

### Avila Beach Community Services District Avila Beach, California

# **Annual Financial Report**

### For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017



#### AVILA BEACH COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

#### **List of Elected and District Staff**

June 30, 2017

#### **Elected Officials**

#### **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

President Peter Kelley
Vice President Lynn Helenius
Director Kristin Berry
Director Eric DeWeese
Director Ara Najarian

#### **District Staff**

General Manager Bradley Hagemann

Avila Beach Community Services District Post Office Box 309 191 San Miguel Street Avila Beach, California 93424 (805) 595-2664 www.avilabeachcsd.org



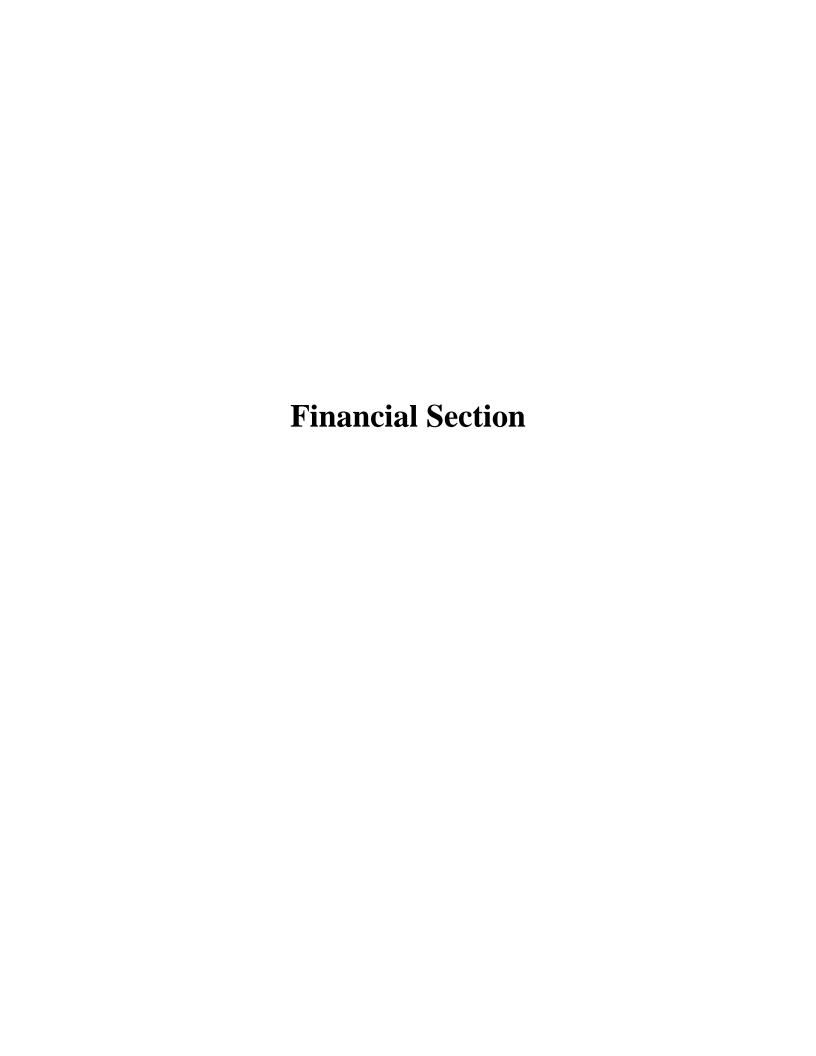
# Avila Beach Community Services District Annual Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

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Andy Beck, CPA

#### Fedak & Brown LLP

Certified Public Accountants

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#### **Independent Auditor's Report**

Board of Directors Avila Beach Community Services District Avila Beach, California

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining funds information of the Avila Beach Community Services District (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal controls 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 opinions on these basic financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit 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; and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 opinions.

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Avila Beach Community Services District, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in its net position and, where applicable, cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Independent Auditor's Report, continued**

#### 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 8, budgetary comparison information on pages 42 and 43, and the required supplementary information on pages 44 and 45, 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 inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued a report dated November 14, 2017, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 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. This report can be found on pages 46 and 47.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP

Cypress, California November 14, 2017

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of activities and financial performance of the Avila Beach Community Services District (District) provide an introduction to the financial statements of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements and related notes, which follow this section.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The District's net position increased 7.60% or \$466,334 from \$6,135,802 to \$6,602,136 in 2017, as a result of current year operations.
- In 2017, total revenues from all sources increased 12.06% or \$198,387 from \$1,645,659 to \$1,844,046, primarily due to increases of \$159,134 in program revenues, and \$39,253 in general revenues.
- In 2017, total expenses from the District operations increased 3.75% or \$49,794 from \$1,327,918 to \$1,377,712, primarily due to a fund increase of \$80,070 in water, which was offset by fund decrease of \$26,785 in sanitary.

#### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the District's basic financial statements. The District's basic financial statements comprise of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

#### **Government-wide Financial Statements**

#### Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the District's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the District is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the District's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g. uncollected taxes and earned, but unused, vacation leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the District that are principally supported by taxes, assessments and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the District include general government and street lighting. The business-type activities of the District include operations for sanitation (sewer), water, and refuse (trash and solid waste).

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 9 and 10 of this report.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The District, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the District can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and enterprise funds.

### Balance Sheet and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions.

The District maintains two individual governmental funds: general and street lighting. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund and street lighting fund, which are considered major funds. The District maintains no non-major governmental funds.

The District adopts an annual appropriated budget for its general fund and street lighting fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the general fund and street lighting fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 11 through 14 of this report.

# Statement of Net Position and Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance – Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The District uses three enterprise funds to account for its water, sanitary, and refuse.

Enterprise funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The enterprise fund financial statements provide separate information for all three enterprise funds.

The basic enterprise fund financial statements can be found on pages 15 through 18 of this report.

#### **Notes to the 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 financial statements can be found on pages 19 through 41 of this report.

#### **Other Information**

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information, which can be found on pages 42 through 45 of this report.

#### **Government-wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the District, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceed liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$6,602,136 at the close of the most recent fiscal year, with an increase of \$466,334 compared with the prior year.

The largest portion of the District's net position (56.11%) reflects its net investment in capital assets (e.g. land, water/wastewater infrastructure, and equipment). The District uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

#### **Statements of Net Position**

#### **Condensed Statements of Net Position**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type	e Activities	Total District	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Assets:						
Current assets \$	990,679	1,197,093	2,116,716	1,746,779	3,107,395	2,943,872
Capital assets, net	20	1,393	3,704,153	3,660,012	3,704,173	3,661,405
Total assets	990,699	1,198,486	5,820,869	5,406,791	6,811,568	6,605,277
Deferred outflows of resources:						
Deferred pension outflows	39,579	7,850			39,579	7,850
Total deferred outflows of resources	39,579	7,850		_	39,579	7,850
Liabilities:						
Current liabilities	8,591	18,439	98,098	326,694	106,689	345,133
Non-current liabilities	126,121	117,077			126,121	117,077
Total liabilities	134,712	135,516	98,098	326,694	232,810	462,210
Deferred inflows of resources:						
Deferred pension inflows	16,201	15,115			16,201	15,115
Total deferred inflows of resources	16,201	15,115			16,201	15,115
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	20	1,393	3,704,153	3,660,012	3,704,173	3,661,405
Unrestricted	879,345	1,054,312	2,018,618	1,420,085	2,897,963	2,474,397
Total net position \$	879,365	1,055,705	5,722,771	5,080,097	6,602,136	6,135,802

The remaining balance of unrestricted net position totaling \$2,897,963 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations.

