



Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency

Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018



Board of Directors as of June 30, 2019

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Title</u> | <u>Member Agency</u> | <u>Current Term</u> |
|------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| Tom LaHue | Chairman | Soquel Creek Water District | 03/16 - 03/20 |
| Cynthia Matthews | Vice Chairman | City of Santa Cruz | 03/16 - 03/20 |
| Jim Kerr | Secretary | Private Well Representative | Undesignated |
| Jon Kennedy | Director | Private Well Representative | Undesignated |
| Curt Abramson | Director | Private Well Representative | Undesignated |
| Bruce Daniels | Director | Soquel Creek Water District | 03/16 - 03/20 |
| David Baskin | Director | City of Santa Cruz | 03/18 - 03/22 |
| Robert Marani | Director | Central Water District | 03/16 - 03/20 |
| Marco Romanini | Director | Central Water District | 03/18 - 03/22 |
| Zach Friend | Director | County of Santa Cruz | 03/16 - 03/20 |
| John Leopold | Director | County of Santa Cruz | 03/18 - 03/22 |

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency

Leslie Strohm, Treasurer

5180 Soquel Drive

Soquel, California 95073

(831) 475-8500

www.midcountygroundwater.org

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

**Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018**

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Financial Section



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Independent Auditor's Report

Governing Board
Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Santa Cruz, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of the Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency (Agency) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform our audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the business-type activities of the Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency, as of June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Independent Auditor's Report, continued

Other Matter

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audits of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 11, 2019, on our consideration of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Agency's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. This report can be found on pages 16 and 17.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP
Cypress, California
December 11, 2019

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

As management of the Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency (Agency), we offer readers of the Agency's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities and performance of the Agency for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018. Please read it in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the accompanying basic financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The Agency's net position increased 75.88% or \$247,110 to \$572,748. In fiscal year 2018, the Agency's net position decreased 35.26% or \$177,320 to \$325,638.
- The Agency's total revenues increased 105.75% or \$611,834 to \$1,190,420. In fiscal year 2018, the Agency's total revenues decreased 49.80% or \$573,914 to \$578,586.
- The Agency's total expenses increased 24.79% or \$187,404 to \$943,310. In fiscal year 2018, the Agency's total expenses increased 16.38% or \$106,364 to \$755,906.

Using This Financial Report

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statements of Net Position and the Statements of Activities provide information about the activities and performance of the Agency using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector companies. The Statements of Net Position includes all of the Agency's investments in resources (assets), deferred outflows of resources, obligations to creditors (liabilities), and deferred inflows of resources. It also provides the basis for computing a rate of return, evaluating the capital structure of the Agency and assessing the liquidity and financial flexibility of the Agency. All of the current year's revenue and expenses are accounted for in the Statements of Activities. These statements measure the success of the Agency's operations and can be used to determine the Agency's profitability and credit worthiness.

Financial Analysis of the Agency

Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

One of the most important questions asked about the Agency's finances is, "Is the Agency better off or worse off as a result of this year's activities?" A Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities report information about the Agency in a way that helps answer this question.

These statements include all assets and deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, using the *accrual basis of accounting*, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Agency's *net position* and changes in them. One can think of the Agency's net position – the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources – as one way to measure the Agency's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the Agency's net position are one indicator of whether its *financial health* is improving or deteriorating. However, one will need to consider other non-financial factors, such as changes in the organizational agreements to assess the *overall health* of the Agency in future periods.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found on pages 9 through 15.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

Statements of Net Position

| | Condensed Statements of Net Position | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>2017</u> | <u>Change</u> |
| Assets: | | | | | |
| Current assets | \$ 798,974 | 703,726 | 95,248 | 658,310 | 45,416 |
| Total assets | <u>798,974</u> | <u>703,726</u> | <u>95,248</u> | <u>658,310</u> | <u>45,416</u> |
| Liabilities: | | | | | |
| Current liabilities | 226,226 | 378,088 | (151,862) | 155,352 | 222,736 |
| Total liabilities | <u>226,226</u> | <u>378,088</u> | <u>(151,862)</u> | <u>155,352</u> | <u>222,736</u> |
| Net position: | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 572,748 | 325,638 | 247,110 | 502,958 | (177,320) |
| Total net position | <u>\$ 572,748</u> | <u>325,638</u> | <u>247,110</u> | <u>502,958</u> | <u>(177,320)</u> |

