Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (A Component Unit of the County of Sonoma)

Independent Auditor's Reports, Management's Discussion and Analysis and Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Santa Rosa, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (the "District"), a component unit of the County of Sonoma, California, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District'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 responsibility 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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the District as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters - Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

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In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 27, 2019, 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, 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 District'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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Santa Rosa, California September 27, 2019



As management of the Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (the District), we offer readers of the District's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the District's financial statements and the accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

Reporting Entity

The District is managed by Sonoma Water, which provides administration, engineering, operational and maintenance services. The District is governed by a three member board, including two members of the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors (Board) of the County of Sonoma (the County). The District is considered an integral part of the County's reporting entity, resulting in the District's financial statements being included in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Please refer to the definition of the reporting entity within the notes to the basic financial statements for additional detail.

Financial Highlights

Net Position

The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the District exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$78,213,301 (*net position*). Of this amount, \$22,297,348 (*unrestricted net position*) may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

Revenues and Capital Contributions

The District recognized total revenues and capital contributions of \$18,158,054 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. Of this amount, \$16,793,980 consists of operating revenues including charges for services, and \$884,302 of nonoperating revenues consisting of investment earnings, and conservation program revenue. The District also recognized capital contributions from connection fees of \$453,472, and from State and Federal grants and other sources of \$26,300.

Expenses

The District incurred expenses totaling \$14,359,874 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. \$13,725,574 represents operating expenses related to the collection, treatment, disposal, and reclamation of effluent, as well as administrative and general expenses. Nonoperating expenses total \$634,300 which includes conservation program expenses of \$1,570 and interest expense of \$624,570 related to the District's long-term debt obligations.

Increase in Net Position

The District recognized an overall increase in net position of \$3,798,180.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's financial statements. The District's financial statements are comprised of three components: (1) management's discussion and analysis, (2) financial statements, and (3) notes to the basic financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This section, is intended to provide a narrative overview that users need to interpret the financial statements. Management's discussion and analysis also provides analysis of key data presented in the financial statements.

Financial Statements

The District is engaged only in business-type activities. The District accounts for its financial activity utilizing fund accounting, specifically enterprise fund accounting, to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. An enterprise fund is a proprietary fund type used to report activities for which a fee is charged to external customers for goods or services provided. The focus of an enterprise fund is the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), financial position, and cash flow. The financial statements presented are the *statement of net position; the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position; and the statement of cash flows*.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements.

Financial Analysis

Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a District's financial position. In the case of the District, assets exceeded liabilities by \$78,213,301 at the close of the most recent fiscal year compared to net position of \$74,415,121 as of June 30, 2018. The increase in net position of \$3,798,180 is due to income from ongoing operations of \$3,068,406, capital contributions from connection fees of \$453,472, capital contributions from Federal and State grants of \$26,300, and net nonoperating revenues of \$250,002.

The largest portion of the District's net position (66.6% as of June 30, 2019 compared to 70.8% for June 30, 2018) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and infrastructure), net of related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

Condensed Statements of Net Position

					Percentage
	June 30, 2018		June 30, 2019		Change
Current and other assets	\$	23,690,464	\$	28,204,370	19.1%
Capital assets		73,195,963		70,860,078	-3.2%
Total Assets		96,886,427		99,064,448	2.2%
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		82,914		24,850	-70.0%
Current liabilities		2,513,111		2,692,623	7.1%
Noncurrent liabilities		20,041,109		18,183,374	-9.3%
Total Liabilities		22,554,220		20,875,997	-7.4%
Net investment in capital assets		52,701,025		52,105,628	-1.1%
Restricted for conservation		69,940		122,430	75.1%
Restricted for debt service		4,175,598		3,373,761	-19.2%
Restricted for capital projects		304,439		314,134	3.2%
Unrestricted		17,164,119		22,297,348	29.9%
Total Net Position	\$	74,415,121	\$	78,213,301	5.1%

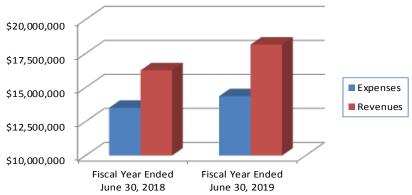
A portion of the District's net position totaling \$3,810,325 (4.9% as of June 30, 2019) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position of \$22,297,348 as of June 30, 2019 may be used to meet the District's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. As of June 30, 2019, the District reports positive balances in all categories of net position.

