



Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Santa Clara Valley Water District Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Serving Santa Clara County, California

Santa Clara Valley Water District

also referred to as

Valley Water

Serving Santa Clara County, California

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Prepared by the General Accounting Services Unit

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January 20, 2023

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF VALLEY WATER:

It is our pleasure to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the Santa Clara Valley Water District, now referred to as Valley Water, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The ACFR is prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States of America as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data, and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with Valley Water. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data are accurate in all material respects and are reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various activities of Valley Water. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of Valley Water's financial activities have been included.

To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water) has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect Valley Water's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient, reliable information for the preparation of Valley Water's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, Valley Water's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable rather than absolute assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Valley Water's financial statements have been audited by Vasquez and Company LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The purpose of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of Valley Water for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The audit included obtaining an understanding of the entity and its environment, including internal controls, sufficient to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and to design the nature, timing, and extent of further audit procedures.

The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion on Valley Water's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The opinion rendered concluded that the financial statements are fairly presented, in all material respects, in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

The independent audit of the financial statements of Valley Water is part of a broader, federally mandated “Single Audit” designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements but also on Valley Water’s internal controls and compliance over the administration of federal awards. The single audit review is applicable when Federal funded expenditures equal \$750 thousand or more. This audit is typically completed after the audit of the financial statements and will be issued separately for Valley Water’s Board of Directors (Board) acceptance.

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. Valley Water’s MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditor.

District Profile

The mission of Valley Water is to provide Silicon Valley safe, clean water for a healthy life, environment, and economy. Valley Water operates as a State of California special district under the authority of the 1929 Santa Clara Valley Water District Act or District Act (Wat. Code, § Ch. 60, Refs & Annos). The District Act governs the structure, function, and operations of the Board, which governs Valley Water and directs the Chief Executive Officer.

Valley Water is the primary water resource agency for Santa Clara County (County), California. It is the largest multi-purpose water supply, watershed stewardship, and flood management special district in California. It acts not only as the County’s primary water wholesaler but also as its flood protection agency and is the steward for its streams and creeks, underground aquifers, and Valley Water-built reservoirs. For fiscal year 2022, Valley Water adopted a budget of \$837.6 million to provide these critical services¹.

Valley Water serves the nearly two million residents of the County, an area of approximately 1,315 square miles which includes the County’s 15 cities and towns: Campbell, Cupertino, Gilroy, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga, and Sunnyvale. Valley Water also serves certain unincorporated areas of the County. For Fiscal Year 2022, total budgeted outlays for water supply management totaled \$580.1 million².

Valley Water sells treated water to 8 water retail companies, cities, and towns that service communities within the County via their own distribution systems. There are also private well owners in the County, for which Valley Water levies a groundwater production charge for water pumped from the ground. San Jose Water Company is the largest water retailer served by Valley Water, and currently provides water service to over one million customers. Revenues from San Jose Water Company for the sale of treated water and production of groundwater comprise over 50% of the water charge related revenue for Valley Water’s Water Enterprise.

¹ Valley Water FY2021-22 Operating and Capital Budget, chapter 3, page 6

² Valley Water FY2021-22 Operating and Capital Budget, chapter 6, page 40

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

A steady supply of safe, clean water to the County residents requires Valley Water to operate and maintain a complex delivery and treatment system that includes 3 water treatment plants, an advanced water purification center, 10 local reservoirs and dams, a water quality laboratory, dozens of groundwater recharge basins, 3 pumping stations and approximately almost 150 miles of pipelines. Water supplies include local surface water and groundwater, imported water, and recycled water. Water conservation is also an important part of the water supply strategy because it reduces water demands and helps improve water supply reliability.

The Board has established groundwater benefit zones in accordance with the District Act. The objective of establishing various groundwater benefit zones is to recover costs for the benefits resulting from Valley Water activities within that zone. In Fiscal Year 2021, the Board modified the boundaries of existing groundwater benefit zones W-2 and W-5, and created two new zones; Zone W-7, which overlays the Coyote Valley, and Zone W-8, which includes areas below Uvas and Chesbro Reservoirs. The four modified zone boundaries ensure that rate payers are grouped in a way that reflects the most recent and relevant data regarding services and benefits received by well users.

To ensure an adequate and reliable supply of high-quality water, Valley Water has partnered with cities and water retailers in the county to develop recycled water supplies. About 5% of the County's total water use currently consists of recycled water, limited primarily to landscaping and industrial uses. The Board's plan is to expand the use of recycled water in the coming years.

In 2010, the Board approved agreements with the City of San Jose to partner and build the Silicon Valley Advanced Water Purification Center (SVAWPC), a facility designed to produce about eight million gallons per day (MGD) or about nine thousand acre-feet per year of highly purified water. Valley Water and the City of San Jose entered into a ground lease and property use agreement (the "Ground Lease") with respect to the City of San Jose owned site in North San Jose on which the SVAWPC is located. In addition, Valley Water and the City of San Jose entered into an integration agreement (the "Integration Agreement") with respect to the operation of the SVAWPC. Valley Water and the City of San Jose each have the annual option to terminate the Integration Agreement on or after June 30, 2021, in accordance with its terms. The Ground Lease provides that if the Integration Agreement is terminated, the Ground Lease will simultaneously terminate and upon such termination, Valley Water would be required to surrender the facilities of the SVAWPC to the City of San Jose. The book value of the SVAWPC facilities as of June 30, 2022 is \$65.8 million. The option to terminate the Integration Agreement provides an opportunity for the City of San Jose and Valley Water to re-evaluate the continued need for integrated management of their respective facilities (i.e., Valley Water's SVAWPC and City of San Jose's Regional Wastewater Facility), financial support, and opportunities for the use of recycled water. Both parties would be required to meet and discuss potential amendments to the Integration Agreement in lieu of terminating the Integration Agreement to address the parties' concerns.

The SVAWPC in North San Jose commenced full operation in March 2014. Currently, purified water produced by the SVAWPC is not used for potable (drinking) purposes and is instead blended with existing recycled water to enhance its quality for non-potable purposes such as irrigation, cooling towers and industrial applications.

In December 2019, Valley Water's Board approved a 76-year agreement with the cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View to secure a minimum of 9 MGD or about ten thousand acre-feet per year of wastewater effluent through an effluent transfer option. Under the agreement, Valley Water will pay

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

\$0.2 million per year for the option to receive the wastewater effluent until June 1, 2033 or the point in time when Valley Water begins to receive the wastewater effluent, whichever occurs first. If Valley Water exercises its option, 9 MGD of effluent would be delivered to a regional purification facility to be constructed and owned by Valley Water. The purified water, which would be a locally controlled drought resilient supply, could be used for either indirect potable reuse (e.g., recharge local groundwater basins) or direct potable reuse (raw water or treated water augmentation, subject to future regulatory requirements). If Valley Water exercises the option, Valley Water would pay \$1.0 million per year for the effluent plus an inflation escalator for the 76-year term of the agreement. Valley Water has not made a decision as to whether it will exercise the option to receive wastewater effluent under the agreement. In addition to the foregoing option, Valley Water will contribute \$16.0 million to be used to fund either: (1) a portion of the costs of a local salt removal facility at the Regional Water Quality Control Plant in the City of Palo Alto to provide a higher quality of recycled water for irrigation and cooling towers; or (2) in the event that the cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View decide not to construct the local plant within 13 years of the effective date of the agreement, to fund other recycled water or water supply projects.

Valley Water also provides stream stewardship that encompasses managing flood and storm waters within the County. The 1929 Santa Clara Valley Water District Act requires Valley Water to uphold the safety of the Santa Clara County residents from floods and storm waters, monitor the condition affecting watersheds and riparian corridors, and provide for the protection of property and the natural environment along creeks and rivers, and at the edge of the San Francisco Bay. For fiscal year 2022, total budgeted outlays for watershed management and flood protection totaled \$288.9 million³.

Factors Affecting Financial Condition

Local Economy

Located south of San Francisco Bay, Santa Clara County is the sixth largest county in California, with a population of over 1.9 million⁴ and measures approximately 1,315 square miles. The northwest portion of the County, known as Silicon Valley, is home to many leading computer and electronic companies such as Google, Apple, Cisco, Intel, VMware, Hewlett Packard, Applied Materials, Adobe, and several other Fortune 500 companies.

Although the COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect every aspect of the country's economy, employment in the local economy is returning to pre-pandemic level, which was estimated at 2.1% for fiscal year 2022⁵. The local area's January unemployment rate was 3.4%, which is a significant improvement from the 6.2% estimate a year ago. The local economy's unemployment rate fared better than the 5.5% rate for California and 4.4% rate for the entire United States during the same January period⁶. The tech industry accounts for approximately a quarter of the region's employment gains. In contrast, other industries like Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, Personal Services, Accommodation & Food Services, Transportation, Warehousing & Storage, Nonprofits, and Retail remained below pre-pandemic levels.

³ Valley Water FY2021-22 Operating and Capital Budget, chapter 6, page 4

⁴ State of California – Department of Finance, Demographics and Research Unit

⁵ State of California – Employment and Development Department

⁶ California Employment Development Department (EDD), March 11, 2022 labor market information

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

The United States Census Bureau American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year survey reports that the annual median household income in the area remained strong at \$141,562 in 2021 (the latest figures available for Santa Clara County). The figure is \$56,655 higher than the California median household income and \$71,845 greater than the US median household income.

Meanwhile, the region's population estimate (as of January 2022) of 1.9 million declined by 1.4% when compared to the prior year. The drop is caused by a combination of declining birth rate, increasing mortality rate, low level of foreign migration, and the movement of residents outside of California⁷.

Annual inflation rate in the United States climbed in June to 9.1%, a 40-year high, as the government raised money supply to stimulate the economy and combat the dampening effect of the COVID-19 pandemic⁸. The February 2022 Bay Area consumer price index increased by 5.2% over the past year⁹. By June 2022, the Bay Area change in consumer price index was estimated at 6.8% when compared to the prior year¹⁰.

Due to the worsening drought, the Valley Water Board of Directors declared a drought emergency in June of 2021 and called for 15% mandatory conservation in water usage. As imported water supplies were reduced to primarily public health and safety needs, emergency supplemental water purchases with the State and other water agencies were strategically arranged to bolster the County's water supply at the best price. To encourage the further reduction of water use, Valley Water has increased its water conservation efforts through public outreach and continuous dialogue and collaboration with water retailers, cities, and the community.

Long-term Financial Planning

Valley Water plans, manages, and carries out work to meet policies established by the Board. Under Valley Water's form of Policy Governance, these "Ends" policies describe the mission, outcomes, or results to be achieved by Valley Water staff. Balancing the Ends policies are Executive Limitations, which set limits on staff activities in fulfilling the Ends. Alignment of plans and resources with the Ends policies helps the Board fulfill the critical responsibility of defining, balancing, and prioritizing "what benefits, for what people, at what cost," and enhances Valley Water staff's accountability in using budgeted resources to accomplish those ends.

Valley Water supports activities that carry out its mission through the following three highest-level "End Policies"¹¹.

- E2 - Valley Water provides a reliable, clean water supply for current and future generations in all communities served
- E3 - There is a healthy and safe environment for residents, businesses, and visitors, as well as for future generations
- E4 - Water resources stewardship to protect and enhance watershed and natural resources, and to improve the quality of life in Santa Clara County.

⁷ US Census Bureau

⁸ US Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 18, 2022 release

⁹ US Bureau of Labor Statistics, March 10, 2022 release – CPI February 2022

¹⁰ U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics - San Francisco Bay Region

¹¹ www.valleywater.org/how-we-operate/board-governance-policies

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

For fiscal year 2022, Valley Water budgeted \$66.2 million in imported water purchases from the federal Central Valley Project and the State Water Project. This resource allocation was in response to the on-going drought that started in fiscal year 2021 and the diminished water storage capacity from the reconstruction of Valley Water's largest dam, Anderson, due to seismic concerns.