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the Agency, assets exceeded liabilities by \$572,748 and 325,638 as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

| | Condensed Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position | | | | |
|--|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> | <u>Change</u> | <u>2017</u> | <u>Change</u> |
| Revenues: | | | | | |
| Operating revenues | \$ 1,190,420 | 578,586 | 611,834 | 1,152,500 | (573,914) |
| Total revenues | <u>1,190,420</u> | <u>578,586</u> | <u>611,834</u> | <u>1,152,500</u> | <u>(573,914)</u> |
| Expenses: | | | | | |
| Operating expenses | 943,310 | 755,906 | 187,404 | 649,542 | 106,364 |
| Total expenses | <u>943,310</u> | <u>755,906</u> | <u>187,404</u> | <u>649,542</u> | <u>106,364</u> |
| Changes in net position | 247,110 | (177,320) | 424,430 | 502,958 | (680,278) |
| Net position, beginning of year | <u>325,638</u> | <u>502,958</u> | <u>(177,320)</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>502,958</u> |
| Net position, end of year | <u>\$ 572,748</u> | <u>325,638</u> | <u>247,110</u> | <u>502,958</u> | <u>(177,320)</u> |

The statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position show how the government's net position changed during the fiscal years. In the case of the Agency, net position increased 75.88% or \$247,110 to \$572,748, as a result of ongoing operations. In fiscal year 2018, the Agency's net position decreased 35.26% or \$177,320 to \$325,638, as a result of ongoing operations.

Total revenues increased 105.75% or \$611,834 to \$1,190,420, due primarily to an increase in dues contributed by each member agencies. In fiscal year 2018, total revenues decreased 49.80% or \$573,914 to \$578,586, due primarily to a decrease in dues contributed by each member agencies.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Management's Discussion and Analysis, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, continued

For the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, the operating revenues of \$1,190,420 and \$578,586, respectively, consist of the dues contributed by each member agency. Each member agencies are invoiced a percentage of the projected budget for the fiscal year based on the following schedule:

| Member Agency | 2019 | 2018 |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Soquel Creek Water District | 70 % | 70 % |
| Central Water District | 10 | 10 |
| City of Santa Cruz | 10 | 10 |
| County of Santa Cruz | 10 | 10 |
| Total | 100 % | 100 % |

Total expenses increased 24.79% or \$187,404 to \$943,310, due primarily to increases of \$118,559 in groundwater management expense and \$68,845 in general and administrative expense. In fiscal year 2018, total expenses increased 16.38% or \$106,364 to \$755,906, due primarily to increases of \$109,876 in general and administrative expense; which was offset by a decrease of \$3,512 in groundwater management expense.

Conditions Affecting Current Financial Position

Management is unaware of any conditions which could have a significant impact on the Agency's current financial position, net position, or operating results in terms of past, present, and future.

Requests for Information

The Agency's basic financial statements are designed to present users with a general overview of the Agency's finances and to demonstrate the Agency's accountability. If you have any questions about the report or need additional information, please contact the Agency's Treasurer, Leslie Strohm at Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency, 5180 Soquel Drive, Soquel CA 95073 or (831) 475-8500.

Basic Financial Statements

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2019 and 2018

| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Current assets: | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents (note 2) | \$ 797,575 | 703,445 |
| Prepaid expenses | <u>1,399</u> | <u>281</u> |
| Total current assets | <u>798,974</u> | <u>703,726</u> |
| Current liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | <u>226,226</u> | <u>378,088</u> |
| Total current liabilities | <u>226,226</u> | <u>378,088</u> |
| Net position: | | |
| Unrestricted | <u>572,748</u> | <u>325,638</u> |
| Total net position | <u>\$ 572,748</u> | <u>325,638</u> |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