Condensed Statements of Changes in Net Position

	Fiscal Year Ended				Percentage
	Ju	ne 30, 2018	Ju	ne 30, 2019	Change
Revenues					
Operating revenues	\$	15,271,930	\$	16,793,980	10.0%
Nonoperating revenues		352,925		884,302	150.6%
Total revenues		15,624,855		17,678,282	13.1%
Expenses					
Services and supplies		8,988,741		9,735,106	8.3%
Fiscal agent fees and legal services		100,981		43,794	-56.6%
Depreciation and amortization		3,886,309		3,946,674	1.6%
Conservation program		23,013		1,570	-93.2%
Interest expense		510,133		624,570	22.4%
Other nonoperating expense		-		8,160	NA
Loss on disposal of capital assets		2,144		-	-100.0%
Total expenses		13,511,321		14,359,874	6.3%
Income (loss) before contributions		2,113,534		3,318,408	57.0%
Capital contributions:					
State and Federal grants		275,510		26,300	-90.5%
Connection fees		360,749		453,472	25.7%
Increase in net position		2,749,793		3,798,180	38.1%
Net position, beginning of year		71,665,328		74,415,121	3.8%
Net position, end of year	\$	74,415,121	\$	78,213,301	5.1%

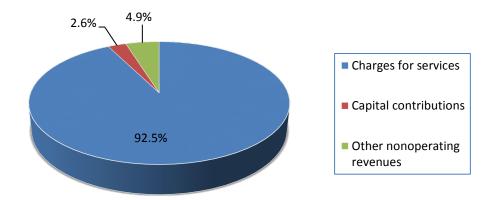
The District's net position increased by \$3,798,180 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 compared to an increase of \$2,749,793 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Expenses and Revenues



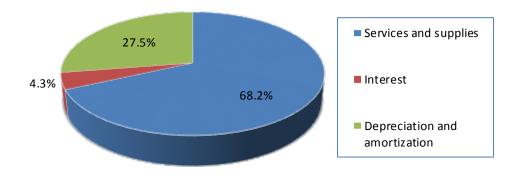
Revenues and capital contributions of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 totaled \$18,158,054 representing an increase of \$1,896,940 from the preceding fiscal year revenues and capital contributions of \$16,261,114. The rate based operating charges, representing 92.5% of the District's total revenue, increased by \$1,522,050 (10.0%) due to a board approved increase in sewer service charges, increased discharge by commercial and industrial customers, and growth in total sewer service customers. Investment earnings increased by \$572,269 (221.8%) primarily due to higher interest earnings on pooled cash and unrealized gains on pooled investments. Conservation program revenue increased by \$9,150 (20.4%) because more sewer permits were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. In addition, the District received \$453,472 in capital contributions from connection fees and \$26,300 in State and Federal capital contributions, compared to \$360,749 and \$275,510 received respectively during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Revenues and Capital Contributions by Source



Total expenses for the District increased by \$848,553 to \$14,359,874 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, due primarily to increases in operations and maintenance related expenses during the fiscal year. The overall effect was an increase in expenses of 6.3%. These increases are primarily associated with new projects related to the assessment of water supply, collection, and storm drainage at the Sonoma Developmental Center, and post-construction costs associated with the Agua Caliente Creek Crossing infrastructure project.

Expenses by Function



Costs associated with the collection, treatment, and disposal of effluent represent 68.2% of the District's costs. Annual depreciation and amortization expense on capital assets of \$3,946,674 represented 27.5% of total expenses. Interest expense totaling \$624,570 (4.3%) represents the cost of meeting current debt service obligations. Interest expense increased by 22.4% during the year ended June 30, 2019, due to the early adoption of GASB Statement No. 89 - *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*. Conservation program expenses of \$1,570 is grouped in services and supplies for presentation in the chart above.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The District's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2019, amounts to \$70,860,078 (net of accumulated depreciation). In addition to reporting the District's investment in capital assets including land, buildings and improvements and construction in progress, the District reports its investment in intangible assets as required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 51 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Intangible Assets*. Intangible assets for the District include easements (both temporary and permanent). Major capital asset activity during the fiscal year included the completion of the Pump and Piping Upgrade Project, and ongoing construction of the Sewer Trunk Replacement, Treatment Plant Basin Reline, and Electrical Upgrade projects.

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District's Capital Assets

			Percentage
	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	Change
Land	\$ 4,506,972	\$ 4,506,972	0.0%
Intangible assets			
Permanent easements	1,702,265	1,704,015	0.1%
Temporary easements	335,422	335,422	0.0%
Construction in progress	6,383,305	4,080,448	-36.1%
Infrastructure	125,933,443	129,778,082	3.1%
Machinery and equipment	571,517	638,774	11.8%
Accumulated depreciation/amortization	(66,236,961)	(70,183,635)	6.0%
Total	\$ 73,195,963	\$ 70,860,078	-3.2%

Additional information on the District's capital assets can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District's Long-Term Debt

	Ju	ne 30, 2018	Jun	ne 30, 2019	Percentage Change
Advances from other governments	\$	8,374,200	\$	7,787,973	-7.0%
Revenue bonds		13,408,135		12,195,810	-9.0%
Total long-term debt	\$	21,782,335	\$	19,983,783	-8.3%

Advances from other governments decreased by \$586,227 as a result of scheduled principal payments to the State Water Resources Control Board. Revenue bonds decreased by \$1,212,325 as a result of principal payments totaling \$185,000 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and net decrease of \$57,323 due to amortization of bond discounts and premiums.