The State has placed operating restrictions on five of Valley Water's ten dams due to Seismic safety conditions. The estimated cost to fix all dams with seismic safety concerns is approximately \$1,491.1 million according to the FY23-27 Capital Improvement Program.

The Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project, with an estimated cost of \$2.5 billion for the expansion of the Pacheco Reservoir in southeastern Santa Clara County from a capacity of 5,500 acre-feet to up to 140,000 acre-feet, posted several milestones in fiscal year 2022. The Draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR) was released for public review and comment in November 2021. In December 2021 the California Water Commission (CWC), which awarded \$504.1 million under the Water Storage Investment Program (WSIP) program for the project, gave an affirmative vote on the feasibility of this project, which means the project remains eligible to receive the WSIP funding.

Valley Water's Semitropic groundwater bank reserves were at 80% or 280,354 acre-feet and valued at \$112.7 million as of June 30, 2022. Semitropic Water Storage District has reported elevated concentration of 1, 2, 3 trichloropropane in some of its underground wells. There is currently insufficient information to conclude whether these detections could impact banking operations. Impacts could potentially include higher pumping, recovery and treatment costs, and possible impaired recovery of banked water supplies. Because the Semitropic water bank is located in Kern County, downstream of Valley Water, banked water must be returned by exchange with State Water Project water from the Delta. In critically dry years or in the event of a Delta disruption, there may be insufficient State Water Project supplies to facilitate withdrawal of supplies from the bank.

The Five-Year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) includes 64 projects totaling \$8.8 billion to implement the goals and objectives of Valley Water's program and master plans. Approximately 15% of this amount, \$1.3 billion, is expected from Valley Water's various partners, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). These projects are grouped into five types of improvements¹²:

- Water supply capital improvements – 29 projects contributing to "End Policy E-2"
- Flood protection capital improvements – 16 projects contributing to "End Policy E-3"
- Water resource stewardship capital improvement – 11 projects contributing to "End Policy E-4"
- Buildings and grounds capital improvements – 3 projects supporting Valley Water efforts to achieve the "End Policies"
- Information Technology capital improvements – 5 projects supporting Valley Water efforts to achieve the "End Policies"

On November 3, 2020, the Measure S (Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection or Safe Clean Water) parcel tax met the two-thirds super majority vote required for approval with a voter passing result of 75.64%. The measure renewed Valley Water's existing parcel tax, without increasing rates, and averages \$0.006 per square foot of parcel size for fiscal year 2022. The voter-approved special parcel tax funds projects addressing the following community priorities:

¹² Valley Water FY2023-27 Capital Improvement Program

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

- Ensure a safe reliable water for the future
- Reduce toxins, hazards, and contaminants in our waterways
- Protect our water supply and dams from earthquakes and other natural disasters
- Restore wildlife habitat and providing open space
- Provide flood protection to homes, businesses, schools, streets, and highways
- Support public health and public safety for our community

Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection builds on the success of the Clean, Safe Creeks and Natural Flood Protection (Clean, Safe Creeks) plan approved by the voters in 2000, as well as the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program that replaced the Clean, Safe Creeks measure, which was approved by voters in November 2012. The program is funded by a combination of revenues from the continuation of an annual special tax, reserves carried forward from the 2012 program, and state and federal funding. Passage of this Measure is estimated to generate approximately \$45.5 million per year.

Relevant Financial Policies

End of Year Balances

Valley Water policies for end-of-year balance re-appropriations are as follows:

- Any remaining appropriation balances at the end of the fiscal year for capital projects are annually re-appropriated for continued use in those same projects in the following fiscal year. These amounts shall be consistent with the planned expenditure schedule identified in the 5-year CIP.
- Any variances at the end of the current fiscal year in Operating and Capital Reserves from those estimated in the budget not otherwise re-appropriated above shall result in corresponding adjustments to the estimated reserve appropriations in accordance with Valley Water Reserve policy.

Valley Water, through the Public Facilities Financing Corporation (PFFC), also maintains a commercial paper program for funding capital projects. Commercial paper is used to provide low-cost interim financing during construction. Valley Water issues long-term debt obligations over a 30-year term to repay principal outstanding on the commercial paper. In October 2020, Valley Water established a \$170.0 million syndicated bank line of credit to ensure that Valley Water will have ample liquidity to continue funding ongoing capital projects and meet general financing needs despite the economic uncertainties related to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. To contribute towards the development of the local economy, \$20.0 million of this credit capacity is reserved for small local banks (having total assets of under \$10.0 billion) located within the nine Bay Area counties.

Budgetary Controls

Valley Water maintains budgetary controls, the objectives of which are to ensure compliance with legal provisions, embodied in the annually appropriated budget approved by the Board. Activities of the governmental funds and proprietary funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. Additionally, as a management tool, project-length financial plans are included in the annual Capital

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

Improvement Plan. The legal level of budgetary control (that is, the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is established at the fund level, further limited by two categories - the operating budget (consisting of total operations, operating projects, and debt service) and the capital budget (consisting of capital project expenditures).

Valley Water also maintains an encumbrance accounting system as a means for accomplishing budgetary control. Budget adjustments that increase or decrease revenue projections, appropriations or reserves of any fund require Board approval. Budget and actual comparisons are provided in this report for each fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted. For governmental funds, this comparison is presented starting on page 122 as part of required supplementary information and selected watershed activities starting on page 130 as part of supplemental information. For proprietary funds, this comparison is presented starting on page 134 as part of the combining and individual fund statements and schedules.

The guidelines used by Valley Water in developing its formal budget process are from those recommended by the National Advisory Council on State and Local Budgeting, and the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA).

Reserve Requirements

Valley Water's financial policies establish the levels at which reserves shall be maintained. Valley Water reserve policies address the need for both operating and capital reserves, and funding of contingency and future liabilities. The level of reserves maintained and the policies behind them are reviewed annually with the Board of Directors during budget deliberations.

More information about Valley Water's reserve policy is discussed in Valley Water's FY 2022-23 Operating and Capital Budget.

Major Initiatives

Highlights of activities and accomplishments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 include the following:

- On July 7, 2021 Valley Water hosted a groundbreaking ceremony to celebrate the upcoming start of construction on the Anderson Dam Tunnel Project, a major component of the larger Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit Project in Morgan Hill. The project will require the reservoir to be drained and out of service for the next 10 years. The reservoir is the largest in the County and can hold 90,000 acre-feet of water. Completing the work at Anderson Dam is critical to address climate change and future droughts.
- On August 24, 2021, Valley Water adopted a resolution authorizing its participation in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Joint Powers Authority (JPA). This JPA will manage the operation and funding of the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion Project (LVE Project). The LVE Project could provide Valley Water regional storage, new wet year supplies, and increased operational flexibility in the conveyance of imported water. Valley Water is evaluating participation in conveyance only, or in conveyance and storage portions of the project. Once the JPA is formed, JPA members will negotiate participation and financial terms, and the

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

JPA will oversee funding of project activities. The project cost is estimated at \$1.2 billion (measured in 2021 dollars).

- In October, 2021, Valley Water launched the Low-Income Residential Water Rate Assistance Program (WRAP) to assist low-income households in Santa Clara County with their water bills. Valley Water has partnered with Sacred Heart Community Service (SHCS), who is administering the program.
- On October 20, 2021, the American Public Works Association (APWA) Silicon Valley Chapter awarded the Project of the Year Award to the Permanente Creek Flood Protection Project – Rancho San Antonio Detention Basin. The APWA Silicon Valley Chapter recognized the Rancho San Antonio Flood Detention Basin Project as a public works project that demonstrated excellence in its planning, design and construction, and coordinated effort between various stakeholders to complete the project. It was also noted for its dual purpose, which provides flood protection for properties adjacent to Permanente Creek, in addition to recreational and environmental improvements at the Project site.
- In the fall of 2021, the new Singleton Bridge opened to the public. The former Singleton Road crossing, a set of culverts installed in the late 1800s, blocked fish passage for over 120 years. Through Valley Water's Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program, the City of San Jose received \$1 million to complete the bridge and habitat restoration project. The road was replaced with a bridge constructed out of recycled rail cars. Thanks to the collaborative efforts of the City of San Jose and Valley Water, pedestrians and cyclists now have increased safety crossing the creek, and wildlife including Steelhead, have improved access to an additional 17 miles of upstream habitat.
- On December 3, 2021, the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced that two Valley Water projects were invited to apply for loans pursuant to its Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) loan program. The federal WIFIA loan program, identified by Valley Water as a preferred low-cost option for borrowing funds to finance the planning, design, and construction of various projects, can fund up to 49% of eligible capital costs. The Valley Water projects invited to apply were the proposed Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project (\$1.4 billion loan capacity), and the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program (SCW) (\$147 million loan capacity). The SCW projects identified for WIFIA funding include the Almaden Lake Improvement Project, the Coyote Creek Flood Protection Project, and the Sunnyvale East and West Channels Flood Protection Project.
- On April 14, 2022, Valley Water hosted a groundbreaking ceremony to celebrate the first phase of the South San Francisco Bay Shoreline Project construction, a multiagency effort that includes the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the California State Coastal Conservancy. The project will provide for coastal storm risk management, ecosystem restoration, recreational opportunities, and will include protection for sea level rise. The USACE will be responsible for construction management, which is scheduled to occur over the next three years.

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

Throughout the course of fiscal year 2022, completed capital project work includes the following:

- Construction of the Lower Berryessa Creek Flood Protection Project – Phase 2, Able Street to East Calaveras Boulevard.
- Construction of the Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection – Phase 1.
- Construction of the Interim Phase Rinconada Water Treatment Plant Project.
- Construction of the Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant Air Wash Pipeline Replacement Project.
- Construction of the Pacheco Pumping Plant Fire Alarm Suppression System
- Design for the Hale Creek Enhancement Pilot Project, the Sunnyvale East-West Flood Protection Project, and the Upper Llagas Creek Flood Protection – Phase 2B, Reaches 1-3.

Letter of Transmittal (continued)

Awards and Acknowledgements

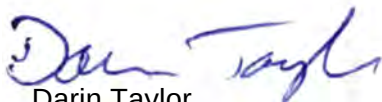
The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to Valley Water for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 25th consecutive year that Valley Water has received this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, Valley Water must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

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

The preparation of this ACFR represents the culmination of months of concerted team effort by diverse Valley Water staff, including team members from Financial Planning and Management Services Division, Water Supply Division, Information Technology Division, General Services Division, Human Resources Division, and Office of the District Counsel. In addition, special thanks to Valley Water staff in all groups for responding so positively to the requests for detailed information that accompanies each annual audit. The role of Vasquez and Company LLP is also acknowledged for their significant technical contribution and assistance.

Special thanks go to Jaime Salandanan, General Accounting Unit Manager; the following Accounting staff: Oliva Manaloto, Christine Hernandez, Ofelia Hsieh, Gloria Chou, Fanny Chan, Trisha Cheung, Leticia Rocha, Veronica Martinez, and Kim Burke; and the rest of the Financial Planning staff: Carmen Narayanan, Charlene Sun, Enrique De Anda, Hoan Cutler, Steven Peters, Kristie Resendez, and Chenlei Yao, for their talent and dedication in preparing this financial report.

Finally, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to Valley Water's Board of Directors and management for providing policy direction and a firm foundation of support for the pursuit of excellence in all realms of professional endeavors.