| | <u>2019</u> | <u>2018</u> |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Operating revenues: | | |
| Membership revenue | \$ 1,190,420 | 578,586 |
| Total operating revenues | <u>1,190,420</u> | <u>578,586</u> |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Groundwater management | 591,443 | 472,884 |
| General and administrative | <u>351,867</u> | <u>283,022</u> |
| Total operating expenses | <u>943,310</u> | <u>755,906</u> |
| Changes in net position | 247,110 | (177,320) |
| Net position, beginning of period | <u>325,638</u> | <u>502,958</u> |
| Net position, end of period | <u>\$ 572,748</u> | <u>325,638</u> |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Cash receipts from members | \$ 1,190,420 | 578,586 |
| Payments to vendors for materials and services | (1,096,290) | (533,451) |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 94,130 | 45,135 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 94,130 | 45,135 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year | 703,445 | 658,310 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of year | \$ 797,575 | 703,445 |
| Reconciliation of operating income(loss) to net cash provided by(used) in operating activities: | | |
| Operating income(loss) | \$ 247,110 | (177,320) |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | |
| (Increase) in assets: | | |
| Prepaid expenses | (1,118) | (281) |
| Increase(Decrease) in liabilities: | | |
| Accounts payable | (151,862) | 222,736 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ 94,130 | 45,135 |

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

A. Organization and Operations of the Reporting Entity

In March 17, 2016, the Central Water District, the City of Santa Cruz, the County of Santa Cruz, and the Soquel Creek Water District (Members) entered into a joint powers agreement creating the Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency (Agency). Each Member is a local agency, as defined by the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014 (SGMA), duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of California, and each Member can exercise powers related to groundwater management. The purpose of the agreement is to create a groundwater sustainability agency by June 30, 2017 to manage groundwater basins designated by the California Department of Water Resources as medium and high priority basins. The Agency is a basin consolidation of all or parts of four existing groundwater basins: Soquel Valley, West Santa Cruz Terrace, Santa Cruz Purisima Formation, and Pajaro Valley Groundwater Basins.

Under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act of 2000 (Act), including the Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act of 1985 (Government Code sections 6584, et seq.), the Agency is authorized to issue bonds, and under certain circumstances, to purchase bonds issued by, or to make loans to, the Members for financing public capital improvements, working capital, liability and other insurance needs or projects whenever doing so results in significant public benefits, as determined by the Members. The Act further authorizes and empowers joint powers authorities to sell bonds that are issued or purchased to public or private purchasers at public or negotiated sales.

SGMA requires the adoption of a groundwater sustainability plan (GSP) by January 31, 2020, for all medium and high priority basins identified as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft. The Members will develop the GSP and manage the Basin pursuant to SGMA.

The term of the agreement shall remain in effect until terminated by unanimous written consent of all Members, except during the outstanding term of any Agency indebtedness. Upon termination of the agreement, the assets shall be distributed in proportion to the contributions of each Member agency.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The Agency is accounted for as an enterprise fund in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. Enterprise funds are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to a private business enterprise, where the expenses, of providing goods and services to the general public are recovered through user charges, or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenue earned, expenses incurred, and net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, or other purposes. Because the Agency is accounted for as an enterprise fund, the Agency uses the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting for financial statement reporting purposes. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. With the measurement focus, all assets and liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included in the Statement of Net Position.

C. Financial Reporting

The Agency's basic financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

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

C. Financial Reporting, continued

The Agency has adopted the following GASB pronouncements in the current year:

In November 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 83 – *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations*. This Statement (1) addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs), (2) establishes criteria for determining the timing and pattern of recognition of a liability and a corresponding deferred outflow of resources for AROs, (3) requires that recognition occur when the liability is both incurred and reasonably estimable, (4) requires the measurement of an ARO to be based on the best estimate of the current value of outlays expected to be incurred, (5) requires the current value of a government’s AROs to be adjusted for the effects of general inflation or deflation at least annually, and (6) requires disclosure of information about the nature of a government’s AROs, the methods and assumptions used for the estimates of the liabilities, and the estimated remaining useful life of the associated tangible capital assets.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

In April 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 88 – *Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements*. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt.

This Statement defines debt for purposes of disclosure in notes to financial statements as a liability that arises from a contractual obligation to pay cash (or other assets that may be used in lieu of cash) in one or more payments to settle an amount that is fixed at the date the contractual obligation is established.

This Statement requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses. For notes to financial statements related to debt, this Statement also requires that existing and additional information be provided for direct borrowings and direct placements of debt separately from other debt.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

1. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported changes in the Agency’s net position during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Substantially, all of the Agency’s cash is held in a financial institution bank account. The Agency considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

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

D. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Position

3. Revenue Recognition

Membership dues are recognized as revenue at the time each member agency is invoiced or when a resolution is approved by the Board during the year.