Additional information on the current and long-term obligations can be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget and Rates

Budgeted gross expenses, including expenditures for capital projects, for the District for fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 have decreased by \$9,283,875 (23.2%) for a total of \$30,731,518. The major component of the decrease in budgeted expenses is related to decreases in operational expense and capital projects.

The following is a comparison of final 2018/19 and proposed 2019/20 budgeted expenses for the District:

	Fiscal Year Ending	Fiscal Year Ending	Increase /	Percentage
	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	(Decrease)	Change
Operations	\$ 23,772,228	\$ 22,736,371	\$ (1,035,857)	-4.4%
Debt service - Revenue bonds	509,418	403,165	(106,253)	-20.9%
Construction	15,601,649	7,468,000	(8,133,649)	-52.1%
Wet weather mitigation	42,000	42,000	-	0.0%
State revolving fund loan	90,098	81,982	(8,116)	-9.0%
Total	\$ 40,015,393	\$ 30,731,518	\$ (9,283,875)	-23.2%

Budgeted expenses for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 differ in several instances from the budgeted expenses presented in the management's discussion and analysis for the period ended June 30, 2018. These variances are due to Board approved budgetary adjustments made subsequent to the publication of the audited basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

The increase in budgeted sewer service fees revenue is 4.0% for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020.

The following table indicates the sanitation sewer service rates and equivalent single dwellings for the District.

	E	cal Year nding 30, 2019	F	cal Year Ending 30, 2020	Percentage Change
Rate per Equivalent Single-Family Dwelling	\$	1,016	\$	1,057	4.0%
Number of Equivalent Single-Family Dwellings		17,499		17,508	0.1%

Request for Additional Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the District's finances for all those with an interest in the District's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Sonoma County Auditor-Controller Treasurer Tax Collector's Office, ATTN. Client Accounting Division, 585 Fiscal Drive, Room 100, Santa Rosa, CA, 95403.

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 21,768,100
Accounts receivable	1,105,389
Prepaid expenses	10,481
Due from other governments	6,207
Restricted cash and investments	
Conservation program	122,430
Revenue bond fund	1,593,450
Debt service	442,972
Mitigation fund	 314,134
Total current assets	25,363,163
Noncurrent assets:	
Cash and investments restricted for debt service and reserve	2,768,992
Accounts receivable, noncurrent portion	72,215
Capital assets not being depreciated:	72,213
Land	4,506,972
Intangible assets	1,704,015
Construction in progress	4,080,448
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization:	4,000,440
Infrastructure	60,106,925
Machinery and equipment	283,946
Intangible assets	177,772
Total capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization)	70,860,078
Total noncurrent assets	73,701,285
Total assets	99,064,448
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred charge on refunding	24,850
Total deferred outflows of resources	 24,850
	 ,

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Statement of Net Position (Continued) June 30, 2019

Liabilities

Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	368,558
Due to other governments	213,800
Advances from other governments	600,409
Accrued interest payable	82,686
Total current liabilities	1,265,453
Current liabilities payable from restricted assets:	
Revenue bonds payable	1,200,000
Accrued interest payable	227,170
Total current liabilities payable from restricted assets	1,427,170
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Advances from other governments	7,187,564
Revenue bonds payable	10,995,810
Total noncurrent liabilities	18,183,374
Total liabilities	20,875,997
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	52,105,628
Restricted for conservation	122,430
Restricted for debt service	3,373,761
Restricted for mitigation projects	314,134
Unrestricted	22,297,348
Total net position	\$ 78,213,301

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Operating revenues	
Flat charges	\$ 15,114,811
Charges for services	1,654,472
Other	24,697
Total operating revenues	16,793,980
Operating expenses	
Services and supplies	9,735,106
Fiscal agent fees and legal services	43,794
Depreciation and amortization	3,946,674
Total operating expenses	13,725,574
Operating income	3,068,406
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)	
Investment earnings	830,242
Interest expense	(624,570)
Conservation program revenue	54,060
Conservation program expense	(1,570)
Other nonoperating expense	(8,160)
Total nonoperating revenues, net	250,002
Income before capital contributions	3,318,408
Capital contributions:	
Federal and state grants	26,300
Connection fees	453,472
Increase in net position	3,798,180
Net position - beginning of year	74,415,121
Net position - end of year	\$ 78,213,301

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash flows from operating activities	
Receipts from customers	\$ 16,358,489
Payments to Sonoma Water - services and supplies	(6,846,029)
Payments to suppliers	(2,621,695)
Net cash provided by operating activities	6,890,765
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities	
Intergovernmental revenue received	545
Conservation program receipts	54,060
Conservation program outlays	(1,570)
Rebates	(3,997)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	49,038
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities	
Purchase of capital assets	(1,783,760)
Proceeds from State and Federal grants	185,517
Principal payments - advances from other governments	(586,227)
Principal payments - revenue bonds	(1,155,000)
Interest paid on capital debt	(645,604)
Connection fees received	453,472
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	(3,531,602)
Cash flows from investing activities	
Interest received	830,242
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	4,238,443
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of year	22,771,635
Cash and cash equivalents - end of year	\$ 27,010,078
Reconciliation to the statement of net position	
Cash and investments	\$ 21,768,100
Restricted cash and investments	5,241,978
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 27,010,078

Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Statement of Cash Flows (Continued) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Operating income	\$ 3,068,406
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash	
provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	3,946,674
Change in assets and liabilities:	
Increase in accounts and other receivables	(435,294)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	310,979
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 6,890,765
Noncash Capital and Related Financing Activities:	
Acquisition of capital assets in accounts payable	\$ (172,971)
Capital grants receivable	158,435

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The District conforms to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applicable to governmental units. A summary of significant accounting policies is included below.

Defining the Financial Reporting Entity

The Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (the District) is managed by Sonoma Water, which provides engineering, administration, operational, and maintenance services. The District is a distinct legal entity from Sonoma Water and was formed by action of the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors. The District is responsible for maintaining and operating the local sanitation collection systems, pump stations, and treatment plants. The District has an ordinance defining policies, including user fees.

Component Unit Reporting

The District is governed by a three member board, including two members of the Board of Supervisors (Board) of the County of Sonoma (the County). The exercise of this oversight responsibility causes the District to be an integral part of the County's reporting entity. Therefore, the District's financial statements have also been included in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report as a discretely presented component unit.

New Accounting Pronouncements

The following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements have been implemented in the current financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 (FY 2018-19). This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations. The District implemented this statement as of July 1, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 (FY 2018-19). The primary objective of this statement is to improve the information that is disclosed in note to government financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. The District implemented this statement as of July 1, 2018.

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (FY 2020-21). 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. The District early adopted this statement as of July 1, 2018. Because of the early adoption of GASB Statement No. 89, the District expensed \$119,303 in interest that would have otherwise been capitalized.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The District uses a proprietary (enterprise) fund to account for its activities. An enterprise fund may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Enterprise funds are required for any activity whose principal external revenue sources meet any of the following criteria: (1) issued debt is backed solely by fees and charges, (2) the cost of providing services for any activity (including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service) must be legally recovered through fees or charges, or (3) if the government's policy is to establish activity fees or charges designed to recover the cost of providing services.

The District's financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement* focus and the accrual basis of accounting. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of the District are included on the statement of net position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating from nonoperating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the District are flat charges and charges for services. Operating expenses for the District include expenses relating to the collection, treatment, disposal, and reclamation of effluent as well as administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Cash and Investments

The District's cash and investments are pooled with the Sonoma County Treasurer (Treasurer) except for restricted funds held by an outside trustee. The Treasurer also acts as a disbursing agent for the District. The fair value of the investments in the pool is determined quarterly. Realized and unrealized gains or losses and interest earned on pooled investments are allocated quarterly to the District based on its respective average daily balance for that quarter in the County Treasury Investment Pool (the Treasury Pool), an external investment pool.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash and Investments (continued)

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application", investments are stated at fair value in the statement of net position and balance sheet and the corresponding changes in the fair value of investments are recognized in the year in which the change occurred. The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds with the County Treasurer except for certain restricted funds held by outside custodians, funds held by a trustee or funds in dedicated investments for the benefit of an individual pool participant. The fair value of investments is determined annually. Interest earned on pooled investments is allocated quarterly to the appropriate funds based on their respective average daily balance for that quarter.

The District applies the provisions of GASB Statement No. 40, *Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures* – an amendment to GASB Statement No. 3, which requires governmental entities to provide proper disclosures on common deposit and investment risks related to credit risk, interest rate risk and custodial credit risk.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the District considers all pooled cash and investments as cash and cash equivalents because the Treasury Pool is used as a demand deposit account. Cash with trustee and restricted cash and investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased are also considered cash and cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable primarily consists of uncollected fees for sanitation services and flat charges. Flat charges are established annually by the Board and billed through the County's property tax system. The District has not recorded an allowance for uncollectible receivables as it deems all receivables fully collectible.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets represent cash and investments maintained in accordance with bond resolutions or by agreement, for the purpose of funding certain mitigation projects.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, machinery and equipment, infrastructure, and intangible assets. Assets that are purchased or constructed are reported at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Capital projects spanning multiple years are recorded as construction in progress. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of donation.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

Maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations when incurred. Improvements to existing assets that significantly increase performance, change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

Assets acquired under capital lease are amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the asset or the lease term. Depreciation and amortization are recognized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the asset.

The capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives for capital assets are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$ -	N/A
Land improvements	25,000	15 to 50 years
Buildings and improvements:	-,	,
Buildings	25,000	50 years
Building improvements	25,000	15 to 20 years
Machinery and equipment	5,000	5 to 20 years
Infrastructure	100,000	25 to 75 years
Intangible Assets		
Computer software	25,000	3 to 10 years
Temporary easements	-	Life of easement
Permanent easements	-	N/A
Construction in progress	Projects expected to exceed the capitalization threshold for the applicable asset class	N/A

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost or estimated historical cost. Intangible assets for the District consist of temporary and permanent easements. Temporary easements are defined by the District as any easement acquired during the course of a project that, by agreement, will expire after a certain period of time after the completion of a project, and has an estimated useful life in excess of 1 year. Temporary easements are amortized using the straight line method over the duration of the easement. Permanent easements, including dedicated easements, are stated at cost, estimated historical cost, or fair value and are not amortized.

Bond Discounts and Premiums

Revenue bond discounts (discounts) and premiums are deferred and amortized using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the term of the outstanding bonds. Unamortized bond discounts reduce the carrying value of the related debt and unamortized premiums increase the carrying value of the related debt.

Note A. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expenses) until then. The District only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category, the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenues) until that time. The District does not have any items that qualify for reporting in this category.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources, and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use, either through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

Budget and Budgetary Accounting

The Board adopts a budget annually to be effective July 1st for the ensuing fiscal year for the District. The general manager of Sonoma Water is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts of the District except for transfers between funds or major expense classes (e.g. transfers between capital assets and operating expenses). Such transfers require approval by the County Administrator and/or the Board.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Note B. Cash and Investments

The District follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds with the Treasurer except for funds required to be held by outside fiscal agents or trustees under the provisions of bond indentures and lease agreements. The Investment Oversight Committee has regulatory oversight for all funds deposited into the Treasury Pool. Interest income from cash and investments with fiscal agents or trustees is credited directly to the District.

Investment Guidelines

The District's pooled cash and investments are invested pursuant to investment policy guidelines established by the Treasurer and approved by the Board of Supervisors. The objectives of the policy are, in order of priority: safety of capital, liquidity and maximum rate of return. The policy addresses the soundness of financial institutions in which the Treasurer will deposit funds, types of investment instruments as permitted by the California Government Code, and the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in certain instruments with longer terms to maturity.

Permitted investments include the following:

- U.S. Treasury and Federal Agency securities
- Bonds and notes issued by local agencies
- Registered state warrants and municipal notes and bonds
- Negotiable certificates of deposit
- Bankers' acceptances
- Commercial paper
- Medium-term corporate notes
- Local Agency Investment Fund (State Pool) deposits
- Repurchase agreements
- Reverse repurchase agreements
- Securities lending agreements
- Mutual funds and money market mutual funds
- Collateralized mortgage obligations
- Collateralized time deposits
- Joint power agreements
- Investment Trust of California (CalTRUST)
- Obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation or Inter-American Development Bank

A copy of the County Investment Policy is available upon request from the Treasurer at 585 Fiscal Drive, Room 100, Santa Rosa, California, 95403.

Note B. Cash and Investments (continued)

Investment Guidelines (continued)

Cash and investments included the following at June 30, 2019:

	Fair
	Value
Cash and investments in Treasurer's Pool	\$ 26,103,936
Cash and investments with trustee	906,142
Total	\$ 27,010,078

As of June 30, 2019 the fair value of the District's pooled cash and investments includes an unrealized gain fair value adjustment of \$220,626. Funds are held in the Treasury Pool managed by the Treasurer, which is not rated by credit rating agencies, and had a weighted average maturity of 552 days as of June 30, 2019. The credit rating and other information regarding specific investments maintained in the Treasury Pool as of June 30, 2019 are disclosed in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity its fair value is to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the District manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments, and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing, or coming close to maturity, evenly over time, as necessary, to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations. The majority of the District's cash and investments are held in the Treasury Pool. As of June 30, 2019, \$906,142 of the District's investments were held by a trustee and invested in a money market mutual fund that provides daily liquidity and is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The District follows the County's policy to purchase investments with the minimum ratings required by the California Government Code. Presented on the following page is the minimum rating required by (where applicable) the California Government Code, the County's investment policy, or debt agreements, and the actual rating as of June 30, 2019 for each investment type. The credit ratings of investments held and other information regarding the Treasury Pool for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 are disclosed in the County's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Note B. Cash and Investments (continued)

Credit Risk (continued)

		Credit Rating
	Fair	(Moody's /
	Value	S & P)
Held by trustee:		
Money market mutual funds	\$ 906,142	P-1 / A-1+

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

The California Government Code and the County's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits and securities lending transactions:

- 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 depository regulated under state law. The market 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 deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.
- The California Government Code limits the total of all securities lending transactions to 20% of the fair value of the investment portfolio.

Investments in external investment pools are not exposed to custodial credit risk.

As of June 30, 2019, the District's investment held by trustee in money market accounts is FDIC insured up to \$250,000. Accordingly, \$656,142 of the District's investment in money market accounts is subject to custodial credit risk.

