39,265	\$40,251	\$37,817	\$37,698	\$40,144	\$43,085	\$46,363	\$44,589	\$48,704	\$48,565
Water Production (Acro	e Feet):									
Retail	38,089	38,554	32,561	27,502	29,312	31,254	30,874	30,610	33,087	32,154
Wheeling	647	348	115	51	264	1,984	1,704	1,539	160	585
Water Transfers	-	2,822	-	-	-	-	3,875	-	6,667	-
Total Water										
Production	38,736	41,724	32,676	27,553	29,576	33,238	36,453	32,149	39,914	32,739
Water Sales/Acre Foot	(Whole Doll	ars):								
Retail	\$ 1,026	\$ 1,030	\$ 1,161	\$ 1,371 \$	\$ 1,364	\$ 1,357	\$ 1,428	\$ 1,434	\$ 1,440	\$ 1,510
Wheeling	\$ 263	\$ 17	\$ 52	118	\$633	\$ 341	\$ 299	\$ 418	\$ 519	\$ 10
Water Transfers	\$ -	\$ 190	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 454	\$ -	\$ 146	\$ -

Retail Water Rates
Last Ten Years

	2009 -				2018 -			
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2019	2020	2021	
Flat Accounts								
Consumption Charge (\$/1,000 per sq. foot)	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.98	\$ 1.02	\$ 1.06	\$ 2.35	\$ 2.44	
Flat Service Charge (single unit)								
³ / ₄ " connection	14.89	15.49	16.11	16.75	17.42	44.40	46.18	
1" connection	21.55	22.41	23.31	24.24	25.21	69.16	71.96	
1 ½" connection	40.69	42.32	44.01	45.77	47.60	131.17	136.42	
2" connection	40.19	41.80	43.47	45.21	47.02	205.53	213.75	
Metered Accounts								
Consumption Charge (\$/100 c	ubic feet (C	C F))						
Single Family Residential – 1st Tier (0-								
10 2009 - 2019, 0-15 2020 > CCF)	0.80	0.83	0.87	0.90	0.94	0.88	0.92	
Single Family Residential – 2nd Tier								
(11+2009 - 2019, 16+2020 > CCF)	1.00	1.04	1.08	1.12	1.17	1.15	1.20	
Multi-Family Residential (new as of 2020)						1.26	1.31	
Non-Resid-Off-Peak Rate (Nov-Apr)	0.81	0.84	0.88	0.91	0.95	1.33	1.31	
Non-Resid.—Peak Rate (May-Oct)	0.61	0.04	0.88	0.91	0.93	1.55	1.30	
(eliminated as of 2020)	1.01	1.05	1.09	1.14	1.18			
Meter Service Charge (by Meter Size)	1.01	1.03	1.09	1.14	1.10	_	_	
5/8" meter	3.60	3.74	3.89	4.05	4.21	32.01	33.29	
3/4" meter or connection	5.25	5.46	5.68	5.91	6.14	44.40	46.18	
1" meter or connection	8.50	8.84	9.19	9.56	9.94	69.19	71.96	
1 ½" meter or connection	16.60	17.26	17.95	18.67	19.42	131.17	136.42	
2" meter or connection	24.60	27.46	28.55	29.70	30.88	205.53	213.75	
3" meter	49.20	51.17	53.21	55.34	57.56	403.85	420.00	
4" meter	81.75	85.02	88.42	91.96	95.64	626.95	652.03	
6" meter	163.15	169.68	176.46	183.52	190.86	1,246.68	1,296.55	
8" meter	293.40	305.14	317.34	330.04	343.24	2,238.25	2,327.78	
10" meter	472.50	491.40	511.06	531.50	552.76	2,981.93	3,101.21	
12" meter	700.40	728.42	757.55	787.85	819.37	4,190.40	4,358.02	
Flat and Metered Accounts								
Capital Facilities Charge (combine	ned with servi	ce charge as o	f 2020)					
5/8" meter	19.25	20.02	20.82	21.65	22.52	-	-	
3/4" meter or connection	28.70	29.85	31.04	32.28	33.57	-	-	
1" meter or connection	48.00	49.92	51.92	53.99	56.15	-	-	
1 ½" meter or connection	95.65	99.48	103.46	107.59	111.90	-	-	
2" meter or connection	153.10	159.22	165.59	172.22	179.11	-	-	
3" meter	287.30	298.79	310.74	323.17	336.10	-	-	
4" meter	478.95	498.11	518.03	538.75	560.30	-	-	
6" meter	957.60	995.90	1,035.74	1,077.17	1,120.66	-		
8" meter	1,723.80	1,792.75	1,864.46	1,939.04	2,016.60	-	-	
10" meter	2,777.45	2,888.55	3,004.09	3,124.25	3,249.22	-	-	
12" meter	4,117.65	4,282.36	4,453.65	4,631.80	4,817.07	-	-	

