

**PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED
FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors
Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority
Monterey, California

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund of Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (the Authority) as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 5, and the budgetary information on page 19 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated January 19, 2023, on our consideration of the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is 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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Moss, Renz & Haugheim LLP

Santa Maria, CA
January 19, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA) presents an overview and analysis of the financial activities and changes in financial position for PRWFPA.

General

The purpose of the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA) is to identify, evaluate, fund and implement environmentally sound flood prevention and control strategies in the Pajaro River Watershed, on an intergovernmental, cooperative basis as required by the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority Act (AB807 Keeley).

The Board of Directors of PRWFPA consists of eight members appointed one each from the Monterey County Board of Supervisors, the San Benito County Board of Supervisors, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, the Board of Directors of the Monterey County Water Resources Agency, the Board of Directors of the San Benito County Water District, the Board of Directors of the Santa Clara Valley Water District and the Board of Directors of the Zone 7 Flood Control District subject to the provisions of Part 2, Chapter 1, section 401 of the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority Act.

The Board of Directors may also vote to invite, as associate members, governmental entities from within the watershed. Associate members are not entitled to vote or hold office.

In addition, the Board of Directors has established a standing committee of staff members from the involved Authority jurisdictions to advise the Board of Directors. It is called the Staff Working Group (SWG) and it is comprised of designated staff members from both voting and non-voting member jurisdictions.

During Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-2022 the PRWFPA activities included:

- PRWFPA continued to monitor and manage land acquisitions in the Soap Lake Floodplain, including coordination with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) on the potential sale of the Gonzales property. The property was acquired by TNC with funds from the PRWFPA Proposition 50 Grant and any lease or sale of the property requires prior approval by the State.
- PRWFPA continued to monitor the development of the Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project and legislatively supported the efforts to fund and implement the project. Following FY20 and FY21, USACE Work Plan appropriations were sufficient to perform project design work. The PRWFPA continued to support non-federal sponsors engagement with various federal agencies, elected representatives and political appointees to secure full construction funding. On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) which infused \$11.6 billion into the UACE budget for Corps' projects. On March 29, 2022, the Biden Harris Administration announced additional

infrastructure funding for Ports and Waterways that included \$67 million in construction funds awarded to the project in FY23.

- PRWFPA continued to coordinate with and offered support to the non-federal Sponsors of the Corps project in their efforts to secure State funding for planning and design of the project. Local agencies in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties formed the Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency (PRFMA), a joint powers authority to plan, finance and implement projects and programs to reduce flood risk from the lower Pajaro River and its tributaries. The non-federal Sponsor of the Corps project, is responsible for funding 35% of project costs. SB 496 (Laird) authorized the California Department of Water Resources to fund 100% of the non-federal cost share.
- PRWFPA continued to monitor the development of the California High Speed Rail San Jose to Merced Project Section, which will cross the Soap Lake Floodplain. When available, the PRWFPA will review the recommended alignment and design and evaluate floodplain and downstream flow impacts.
- PRWFPA continued to monitor the development of the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project. A new dam on Pacheco Creek would reduce the peak discharge in the Upper Pajaro River, and consequently reduce peak discharge on the Lower Pajaro River, and deliver flood protection benefits to the downstream Pajaro River Watershed.
- Held monthly Staff Working Group meetings to discuss PRWFPA issues and coordinate Board packet items.

Financial Highlights

The MD&A is intended to serve as an introduction to PRWFPA's basic financial statements. Consistent with Government Accounting Standards Board requirements, two years of financial information is provided to enable the reader to draw comparisons on the results of operations and financial position from year to year.

Net position decreased by \$32,441 over the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

The General Fund (agency fund) balance at fiscal year-end was \$639,171. This amount is \$32,441 more than one year ago.

PRWFPA's cash and investments balance on June 30, 2022, was \$649,446 representing an increase of \$12,880 over one fiscal year ago.

Pajaro Revenues

Total revenues for FY 2021-2022 were \$80,440, which was \$1,060 less than budgeted due to the fact that less interest was earned than anticipated. Revenues included interest income of \$440 and \$80,000 in membership contributions.

Overall Financial Position

The overall financial position of PRWFPA has remained consistent during the past twelve months.

Highlights of the Authority Funds

The General Fund contains all financial resources of PRWFPA. The fiscal year-end General Fund balance increased from \$606,730 to \$639,171. Expenditures were under final budget amounts due to an overall decrease in professional services resulting from the cancellation of the year's Legislative Conference and the lack of opportunities to compete for grant funding and a decrease in expenditures for Administration resulting from conducting virtual Board and Staff Working Group meetings. There was a 5.35 percent decrease in the General Fund balance this fiscal year from the prior fiscal year.

Budget: Amendments and Variances

The budget adopted on June 04, 2021, was not amended.