Darin Taylor
Chief Financial Officer



Rick Callender
Chief Executive Officer



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Santa Clara Valley Water District
California**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

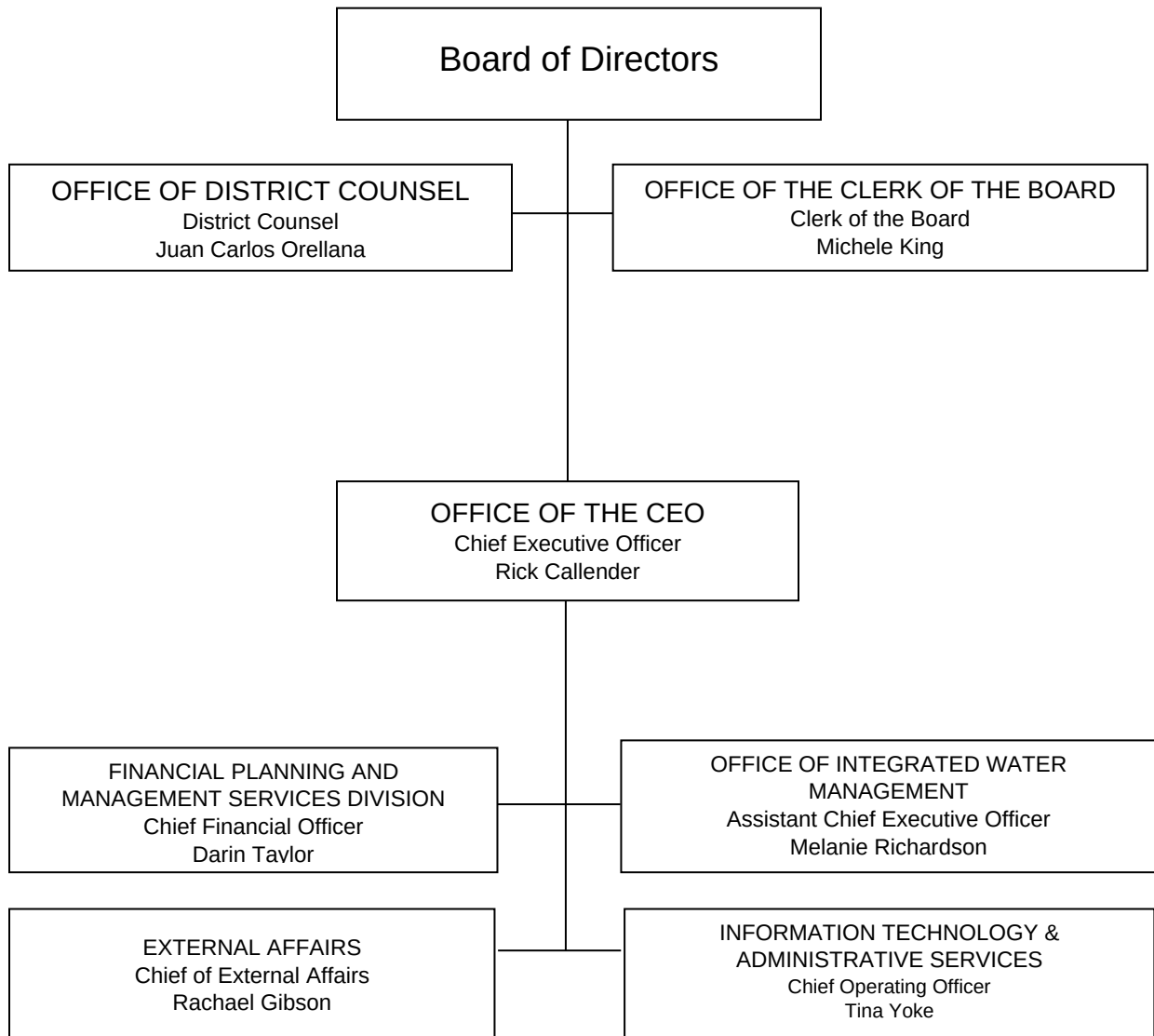
June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

VALLEY WATER

Board of Directors & Executive Management



**VALLEY WATER
2021 – 2022
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Independent Auditor's Report

Board of Directors
Santa Clara Valley Water District
San Jose, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Santa Clara Valley Water District (District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the District as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the 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 (GAAS) 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 District 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.





Management's Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our 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 GAAS 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 GAAS 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 District's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the District's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Notes 2, 6, and 7 which describe that the District adopted the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, Leases, which became effective during the year ended June 30, 2022. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and the required supplementary Information as listed in the accompanying table of contents 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 GAAS, 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.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements. The combining individual fund statements and schedules on pages 128 through 146 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the combining and individual fund statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.



Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical section as listed in the table of contents but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 20, 2023, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Glendale, California
January 20, 2023

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Management's discussion and analysis of financial performance provides an overview of Valley Water's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This information is presented in conjunction with the audited financial statements that follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- Valley Water's total net position was \$2.9 billion as of June 30, 2022. Of this amount, \$380.5 million (unrestricted, but committed and assigned net position) may be used to meet Valley Water's ongoing obligations to citizens, businesses, stakeholders, and creditors.
- Valley Water's total net position increased by \$133.6 million during the current fiscal year. The net position for governmental activities increased by \$59.6 million. Net position for business-type activities increased by \$74.0 million.
- The fund balance for the General Fund was \$12.7 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million from the prior fiscal year fund balance of \$14.2 million. Committed and assigned fund balances were \$12.7 million or 100% of the total fund balance.
- The fund balance for the Watershed & Stream Stewardship and Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection Funds was \$252.9 million, a decrease of \$38.6 million from the prior fiscal year balance of \$291.5 million.
- Cash and investments for government-wide activities decreased by \$47.2 million, while business-type activities posted an increase of \$28.4 million.

OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR)

The ACFR is presented in the following three sections:

1. The Introductory Section that includes the Transmittal and general information
2. The Financial Section that includes:
 - Management's Discussion and Analysis
 - The Basic Financial Statements that include the Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements, along with the accompanying Notes to the financial statements
 - Required and Other Supplementary information
3. Statistical Section

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Basic Financial Statements

The Basic Financial Statements contain the Government-wide Financial Statements, the Fund Financial Statements, and the Notes to the financial statements. The financial statements presented herein include all the activities of Valley Water and its component units using the integrated approach as prescribed by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the Basic Financial Statements.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements present the financial picture of Valley Water from an economic resources' measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting.

They include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities:

The Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all Valley Water's assets, deferred outflow, liabilities, and deferred inflow, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of Valley Water is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities. The Statement of Activities presents information showing how Valley Water'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 earned, and expenses incurred are reported in this statement even if the resulting cash flows will occur in future fiscal periods (e.g., earned but uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities are presented for Governmental and Business-type activities.

Governmental activities are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues and include general government, watershed management, and construction and debt service funding.

Business-type activities are those that are intended to recover all of a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges and include the water utility operation fund.

The government-wide financial statements include not only Valley Water itself (known as the primary government), but also the Santa Clara Valley Water District Public Facilities Financing Corporation (PFFC) for which Valley Water is financially accountable. Financial information for this blended component unit is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its sole purpose is to provide financing to Valley Water under the debt issuance documents of Valley Water. Additional information on this legally separate entity can be found in Note 1(b) in the notes to basic financial statements.

The Government-wide Financial Statements can be found starting on page 38 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

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. Valley Water, like other special districts, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The funds of Valley Water are segregated into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Governmental funds. Valley Water's basic services are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental funds statements provide a detailed short-term view of Valley Water's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental funds information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance Valley Water's projects.

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, which are reported using the accrual basis, governmental funds statements, which are reported using the modified accrual basis, 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. A reconciliation of both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and change in fund balances to the government-wide statements are provided to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Watershed & Stream Stewardship and Safe and Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection Program, which are considered to be major funds. These can be found on pages 40 to 46.

Proprietary funds. Valley Water maintains two-different types of proprietary funds: enterprise funds and internal service funds.

Proprietary funds are reported using the accrual basis of accounting. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements but provide more detail and additional information. Valley Water uses enterprise funds to account for its water utility operations fund. All of the enterprise funds are considered to be major funds.

The proprietary funds financial statements can be found on pages 47 to 49.

Internal Service Funds are used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among Valley Water's various functions. Valley Water uses internal service funds to account for its fleet of vehicles and computer equipment, risk management, and information technology activities. All of the internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary funds financial statements. The internal service funds have been included within governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside Valley Water. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support Valley Water's own programs.

The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 50 to 51.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to basic financial statements can be found starting on page 52 of this report.

Other Information

The "Required Supplementary Information" related to Valley Water's pension and OPEB plans and budget and actual for budgeted governmental funds is included after the Notes to the Financial Statements and can be found starting on page 118 of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The balance in net position is a useful indicator of a government's ability to finance its operations. In the case of Valley Water, assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$2.9 billion at the end of the current fiscal year.

Valley Water Condensed Statement of Net Position (in Millions)

	Governmental		Business-type		Total	
	Activities		Activities			
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Cash and investments	\$ 413.3	\$ 460.5	\$ 420.2	\$ 391.8	\$ 833.5	\$ 852.3
Other assets	18.0	9.6	159.8	172.2	177.8	181.8
Capital assets	1,756.4	1,622.4	1,468.1	1,350.3	3,224.5	2,972.7
Total assets	<u>2,187.7</u>	<u>2,092.5</u>	<u>2,048.1</u>	<u>1,914.3</u>	<u>4,235.8</u>	<u>4,006.8</u>
Deferred amount on refunding	-	-	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5
Pension and OPEB related	19.9	19.4	43.3	46.7	63.2	66.1
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>19.9</u>	<u>19.4</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>47.2</u>	<u>63.4</u>	<u>66.6</u>
Current liabilities	115.5	46.9	171.6	65.1	287.1	112.0
Long-term liabilities	180.8	264.3	780.4	870.3	961.2	1,134.6
Total liabilities	<u>296.3</u>	<u>311.2</u>	<u>952.0</u>	<u>935.4</u>	<u>1,248.3</u>	<u>1,246.6</u>
Deferred amount on refunding	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.1
Pension and OPEB related	56.8	6.0	44.2	4.9	101.0	10.9
Capital leases	0.2	-	0.2	-	0.4	-
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>57.1</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>101.5</u>	<u>11.0</u>
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	1,700.1	1,624.9	642.3	624.5	2,342.4	2,249.4
Restricted	122.4	136.5	104.1	78.5	226.5	215.0
Unrestricted	31.7	33.2	348.8	318.2	380.5	351.4
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,854.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,794.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,095.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,021.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,949.4</u>	<u>\$ 2,815.8</u>

The largest portion of Valley Water's total net position, at \$2.3 billion, reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, infrastructure, machinery, and equipment) less any related debt used to acquire those assets still outstanding. Investment in capital assets are *not* available for future spending. Although Valley Water's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

For governmental activities, net investment in capital assets increased by \$75.2 million or 4.6% compared to the prior fiscal year. Capital assets, net of depreciation, increased by \$134.0 million. Noncurrent liabilities, which include related debt outstanding, decreased by \$83.5 million due mainly to the decrease in net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities.

For business type activities, net investment in capital assets increased by \$17.8 million or 2.9% over the previous fiscal year. Capital assets, net of depreciation, increased by \$117.8 million, reflecting the increase in work in progress for the following main four projects: Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit (\$61.9 million), Pacheco Reservoir Expansion (\$18.4 million), Rinconada Water Treatment Plant Reliability Improvement (\$10.7 million), and 10-year Pipeline Rehabilitation (\$9.4 million). Noncurrent liabilities, which include related debt outstanding, decreased by \$89.9 million due mainly to the decrease in net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities.

Unrestricted net position may be used to meet Valley Water's ongoing obligations to citizens, customers, and creditors. For the current fiscal year, Valley Water's total unrestricted net position of \$380.5 million increased by \$29.1 million or 8.3%.