#### Government-wide Financial Analysis, continued

#### Statements of Net Position, continued

**Governmental activities** — Governmental activities decreased the District's net position by \$176,340 from the prior year. The decrease in net position was primarily due to increases of \$205,753 from current year operations; which was offset by a decrease of \$382,093 from transfer out to support the operations of business-type activities.

**Business-type activities** — Business-type activities increased the District's net position by \$642,674 from the prior year. The increase in net position was primarily due to increases of \$260,581 from current year operations and \$382,093 from transfer in from governmental activities.

#### **Statements of Activities**

#### **Condensed Statements of Activities**

		Governmental Activities		Business-typ	e Activities	Total District		
	_	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Revenues:								
Program revenues:								
Charges for services	\$	6,766	4,966	1,209,596	1,052,262	1,216,362	1,057,228	
General revenues:								
Property taxes		572,920	245,284	-	295,813	572,920	541,097	
Interest earnings		16,580	10,974	-	-	16,580	10,974	
Rental income	_	38,184	36,360			38,184	36,360	
Total revenues	_	634,450	297,584	1,209,596	1,348,075	1,844,046	1,645,659	
Expenses:								
General government		415,791	421,039	-	-	415,791	421,039	
Street lighting		12,906	9,937	-	-	12,906	9,937	
Water		-	-	351,338	271,264	351,338	271,264	
Sanitary		-	-	597,131	623,918	597,131	623,918	
Refuse	_			546	1,760	546	1,760	
Total expenses	_	428,697	430,976	949,015	896,942	1,377,712	1,327,918	
Change in net position		205,753	(133,392)	260,581	451,133	466,334	317,741	
Transfers in/(out)		(382,093)	(823,310)	382,093	823,310	-	-	
Net position, beginning of year		1,055,705	2,012,407	5,080,097	3,805,654	6,135,802	5,818,061	
Net position, end of year	\$	879,365	1,055,705	5,722,771	5,080,097	6,602,136	6,135,802	

- The District's net position increased 7.60% or \$466,334 from \$6,135,802 to \$6,602,136 in 2017, as a result of current year operations.
- In 2017, total revenues from all sources increased 12.06% or \$198,387 from \$1,645,659 to \$1,844,046, primarily due to increases of \$159,134 in program revenues, and \$39,253 in general revenues.
- In 2017, total expenses from the District operations increased 3.75% or \$49,794 from \$1,327,918 to \$1,377,712, primarily due to a fund increase of \$80,070 in water, which was offset by fund decrease of \$26,785 in sanitary.

#### **Government Funds' Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, the District uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds – The focus of the District's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the District's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The following discussion is correlated to the Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds found on page 11.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the District's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$982,088, a decrease of \$196,566 in comparison with the prior year. Of the total fund balance, 99.8%, or \$980,402, constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion. The remainder of fund balance is assigned to indicate that it is not available for general spending because it has already been assigned for compensated absences.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the District. At the end of the current fiscal year, the fund balance of the general fund was \$980,841, of which \$1,686 was assigned for compensated absences. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 224.57% of total general fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 224.95% of that same amount.

The fund balance of the District's general fund decreased \$197,501 as a result of a \$197,291 gain from the current year's operations; which was offset by a \$394,792 transfer out to support the operations of the District's other funds.

The street lighting fund balance was \$1,247 which will be used for the ongoing maintenance and improvement of street lights. The fund balance of the streets light fund increased \$312 as a result of a \$11,764 loss from the current year's operations; which was offset by a \$12,699 transfer in from the general fund to support its operations.

*Enterprise funds* – The District's enterprise funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Net position for all enterprise funds increased \$642,674 from the prior year. Changes in total net position from the prior year are as follows: water enterprise increased by \$289,739, of which \$64,805 related to transfer in from the general fund in support of its operations and an increase of \$224,934 as a result of current year operations; sanitary enterprise increased by \$338,759, of which \$317,288 related to transfer in from the general fund in support of its operations and an increase of \$21,471 as a result of current year operations; and refuse enterprise increased by \$14,176 as a result of current year operations.

#### **Governmental Activities Budgetary Highlights**

The final actual expenditures for the year ended June 30, 2017, was more than budgeted by \$229,281 for the General Fund, and less than budgeted by \$12,925 for the Streets Lighting Fund. Actual revenues for the year ended June 30, 2017, were more than the anticipated budget by \$34,808 for the General Fund, and less than the anticipated budget by \$58 for the Streets Lighting Fund. At June 30, 2017, there were no differences between the original and final amended budgets. (See Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund and Streets Lighting Fund under Required Supplementary Information section on pages 42 and 43).