PRWFPA held no infrastructure assets during fiscal year 2021-2022.

Ongoing Activities for FY 2022-2023

- PRWFPA continues to encourage floodplain acquisitions by providing outreach to agencies and organizations pursuing acquisitions within the Soap Lake Floodplain and monitoring funding opportunities.
- PRWFPA will continue to pursue grant funding opportunities.
- Continue working with the Army Corps of Engineers and legislative representatives to discuss Watershed activities and the Pajaro River Flood Risk Reduction Project.
- PRWFPA will continue to identify new opportunities to fund floodplain acquisitions.
- PRWFPA will continue to review development proposals within the floodplain.

Request for Information

Anyone seeking clarification, having questions, or desiring more information about the topics discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis is requested to contact the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority Executive Coordinator via email at: info@ambag.org or by calling 831.883.3750. Written correspondence should be addressed to the PRWFPA Executive Coordinator c/o AMBAG, Post Office Box 2453, Seaside, California 93955-2453.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2022

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and investments	<u>\$ 649,446</u>
Total assets	<u>649,446</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	<u>10,275</u>
Total liabilities	<u>10,275</u>
NET POSITION	
Restricted for flood prevention	<u>639,171</u>
Total net position	<u><u>\$ 639,171</u></u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)	
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Contributions and Grants	Capital Contributions and Grants	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
Governmental activities:					
Flood prevention	\$ 47,999	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 32,001
Total governmental activities	\$ 47,999	\$ 80,000	\$ -	\$ -	32,001
General Revenues:					
Interest income					440
Total general revenues					440
Change in net position					32,441
Net position, beginning of fiscal year					606,730
Net position, end of fiscal year					\$ 639,171

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND
 June 30, 2022

	<u>General Fund</u>
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 649,446
Total assets	<u>\$ 649,446</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 10,275
Total liabilities	<u>10,275</u>
Fund Balance:	
Restricted:	
Flood prevention	<u>639,171</u>
Total fund balance	<u>639,171</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 649,446</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL
FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

Total Fund Balance	<u>\$ 639,171</u>
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 639,171</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE -
GOVERNMENTAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General Fund
Revenues:	
Membership administrative contributions	\$ 80,000
Interest income	440
	<hr/>
Total revenues	80,440
	<hr/>
Expenditures:	
Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. Administration	20,981
Insurance	1,080
Legal	2,117
Professional services:	
Storm Water Resource Plan	1,540
Soap Lake Preservation	16,140
Other charges	6,141
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	47,999
	<hr/>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	32,441
	<hr/>
Fund balance - beginning of fiscal year	606,730
	<hr/>
Fund balance - end of fiscal year	\$ 639,171
	<hr/> <hr/>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND STATEMENT OF
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balance	<u>\$ 32,441</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>\$ 32,441</u>

The notes to basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Organization

The Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA) was organized on July 1, 2000, under the authorization of Chapter 963 of Assembly Bill No.807, approved on October 10, 1999. The PRWFPA undertakes flood prevention and control projects within the boundaries of the Pajaro River Watershed. The PRWFPA may levy and collect assessments and special taxes and sell bonds in accordance with prescribed procedures. The Pajaro River Watershed consists of more than 1,400 square miles of land. Much of the watershed is prime agricultural and rangeland, providing a strong base for the region's economy. The Pajaro River Watershed includes portions of San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and Monterey Counties. The Assembly Bill No. 807, designates the board of supervisors of certain counties and the boards of directors of certain local Authority as appointing directors.

B. Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is the Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (the Authority). There are no component units included in this report which meets the criteria of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB Statements No. 39, No. 61, No. 80 and No. 90.

C. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the Authority. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities* are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *The direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

D. Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. This approach differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements, therefore, include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for the governmental funds.

The government-wide financial statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of the Authority's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. The Authority does not allocate indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by a program, as well as grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the Authority, with certain exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the Authority.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements:

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the Authority. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major governmental fund is presented in a separate column, and all non-major funds are aggregated into one column. PRWFPA does not have fiduciary funds.

The accounting and financial treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance for these funds' present increases, (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

E. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

Revenues – exchange and non-exchange transactions:

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. "Available" means the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the Authority, "available" means collectible within the current period or within 60 days after fiscal year end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the Authority receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include property taxes and grants. Under the accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the fiscal year when the resources are to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Authority must provide local resources to be used for a specific purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Authority on a reimbursement basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Expenses/expenditures:

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time a liability is incurred. On the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, as under the accrual basis of accounting. However, under the modified accrual basis of accounting, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

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

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

F. Fund Accounting

The accounts of the Authority are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance or net position, revenues, and expenditures. The Authority's resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The Authority's accounts are organized into one major fund:

Major Governmental Fund

The *General Fund* is the general operating fund of the Authority. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

G. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Authority adopts an annual budget on or before June 30. From the effective date of the budget, the amounts stated as proposed expenditures become appropriations.