Valley Water Condensed Statement of Net Activities (in Millions)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Water charges	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272.4	\$ 289.7	\$ 272.4	\$ 289.7
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	5.3	4.0	5.3	4.0
Capital grants and contributions	29.3	25.9	5.6	6.4	34.9	32.3
General revenues:						
Property taxes	164.7	154.5	39.8	30.2	204.5	184.7
Investment earnings	(10.0)	-	(8.3)	1.6	(18.3)	1.6
Miscellaneous	5.4	2.6	3.3	2.7	8.7	5.3
Total revenues	<u>189.4</u>	<u>183.0</u>	<u>318.1</u>	<u>334.6</u>	<u>507.5</u>	<u>517.6</u>
Expenses:						
General government	27.2	18.6	-	-	27.2	18.6
Watersheds	34.8	145.3	-	-	34.8	145.3
Interest on long-term debt	1.9	2.5	-	-	1.9	2.5
Water enterprise	-	-	310.0	239.3	310.0	239.3
Total expenses	<u>63.9</u>	<u>166.4</u>	<u>310.0</u>	<u>239.3</u>	<u>373.9</u>	<u>405.7</u>
Increase in net position before transfers	125.5	16.6	8.1	95.3	133.6	111.9
Transfers	(65.9)	74.1	65.9	(74.1)	-	-
Change in net position	59.6	90.7	74.0	21.2	133.6	111.9
Net position, beginning	1,794.6	1,703.9	1,021.2	1,000.0	2,815.8	2,703.9
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 1,854.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,794.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,095.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,021.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,949.4</u>	<u>\$ 2,815.8</u>

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Governmental activities

Net position in governmental activities increased by \$59.6 million during the fiscal year. Net revenues of \$125.6 million, less transfers out of \$65.9 million, contributed to the increase in net position.

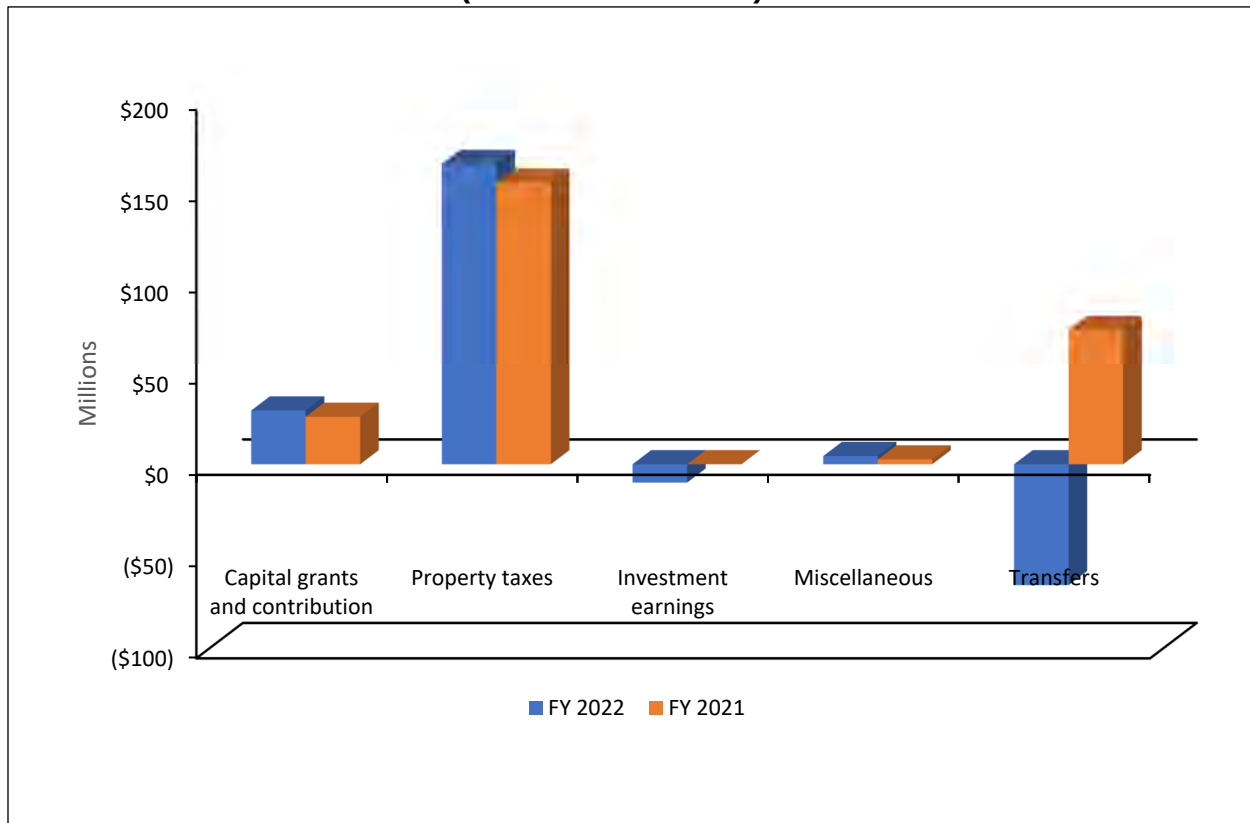
The fiscal year total revenues of \$189.4 million were derived from property tax of \$164.7 million, capital grants of \$29.3 million, other revenues of \$5.4 million and a net investment loss of \$10.0 million. Operating expenses were at \$63.9 million.

Compared to the prior fiscal year, revenues posted a moderate increase of \$6.4 million. Meanwhile, expenses decreased by \$102.5 million, which came mainly from Watersheds' operations. Key elements of the changes in revenues and expenses when compared to the prior year are as follows:

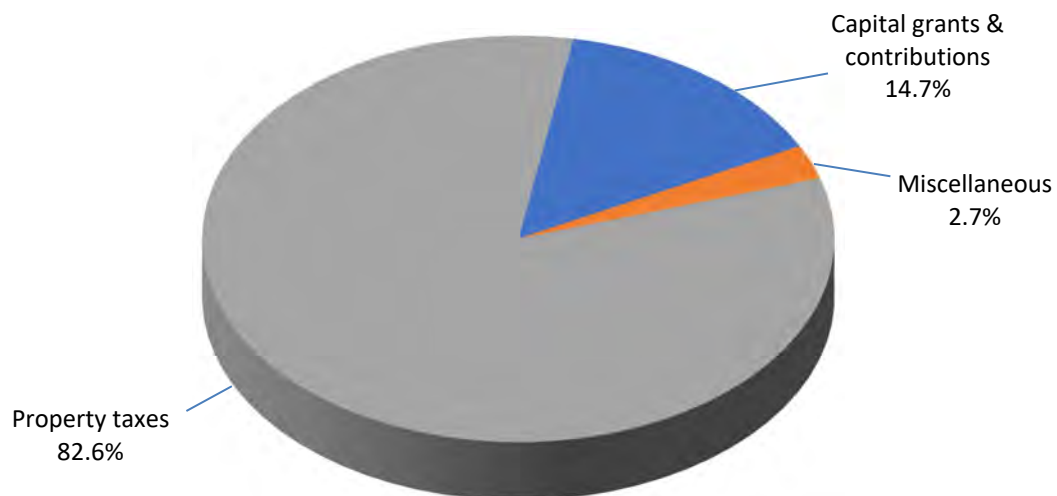
- Property taxes, the largest revenue source at \$164.7 million or 87.0% of total revenues, increased by \$10.2 million, and is an indication of the strong property values in the Santa Clara County and the surrounding bay area.
- Capital grants and contributions of \$29.3 million was \$3.4 million higher in the current fiscal year as a result of increases in both capital reimbursements and benefit assessments of \$2.3 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.
- Investment earnings for the current fiscal year was \$3.8 million which was offset by a \$13.8 million unrealized loss in the portfolio's fair market value due to the rise in interest rates experienced towards the end of the current fiscal year, resulting in a net investment loss of \$10.0 million. This unrealized loss is temporary and should not materialize due to Valley Water's investment policy of holding all securities to their maturity under normal operating conditions.
- Watersheds expenses of \$34.8 million decreased \$110.5 million or 76.1% from the prior fiscal year. Watershed expenses that were capitalized were \$66.3 million more in the current fiscal year.
- General government expenses were \$27.2 million, which was \$8.6 million higher than the prior fiscal year. This is the result of the increases in contributions to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), and computer equipment charge allocations from the Internal Service Funds.

Net transfers out during fiscal year 2022 were \$65.9 million, compared to the net transfers in of \$74.1 million in the prior fiscal year. See Note 14 of the basic financial statements for more information on the transfers made during the current fiscal year.

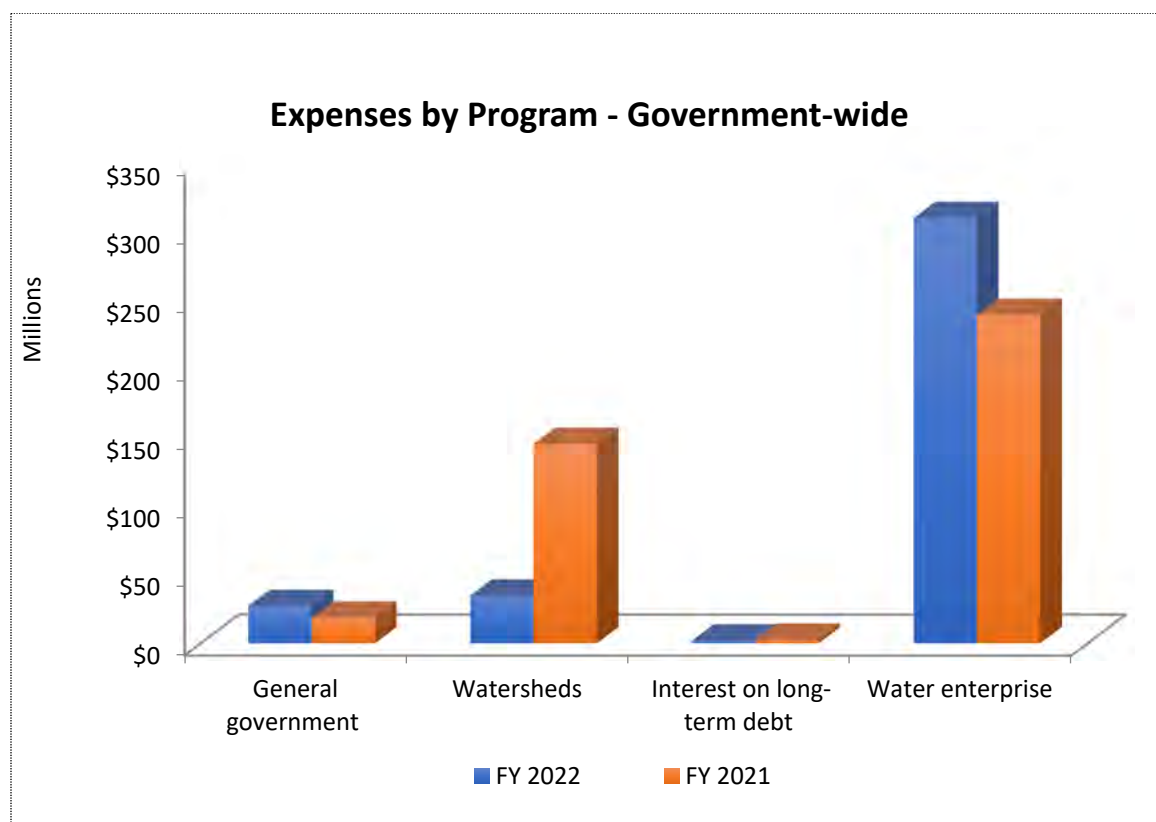
Revenue by Sources – Governmental Activities
(FY 2022 & FY 2021)



Revenues by Sources – Governmental Activities
(FY 2022)



Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)