Capacity Fees⁽¹⁾ (Connection Fees) Last Ten Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
5/8" service	\$ 3,544	\$ 3,826	\$ 2,762	\$ 3,130	\$ 3,168	\$ 3,228	\$ 3,418	\$ 3,524	\$ 4,056	\$ 4,143
3/4" service	5,290	5,711	4,122	4,672	4,728	4,817	5,102	5,260	6,085	6,216
1" service	8,834	9,537	6,884	7,802	7,896	8,045	8,519	8,785	10,141	10,359
1 ½" service	17,616	19,017	13,726	15,558	15,745	16,041	16,989	17,518	20,282	20,719
2" service	28,196	30,439	31,970	24,902	25,202	25,676	27,192	28,039	32,452	33,151
3" service	52,901	57,108	41,220	46,720	47,282	48,172	51,016	52,605	64,903	66,300
4" service	88,185	95,199	68,714	77,882	78,820	80,304	85,044	87,692	101,411	103,594
6" service	176,318	190,341	137,386	155,718	157,952	160,559	170,038	175,332	202,823	207,189
8" service	317,403	342,648	219,826	249,158	252,157	256,904	272,071	280,541	365,081	372,940
10" service	511,390	552,063	316,034	358,202	362,514	369,339	391,143	403,320	486,775	497,254
12" service	758,225	818,592	463,725	525,600	531,927	541,941	573,935	591,803	684,527	699,263

⁽¹⁾ Previously Facility Development Charges

Principal Retail Rate Payers Current Year and Ten Years Prior

December 31, 2021

December 31, 2011

Principal Retail Rate Payers	Revenues	Rank	Percent of Retail	Revenues	Rank	Percent of Retail
	Collected		Sales Revenue	Collected		Sales Revenue
McClellan Business Park	\$ 579,341	1	1.19%	\$ 487,287	1	1.00%
San Juan Unified School District	385,258	2	0.79%	230,992	3	0.61%
Carmel Partners, MS#3, The Arbors	289,154	3	0.60%	263,050	2	0.43%
Autumn Ridge Apartments	199,266	4	0.41%	-	-	_
Woodside Association, Inc.	188,352	5	0.39%	157,083	4	0.30%
Twin Rivers Union School District	164,714	7	0.34%	109,937	8	0.24%
Eskaton Village	162,747	6	0.34%	120,910	5	0.26%
Fulton-El Camino Rec/Park District	157,991	8	0.33%	-	-	0.23%
Kaiser Permanente MS #2133	143,059	9	0.29%	-	-	_
The Homes at McClellan Park	142,294	10	0.29%	-	-	_
Sacramento County (AFS/SCRSD)	-	_	-	106,106	10	0.21%
Valley Green Apts	-	-	-	114,412	6	0.23%
Sunrise Recreation/Park District	-	-	-	114,086	7	0.22%
Total Principal Retail Rate Payers	\$ 2,412,176	-	4.97%	\$ 1,809,999	-	4.80%
Total Annual Retail Water Sales Revenue	\$ 48,565,321	-	-	\$ 37,693,711	-	-

Delinquent Amounts Transferred to Tax Roll Last Ten Years

Calendar	Year	ending

December 31	Water Sales Revenues (1)	Transferred to Tax Roll
2021	\$ 48,565,271	\$ 0.00
2020	47,724,962	0.00
2019	44,545,600	0.00
2018	44,601,655	0.00
2017	43,084,389	0.00
2016	40,143,786	0.00
2015	37,698,579	0.00
2014	37,816,244	0.00
2013	39,715,067	0.00

⁽¹⁾Retail water sales and wheeling water only.