Note B. Cash and Investments (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The District has the following fair value measurements as of June 30, 2019:

- Investment in Money Market Mutual Funds which are valued using quoted prices in active markets (Level 1).
- Investment in the Sonoma County Treasury Pool which is valued using significant other observable inputs (Level 2).

Note C. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	July 1, 2018 Increases		ncreases	Decreases I		 Transfers & Reclassification		June 30, 2019	
Capital assets, not being	2010		1101 043 05		er eus es	 11101110111011			
depreciated/amortized:									
Land	\$ 4,506,972	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	4,506,972	
Intangibles	1,702,265		-		-	1,750		1,704,015	
Construction in progress	6,383,305		1,610,789		-	(3,913,646)		4,080,448	
Total capital assets, not being									
depreciated/amortized	12,592,542		1,610,789		-	(3,911,896)		10,291,435	
Capital assets, being									
depreciated/amortized:									
Infrastructure	125,933,443		-		-	3,844,639		129,778,082	
Intangibles	335,422		-		-	-		335,422	
Machinery and equipment	571,517		-		-	67,257		638,774	
Total capital assets being									
depreciated/amortized	126,840,382		-		-	3,911,896		130,752,278	
Less accumulated									
depreciation/amortization for: Infrastructure	((5.702.005)		(2.070.072)					((0 (71 157)	
	(65,793,085)		(3,878,072)		-	-		(69,671,157)	
Intangibles	(129,581)		(28,069)		-	-		(157,650)	
Machinery and equipment Total accumulated	(314,295)		(40,533)		-	-		(354,828)	
	(((22(0(1)		(2.046.674)					(70.102.625)	
depreciation/amortization	(66,236,961)		(3,946,674)		-	-		(70,183,635)	
Total capital assets,									
being depreciated, net	60,603,421		(3,946,674)		-	3,911,896		60,568,643	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 73,195,963	\$	(2,335,885)	\$	-	\$ -	\$	70,860,078	

Depreciation and amortization expense related to capital assets amounted to \$3,946,674 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Note D. Long-Term Obligations

Advances from Other Governments

The District received funding from the State Water Resources Control Board as a direct borrowing during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008 and fiscal year ended June 30, 2009 for the Tertiary Treatment Plant Upgrade project totaling \$6,996,831. The loan is a State Revolving Loan with annual debt service payments of \$442,972. Payments are secured by a pledge of net revenues earned by the District. The total principal and interest outstanding on the advance from the State Water Resources Control Board secured by net revenues earned by the District as of June 30, 2019 is \$3,564,418 and \$422,328, respectively. The term of the loan is 20 years at an annual interest rate of 2.3% with the final payment currently scheduled for 2027.

The loan for the Tertiary Treatment Upgrade project has a provision that a penalty in the amount of 0.1% of the amount due will be due for each day of nonpayment following a 10-day grace period. The loan also contains a provision that if the District discontinues use, leases, or disposes of any significant part of the project before the end of its useful life, then the District may be required to repay all or a portion of the remaining funds covered by the loan agreement together with accrued interest.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revolving loan are as follows:

Fiscal	Vear	Ending
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June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 360,990 \$	81,982 \$	442,972
2021	369,293	73,679	442,972
2022	377,787	65,185	442,972
2023	386,476	56,496	442,972
2024	395,365	47,607	442,972
2025-2028	1,674,507	97,379	1,771,886
Total	\$ 3,564,418 \$	422,328 \$	3,986,746

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the District received a loan of \$2,320,304 as a direct borrowing from the State Water Resources Control Board for the Watmaugh main sewer trunk replacement project. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding balance is \$1,605,402. The loan is a State Revolving Loan with debt service payments of \$147,120, payable annually in November. The expected term is 20 years at an annual interest rate of 2.6% with the last payment scheduled for November 2031.

Note D. Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Advances from Other Governments (continued)

The loan for the Watmaugh main sewer trunk replacement project has a provision that a penalty in the amount of costs incurred to the State Water Board will be due for each day of nonpayment following a 10-day grace period. Costs may include lost interest earnings, staff time, bond debt service default penalties, and other costs incurred. The loan also contains a provision that if the District discontinues use, leases, or disposes of any significant part of the project before the end of its useful life, then the District may be required to repay all or a portion of the remaining funds covered by the loan agreement together with accrued interest.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revolving loan are as follows:

Fiscal	Year	Ending	
	3	Δ	

June 30 ,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 105,379 \$	41,740 \$	147,119
2021	108,119	39,001	147,120
2022	110,930	36,190	147,120
2023	113,814	33,305	147,119
2024	116,774	30,346	147,120
2025-2029	631,020	104,579	735,599
2030-2032	419,366	21,994	441,360
Total	\$ 1,605,402 \$	307,155 \$	1,912,557

During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and 2015, the District received loan proceeds totaling \$3,136,024 as a direct borrowing from the State Water Resources Control Board for the District's Biosolids Management Upgrade project. As of June 30, 2019, the outstanding balance is \$2,618,153. The loan is a State Revolving Loan with debt service payments of \$202,112, payable annually in August. The expected term is 20 years at an annual interest rate of 2.6% with the last payment scheduled for August 2034.