Business-type activities

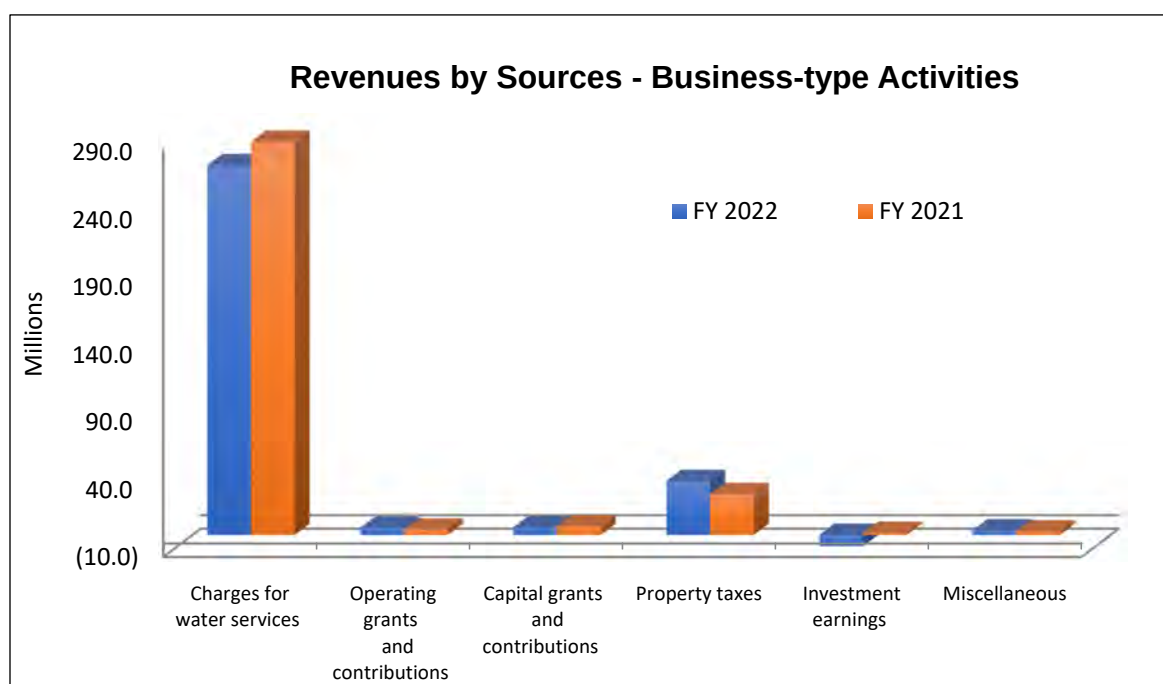
Net position in business-type activities of \$1.1 billion increased by \$74.0 million or 7.2% during the current fiscal year. Fiscal year revenues of \$318.1 million decreased by \$16.5 million compared to the prior fiscal year. Operating expenses related to water supply were \$310.0 million or \$70.7 million higher than the prior fiscal year. Net revenue before transfers was \$8.1 million. Net transfers in during the current fiscal year were \$65.9 million.

Compared to the prior fiscal year, total revenues decreased by \$16.5 million or 4.9%. Key elements of the changes in revenues and expenses from prior year are as follows:

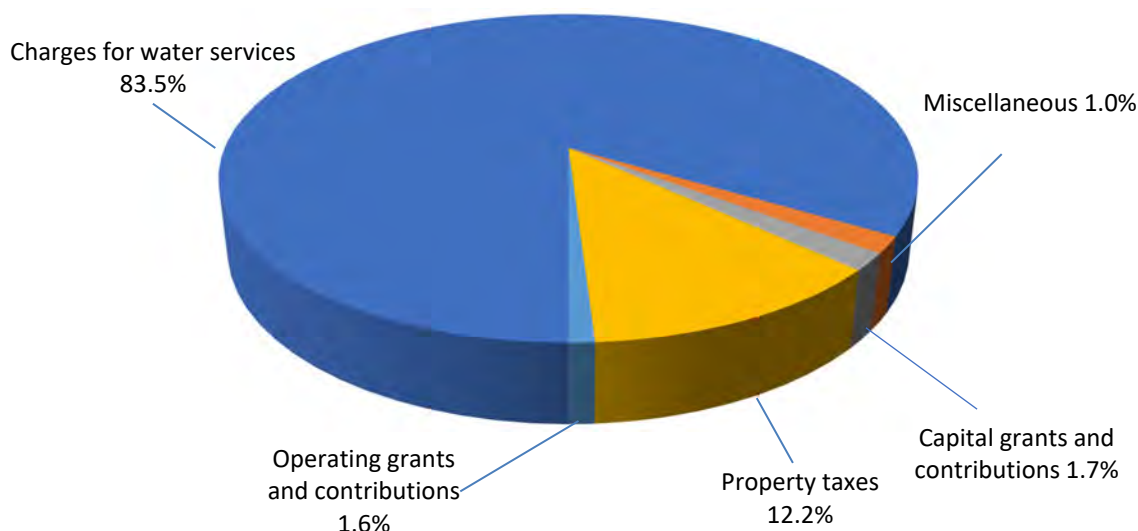
- Total water charge revenue of \$272.4 million was \$17.3 million or 6.0% lower from the prior fiscal year. Groundwater and treated water revenues were down \$7.1 million and \$9.5 million, respectively. The decreases were consistent with Valley Water's water conservation efforts aimed at mitigating the effects of the drought to the community.
- Capital grants and contributions decreased by \$0.8 million compared to last fiscal year due to the lower capital costs reimbursements received from the Department of Water Resources for the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project under the Water Storage Investment Program.
- Operating grants and contributions increased by \$1.3 million from the prior fiscal year due to the \$0.8 million increase in the Advance Water Treatment Facility cost sharing reimbursement from the City of San Jose and the \$0.5 increase in grants for local projects.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

- Investment earnings for the current fiscal year was \$3.5 million. This was offset by a \$11.8 million unrealized loss in the portfolio's fair market value due to the rise in interest rates experienced towards the end of the current fiscal year, resulting in a net investment loss of \$8.3 million. This unrealized loss is temporary and should not materialize due to Valley Water's investment policy of holding all securities to their maturity under normal operating conditions.
- Water enterprise expenses increased by \$70.7 million or 29.5% over the prior fiscal year. Emergency supplemental water purchases due to the drought were the driving force behind the increase.



Revenues by Source – Business-type Activities (FY 2022)



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF VALLEY WATER'S FUNDS

Valley Water uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. The following analysis refers to the Basic Financial Statements for the Governmental and Proprietary Funds beginning on page 40.

Governmental funds

The focus of governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. As of June 30, 2022, Valley Water's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$271.0 million, a decrease of \$108.1 million for the fiscal year.

Total revenues of \$190.0 million increased by \$7.1 million when compared to the prior fiscal year. Total expenditures of \$225.6 million increased by \$4.9 million.

- Revenues from property taxes increased by \$10.2 million, an indication of the strong property values in Santa Clara County and the surrounding bay area. Benefits assessments also increased by \$1.1 million. Capital reimbursements increased by \$2.3 million due to the higher receipts from the San Francisco Bay Area Restoration Authority. Meanwhile, investment earnings decreased by \$9.1 million due to the unrealized loss in the portfolio's fair market value due to the increase in interest rates toward the end of the fiscal year. This unrealized loss in the investment portfolio's fair market value is temporary and should not materialize due to Valley Water's investment policy to hold all securities to their maturity under normal operating conditions.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

- Spending from operations and operating projects of \$90.9 million accounted for 87.8% or \$4.3 million of the increase in expenditures posted in the current fiscal year.
- Approximately \$153.5 million or 56.6% of the total fund balance of \$271.0 million constitutes committed and assigned for specific purposes. The \$117.5 million remaining fund balance is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because of the external enforceable limitations on its use for 1) Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection projects (\$112.1 million); and 2) debt service payments (\$5.4 million).

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of Valley Water supporting all administrative and strategic support services costs for the organization. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund and is supported primarily by overhead reimbursements from other funds. At the end of the current fiscal year, the committed and assigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$12.7 million, a decrease of \$1.5 million from the prior fiscal year. The deficiency of revenues over expenditures was \$4.3 million.

Special revenue funds

The special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenue sources for which expenditures are restricted by law or regulation to finance particular watershed functions or activities of Valley Water.

-Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund

The decrease in fund balance for the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund was \$10.0 million. Revenues in excess of expenditures was \$9.7 which was offset by other financing uses of \$19.7 million.

Current fiscal year revenues for the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund increased by \$12.4 million. Property taxes and capital cost reimbursements posted the biggest increase of \$8.4 million and \$5.8 million, respectively. Meanwhile, total expenditures went up by \$9.5 million, with \$6.0 million of the increase coming from operating projects and \$3.5 million from capital related projects.

-Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program Fund

Fund Balance for the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program Fund decreased by \$28.6 million. Expenditures exceeded revenues by \$29.6 million which was partially offset by \$1.0 million of other financing sources.

Current fiscal year revenues for the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program of \$47.5 million were \$7.3 million lower than the prior fiscal year. Special property tax of \$47.0 million was up slightly by \$0.9 million. Investment income and reimbursement of capital cost declined by \$4.9 million and \$3.5 million, respectively. Meanwhile, current year expenditures of \$77.1 million were \$4.5 million lower than last fiscal year. Although operating project expenditures went up by \$1.3 million, the \$6.0 million decline in capital project spending reflected the operational

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

challenges brought by the COVID pandemic and the delays encountered when acquiring the required construction permits.

COP Construction Fund

The COP Construction Fund is used to account for resources used for the acquisition or construction of major capital projects. At fiscal year-end, fund balance was \$0.0 million, with \$68.0 million of other financing sources (total transfers out throughout the fiscal year) to reimburse the qualified capital spending of the Water Utility Fund.

COP Debt Service Fund

The COP Debt Service Fund is used to account for resources used for debt service payments. At fiscal year-end, fund balance was \$5.4 million.

Proprietary funds

Valley Water's proprietary funds provide a detailed breakdown of the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements.

Water Enterprise fund

The Water Enterprise fund accounts for operations in a manner similar to a private business enterprise. Operations are accounted for to show net income or loss from operations. The fund is intended to be entirely or predominantly self-supported by water charges.

Net position of the Water Enterprise fund at the end of the fiscal year was \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$82.5 million from the prior year. Net operating revenues were \$29.7 million, with operating revenues and operating expenses of \$272.5 million and \$242.8 million, respectively. Losses before capital contribution and transfers were \$18.7 million, mainly due to the \$27.0 million in interest and debt service payments. Capital contributions amounted to \$5.6 million. Net transfers in, at \$65.9 million, accounted for 79.9% of the total increase in ending fund balance. These transfers were mainly from reimbursements received from the COPS Construction Fund for qualified capital spending. Please refer to Note 14 for more information on transfers in and out.

Operating revenues for the current fiscal year were \$17.3 million lower than last fiscal year, the result of the water conservation efforts instituted by Valley Water in partnership with the community to mitigate the effects of the drought. Operating expenses were also up by \$56.1 million as Valley Water continues to purchase and store water despite its rising cost in order to counter the effects of the drought to the community. In addition, nonoperating expenses increased by \$11.0 million, mainly from the \$9.9 million drop in investment income and \$4.0 million increase in interest and fees from borrowing.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

State Water Project fund

The State Water Project fund was established and approved by the Board on October 26, 2010. This fund accounts for the State Water Project Tax receipts pursuant to Section 1B of Article 13A of the California Constitution to pay for county-wide voter-approved State Water Project contract obligations. Fund resources are used for the Water System Revenue Bond and other related capital expenditures billed by the State of California Department of Water Resources and are accounted for in such a manner as to restrict the use of the resources exclusively for the State Water Project related costs.

Ending net position was \$24.6 million or \$3.2 million lower than the prior fiscal year. Net operating losses were \$34.8 million. Net non-operating revenues were \$31.6 million, with property taxes amounting to \$30.1 million and refunds from the Department of Water Resources comprising the remaining \$1.5 million.