Source: the District

Outstanding Debt by Type and Number of Connections Last Ten Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Long-Term Debt:										
(Dollars in Thousands)										
Series 2009A	\$ 48,553	\$ 48,249	\$ 47,939	\$ 47,623	\$ 47,299	\$ 46,969	\$ 46,632	\$ 46,288	\$ 45,937	\$ 45,578
Series 2009B	32,732	30,943	29,074	27,120	25,056	22,973	-	-	-	-
Series 2012A	30,760	28,646	26,516	24,351	22,117	19,847	17,502	15,102	12,628	10,068
Series 2018A								14,830	12,275	9,630
Total Debt	112,045	107,838	103,529	99,094	94,502	89,789	81,429	76,220	70,840	65,276
No. of Connections	44,776	45,391	46,112	46,414	46,650	46,318	46,368	46,575	46,573	47,102
Debt Per Connection										
(Whole Dollars)	\$ 2,502	\$ 2,376	\$ 2,245	\$ 2,135	\$ 2,026	\$ 1,939	\$ 1,760	\$ 1,637	\$ 1,521	\$ 1,386

Schedule of Net Revenues

Last Ten Years (Dollars in Thousands)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenues										_
Water sales	\$ 39,095	\$ 39,709	\$ 37,811	\$ 37,692	\$ 39,977	\$ 42,408	\$ 44,092	\$ 43,902	\$ 47,643	\$ 48,559
Water transfers Wheeling	-	536	-	-	-	-	1,761	43	979	-
charge	170	6	6	6	167	676	510	644	83	6
Water services Facility development	946	1,068	1,113	992	939	1,077	1,054	1,133	524	408
charges Investment	380	187	561	543	264	135	158	287	470	1,213
income	(3,888)	633	547	271	613	572	767	1,076	1,077	649
Other	360	399	373	358	279	444	449	1,064	374	1,104
Total revenues	37,063	42,538	40,410	39,863	42,239	45,312	48,791	48,149	51,150	51,939
Operating Exper Transmission	ises									
and distribution Administrative	3,596	3,886	3,642	3,621	3,973	4,016	4,193	6,721	4,548	5,100
and general*	6,156	5,919	6,100	6,120	6,822	7,603	7,791	8,191	8,601	8,026
Pumping	4,238	4,706	4,632	5,124	4,852	4,516	4,946	5,195	5,304	6,252
Water purchases Customer	2,039	406	67	57	2,471	2,980	3,789	3,525	1,861	754
accounts Water	976	1,086	1,122	1,159	1,145	1,305	1,301	1,320	1,250	1,460
conservation	295	322	400	773	587	452	441	472	523	495
Total expenses	17,300	16,325	15,963	16,854	19,850	20,873	22,461	25,424	22,088	22,087
Net revenue	19,763	26,214	24,447	23,008	22,389	24,439	26,330	22,724	29,061	29,852
Debt service	7,576	7,462	7,484	7,443	7,471	7,559	7,462	7,150	7,238	7,121
Coverage ratio	2.61	3.51	3.26	3.09	2.99	3.23	3.53	3.18	4.02	4.19
Revenues available for capital projects and other										
purposes	\$ 12,187	\$ 18,751	<u>\$ 16,963</u>	\$ 15,565	<u>\$ 14,918</u>	\$ 16,880	\$ 18,868	\$ 15,574	\$ 21,823	\$ 22,730

^{*} Administrative and general operating expenses include "other non-operating expenses" as reported on the Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position.