The loan for the Biosolids Management Upgrade project has a provision that a penalty in the amount of costs incurred to the State Water Board will be due for each day of nonpayment following a 10-day grace period. Costs may include lost interest earnings, staff time, bond debt service default penalties, and other costs incurred. The loan also contains a provision that if the District discontinues use, leases, or disposes of any significant part of the project before the end of its useful life, then the District may be required to repay all or a portion of the remaining funds covered by the loan agreement together with accrued interest.

Note D. Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Advances from Other Governments (continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for the revolving loan are as follows:

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		~	

June 30 ,	8	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$	134,040	\$ 68,072	\$ 202,112
2021		137,525	64,587	202,112
2022		141,101	61,011	202,112
2023		144,769	57,343	202,112
2024		148,533	53,579	202,112
2025-2029		802,642	207,918	1,010,560
2030-2034		912,553	98,007	1,010,560
2035		196,990	5,122	202,112
Total	\$	2,618,153	\$ 615,639	\$ 3,233,792

Principal and interest paid for the year ended June 30, 2019 on advances from other governments totaled \$792,203. Total net revenues for the year were \$8,325,094. Annual principal and interest payments on these advances are expected to require no more than 9.5% of net revenues.

Revenue Bonds

In February 2013 the District issued Sonoma County Water and Wastewater Financing Authority 2013 Revenue Bonds (2013 Bonds). This issuance refunded the remaining \$6,460,000 of 1998 Special Revenue bonds, as well as providing \$6,000,000 in financing for acquisition and construction of certain improvements to the District's existing wastewater system.

The bonds have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.0% and are payable solely from sanitation customer net revenues through 2037. Annual principal and interest payments are expected to require no more than 20.3% of net revenues. The total principal and interest outstanding on the Revenue Bonds as of June 30, 2019 is \$11,070,000 and \$2,473,775, respectively which equals the remaining income pledged by the District through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2038 towards debt service on the revenue bonds. Principal and interest paid for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 and total customer net revenues were \$1,594,625 and \$7,845,322, respectively.

Note D. Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Revenue Bonds (continued)

The 2013 revenue bonds have a provision that in the event of default the Trustee, as assignee of the Sonoma County Water and Wastewater Financing Authority, shall be entitled to declare the principal of all the bonds then outstanding and the interest accrued thereon at the Overdue Rate to be due and payable immediately. The Overdue Rate is defined as the highest rate of interest on any of the outstanding bonds as of the immediately preceding interest payment date on which payment was made.

Debt service requirements to maturity for the Revenue Bonds are as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending

June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2020	\$ 1,200,000 \$	393,450 \$	1,593,450
2021	1,255,000	344,350	1,599,350
2022	1,300,000	293,250	1,593,250
2023	1,355,000	240,150	1,595,150
2024	1,410,000	184,850	1,594,850
2025-2029	1,670,000	586,650	2,256,650
2030-2034	1,500,000	339,750	1,839,750
2035-2038	1,380,000	91,325	1,471,325
Total	\$ 11,070,000 \$	2,473,775 \$	13,543,775

Note D. Long-Term Obligations (continued)

Changes in Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	July 1, 2018	A	dditions	Reductions	June 30, 2019	Due Within One Year
Advances from other Governments -						
Direct borrowings	\$ 8,374,200	\$	-	\$ (586,227)	\$ 7,787,973	\$ 600,409
Revenue Bonds	11,255,000		-	(185,000)	11,070,000	1,200,000
Revenue Bonds - Direct placements	970,000		-	(970,000)	-	-
Premium	1,188,355		-	(62,545)	1,125,810	-
Discount	(5,220))	-	5,220	-	-
Total revenue bonds	13,408,135		-	(1,212,325)	12,195,810	1,200,000
Total	\$21,782,335	\$	-	\$(1,798,552)	\$19,983,783	\$ 1,800,409

Note E. Accrued Interest Payable

Interest payable consists of interest accrued on the following obligations:

Advances from other governments Revenue bonds	\$ 135,918 173,938
Total	\$ 309,856

Note F. Related Party Transactions

The District is a special district under the Board of Supervisors, and as such, has similar board members as the County. Both the District and Sonoma Water are component units of the County, and therefore, are considered related parties.

The District is managed by Sonoma Water, which provides administration, engineering, operational, and maintenance services. The District does not incur any payroll expenses. Sonoma Water charges the District for services based on direct labor plus overhead for Sonoma Water labor applied to District activities. The overhead rate is reviewed periodically by management to determine its effectiveness. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the District paid \$6,846,029 to Sonoma Water for operational services, \$147 in nonoperating services, and \$1,271,011 for capital services.