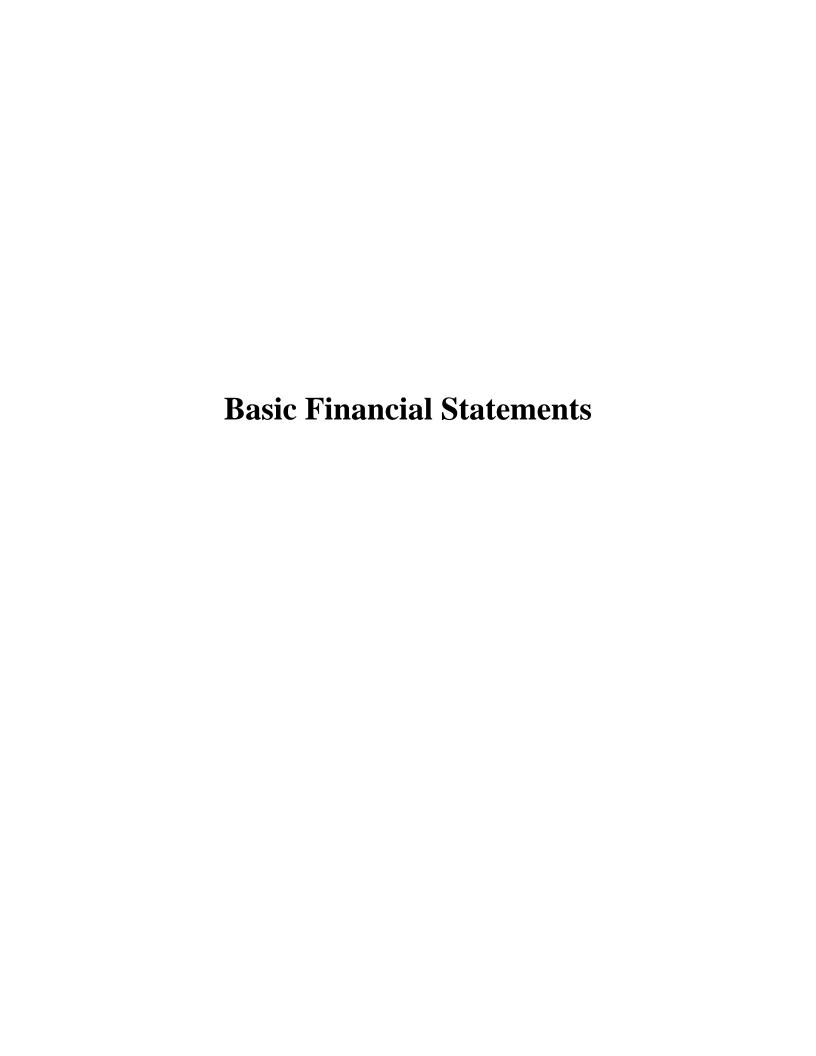
#### **Capital Asset Administration**

		<b>Governmental Activities</b>		Business-typ	e Activities	<b>Total District</b>	
	_	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Capital assets:							
Non-depreciable assets	\$	20	20	183,628	78,107	183,648	78,127
Depreciable assets	_	42,570	42,570	6,364,034	6,192,792	6,406,604	6,235,362
Total capital assets		42,590	42,590	6,547,662	6,270,899	6,590,252	6,313,489
Accumulated depreciation		(42,570)	(41,197)	(2,843,509)	(2,610,887)	(2,886,079)	(2,652,084)
Total capital assets, net	\$	20	1,393	3,704,153	3,660,012	3,704,173	3,661,405

At the end of fiscal year 2017, the District's investment in capital assets amounted to \$3,704,173 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment. The capital assets of the District are more fully analyzed in Note 5 to the basic financial statements.

#### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide the District's present users, including funding sources, customers, stakeholders and other interested parties with a general overview of the District's finances and to demonstrate the District's accountability with an overview of the District's financial operations and financial condition. Should the reader have questions regarding the information included in this report or wish to request additional financial information, please contact the District's General Manager, Bradley Hagemann at Avila Beach Community Services District, Post Office Box 309, Avila Beach, California 93424 or (805) 835-3163.



#### Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$ 977,714	1,970,812	2,948,526
Accrued interest receivable	5,145	-	5,145
Accounts receivable – utilities, net (note 3)	-	108,476	108,476
Property taxes and assessments receivable	7,820	- 27.429	7,820
Prepaid expenses  Total current assets	990,679	<u>37,428</u> 2,116,716	37,428
	330,013	2,110,710	3,107,333
Non-current assets:  Capital assets – not being depreciated (note 5)	20	183,628	183,648
Capital assets – hot being depreciated (note 5)  Capital assets – being depreciated, net (note 5)	20	3,520,525	3,520,525
Total non-current assets	20	3,704,153	3,704,173
Total assets	990,699	5,820,869	6,811,568
	990,099	3,820,809	0,011,500
<b>Deferred outflows of resources:</b> Deferred pension outflows (note 7)	39,579	_	39,579
Total deferred outflows of resources	39,579		39,579
	37,317		37,317
Current liabilities:	2.750	90,418	93,168
Accounts payable and accrued expenses Accrued wages and related payables	2,750 2,155	90,416	2,155
Deposits and unearned revenue	2,000	7,680	9,680
Compensated absences (note 6)	1,686	-	1,686
Total current liabilities	8,591	98,098	106,689
Non-current liabilities:			
Net pension liability (note 7)	126,121		126,121
Total non-current liabilities	126,121		126,121
Total liabilities	134,712	98,098	232,810
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Deferred pension inflows (note 7)	16,201		16,201
Total deferred inflows of resources	16,201		16,201
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets (note 8)	20	3,704,153	3,704,173
Unrestricted	879,345	2,018,618	2,897,963
Total net position	\$ 879,365	5,722,771	6,602,136

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

			Program		Net (Expense) Revenue and			
			Revenues		<b>Changes in Net Position</b>			
			Charges for	(	Governmental	<b>Business-type</b>		
Functions/Programs		Expenses	Services		Activities	Activities	Total	
Governmental activities:								
General government	\$	415,791	5,624		(410,167)	-	(410,167)	
Lighting	_	12,906	1,142		(11,764)		(11,764)	
Total governmental activities	_	428,697	6,766		(421,931)	<u> </u>	(421,931)	
Business-type activities:								
Water		351,338	576,272		-	224,934	224,934	
Sanitary		597,131	618,602		-	21,471	21,471	
Refuse	_	546	14,722			14,176	14,176	
Total business-type activities	_	949,015	1,209,596			260,581	260,581	
Total	\$ _	1,377,712	1,216,362		(421,931)	260,581	(161,350)	
	Ge	neral revenues	:					
	]	Property taxes		\$	572,920	-	572,920	
	]	Interest earnings	<b>;</b>		16,580	-	16,580	
	]	Rental income			38,184	-	38,184	
	,	Transfers in/(out	t) (note 4)	_	(382,093)	382,093		
		Total gener	al revenues	_	245,591	382,093	627,684	
		Change in n	et position		(176,340)	642,674	466,334	
	Net	t position, begi	nning of year	_	1,055,705	5,080,097	6,135,802	
	Net	t position, end	of year	\$ _	879,365	5,722,771	6,602,136	

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds June 30, 2017

	_	General	Streets Lighting	Total Governmental Activities
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$	976,467	1,247	977,714
Accrued interest receivable		5,145	-	5,145
Property taxes and assessments receivable	_	7,820		7,820
Total assets	\$ _	989,432	1,247	990,679
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$	2,750	-	2,750
Accrued wages and related payables		2,155	-	2,155
Deposits and unearned revenue		2,000	-	2,000
Compensated absences (note 6)	_	1,686		1,686
Total liabilities	_	8,591		8,591
Fund balance (note 9):				
Assigned		1,686	-	1,686
Unassigned	_	979,155	1,247	980,402
Total fund balance	_	980,841	1,247	982,088
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ _	989,432	1,247	990,679

Continued on next page

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2017

#### **Reconciliation:**

Total Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	\$ 982,088
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position is different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, not in the governmental funds balance sheet. However, the statement of net position includes those capital position among the assets of the District as a whole.	20
Deferred outflows of resources applicable to the consumption of resources to be used in future periods	39,579
Long-term liabilities applicable to the District are not due and payable in the current period and, accordingly, are not reported as governmental fund liabilities. All liabilities' both current and long-term, are reported in the statement of net position as follows:	
Net pension liability	(126,121)
Deferred inflows of resources applicable to the aquisition of resources to be used in future	
periods	 (16,201)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 879,365

# Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

			Streets	Total  Covernmental
	_	General	Lighting	Governmental Activities
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$	572,920	-	572,920
Interest earnings		16,580	-	16,580
Rents and royalties		38,184	-	38,184
Charges for services	_	5,624	1,142	6,766
Total revenues	_	633,308	1,142	634,450
Expenditures:				
General government		436,017	-	436,017
Street lighting	_		12,906	12,906
Total expenditures		436,017	12,906	448,923
Excess(deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		197,291	(11,764)	185,527
Other financing sources(uses):				
Operating transfers in(out) (note 4)		(394,792)	12,699	(382,093)
Net change in fund balance		(197,501)	935	(196,566)
Fund balance, beginning of year		1,178,342	312	1,178,654
Fund balance, end of year	\$ _	980,841	1,247	982,088