Demographic and Economic Statistics
Sacramento County*

Last Ten Years

		Personal					
		Income	Per Capita		Number	Number	Unemployment
Year	Population	(\$ in 000s)	Income	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
2021	Information	Not Currently	Available	713,300	679,200	34,000	4.80%
2020	1,559,146	\$ 90,908,707	\$ 58,307	714,700	653,600	61,100	8.50%
2019	1,551,660	\$ 82,669,864	\$ 53,278	717,100	694,000	23,100	3.20%
2018	1,539,550	\$ 78,804,776	\$ 51,187	705,700	678,800	26,900	3.80%
2017	1,527,9841	\$ 75,062,017	\$ 49,125	702,000	669,500	32,600	4.60%
2016	1,511,401	\$ 72,128,370	\$ 47,723	695,200	657,600	37,700	5.40%
2015	1,493,547	\$ 69,709,757	\$ 46,674	686,000	944,900	41,000	6.00%
2014	1,474,828	\$ 65,113,434	\$ 44,150	680,700	631,000	49,700	7.30%
2013	1,457,283	\$ 61,376,100	\$ 42,117	680,200	619,800	60,400	8.90%
2012	1,444,819	\$ 59,258,490	\$ 41,014	681,300	609,700	71,600	10.50%

^{*} Information for Demographic and Economic Statistics is provided for the County of Sacramento since the District is located solely within the County and such information is not available specifically for the District's service area.

Source:

Population and Income: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Labor Force and Employment Data: Annual Averages; State of California, Employment Development Department.

Principal Employers – Sacramento County*

Current Year and Ten Years Prior

December 31, 2021

December 31, 2011

Principal Employers	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Labor Force	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total Labor Force
State of California	82,076	1	11.51%	70,937	1	10.43%
UC Davis Health System	14,618	2	2.05%	8,580	3	1.26%
Sacramento County	12,585	3	1.76%	11,300	2	1.66%
Kaiser Permanente	12,078	4	1.69%	6,367	7	0.94%
U.S. Government	11,752	5	1.65%	-	-	-
Dignity Health	10,888	6	1.53%	6,942	5	1.02%
Sutter Health Sacramento Sierra Region	10,187	7	1.43%	6,958	4	1.02%
Intel Corp.	5,992	8	0.84%	6,515	6	0.96%
California State University Sacramento	5,283	9	0.74%	-	-	-
Elk Grove Unified School District	**_	-	-	5,619	8	0.83%
San Juan Unified School District	4,962	10	0.70%	4,600	9	0.68%
Sacramento City Unified School District	4,375	12	-	4,500	10	0.66%
Total	170,421	_	23.89%	132,218		19.46%
Total Labor Force	713,300			680,000		

^{*} Information for Employers in Sacramento County, ranked by number of employees, is provided for the County of Sacramento since the District is located within the County and such information is not available solely for the District's service area.

Source:

Employers - Sacramento County: Sacramento Business Journal, Book of Lists 2021, Vol. 38, No. 45, p.71.

Total Labor Force: State of California, Employment Development Department, Sacramento County Profile (2021).

^{**} Did not report for 2021

Annual Retail Water Production Last Ten Years

(Reported in Acre Feet)

	Nor	th Service Area	<u>1</u>	<u>Sc</u>	outh Service Arc			
Year	Surface	Ground	Sub Total	Surface	Ground	Sub Total	Total Production	
2021	2,228	15,704	17,932	-	14,222	14,222	32,154	
2020	3,627	14,958	18,585	388	14,114	14,502	33,087	
2019	10,843	6,283	17,126	6,404	7,080	13,484	30,610	
2018	10,450	7,085	17,535	-	13,339	13,339	30,874	
2017	10,162	7,364	17,526	1,301	12,427	13,728	31,254	
2016	11,025	5,679	16,704	423	12,185	12,608	29,312	
2015	80	15,702	15,782	-	11,720	11,720	27,502	
2014	-	18,790	18,790	-	13,771	13,771	32,561	
2013	409	21,869	22,278	-	16,276	16,276	38,554	
2012	4,096	17,697	21,793	6,463	9,833	16,296	38,089	

Wheeling Water Deliveries

Last Ten Years

(Reported in Acre Feet)