Internal Service Funds

Valley Water has three internal service funds - the Equipment Fund, Risk Management Fund, and Information Technology Fund. Revenues of the funds are generated from fees charged for services provided to Valley Water operating programs.

The Equipment fund charges replacement and maintenance costs to all operations, operating, and capital projects based on equipment assignment and usage of equipment on projects. The fund's annual reimbursement charge for the replacement and maintenance cost of equipment is determined during the budget process and varies yearly depending upon need.

The Risk Management fund charges premiums based on exposure levels by project for liability, property, worker's compensation, and self-insurance costs. Revenues required to properly reimburse the Risk Management Fund are determined during the budget process and varies yearly depending upon need.

The Information Technology fund was established on July 1, 2014 to account for the acquisition, installation, replacement, and maintenance costs of district-wide capital charges related to information technology projects. Beginning with fiscal year 2019, the fund also accounts for annual operations associated with information technology activities. The annual reimbursement charge to the Information Technology Fund is determined during the budget process and varies yearly depending upon need.

The Internal Service Fund's ending net position was \$31.7 million, or \$5 million lower than the prior fiscal year. The decrease was primarily due to the increase in administration and general expenses of the Risk Management Fund.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The summary table below shows a final budget of \$85.1 million for operating and capital expenditures for fiscal year 2022. The adopted budget was \$80.5 million. There was no budget carried forward from the prior year capital projects budget. The fiscal year budget adjustments increased the final budget by \$4.6 million.

(A) Adopted Budget	(B) Capital Projects Budget Remaining Carry-forward	(C) Fiscal Year Budget Adjustments	(A + B + C) Final Budget
\$80.5 million	\$0.0 million	\$4.6 million	\$85.1 million

Total expenditures on a budgetary basis (which recognizes encumbrances as expenditures) in the General Fund for fiscal year 2022 was \$78.1 million, which is \$6.3 million higher than the prior fiscal year.

Beginning fiscal year 2019, all project expenditures relating to the Information Technology Department were moved to the Information Technology Internal Service Fund. These expenditures were previously accounted for in the General Fund.

CAPITAL ASSETS

Valley Water's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, for governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$3.2 billion as of June 30, 2022 (net of accumulated depreciation). Capital asset components include intangible rights and software, land, buildings, structures and improvements (which include the flood control improvement), machinery and equipment. During fiscal year 2022, the total increase in Valley Water's capital assets was \$251.8 million or 8.5%. Governmental and business-type activities increased by \$134.0 million and \$117.8 million, respectively.

Detailed information on Valley Water's capital assets activity for the current fiscal year can be found in Note 6 of the notes to the financial statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

At the end of the current fiscal year, Valley Water had total long-term obligations of \$961.2 million. Valley Water's long-term obligations outstanding at the end of the fiscal year consisted of the following:

Valley Water						
Long-Term Obligations						
(Dollars in Millions)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Certificates of participation	\$ 48.2	\$ 57.0	\$215.2	\$230.1	\$ 263.4	\$ 287.1
Revenue bonds	-	-	409.4	429.8	409.4	429.8
Premium on debt issuances	6.8	8.4	51.6	54.1	58.4	62.5
Total long-term debt	<u>55.0</u>	<u>65.4</u>	<u>676.2</u>	<u>714.0</u>	<u>731.2</u>	<u>779.4</u>
Compensated absence	12.8	12.3	8.2	7.8	21.0	20.1
Semitropic water banking liability	-	-	12.2	12.4	12.2	12.4
Claims payable	7.8	6.6	-	-	7.8	6.6
Net pension liability	88.3	145.9	68.1	110.3	156.4	256.2
Other post-employment benefits liability	15.7	34.1	12.1	25.8	27.8	59.9
Lease liability	<u>1.2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$180.8</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 264.3</u></u>	<u><u>\$780.4</u></u>	<u><u>\$870.3</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 961.2</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,134.6</u></u>

The credit ratings for Valley Water outstanding debt reflect a high-grade investment quality debt. They are based on Valley Water's positive fiscal policy and financial strengths. The bond ratings are either the highest or among the highest for a water related governmental entity in the State of California. Bonds issued at this credit rating result in lower interest rates and corresponding lower debt service payments. Valley Water's ratings are the same on a secured and unsecured basis pursuant to the rating methodologies of the respective rating agencies.

Please see table below for current ratings.

	Water Utility	Watershed
	<u>Parity Debt</u>	<u>Debt</u>
Moody's	Aa1	Aa1
Standard & Poor's	N/A	AAA
Fitch	AA+	AA+

Valley Water's total long-term obligations decreased by \$180.9 million during fiscal year 2022. \$88.6 million of the decrease was from the governmental activities and \$92.3 million was from the business-type activities.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (continued)

Significant reasons for decrease in long-term obligations follow:

- Decrease in net pension liability by \$99.8 million mainly due to the \$117.7 million increase in net investment income from pension plan assets
- Decrease in other post-employment benefits liability by \$32.1 million mainly due to \$28.2 million increase in investment experience gains
- Increase in principal paid on certificates of participation and revenue bonds by \$21.6 million arising from \$44.1 million principal paid in the current fiscal year versus only \$22.5 million in the previous year.

Additional information on Valley Water's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 of the notes to the financial statements.

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Valley Water's \$917.2 million net operating and capital budget for fiscal year 2023¹³ demonstrates a fiscally responsible, balanced budget that reflects the community's expectations of Valley Water. This budget was developed based on Valley Water Board of Directors' FY2022-23 Work Plan Goals highlighted below:

- Efficiently manage water resources across business areas
- Provide a reliable, safe, and affordable water supply for current and future generations in all communities served
- Provide Natural Flood Protection to reduce risk and improve health and safety
- Sustain ecosystem health while managing local water resources for flood protection and water supply
- Mitigate Carbon Emissions and Adapt Valley Water Operations to Climate Change Impacts
- Promote effective management of water supply, flood protection, and environmental stewardship through responsive and socially responsible business services

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of Valley Water's finances, and to demonstrate Valley Water's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need any additional information, contact the General Accounting Unit as noted below.

Mail - 5750 Almaden Expressway, San Jose, CA 95118

Phone - (408) 265-2600

Email - jsalandanan@valleywater.org

¹³ Valley Water FY2022-23 Operating and Capital Budget, chapter 3, page 6

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

VALLEY WATER
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 407.8	\$ 420.2	\$ 828.0
Restricted cash and investments (Note 3)	5.5	-	5.5
Receivables (net):			
Accounts	1.6	39.9	41.5
Interest	1.8	-	1.8
Taxes	0.7	0.3	1.0
Leases	0.2	0.2	0.4
Inventory - water	-	127.3	127.3
Deposits and other assets	5.1	0.7	5.8
Total current assets	422.7	588.6	1,011.3
Internal balances	8.6	(8.6)	-
Capital assets (Note 6):			
Depreciable, net	694.1	744.5	1,438.6
Nondepreciable	1,062.3	723.6	1,785.9
Total assets	2,187.7	2,048.1	4,235.8
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred amount on refunding	-	0.2	0.2
Deferred outflows of resources - pension activities (Note 11)	12.5	37.6	50.1
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB (Note 12)	7.4	5.7	13.1
Total deferred outflows of resources	19.9	43.5	63.4
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	4.4	14.6	19.0
Accrued liabilities	19.6	22.7	42.3
Commercial paper debt (Note 7)	86.0	134.2	220.2
Deposits payable	4.4	0.1	4.5
Accrued interest payable	1.1	-	1.1
Total current liabilities	115.5	171.6	287.1
Noncurrent liabilities (Note 7):			
Claims payable	7.8	-	7.8
Compensated absences	12.8	8.2	21.0
Bonds payable	55.0	676.2	731.2
Pension	88.3	68.1	156.4
Other post employment benefits	15.7	12.1	27.8
Lease liability	1.2	3.6	4.8
Other debts	-	12.2	12.2
Total liabilities	296.3	952.0	1,248.3
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred amount on refunding	0.1	-	0.1
Deferred inflows of resources - pension activities (Note 11)	42.1	32.8	74.9
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB (Note 12)	14.7	11.4	26.1
Deferred inflows of resources - leases	0.2	0.2	0.4
Total deferred inflows of resources	57.1	44.4	101.5
NET POSITION (Note 10)			
Net investment in capital assets	1,700.1	642.3	2,342.4
Restricted:			
Debt service	4.3	-	4.3
Safe, Clean Water - other activities	118.1	-	118.1
Water Utility San Felipe emergency	-	3.4	3.4
GP5 Reserve	-	16.0	16.0
Water Utility rate stabilization	-	54.1	54.1
Water Utility state water project	-	11.4	11.4
Advanced water purification center	-	1.3	1.3
Supplemental water supply	-	7.9	7.9
Drought reserve	-	10.0	10.0
Unrestricted	31.7	348.8	380.5
Total net position	\$ 1,854.2	\$ 1,095.2	\$ 2,949.4

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

VALLEY WATER
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

Description	Governmental Activities			Total	Business-Type Activities	Total
	General Government	Watersheds	Interest on Long-term Debt			
Expenses:						
Operations and operating projects	\$ 27.2	\$ 34.8	\$ 1.9	\$ 63.9	\$ -	\$ 63.9
Water cost of production	-	-	-	-	310.0	310.0
Program revenues:						
Charges for water services	-	-	-	-	272.4	272.4
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3
Capital grants and contributions	-	29.3	-	29.3	5.6	34.9
Net program revenue (expense)	<u>\$ (27.2)</u>	<u>\$ (5.5)</u>	<u>\$ (1.9)</u>	<u>(34.6)</u>	<u>(26.7)</u>	<u>(61.3)</u>
General revenues:						
Property taxes (Note 8)				164.7	39.8	204.5
Unrestricted investment earnings, Net				(10.0)	(8.3)	(18.3)
Miscellaneous				5.4	3.3	8.7
Transfers				<u>(65.9)</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>-</u>
Total general revenues and transfers				<u>94.2</u>	<u>100.7</u>	<u>194.9</u>
Change in net position				<u>59.6</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>133.6</u>
Net position, beginning of year				<u>1,794.6</u>	<u>1,021.2</u>	<u>2,815.8</u>
Net position, end of year				<u>\$ 1,854.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,095.2</u>	<u>\$ 2,949.4</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VALLEY WATER

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	
	General Fund	Watershed & Stream Stewardship
ASSETS		
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 15.3	\$ 147.0
Restricted cash and investments (Note 3)	-	0.1
Receivables:		
Accounts	-	0.6
Interest	1.8	-
Taxes	0.1	0.6
Leases	0.2	-
Deposits and other assets	1.1	-
Total assets	<u>18.5</u>	<u>148.3</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	0.1	1.5
Accrued liabilities	5.5	5.4
Commercial paper debt (Note 7)	-	-
Deposits payable	-	0.6
Total liabilities	<u>5.6</u>	<u>7.5</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred inflows of resources - leases	0.2	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>0.2</u>	<u>-</u>
FUND BALANCES (Note 9):		
Restricted fund balance	-	115.1
Committed fund balance	6.7	-
Assigned fund balance	6.0	25.7
Total fund balances	<u>\$ 12.7</u>	<u>\$ 140.8</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	
Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection Program	COP Construction Fund	COP Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 206.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 368.3
-	-	5.4	5.5
1.0	-	-	1.6
-	-	-	1.8
-	-	-	0.7
-	-	-	0.2
3.8	-	-	4.9
210.8	-	5.4	383.0
2.7	-	-	4.3
6.2	-	-	17.1
86.0	-	-	86.0
3.8	-	-	4.4
98.7	-	-	111.8
-	-	-	0.2
-	-	-	0.2
112.1	-	5.4	232.6
-	-	-	6.7
-	-	-	31.7
\$ 112.1	\$ -	\$ 5.4	\$ 271.0