Continued on next page

#### **Avila Beach Community Services District**

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

#### **Reconciliation:**

Net Changes in Fund Balances – Total Governmental Funds	\$ (196,566)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of	
activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation	
expense as follows:	
Depreciation expense	(1,373)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial	
resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenses in governmental funds as follows:	
Net change in pension obligations for the current period	 21,599
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ (176,340)

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Net Position – Enterprise Funds June 30, 2017

	_	Water	Sanitary	Refuse	Total Business-type Activities
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (note 2)	\$	1,600,931	334,504	35,377	1,970,812
Accounts receivable – utilities, net (note 3)		62,372	46,104	-	108,476
Prepaid expenses	_	37,428			37,428
Total current assets	_	1,700,731	380,608	35,377	2,116,716
Non-current assets:					
Capital assets – not being depreciated (note 5)		6,406	177,222	-	183,628
Capital assets – being depreciated, net (note 5)	_	550,151	2,970,374		3,520,525
Total non-current assets		556,557	3,147,596		3,704,153
Total assets	_	2,257,288	3,528,204	35,377	5,820,869
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		26,565	63,853	-	90,418
Unearned revenue	_	7,680			7,680
Total current liabilities	_	34,245	63,853		98,098
Total liabilities	_	34,245	63,853		98,098
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets (note 8)		556,557	3,147,596	-	3,704,153
Unrestricted	_	1,666,486	316,755	35,377	2,018,618
Total net position	\$	2,223,043	3,464,351	35,377	5,722,771

# Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Enterprise Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

					Total
					<b>Business-type</b>
	_	Water	Sanitary	Refuse	Activities
Operating revenues:					
Water consumption sales	\$	576,272	-	-	576,272
Sanitary service charges		-	618,602	-	618,602
Refuse franchise charges	_			14,722	14,722
Total operating revenue		576,272	618,602	14,722	1,209,596
Operating expenses:					
Professional services		57,411	207,088	-	264,499
Utilities		350	26,788	-	27,138
Repairs and maintenance		51,071	50,292	-	101,363
Supplies		(3,442)	68,580	-	65,138
Insurance		4,942	4,942	-	9,884
Administrative expenses		6,828	10,929	546	18,303
Materials and services	_	205,732	24,336		230,068
Total operating expenses	_	322,892	392,955	546	716,393
Operating income before depreciation expense		253,380	225,647	14,176	493,203
Depreciation expense	_	(28,446)	(204,176)		(232,622)
Operating income		224,934	21,471	14,176	260,581
Operating transfers in (note 4)	_	64,805	317,288		382,093
Change in net position		289,739	338,759	14,176	642,674
Net position, beginning of year	_	1,933,304	3,125,592	21,201	5,080,097
Net position, end of year	\$_	2,223,043	3,464,351	35,377	5,722,771

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	_	2017
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash receipts from customers for water sales and services	\$	1,102,357
Cash paid to vendors and suppliers for materials and services	_	(730,570)
Net cash provided by operating activities	-	371,787
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities:		
Proceeds from property taxes – ad valorem		1,316
Operating transfers in	_	382,093
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	_	383,409
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	_	(276,763)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	_	(276,763)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		478,433
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	1,492,379
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	1,970,812

Continued on next page

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Statement of Cash Flows – Enterprise Funds, continued For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

		2017
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Operating income	\$	260,581
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense		232,622
Changes in asset and liabilities:		
Increase in asset:  Accounts receivable – water sales and services, net Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		144,608
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		23,251
Unearned revenue	_	(251,847)
Net cash provided by by operating activities	\$_	371,787

#### (1) Reporting Entity and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Organization and Operations of the Reporting Entity

The Avila Beach Community Services District (District) serves as the local government for Avila Beach community. The District is similar to a city government, supplying such services as fire protection, street lighting, potable water, wastewater treatment, and solid waste disposal. The District exists under California State law governing special districts (Government Code, Sec 61000 et. seq.). The District was formed in February 1997, with the combining of the Avila Beach County Water District and the Avila Lighting District. Previously, in 1974, the Avila Beach County Water District was formed by combining the Avila Fire Protection District and the Avila Sanitary District. The District is governed by a five-member Board of Directors who are elected at large. The directors entrust the responsibility for the efficient execution of District policies to their designated representative, the General Manager.

The criteria used in determining the scope of the financial reporting entity is based on the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board No. 61, *The Financial Reporting Entity*. The District is the primary governmental unit based on the foundation of a separately elected governing board that is elected by the citizens in a general popular election. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the primary government are financially accountable. The District is financially accountable if it appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing body and: 1) It is able to impose its will on that organization, or 2) There is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on, the primary government. The District has no blended or discretely-presented component units.

#### **B.** Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basic financial statements of the District are composed of the following:

- Government-wide financial statements
- Fund financial statements
- Notes to the basic financial statements

#### Government-wide Financial Statements

These statements are presented on an *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting for both governmental and business-type activities. Accordingly, all of the District's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred. The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which operating expenses of a given function are offset by operating revenues. Operating expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. The types of transactions reported as operating revenues for the District are charges for services directly related to the operations of the District. Charges for services include revenues from customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by the District. Taxes, operating grants and other items not properly included among operating revenues are reported instead as non-operating revenues. Contributed capital and capital grants are included as capital contributions.

#### **Fund Financial Statements**

These statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds. Accompanying these statements are schedules to reconcile and explain the differences in fund balances as presented in these statements to the net position presented in the Government-wide Financial Statements.

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

#### B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus, continued

#### Fund Financial Statements, continued

Governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets and liabilities are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Under modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Accordingly, revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 60-days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary sources susceptible to accrual for the District are property tax, interest earnings, investment revenue and operating and capital grant revenues. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related fund liability is incurred. However, exceptions to this rule include principal and interest on debt, which are recognized when due.

The accrual basis of accounting is followed by the proprietary enterprise funds. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used, such as, unbilled but utilized utility services are recorded at year end.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. 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. Operating revenues and expenses, such as water sales, wastewater service, solid waste collection and purchases of water, result from exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the District. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal values. Management, administration, and depreciation expenses are also considered operating expenses. Other revenues and expenses not included in the above categories, such as interest income and interest expense, are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The accounts of the District are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts established for the purpose of carrying out specific activities, or attaining certain objectives in accordance with specific regulations, restrictions or limitations.

Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary categories. An emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories. A fund is considered major if it is the primary operation fund of the District, or meets the following criteria:

- a) Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of that individual governmental or proprietary fund are at least 10 percent of the corresponding total for all funds of that category or type;
- b) Total assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses of the individual governmental fund or proprietary fund are at least 5 percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and proprietary funds combined; or
- c) The entity has determined that a fund is important to the financial statement user.