4. Net Position/Fund Balances

The financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position categories are follows:

- **Net investment in capital assets** – consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any outstanding debt against the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted net position** – consists of constraints placed on net position use through external constraints imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Unrestricted net position** – consists of the net position balance that does not meet the definition of *restricted* or *net investment in capital assets* components of net position.

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, is classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 797,575 | 703,445 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | \$ 797,575 | 703,445 |

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, consist of the following:

| | 2019 | 2018 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Deposits with financial institutions | \$ 797,575 | 703,445 |
| Total cash and cash equivalents | \$ 797,575 | 703,445 |

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(2) Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

The California Government Code and the Agency's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by public agencies. As of June 30, 2019 and 2018, bank balances are federally insured up to \$250,000. The remaining balance is collateralized in accordance with the Code; however, the collateralized securities are not held in the Agency's name.

(3) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements prior to June 30, 2019, that has effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84

In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84 – *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported.

This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities.

This Statement describes four fiduciary funds that should be reported, if applicable: (1) pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, (2) investment trust funds, (3) private-purpose trust funds, and (4) custodial funds. Custodial funds generally should report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement that meets specific criteria.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87 – *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(3) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, continued

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 89

In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89 – *Accounting for Interest Cost incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are (1) to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and (2) to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period.

This Statement establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Such interest cost includes all interest that previously was accounted for in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 5–22 of Statement No. 62, *Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements*, which are superseded by this Statement.

This Statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund.

This Statement also reiterates that in financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements of this Statement should be applied prospectively.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 90

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90 – *Majority Equity Interests—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government’s majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units. It defines a majority equity interest and specifies that a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization should be reported as an investment if a government’s holding of the equity interest meets the definition of an investment.

A majority equity interest that meets the definition of an investment should be measured using the equity method, unless it is held by a special-purpose government engaged only in fiduciary activities, a fiduciary fund, or an endowment (including permanent and term endowments) or permanent fund. Those governments and funds should measure the majority equity interest at fair value.

For all other holdings of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization, a government should report the legally separate organization as a component unit, and the government or fund that holds the equity interest should report an asset related to the majority equity interest using the equity method. This Statement establishes that ownership of a majority equity interest in a legally separate organization results in the government being financially accountable for the legally separate organization and, therefore, the government should report that organization as a component unit.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(3) Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements Issued, Not Yet Effective, continued

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 90, continued

This Statement also requires that a component unit in which a government has a 100 percent equity interest account for its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at acquisition value at the date the government acquired a 100 percent equity interest in the component unit. Transactions presented in flows statements of the component unit in that circumstance should include only transactions that occurred subsequent to the acquisition.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. Earlier application is encouraged. The requirements should be applied retroactively, except for the provisions related to (1) reporting a majority equity interest in a component unit and (2) reporting a component unit if the government acquires a 100 percent equity interest. Those provisions should be applied on a prospective basis. The impact of the implementation of this Statement to the District's financial statements has not been assessed at this time.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 91

In August 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 91 – *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures.

This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.

This Statement also addresses arrangements—often characterized as leases—that are associated with conduit debt obligations. In those arrangements, capital assets are constructed or acquired with the proceeds of a conduit debt obligation and used by third-party obligors in the course of their activities.

Payments from third-party obligors are intended to cover and coincide with debt service payments. During those arrangements, issuers retain the titles to the capital assets. Those titles may or may not pass to the obligors at the end of the arrangements.

This Statement requires issuers to disclose general information about their conduit debt obligations, organized by type of commitment, including the aggregate outstanding principal amount of the issuers' conduit debt obligations and a description of each type of commitment. Issuers that recognize liabilities related to supporting the debt service of conduit debt obligations also should disclose information about the amount recognized and how the liabilities changed during the reporting period.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. Earlier application is encouraged.

Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements, continued
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2019 and 2018

(4) Contingencies

Litigation

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

(5) Subsequent Events

Events occurring after June 30, 2019 have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure as of December 11, 2019, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

Report on Internal Controls and Compliance



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Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And on Compliance and Other Matters Based on Audits of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*

Governing Board
Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency
Santa Cruz, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Santa Cruz Mid-County Groundwater Agency (Agency) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprises the Agency's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 11, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audits of the financial statements, we considered the Agency's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Agency's internal control.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or, significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Agency's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing 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*.

**Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on Audits of Financial Statements
Performed in Accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, continued**

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP
Cypress, California
December 11, 2019