VALLEY WATER
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of
Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

Amount reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 271.0
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the balance sheet of governmental funds.	1,741.9
Lease assets	1.2
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of equipment, information technology, and risk management to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	
Internal service funds included in governmental activities	31.7
Transfer of internal service funds from business-type activities	8.6
Interest payable on long-term debt does not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, interest payable is not accrued as a liability in the balance sheet of governmental funds.	(1.1)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the balance sheet of governmental funds:	
Certificates of participation	(48.2)
Deferred amount on refunding	(0.1)
Net original issue premium	(6.8)
Compensated absences	(12.1)
Net pension liability and related deferrals	(109.9)
Net OPEB liability and related deferrals	(20.8)
Lease liability	(1.2)
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 1,854.2</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

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VALLEY WATER
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

		<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>
	General Fund	Watershed & Stream Stewardship
Revenues:		
Property taxes (Note 8)	\$ 10.7	\$ 107.0
Benefit assessments (Note 8)	-	13.5
Use of money and property:		
Investment income (Note 5)	(0.5)	(3.7)
Rental	-	1.9
Reimbursement of capital costs (Note 4)	-	10.8
Other	1.6	1.0
Total revenues	<u>11.8</u>	<u>130.5</u>
Expenditures:		
Current:		
Operations and operating projects	11.7	62.9
Capital improvement projects	4.4	57.9
Debt service:		
Principal repayment	-	-
Interest and fiscal agent fees	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>16.1</u>	<u>120.8</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(4.3)</u>	<u>9.7</u>
Other financing sources (uses):		
Transfers in (Note 14)	3.3	-
Transfers out (Note 14)	(0.5)	(19.7)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2.8</u>	<u>(19.7)</u>
Net change in fund balances	(1.5)	(10.0)
Fund balances, beginning of year	14.2	150.8
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 12.7</u>	<u>\$ 140.8</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	<u>Capital Project Fund</u>	<u>Debt Service Fund</u>	
Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection Program	COP Construction Fund	COP Debt Service Fund	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 47.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164.7
-	-	-	13.5
(5.1)	0.1	0.1	(9.1)
0.4	-	-	2.3
5.0	-	-	15.8
0.2	-	-	2.8
<u>47.5</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>190.0</u>
16.3	-	-	90.9
59.8	-	-	122.1
-	-	8.9	8.9
1.0	-	2.7	3.7
<u>77.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>225.6</u>
<u>(29.6)</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>(11.5)</u>	<u>(35.6)</u>
2.6	-	11.5	17.4
<u>(1.6)</u>	<u>(68.1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(89.9)</u>
1.0	<u>(68.1)</u>	11.5	<u>(72.5)</u>
<u>(28.6)</u>	<u>(68.0)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(108.1)</u>
140.7	68.0	5.4	379.1
<u>\$ 112.1</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5.4</u>	<u>\$ 271.0</u>

VALLEY WATER

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Dollars in Millions)

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (108.1)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This amount represents capital outlays, net of depreciation.	
Capital Outlay	143.3
Depreciation	(10.8)
Accrued interest expense on long-term debt is reported in the government-wide statement of activities, but they do not require the use of current financial resources. This amount represents the net change in accrued interest expense not reported in governmental funds.	
	0.2
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transactions, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas the amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
Certificates of participation repayment	8.8
Net original issue premium	1.6
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of equipment, information technology, and risk management to individual funds. The net revenue of internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.	
	0.4
Some revenues and expenses reported in the statement of activities do not provide or require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenues or expenditures in governmental funds:	
Compensated absences	(0.5)
Change in net OPEB liability, deferred inflows and outflows	6.9
Change in net pension liability, deferred inflows and outflows	17.8
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 59.6</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

VALLEY WATER
Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Business-type Activities			Governmental Activities
	Water	State Water	Total	Internal
	Enterprise Fund	Project Fund	Enterprise Funds	Service Funds
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 408.4	\$ 11.8	\$ 420.2	\$ 39.5
Receivables:				
Accounts	39.9	-	39.9	-
Taxes	0.1	0.2	0.3	-
Leases	0.2	-	0.2	-
Inventory - water	127.3	-	127.3	-
Deposits and other assets	0.7	-	0.7	0.2
Total current assets	<u>576.6</u>	<u>12.0</u>	<u>588.6</u>	<u>39.7</u>
Non current assets:				
Capital assets (Note 6):				
Depreciable, net	731.3	13.2	744.5	12.4
Nondepreciable	723.6	-	723.6	0.9
Total non current assets	<u>1,454.9</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>1,468.1</u>	<u>13.3</u>
Total assets	<u>2,031.5</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>2,056.7</u>	<u>53.0</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred amount on refunding	0.2	-	0.2	-
Deferred outflows of resources - pension activities (Note 11)	37.6	-	37.6	4.9
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB (Note 12)	5.7	-	5.7	0.8
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>43.5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>43.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	14.6	-	14.6	0.1
Accrued liabilities	22.1	0.6	22.7	2.5
Commercial paper debt (Note 7)	134.2	-	134.2	-
Deposits payable	0.1	-	0.1	-
Claims payable (Note 13)	-	-	-	2.1
Bonds payable - current (Note 7)	21.9	-	21.9	-
Compensated absence (Note 7)	1.7	-	1.7	-
Lease liability (Note 7)	0.7	-	0.7	-
Total current liabilities	<u>195.3</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>195.9</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Non current liabilities:				
Bonds payable - net of discounts and premiums (Note 7)	654.3	-	654.3	-
Claims payable (Note 13)	-	-	-	5.7
Compensated absence (Note 7)	6.5	-	6.5	0.7
Net pension liability (Note 11)	68.1	-	68.1	8.8
Other post employment benefits liability (Note 12)	12.1	-	12.1	1.6
Lease liability (Note 7)	2.9	-	2.9	-
Other debt	12.2	-	12.2	-
Total non current liabilities	<u>756.1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>756.1</u>	<u>16.8</u>
Total liabilities	<u>951.4</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>952.0</u>	<u>21.5</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred inflows of resources - pension activities (Note 11)	32.8	-	32.8	4.1
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB (Note 12)	11.4	-	11.4	1.4
Deferred inflows of resources - leases (Note 2d)	0.2	-	0.2	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>44.4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>
NET POSITION (Note 10)				
Net investment in capital assets	629.1	13.2	642.3	13.3
Restricted:				
San Felipe operations	3.4	-	3.4	-
GP5 reserve	16.0	-	16.0	-
State water project	-	11.4	11.4	-
Rate stabilization	54.1	-	54.1	-
Advanced water purification center	1.3	-	1.3	-
Supplemental water supply	7.9	-	7.9	-
Drought reserve	10.0	-	10.0	-
Unrestricted	357.4	-	357.4	18.4
Total net position	<u>\$ 1,079.2</u>	<u>\$ 24.6</u>	<u>1,103.8</u>	<u>\$ 31.7</u>
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise funds.			(8.6)	
Net position of business-type activities			<u>\$ 1,095.2</u>	

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VALLEY WATER

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2022 (Dollars in Millions)

	Business-type Activities			Governmental Activities
	Water Enterprise Fund	State Water Project Fund	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
Operating revenues:				
Ground water production charges	\$ 125.0	\$ -	\$ 125.0	\$ -
Treated water charges	145.4	-	145.4	-
Surface and recycled water revenue	2.0	-	2.0	-
Charges for services	-	-	-	35.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	-
Total operating revenues	272.5	0.1	272.6	35.1
Operating expenses:				
Sources of supply	112.7	34.0	146.7	-
Water treatment	53.7	-	53.7	-
Transmission and distribution:				
Raw water	18.9	-	18.9	-
Treated water	2.8	-	2.8	-
Administration and general	22.5	-	22.5	10.3
Equipment maintenance	-	-	-	32.9
Depreciation and amortization	32.2	0.9	33.1	2.9
Total operating expenses	242.8	34.9	277.7	46.1
Operating income (loss)	29.7	(34.8)	(5.1)	(11.0)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):				
Property taxes (Note 8)	9.7	30.1	39.8	-
Investment income (Note 5)	(8.3)	-	(8.3)	(0.9)
Operating grants	5.3	-	5.3	-
Rental income	0.1	-	0.1	-
Other	1.5	1.5	3.0	0.4
Interest and fiscal agent fees	(27.0)	-	(27.0)	-
Net nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(18.7)	31.6	12.9	(0.5)
Income before capital contributions and transfers	11.0	(3.2)	7.8	(11.5)
Capital contributions (Note 4)	5.6	-	5.6	-
Transfers in (Note 14)	69.1	-	69.1	6.5
Transfers out (Note 14)	(3.2)	-	(3.2)	-
Change in net position	82.5	(3.2)	79.3	(5.0)
Net position, beginning of year	996.7	27.8	1,024.5	36.7
Net position, end of year	\$ 1,079.2	\$ 24.6	\$ 1,103.8	\$ 31.7
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service fund activities related to the enterprise fund.			(8.6)	
Net position of business-type activities			\$ 1,095.2	

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Net Position to the Statement of Activities:

Amounts reported as business-type activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in net position - enterprise funds	\$ 79.3
Adjustment to the net effect of the current year activity between the internal service funds and the enterprise funds	(5.3)
Change in net position of business-type activities	\$ 74.0

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VALLEY WATER
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Business-type Activities			Governmental Activities
	Water Enterprise Fund	State Water Project Fund	Total Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Receipts from customers and users	\$ 279.4	\$ 0.1	\$ 279.5	\$ -
Payments to suppliers	(117.1)	(33.8)	(150.9)	(30.5)
Payment for interfund services provided	(16.3)	-	(16.3)	35.1
Payments to employees	(113.4)	-	(113.4)	(11.9)
Well permits, refunds and adjustments	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	32.6	(33.7)	(1.1)	(7.3)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Property taxes received	9.7	30.0	39.7	-
Operating grant	5.3	-	5.3	-
Other receipts	1.5	1.5	3.0	0.3
Transfers in from other funds	69.1	-	69.1	3.2
Transfers out to other funds	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	85.6	31.5	117.1	3.5
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
COP/revenue bonds issuance/(payment)	(37.4)	-	(37.4)	-
Commercial paper issuance/(payment)	134.2	-	134.2	-
Capital grants	5.6	-	5.6	-
Interest and fiscal agent fees paid	(27.0)	-	(27.0)	-
Payments for contract water rights	(10.8)	-	(10.8)	-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(140.8)	-	(140.8)	(3.2)
Transfers in from other funds	-	-	-	3.3
Transfers out to other funds	(3.2)	-	(3.2)	-
Net cash provided by/(used for) capital and related financing activities	(79.4)	-	(79.4)	0.1
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Rental income received	0.1	-	0.1	-
Interest received on cash and investments	(8.3)	-	(8.3)	(0.9)
Net cash provided by/(used for) investing activities	(8.2)	-	(8.2)	(0.9)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	30.6	(2.2)	28.4	(4.6)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	377.8	14.0	391.8	44.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 408.4	\$ 11.8	\$ 420.2	\$ 39.5
Cash and cash equivalents are reported on the Statement of Net Position as follows:				
Cash and investments	\$ 408.4	\$ 11.8	\$ 420.2	\$ 39.5
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 408.4	\$ 11.8	\$ 420.2	\$ 39.5
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 29.7	\$ (34.8)	\$ (5.1)	\$ (11.0)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:				
Depreciation, amortization and asset deletion	32.1	2.0	34.1	2.3
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
(Increase)/decrease in deposits and other assets	0.6	-	0.6	(0.1)
(Increase)/decrease in accounts receivable	4.2	-	4.2	-
(Increase)/decrease in water inventory	2.7	-	2.7	-
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	4.1	(1.1)	3.0	0.6
Increase/(decrease) in accrued liabilities	(31.0)	0.2	(30.8)	0.4
Increase/(decrease) in lease payable	3.6	-	3.6	-
Increase/(decrease) in compensated absences	0.4	-	0.4	-
Increase/(decrease) in deposits payable	(0.7)	-	(0.7)	-
Increase/(decrease) in claims payable	-	-	-	1.1
Increase/(decrease) in other post employment benefits payable	(13.6)	-	(13.6)	(1.5)
Increase/(decrease) in deferred inflows/outflow of resources	42.9	-	42.9	5.2
Increase/(decrease) in pension liabilities	(42.2)	-	(42.2)	(4.3)
Increase/(decrease) in payable to Semitropic	(0.2)	-	(0.2)	-
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$ 32.6	\$ (33.7)	\$ (1.1)	\$ (7.3)
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activity:				
Deletion of capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.1

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VALLEY WATER
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Fund
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

ASSETS	
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 0.2
Total assets	<u>0.2</u>
LIABILITIES	
Deposits payable	<u>0.2</u>
Total liabilities	<u>0.2</u>
NET POSITION	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VALLEY WATER
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Balance June 30, 2022
<u>Deposit Fund</u>	
Additions:	
Contributions	\$ 0.1
Total additions	<u>0.1</u>
Deductions:	
Withdrawals	<u>0.1</u>
Total deductions	<u>0.1</u>
Net increase in fiduciary net position	-
Net Position, beginning	-
Net Position, ending	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 1 - THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

(a) Description of the Reporting Entity

The Santa Clara Valley Water District (Valley Water or the District) is a special district created by an act of the legislature of the State of California (State) in 1951 and as amended. Valley Water encompasses all of Santa Clara County.