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

#### B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus, continued

#### Fund Financial Statements, continued

The funds of the financial reporting entity are described below:

#### Governmental Funds

**General** – This fund acts as the general operating fund of the District. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund also includes all activity and assets of the emergency and unemployment compensation funds.

**Lighting** – This fund accounts for the operations and maintenance of the Front Street Plaza lights and additional 27 streetlights in various locations around the community of the District.

#### Enterprise Funds

Water – This fund accounts for the water transmission and distribution operations of the District.

**Sanitary** – This fund accounts for the wastewater service operations of the District.

**Refuse** – This fund accounts for the solid waste collection and disposal operations of the District.

#### C. Financial Reporting

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

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

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 74 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans. The objective of this Statement is to improve the usefulness or information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability.

This Statement replaces Statements No. 43 – Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, and No. 57 – OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Multiple-Employer Plans. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25 – Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, as amended, Statement 43, and Statement No.50, Pension Disclosures.

In August 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 77 - Tax Abatement Disclosures. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present. Financial statement users need information about certain limitations on a government's ability to raise resources. This includes limitations on revenue-raising capacity resulting from governmental programs that use tax abatements to induce behavior by individuals and entities that is beneficial to the government or its citizens. Tax abatements are widely used by state and local governments, particularly to encourage economic development.

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

#### C. Financial Reporting, continued

In December 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 78 – Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans. The objective of this Statement is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. This Statement amends the scope and applicability of Statement 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that meet certain criteria.

In January 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 80 – Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member.

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 82 – Pension Issues – An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 67, No. 68, and No. 73. This Statement addresses issues regarding (1) the presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information, (2) the selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in an Actuarial Standard of Practice for financial reporting purposes, and (3) the classification of payments made by employers to satisfy employee (plan member) contribution requirements.

#### **D.** Financial Statement Elements

#### 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Substantially, all of the District's cash is invested in interest bearing accounts. The District considers all highly-liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

#### 2. Accounts Receivable

The District extends credit to customers in the normal course of operations. Management deems all accounts receivable as collectible at year-end. Accordingly, an allowance for doubtful accounts has not been recorded.

#### 3. Investment and Investment Policy

The District has adopted an investment policy to deposit funds in financial institutions. Investments are to be made in the following areas:

- California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)
- Checking and savings accounts at local financial institutions

Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as unrealized gains or losses and reported for that fiscal year. Investment income comprises interest earnings, changes in fair value, and any gains or losses realized upon the liquidation or sale of investments.

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

#### D. Financial Statement Elements, continued

#### 4. Fair Value Measurement and Application

The District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset, as follows:

- Level 1 Valuation is based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- Level 2 Valuation is based on directly observable and indirectly observable inputs. These inputs are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data through correlation or market-corroborated inputs. The concept of market-corroborated inputs incorporates observable market data such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.
- Level 3 Valuation is based on unobservable inputs where assumptions are made based on factors such as prepayment rates, probability of defaults, loss severity and other assumptions that are internally generated and cannot be observed in the market.

#### 5. Property Taxes and Assessments

The San Luis Obispo County Assessor's Office assesses all real and personal property within the County each year. The San Luis Obispo County Tax Collector's Office bills and collects the District's share of property taxes and/or tax assessments. The San Luis Obispo Treasurer's Office remits current and delinquent property tax collections to the District throughout the year. Property tax in California is levied in accordance with Article 13A of the State Constitution at one percent (1%) of countywide assessed valuations.

Property taxes and assessments receivable at year-end are related to property taxes and special assessments collected by the San Luis Obispo County, which have not been credited to the District's cash balance as of June 30. The property tax calendar is as follows:

Lien date March 1 Levy date July 1

Due dates November 1 and February 1 Collection dates December 10 and April 10

#### 6. Prepaid Expenses

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

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

#### D. Financial Statement Elements, continued

#### 7. Capital Assets

Capital assets acquired and/or constructed are capitalized at historical cost. The District policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting capital assets at \$5,000. Donated assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation and/or historical cost. Upon retirement or other disposition of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective balances and any gains or losses are recognized. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

#### Governmental Activities

- Buildings and improvements 20 to 30 years
- Furniture and equipment 5 years

#### **Business-Type Activities**

- Sewage disposal system 75 years
- Treatment and collection system 10 to 50 years
- Transmission and distribution system 20 to 50 years
- Equipment 5 to 10 years

#### 8. Deferred Outflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent the consumption of resources applicable to future periods.

#### 9. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue consists of customer deposits held at year-end.

#### 10. Compensated Absences

It is the District's policy to allow employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation time. The vesting method is used to calculate the liability and 100% of earned vacation time is payable upon separation. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements. The entire balance of compensated absences is expected to be used within one year and is classified as a current liability. The General Fund is used to liquidate the compensated absence liabilities.

#### 11. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred inflows of resources represent the acquisition of resources applicable to future periods.

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

#### D. Financial Statement Elements, continued

#### 12. Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position categories are as follows:

- Net Investment in Capital Assets This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any debt outstanding against the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.
- **Restricted Net Position** This component of 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** This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of *restricted* or *net investment in capital assets*.

#### 13. Fund Balance

The financial statements for governmental funds report fund balance as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the District is bound to honor constraints on how specific amounts can be spent.

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not spendable in form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- **Restricted fund balance** amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by formal action of the District's highest level of decision-making authority (the Board of Directors) and that remain binding unless removed in the same manner. The underlying action that imposed the limitation needs to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.
- **Assigned fund balance** amounts that are constrained by the District's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision-making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose. This is also the classification for residual funds in the District's special revenue funds.
- Unassigned fund balance the residual classification for the District's general fund that includes amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

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

#### D. Financial Statement Elements, continued

#### 13. Fund Balance, continued

The Board of Directors establishes, modifies or rescinds fund balance commitments and assignments by passage of an ordinance or resolution. This is done through adoption of the budget and subsequent budget amendments that occur throughout the year. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the District's policy to use restricted resources first, followed by the unrestricted, committed, assigned and unassigned resources as they are needed.

#### Fund Balance Policy

The District believes that sound financial management principles require that sufficient funds be retained by the District to provide a stable financial base at all times. To retain this stable financial base, the District needs to maintain an unrestricted fund balance in its funds sufficient to fund cash flows of the District and to provide financial reserves for unanticipated expenditures and/or revenue shortfalls of an emergency nature. Committed, assigned and unassigned fund balances are considered unrestricted.

The purpose of the District's fund balance policy is to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to protect against reducing service levels or raising taxes and fees because of temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures.

#### 14. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the District's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and addition to/deduction from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

GASB 68 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following time frames are used:

Valuation Date: June 30, 2015Measurement Date: June 30, 2016

• Measurement Period: July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016

#### 15. Use of Estimates

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

#### (2) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2017, are classified as follows:

	_	2017
Governmental activity funds:		
General fund	\$	976,467
Lighting fund		1,247
Total governmental activity funds	_	977,714
Business-type activity funds:		
Water fund		1,600,931
Sanitary fund		334,504
Refuse fund		35,377
Total business-type activity funds	_	1,970,812
Total cash and investments	\$ _	2,948,526

Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2017, consisted of the following:

	_	2017
Cash on hand	\$	344
Deposits with financial institutions		714,094
Deposits held with the California Local Agency		
Investment Fund (LAIF)		2,234,088
Total cash and investments	\$	2,948,526

As of June 30, 2017, the District's authorized deposits had the following maturities:

	2017
Deposits held with the California Local Agency	
Investment Fund (LAIF)	194 days

#### **Authorized Deposits and Investments**

Under provisions of the District's investment policy, and in accordance with Section 53601 of the California Government Code, the District may invest in certain types of investments as listed in Note 1(D)(3) to the financial statements.