Year	California American Water Company	Citrus Heights Water District	Rio Linda / Elverta Water District	City of Sacramento	County of Sacramento	San Juan Water District	Total Deliveries
2021	-	1	-	562	-	22	585
2020	152	-	-	-	-	8	160
2019	1,539	-	-	-	-	-	1,539
2018	1,551	-	-	153	-	-	1,704
2017	1,983	-	1	-	-	-	1,984
2016	251	-	-	-	-	13	264
2015	-	-	-	-	-	51	51
2014	-	-	11	104	-	-	115
2013	-	17	-	331	-	-	348
2012	584	-	25	28	5	-	647

Operating Activity
Last Ten Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Production Department										
Water Quality										
Complaints	137	174	30	1	13	51	14	16	8	12
Inquiries	159	171	110	159	197	119	159	129	163	130
Distribution Department										
Service Orders										
Main Leaks	64	77	61	70	66	52	40	53	51	47
Service Line Leaks	268	242	125	101	75	105	72	65	69	67
Locate & Expose	332	253	353	253	208	172	165	97	57	51
Determine Responsibility	1,770	1,891	839	630	654	621	681	621	729	827
Water Main Shutdown:	1,770	1,071	037	030	034	021	001	021	12)	027
Emergency	99	110	86	27	29	29	16	34	31	44
Scheduled	160	170	100	32	13	6	9	13	56	44
Preventive Maintenance Program		170	100	32	15	Ü		13	20	
Fire Hydrants Inspected	1,248	1,237	1,255	1,597	251	28	200	873	931	1,277
Fire Hydrant Valves	1,210	1,237	1,233	1,557	201	20	200	075	,,,,	1,277
Inspected	_	_	1,202	1,508	247	51	235	845	896	1,388
Fire Hydrants Valves			1,202	1,000	,	01	200	0.0	0,0	1,000
Exercised	_	_	975	1,385	225	49	234	768	794	1,205
Valves Inspected	1,406	923	898	434	880	708	1,758	1,900	1,757	3,116
Valves Exercised	1,.00	720	0,0		000	641	1,536	1,414	1,289	2,356
After Hours Activity							-,	-,	-,	_,=====================================
Calls Received	1,012	1,012	1,024	1,145	741	553	496	704	553	901
Calls Responded	433	367	338	605	442	342	332	417	321	385
•										
Field Services Department										
Meters										
Preventive Maintenance –										
Meters Tested	150	135	57	32	128	135	114	125	122	123
Preventive Maintenance –										
Meters Replaced	189	644	143	117	1,159	279	941	929	797	1,200
Preventive Maintenance –										
Meter Re-Builds	-	-	67	43	240	232	245	245	253	264
Customer Service										
Shut Off (non-payment)	2,158	2,066	2,561	2,051	1,804	1,772	1,861	1,949	312	0
Restore Service	1,976	1,451	2,100	1,801	1,742	1,772	1,723	1,795	450	92
Customer Pressure										
Inquiries	-	-	121	113	143	118	125	132	132	117
Service Requests/Work Orders										
Service Requests Generated	23,026	18,641	22,736	24,204	16,092	17,858	18,957	24,483	16,951	14,570
Work Orders Generated	12,382	14,460	11,939	10,898	12,417	14,257	14,722	15,870	16,414	20,038
Source: District	·									

Authorized Full-Time Equivalent Employees Last Ten Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Administration	13	13	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16
Conservation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Customer Service	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Distribution	20	20	20	21	22	22	23	23	23	22
Engineering Production and Water	9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Treatment	12	12	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	15
Total	61	62	62	63	67	67	70	70	70	71



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

Board of Directors of the Sacramento Suburban Water District Sacramento, 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 basic financial statements of the Sacramento Suburban Water District (District), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and have issued our report thereon dated April 14, 2022.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the District'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 District's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the District'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 District'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.

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Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District'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.

We have also issued a separate Memorandum on Internal Control dated April 14, 2022, which is an integral part of our audit and should be read in conjunction with this report.

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 District'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 District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Pleasant Hill, California April 14, 2022

Maze + Associates