Note G. Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The District is covered by the County's self-insurance program, which is accounted for in the County's Risk Management Internal Service Fund. The District is covered under this program for general liability, auto liability, public employees' performance/dishonesty and property insurance.

The County maintains a self-insured retention of \$1,000,000 per occurrence for general and automobile liability. Excess liability coverage is maintained through participation in the California State Association of Counties, Excess Insurance Authority (CSAC-EIA). Limits of this coverage are \$25,000,000.

The County maintains "All Risk" property insurance including flood and earthquake through participation in the CSAC-EIA Property Insurance Program. Limits of coverage are \$800,000,000 per occurrence for All Risk, \$600,000,000 for flood (limits vary in FEMA flood zones) and earthquake coverage with shared limits of \$740,000,000. Deductibles for these perils are \$50,000 - \$100,000 per occurrence.

The County of Sonoma is permissibly self-insured for workers' compensation for its employees and volunteers. Excess workers' compensation coverage is obtained through participation in the CSAC-EIA.

The District pays an annual premium to the County for this insurance coverage. Settled claims have not exceeded this coverage for any of the past three fiscal years.

Note H. Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The District has active construction projects as of June 30, 2019. The projects include expansion and/or improvements of wastewater treatment facilities. As of June 30, 2019, the District's costs incurred on construction projects in progress totaled \$4,080,448 with remaining commitments of \$1,164,535.

The construction project costs incurred include both internal expenses and expenses paid to outside contractors. The remaining commitment balances relate to commitments with outside contractors only.

The commitments for wastewater treatment facilities are being financed by revenue bonds secured by wastewater revenues and other current resources.

Contractual commitments related to District operations were \$933,730 as of June 30, 2019.

Note H. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Pending Litigation, Claims, and Assessments

In June 2015, the SF Bay Regional Board issued a final ACL and CDO settlement agreement to settle pending enforcement actions for alleged violations by the District during the previous 5 years. The settlement agreement required certain compliance actions, including Board consideration of an ordinance for the inspection and repair of private sewer laterals; implementation of two trunk main replacement projects by October 2022 and October 2024 respectively; and implementation by the District of two Supplemental Environmental Projects ("SEPs") for a maximum credit against the penalty of \$365,000. One SEP became infeasible, so funds associated with this project were paid to the Regional Board. The other SEP, a rebate program for sewer lateral repair, is ongoing. One SEP and one trunk main project are in progress.

The District is one of three public agencies named as defendants in an action filed in December 2017. The lawsuit concerns groundwater contamination caused by dry cleaning chemicals dumped on a site within the District. The three defendants all have older insurance policies that were in effect during the time the dry cleaners were improperly dumping chemicals into the sewer. The complaint alleges damages of \$483,000, but the plaintiff has made a settlement demand of \$1,500,000. Discovery is ongoing, and a mediation is scheduled for October. It is too early to determine the amount of potential liability or potential outcome. The insurance carriers have agreed to defend all three entities jointly, subject to a reservation of rights.

Tied to this lawsuit is a Petition the same Plaintiff has pending in Sonoma County Superior Court. The Plaintiff seeks a writ of mandate ordering the Regional Board to name the three public agencies as responsible parties for purposes of cleaning up and abating the contamination. The case has been stayed pending the outcome of the case discussed above.

In January 2019, the District's sewer treatment plant accidentally discharged 2.2 million gallons of untreated influent to Schell Slough, a tributary to San Francisco Bay. Following the incident, the SF Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board informally notified staff that it intended to administratively enforce and assess penalties. Staff entered into settlement negotiations with Regional Board enforcement staff regarding the penalty amount, and the District's Board has agreed to the settlement terms. While the exact terms remain to be finalized, staff anticipates that the District will be liable for \$427,600 in penalties, one half (\$213,800) of which will go towards a District Enhanced Compliance Action addressing inflow and infiltration at the Sonoma Developmental Center. A liability has been recorded for the remaining \$213,800 in penalties.

Note H. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

Other Regulatory Matters

The District is subject to Section VII of the Endangered Species Act. Section VII requires that all affected agencies, including the District, consult with fish and wildlife officials before performing any work which might disrupt or harm any endangered or threatened species or their habitat. This Act increases the possibility of threatened litigation from various environmental groups and individuals. The District is also subject to Section X of the Endangered Species Act which deals with habitat conservation planning.

Note I. Future Governmental Accounting Standards

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has released the following standards which will be implemented in future financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 87 – Leases

The requirements of this Statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019 (FY 2020-21). The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

The impact on the basic financial statements of the District of this pronouncement which has not yet been adopted is unknown at this time.



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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

Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District Santa Rosa, California

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of Sonoma Valley County Sanitation District (the "District"), a component unit of the County of Sonoma, California which comprise the statement of net position as of June 30, 2019, the related statements of revenues, expenses and changes in net position and cash flows for the year then ended, and the notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 27, 2019.

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 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.



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* (continued)

Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

Pasente a Brinker LLP

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the 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.

Santa Rosa, California

September 27, 2019