#### (2) Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

#### Investment in State Investment Pool

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

The District's deposit and withdrawal restrictions and limitations are as follows:

- Same day transaction processing occurs for orders received before 10:00 a.m.
- Next day transaction processing occurs for orders received after 10:00 a.m.
- Maximum limit of 15 transactions (combination of deposits and withdrawals) per month.
- Minimum transaction amount requirement of \$5,000, in increments of a \$1,000 dollars.
- Withdrawals of \$10,000,000 or more require 24 hours advance.
- Prior to funds transfer, an authorized person must call LAIF to do a verbal transaction.

#### 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 District's investment policy does 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 the public agencies. Of the bank balance, up to \$250,000 is federally insured. The remaining balance is to be collateralized by the bank.

The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The Code and the District's investment policy contain legal and policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as LAIF).

#### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The longer the maturity an investment has the greater its fair value has sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. The District's investment policy follows the Code as it relates to limits on investment maturities as a means of managing exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

#### (2) Cash and Cash Equivalents, continued

#### Credit Risk

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; however, LAIF is not rated.

#### Concentration of Credit Risk

The District's investment policy does not contain various limitations on the amounts that can be invested in any one governmental agency or non-governmental issuer as stipulated by the California Government Code. The District's deposit portfolio in LAIF is 76% as of June 30, 2017, of the District's total depository and investment portfolio.

#### (3) Accounts Receivable – Utilities

The accounts receivable – utilities has been determined to be 100% collectible and an allowance for doubtful accounts is deemed unnecessary.

#### (4) Internal Transfers

#### **Inter-fund Operational Transfers**

Inter-fund transfers are used to move financial resources from the General fund to the Street Light fund, the Water fund, and the Sanitary fund to absorb the operating deficit and to support the operations of each respective fund. Inter-fund transfers consist of the following for the year ended June 30, 2017:

Transfer	Transfer		
from	to		Amount
General	Street Light	\$	12,699
General	Water		64,805
General	Sanitary	_	317,288
	Total	\$_	394,792

#### (5) Capital Assets

#### **Governmental Activities**

Changes in capital assets for 2017, were as follows:

		Balance 2016	Additions/ Transfers	Deletions/ Transfers	Balance 2017
Non-depreciable assets:	_	_			
Land and land rights	\$_	20			20
Total non-depreciable assets	_	20			20
Depreciable assets:					
Furniture and equipment		12,760	-	-	12,760
Building and improvements	_	29,810			29,810
Total depreciable assets	_	42,570			42,570
Accumulated depreciation:					
Furniture and equipment		(11,387)	(1,373)	-	(12,760)
Building and improvements	_	(29,810)			(29,810)
Total accumulated depreciation	_	(41,197)	(1,373)		(42,570)
Total depreciable assets, net	_	1,373	(1,373)		
Total capital assets, net	\$_	1,393			20

There were no major capital asset additions in the governmental activities funds for the year ended June 30, 2017.

#### **Business-Type Activities**

Changes in capital assets for 2017, were as follows:

	Balance	Additions/	Deletions/	Balance
	2016	Transfers	Transfers	2017
Non-depreciable assets:				
Land	\$ 60,294	-	-	60,294
Construction in progress	17,813	233,100	(127,579)	123,334
Total non-depreciable assets	78,107	233,100	(127,579)	183,628
Depreciable assets:				
Water transmission and distribution	1,129,981	31,394	-	1,161,375
Wastewater collection	5,062,811	139,848		5,202,659
Total depreciable assets	6,192,792	171,242		6,364,034
Accumulated depreciation:				
Water transmission and distribution	(582,778)	(28,446)	-	(611,224)
Wastewater collection	(2,028,109)	(204,176)		(2,232,285)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,610,887)	(232,622)		(2,843,509)
Total depreciable assets, net	3,581,905	(61,380)		3,520,525
Total capital assets, net	\$ 3,660,012			3,704,153

Major capital asset additions in the business-type activities funds include additions for wastewater collection for the year ended June 30, 2017.

#### (6) Compensated Absences

Changes in compensated absence as of June 30, 2017, were as follows:

	Balance			Balance
_	2016	<b>Earne d</b>	Taken	2017
\$	3,431	2,133	(3,878)	1,686

#### (7) Defined Benefit Pension Plans

#### Plan Description

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Pension Plan (Plan or PERF C) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The Plan consists of a miscellaneous risk pool and a safety risk pool, which are comprised of individual employer miscellaneous and safety plans, respectively. Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and the District's resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on CalPERS website or may be obtained from their executive office at 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

#### Benefits Provided

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

On September 12, 2012, the California Governor signed the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) into law. PEPRA took effect January 1, 2013. The new legislation closed the District's CalPERS 2.0% at 60 Risk Pool Retirement Plan to new employee entrants, not previously employed by an agency under CalPERS, effective December 31, 2012. All employees hired after January 1, 2013, are eligible for the District's CalPERS 2.0% at 62 Retirement Plan under PEPRA.

#### (7) Defined Benefit Pension Plans, continued

#### Benefits Provided, continued

The District participates in the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool. The provisions and benefits for the Plan's miscellaneous pool in effect as June 30, 2017, are summarized as follows:

	New Classic	PEPRA	
	Prior to	On or after	
	December 31,	January 1,	
Hire date	2012	2013	
Benefit formula	2.0% @ 60	2.0% @ 62	
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service		
Benefit payments	monthly for life		
Retirement age	50 - 55	52 - 67	
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible			
compensation	1.1% to 2.4%	1.0% to 2.5%	
Required employee contribution rates	7.00%	6.25%	
Required employer contribution rates	7.16%	6.53%	

#### **Contributions**

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1, following notice of a change in rate. Funding contribution for the Plan is determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30, by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The District is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

#### Net Pension Liability

As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan as follows:

	2017
Proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ 126,121

#### (7) Defined Benefit Pension Plans, continued

#### Net Pension Liability, continued

The District's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability for the miscellaneous risk pool. As of June 30, 2017, the net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2016 (the measurement date). The total pension liability for the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015 (the valuation date), rolled forward to June 30, 2016, using standard update procedures. The District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the District's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The District's changes in proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan's miscellaneous risk pool as of the measurement dates June 30, 2016, was as follows:

	Proportionate
	Share
Proportion – June 30, 2015	0.00171 %
Proportion – June 30, 2016	0.00146
Decrease in proportionate share	0.00025 %