The Board of Directors may amend the budget by motion during each fiscal year. The original and revised budgets are presented for the General Fund.

All appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent that they have not been expended. Professional contracts entered into by the Authority are subject to annual review by the Board of Directors.

H. Investments

Investments are stated at fair value.

I. Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not utilized by the Authority.

J. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, as prescribed by the GASB and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenditures/expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

K. Fund Balances

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid insurance) or legally required to remain intact (such as notes receivable or principal of a permanent fund).

Restricted Fund Balance – represents amounts that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

K. Fund Balances (Continued)

Committed Fund Balance – represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the Authority’s governing board. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the governing board removes those constraints by taking the same type of formal action. Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the governing board. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Committed fund balance amounts differ from restricted balances in that the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which the Authority intends to use for a specific purpose, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent may be stipulated by the governing board or by an official or body to which the governing board delegates the authority. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type or the fund’s primary purpose. Assignments within the general fund convey that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purpose of the Authority.

Unassigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which are unconstrained in that they may be spent for any purpose. Only the general fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification because of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

When an expenditure is incurred for a purpose for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the Authority considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the Authority considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

On June 30, 2022, the Authority had the following cash and investments on hand:

Cash in bank	\$ 510,518
Investments	<u>138,928</u>
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 649,446</u>

The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. These principles recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Authority had investments in the Local Agency Investment Fund and this external pool is measured under Level 2.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

The table on the following page identifies the investment types that are authorized for the Authority by the California Government Code. The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code (Continued)

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</u>
Local Authority Bonds	5 years	None	None
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	None	None
U.S. Authority Securities	5 years	None	None
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	None
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	None	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base value	None
Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	None
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	None
County Pooled Investment Fund	N/A	None	None
Local Authority Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	None	None
JPA Pools (other investment pools)	N/A	None	None

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. One of the ways that the Authority manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter-term and longer-term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturity evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the Authority's investments (including investments held by bond trustees) to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the Authority's investments by maturity:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Remaining Maturity (in Months)</u>			
		<u>12 Months or Less</u>	<u>13 - 24 Months</u>	<u>25 - 60 Months</u>	<u>More than 60 Months</u>
LAIF	\$ 138,928	\$ 138,928	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 138,928</u>	<u>\$ 138,928</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented on the following page is the minimum rating required by the California Government Code, and the actual rating as of fiscal year end for each investment type.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 June 30, 2022

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk (Continued)

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Minimum Legal Rating</u>	<u>Exempt from Disclosure</u>	<u>Rating as of Fiscal Year End</u>		
				<u>AAA</u>	<u>Aa</u>	<u>Not Rated</u>
LAIF	<u>\$ 138,928</u>	N/A	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 138,928</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the Authority contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. There are no investments in any one issuer that represent 5% or more of total Authority investments.

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 Authority’s investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure the Authority’s deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

None of the Authority’s deposits with financial institutions in excess of the federal depository insurance limits were held in uncollateralized accounts.

The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the Authority’s investment policy do not contain legal or 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).

NOTE 3 – CONTINGENCIES

No contingent liabilities are outstanding, and no lawsuits are pending of any real financial consequence.

NOTE 4 – NET POSITION

GASB Statement No. 63 requires that the difference between assets added to the deferred outflows of resources and liabilities added to the deferred inflows of resources be reported as net position. Net position is classified as either net investment in capital assets, restricted, or unrestricted.

Restricted Net Position – This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Authority was charged \$20,981 by Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. (RAPS), which is a component unit of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), for shared personnel and administrative services. As of June 30, 2022, \$5,742 was an inter organization payable.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

PAJARO RIVER WATERSHED FLOOD PREVENTION AUTHORITY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE - GENERAL FUND
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Membership administrative contributions	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ 80,000	\$ -
Interest income	1,500	1,500	440	(1,060)
Total revenues	81,500	81,500	80,440	(1,060)
Expenditures:				
Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc.				
Administration	45,000	45,000	20,981	24,019
Legal	10,000	10,000	2,117	7,883
Insurance	1,400	1,400	1,080	320
Professional Services:				
Storm Water Resource Plan	1,500	1,500	1,540	(40)
Soap Lake Preservation	70,000	70,000	16,140	53,860
Other charges	18,060	18,060	6,141	11,919
Total expenditures	145,960	145,960	47,999	97,961
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(64,460)	(64,460)	32,441	96,901
Fund balance - July 1	606,730	606,730	606,730	
Fund balance - June 30	\$ 542,270	\$ 542,270	\$ 639,171	\$ 96,901