#### Deferred Pension Outflows(Inflows) of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the District recognized pension benefits of \$6,811. As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred	De fe rre d
	Outflows of	Inflows of
Description	 Resources	Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 14,788	-
Differences between actual and expected experience	383	-
Changes in assumptions	-	(4,690)
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	24,408	-
Adjustment due to changes in proportions and difference between actual and		(11 511)
proportionate share of contributions		(11,511)
Total	\$ 39,579	(16,201)

#### (7) Defined Benefit Pension Plans, continued

#### Deferred Pension Outflows(Inflows) of Resources, continued

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the District's deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date totaled \$14,788; and other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal Year		<b>Deferred Net</b>
Ending		Inflows of
June 30,	_	Resources
2018	\$	(2,757)
2019		(2,384)
2020		7,409
2021		6,322

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

increase

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2015, actuarial valuation report was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date Measurement date Actuarial cost method	June 30, 2015 June 30, 2016 Entry Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Actuarial assumption	
Discount rate	7.65%
Inflation	2.75%
Salary increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality table*	Derived using CalPERS membership data
Period upon which actuarial experience survey	1997 - 2011
assumptions were based	
Post-retirement benefit	Contract COLA up to 2.75% until PPPA floor on

<sup>\*</sup> The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. For more details on this table, please refer to the April 2014 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2011) available online.

purchasing power applies; 2.75% thereafter.

#### (7) Defined Benefit Pension Plans, continued

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65% for the Plan. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for the Plan, the amortization and smoothing periods recently adopted by CalPERS were utilized. The crossover test was performed for a miscellaneous agent plan and a safety agent plan, selected as being more at risk of failing the crossover test and resulting in a discount rate that would be different from the long-term expected rate of return on pension investments.

Based on the testing of the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability for the Plan.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The tables below reflect the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation.

As of June 30, 2017, the target allocation and the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class were as follow:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10	Real Return Year 11+
Global Equity	51.0%	5.25%	5.71%
Global Fixed Income	20.0	0.99	2.43
Inflation Sensitive	6.0	0.45	3.36
Private Equity	10.0	6.83	6.95
Real Asset	10.0	4.50	5.13
Infrastructure and Forestland	2.0	4.50	5.09
Liquidity	1.0	(0.55)	(1.05)
Total	100.0%		

#### (7) Defined Benefit Pension Plans, continued

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

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

As of June 30, 2017, the District's net pension liability at the current discount rate, using a discount rate that is one-percentage point lower and using a discount rate that is one-percentage point higher, are as follows:

		Current			
	Discount		Discount	Discount	
	<b>Rate - 1%</b>		Rate	<b>Rate</b> + 1%	
	_	6.65%	7.65%	8.65%	
District's Net Pension Liability	\$_	196,493	126,121	67,962	

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in separately issued CalPERS financial reports. See pages 44 and 45 for the Required Supplementary Schedules.

#### (8) Net Investment in Capital Assets

The details of net investment in capital assets are as follows:

	_	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	2017
Capital assets - not being depreciated	\$	20	183,628	183,648
Capital assets – being depreciated, net	_		3,520,525	3,520,525
Net investment in capital assets	\$	20	3,704,153	3,704,173

#### (9) Fund Balance

Fund balances are presented in the following categories: non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned (See Note 1(D)(13) for a description of these categories). A detailed schedule of fund balances and their funding composition at June 30, 2017, is as follows:

<b>Description</b>	 		
Assigned Compensated absences	\$ 1,686		
Unassigned Operations	980,402		
Total fund balance	\$ 982,088		

#### (10) Risk Management

The District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The District is a member of the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA), an intergovernmental risk sharing joint powers authority created to provide self-insurance programs for California special districts. The purpose of the SDRMA is to arrange and administer programs of self-insured losses and to purchase excess insurance coverage.

At June 30, 2017, the District participated in the liability and property programs of the SDRMA as follows:

• General and auto liability coverage up to \$5 million per occurrence; and uninsured/underinsured motorist coverage up to \$750,000 per occurrence.

In addition to the above, the District also has the following insurance coverage:

- Employee dishonesty coverage up to a \$400,000 limit.
- Property loss is paid at the replacement cost for property on file, if replaced within three years after the loss; otherwise, paid on an actual cash value basis, to a combined total of \$1.0 billion per occurrence.
- Boiler and machinery coverage for the replacement cost up to \$100 million limit.
- Public officials error and omissions covered up to \$5,000,000 each occurrence, with an annual aggregate of \$5,000,000.
- Workers' compensation insurance per statutory requirements and Employer's Liability Coverage up to \$5 million.

Settled claims have not exceeded any of the coverage amounts in any of the last three fiscal years. There were no reductions in insurance coverage in fiscal years 2017, 2016 and 2015. Liabilities are recorded when it is probable that a loss has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated net of the respective insurance coverage. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). There were no IBNR claims payable as of June 30, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

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

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several pronouncements prior to the report date that has effective dates that may impact future financial presentations.

#### Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75

In June 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 75 – Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities.

This Statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans, for OPEB. The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2017. The impact of the implementation of this Statement to the District's financial statements has not been assessed at this time.

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

#### Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 78

In December 2015, the GASB issued Statement No. 78 – Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans. The objective of this Statement is to address a practice issue regarding the scope and applicability of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. This issue is associated with pensions provided through certain multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans and to state or local governmental employers whose employees are provided with such pensions. This Statement amends the scope and applicability of Statement 68 to exclude pensions provided to employees of state or local governmental employers through a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that meet certain criteria. This Statement is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. It is believed that the implementation of this Statement will not have a material effect to the District's financial statements.

#### Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 80

In January 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 80 – Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units – An Amendment of GASB Statement No. 14. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by clarifying the financial statement presentation requirements for certain component units. The additional criterion requires blending of a component unit incorporated as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2016. It is believed that the implementation of this Statement will not have a material effect to the District's financial statements.

#### Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 81

In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 81 – *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement.

This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and should be applied retroactively.

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

#### Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 83

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.

#### 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. 85

In March 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 85 – *Omnibus 2017*. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]).

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. Earlier application is encouraged.

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

#### Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 86

In May 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 86 – Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for insubstance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources—resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt—are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance.

The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. 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.

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

The provisions of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The impact of the implementation of this Statement to the District's financial statements has not been assessed at this time.

#### (12) Commitments and Contingencies

#### Litigation

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

#### **Grant Awards**

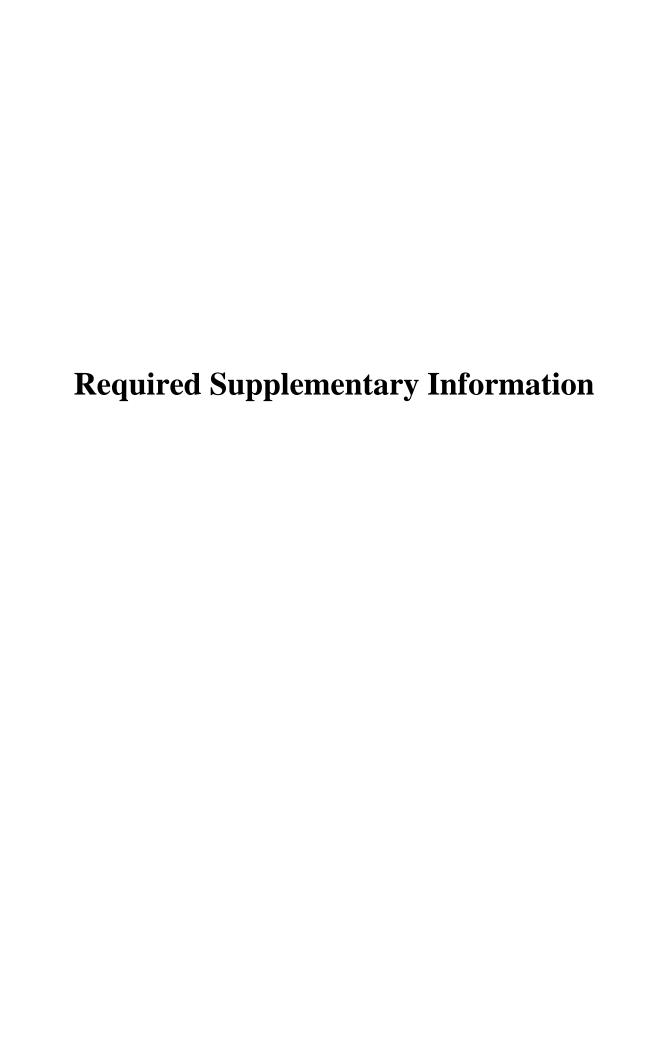
Grant funds received by the District are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Such audit could lead to requests for reimbursements to the grantor agencies for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. Management of the District believes that such disallowances, if any, would not be significant.

#### **Contracts and Agreements**

The District is one of the entities covered by an agreement entered in October 1992, between the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) and San Luis Obispo (SLO) County to treat water delivered through the State Water Project (SWP).

#### (13) Subsequent Events

Events occurring after June 30, 2017, have been evaluated for possible adjustment to the financial statements or disclosure as of November 14, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The District is not aware of any subsequent events that would require recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.



#### Avila Beach Community Services District Budgetary Comparison Schedule – General Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	_	Adopted Original Budget	Board Approved Changes	Revised Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Vairance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Property taxes	\$	551,500	-	551,500	572,920	21,420
Interest earnings		6,500	-	6,500	16,580	10,080
Rents and royalties		38,000	-	38,000	38,184	184
Charges for services	_	2,500		2,500	5,624	3,124
Total revenues	_	598,500		598,500	633,308	34,808
Expenditures:						
General government	_	206,736		206,736	436,017	229,281
Total expenditures	_	206,736		206,736	436,017	229,281
Excess(deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		391,764	-	391,764	197,291	(194,473)
Other financing sources(uses):						
Operating transfers in(out)	_	(331,500)		(331,500)	(394,792)	(63,292)
Net change in fund balance		60,264		60,264	(197,501)	(257,765)
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	1,178,342		1,178,342	1,178,342	
Fund balance, end of year	\$	1,238,606		1,238,606	980,841	

#### Notes to Required Supplementary Information — General Fund

#### (1) Budgets and Budgetary Data

The District follows specific procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Each year the District's General Manager prepares and submits an operating budget to the Board of Directors for the General Fund no later than June of each year. The basis used to prepare the budget does not differ substantially from the modified accrual basis of accounting. The adopted budget becomes operative on July 1. The Board of Directors must approve all supplemental appropriations to the budget and transfers between major accounts.

The District presents a comparison of the annual budget to actual results for the General Fund at the functional expenditure-type major object level for financial reporting purposes. The budgeted expenditure amounts represent the adopted budget.

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Budgetary Comparison Schedule – Streets Light Fund For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017

	_	Adopted Original Budget	Board Approved Changes	Revised Budget	Actual Budgetary Basis	Vairance Positive (Negative)
Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$_	1,200		1,200	1,142	(58)
Total revenues	_	1,200		1,200	1,142	(58)
Expenditures:						
Street lighting	_	25,831		25,831	12,906	(12,925)
Total expenditures	_	25,831		25,831	12,906	(12,925)
Excess(deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(24,631)	-	(24,631)	(11,764)	12,867
Other financing sources(uses):						
Operating transfers in(out)	_	15,500		15,500	12,699	(2,801)
Net change in fund balance		(9,131)		(9,131)	935	10,066
Fund balance, beginning of year	_	312		312	312	
Fund balance, end of year	\$_	(8,819)		(8,819)	1,247	

#### Notes to Required Supplementary Information — Streets Light Fund

#### (1) Budgets and Budgetary Data

The District follows specific procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements. Each year the District's General Manager prepares and submits an operating budget to the Board of Directors for the Streets Light Fund no later than June of each year. The basis used to prepare the budget does not differ substantially from the modified accrual basis of accounting. The adopted budget becomes operative on July 1. The Board of Directors must approve all supplemental appropriations to the budget and transfers between major accounts.

The District presents a comparison of the annual budget to actual results for the Street Lighting Fund at the functional expenditure-type major object level for financial reporting purposes. The budgeted expenditure amounts represent the adopted budget.

# Avila Beach Community Services District Schedules of the District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability For the Year Ended June 30, 2017 Last Ten Years\*

#### **Defined Benefit Pension Plan**

		$\mathbf{M}$	<b>;</b>	
Description		6/30/2016	6/30/2015	6/30/2014
District's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	-	0.00146%	0.00171%	0.00207%
District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$_	126,121	117,077	125,453
District's covered-employee payroll	\$ _	42,741	60,486	58,718
District's proportionate share of the net pension liability(asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	<del>.</del>	295.08%	193.56%	213.65%
Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Plan's Total Pension Liability	_	74.06%	78.40%	79.82%

#### Notes to the Schedule of the District's Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability

*Changes in Benefit Terms* – There were no changes to benefit terms for the measurement period ended June 30, 2016.

*Changes of Assumptions* – There were no changes of assumption for the measurement period ended June 30, 2016.

<sup>\*</sup> The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

<sup>\*</sup> The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

#### Avila Beach Community Services District Schedules of Pension Plan Contributions As of June 30, 2017 Last Ten Years\*

#### **Defined Benefit Pension Plan**

#### **Measurement Dates Description** 6/30/2016 6/30/2015 6/30/2014 \$ **Actuarially Determined Contribution** 13,713 9,566 9,894 Contributions in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution (13,713)(9,566)(9,894)Contribution Deficiency (Excess) \$ District's Covered Payroll 42,741 62,301 60,480 Contribution's as a percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll 32.08% 15.35% 16.36%

#### **Notes to the Schedule of Pension Plan Contributions**

<sup>\*</sup> The District has presented information for those years for which information is available until a full 10-year trend is compiled.

Report on Compliance and Internal Controls

### Fedak & Brown LLP



Certified Public Accountants

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Riverside Office: 4204 Riverwalk Pkwy. Ste. 390 Riverside, California 92505 (951) 977-9888

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

Board of Directors Avila Beach Community Services District Avila Beach, 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 Avila Beach Community Services District (District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprises the District's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 14, 2017.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the 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 District's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

## Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting And on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit 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 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.

Fedak & Brown LLP

Fedak & Brown LLP

Cypress, California November 14, 2017