Valley Water is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors (Board). Each member is elected from equally divided districts drawn through a formal process. The term of office of a director is four years.

On October 12, 2009, Assembly Bill 466 was signed by the Governor of California revising the composition of the Board to an all-elected board that, on or after noon on December 3, 2010, consists of seven directors who are elected pursuant to specified requirements. On May 14, 2010, the Board adopted a resolution that officially set the boundaries of the seven electoral districts. As required by state law, Valley Water redrew its boundaries to reflect 2010 Census results, and on October 11, 2011, the Board adopted Resolution No. 11-63 selecting the Redistricting Plan, known as the Current Adjusted Map.

Under the Santa Clara Valley Water District Act (District Act), Valley Water has broad powers relating to all aspects of flood control and storm waters within the District, whether such waters have their sources within Valley Water. It is also authorized to import, store, treat, and distribute water for use within its jurisdictional boundaries and to provide sufficient water for present or future beneficial use of the lands and inhabitants of the District. Valley Water acquires, stores, and distributes water for groundwater recharge and for irrigation, residential, fire protection, municipal, commercial, industrial, and all other uses. In addition to the broad authorities provided by the District Act, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) provides several additional specified powers to Valley Water. These legal authorities under SGMA include the ability to regulate groundwater pumping and assess different types of groundwater charges as potential tools to support continued groundwater sustainability. Valley Water also directly supports the environment and the community through careful stewardship.

As required by generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America, the accompanying basic financial statements present Valley Water and its component unit. The component unit discussed below is included in Valley Water's reporting entity because of the significance of its operational and financial relationship with Valley Water.

(b) Blended Component Unit

The Santa Clara Valley Water District Public Facilities Financing Corporation (PFFC) was established on December 16, 1987 for the purpose of providing assistance to Valley Water in financing the acquisition, construction, and improvement of public buildings, works and equipment for Valley Water. Although legally separate from Valley Water, the PFFC is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its governing board is Valley Water's Board of Directors and its sole purpose is to provide financing to Valley Water under the debt issuance documents of

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valley Water. The operations of the PFFC are accounted for as a blended component unit in the debt service and capital project funds.

Separate financial statements are not issued for the PFFC.

NOTE 2 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information about the primary government (Valley Water) and its component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall government, except for fiduciary activities. These statements distinguish between the *governmental* and *business-type activities* of Valley Water. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and inter-governmental revenues, are reported separately from the business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees charged to external parties.

Certain eliminations have been made in regard to interfund activities. All internal balances in the statement of net position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. In the statement of activities, internal service fund transactions have been eliminated. However, transactions between the governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities of Valley Water and for each function of Valley Water's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include 1) charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

When both restricted and unrestricted net position is available, restricted resources are used for qualified expenses before any unrestricted resources are spent.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide information about Valley Water's funds, including fiduciary funds. Separate statements for each fund category – *governmental, proprietary and fiduciary* – are presented.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valley Water reports the following Governmental Funds, all of which are major funds:

The *General Fund* is used to account for all revenues and expenditures necessary to carry out basic governmental functions of Valley Water that are not accounted for through other funds.

The *Special Revenue Type Funds* are used to account for specific revenue sources for which expenditures are restricted by law or regulation or committed by board resolutions to finance particular watershed or safe, clean water and natural flood protection functions or activities of Valley Water. Valley Water has the following special revenue funds:

- The *Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund* is funded by Valley Water's one percent property tax allocation and benefit assessments and used to protect, restore, or enhance the watersheds, streams, and natural resources therein. Starting from fiscal year 2009, this fund was redefined to consolidate all watershed stewardship activities from a portion of Valley Water's ad valorem property tax allocation.

This fund includes the following watershed activities that are based on their geographic boundaries (zone funds):

- ♦ The *Lower Peninsula Watershed* is defined by geographic boundaries encompassing the tributaries and watersheds of San Francisquito Creek, Matadero Creek, Barron Creek, Adobe Creek, Stevens Creek, and Permanente Creek. The geographic area includes the Cities of Palo Alto, Los Altos, Mountain View, the Town of Los Altos Hills, and portions of Cupertino.
 - ♦ The *West Valley Watershed* is defined by geographic boundaries encompassing the tributaries and watersheds of the Guadalupe Slough, Sunnyvale West Outfall, Sunnyvale East Outfall, Calabazas Creek, San Tomas Aquino Creek, and Saratoga Creek. The geographic area includes portions of the Cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Monte Sereno, San Jose, Santa Clara, Campbell, Saratoga and the Town of Los Gatos.
 - ♦ The *Guadalupe Watershed* is defined by geographic boundaries encompassing the tributaries and watersheds of the Guadalupe River. The major tributaries are Los Gatos Creek, Canoas Creek, Ross Creek, Guadalupe Creek, and Alamitos Creek. The geographic area includes portions of the Cities of Santa Clara, San Jose, Campbell, Monte Sereno, and the Town of Los Gatos.
 - ♦ The *Coyote Watershed* is defined by geographic boundaries encompassing the tributaries and watersheds of Coyote Creek. The major tributaries are Lower Penitencia Creek, Scott Creek, Berryessa Creek, Upper Penitencia Creek, Silver Creek, Thompson Creek, Fisher Creek, and Packwood Creek. The geographic area includes the City of Milpitas and portions of the Cities of San Jose and Morgan Hill.
- The *Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection Program Fund* is used to account for the countywide special parcel tax approved by voters on November 3, 2020. This program replaces the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Program that was approved by the voters in November 2012, which replaces the original Clean, Safe Creeks and Natural Flood Protection Plan that was approved by the voters in November 2000.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

- The *Capital Project Type Funds* are used to account for Certificate of Participation (COP) proceeds used for the construction of major capital projects. The COP Construction Fund is Valley Water's sole capital project type fund.
- The *Debt Service Type Funds* are used to account for monies being held for reserve requirements and arbitrage rebate for Valley Water's debt payments. The COP Debt Service Fund is Valley Water's sole debt service type fund.

Valley Water reports the following Proprietary Funds:

- The *Water Enterprise Fund* (major fund) accounts for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.
- The *State Water Project Fund* (major fund) accounts for all revenues and costs associated with the State Water Project.
- The *Internal Service Funds* account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency of Valley Water to other departments or agencies on a cost-reimbursement basis.
 - The *Equipment Fund* accounts for the maintenance and operation of Valley Water's vehicle fleet, heavy construction, and information system equipment.
 - The *Risk Management Fund* accounts for the monies set aside to pay for all claims, judgments, and premium cost.
 - The *Information Technology Fund* accounts for the replacement, operations, and maintenance of district-wide information technology projects.

All of the internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the Proprietary Funds financial statements. In the government-wide financial statements, the activities of the internal service funds are allocated between the Governmental and Business-type Activities.

Valley Water reports the following Fiduciary Fund - *Custodial Fund* to account for assets held by Valley Water as an agent for private organizations and/or other governments.

- The *Custodial Fund* is used to account for the collection and payment of funds held in trust for specific purposes.

The Fiduciary Fund is not included in the government-wide financial statements as it is not an asset of Valley Water.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(b) Basis of Accounting

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which Valley Water gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include property taxes, benefit assessments and grants. On an accrual basis, revenues from property taxes and benefit assessments are recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes and assessments are levied; revenue from grants is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied; and revenue from investments is recognized when earned.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Property taxes, benefit assessments, interest, grants and charges for services are accrued when received within sixty days after the end of the fiscal year so as to be both measurable and available. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures and compensated absences are recorded when payment is due. Capital assets acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of long-term debt and capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary Funds

Proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting and distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Water Enterprise Fund is the sale of water to outside customers. The principal operating revenues of Valley Water's internal service funds are charges for services provided to internal departments. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

Proprietary funds *operating* revenues, such as charges for services, result from the exchange transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Exchange transactions are those in which each party receives and gives up essentially equal value. *Non-operating* revenues, such as subsidies and investment earnings, result from non-exchange transactions or ancillary activities.

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary funds are used to account for assets held by Valley Water in a fiduciary capacity as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds. Fiduciary funds use the economic resource measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting for reporting assets and liabilities.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(c) Cash and Investments

While maintaining safety and liquidity, Valley Water maximizes its investment return by pooling its available cash for investment purposes. Interest earnings are apportioned among funds based upon the average monthly cash balance of each fund and are allocated to each fund on a monthly basis.

Valley Water reported investments in nonparticipating interest earnings contracts (including guaranteed investment contracts) at cost, and all other investments at fair value. The fair value of investments is based on current market prices.

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the proprietary funds consider all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased (including restricted investments), and their equity in the cash and investment pool to be cash equivalents.

(d) Lease Receivable

Lease receivable is measured at the present value of lease payments expected to be received during the lease term.

Valley Water has entered into property leases with telecommunication companies and other parties for antennae and pipeline sites for a term of 5 years and 10 years, respectively. The discount rate used is equivalent to Valley Water's average annual investment earnings rate of 1.06% for fiscal year 2022.

Deferred inflow of resources is recorded at the initiation of the lease in an amount equal to the initial recording of the lease receivable. Deferred inflow of resources is amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

(e) Inventory

Proprietary fund inventory consists of materials and supplies held for consumption and stored water inventory. The cost of all inventory acquired is recorded as an expense at the time of purchase. At the end of the accounting period, the inventory values of materials and supplies on hand are determined using a current cost method which approximates market value. For financial statement purposes, chemical inventories are presented under deposits and other assets.

In fiscal year 2022, Valley Water implemented a new enterprise resource financial system. As a result of a change in accounting method, Valley Water recorded \$0.8 million in warehouse inventory items used for the processing of water. Such items were previously expensed as incurred.

Water inventory is valued based on the rolling average of imported water purchase cost. The components of water inventory as of the end of the current fiscal year are shown on the succeeding page.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Type	Acre Feet		Total (in millions)
	Volume	Average Unit Cost	
Semitropic storage	280,354	\$ 402	\$ 112.7
Local Reservoir Storage	36,281	402	14.6
Total inventory - water			<u>\$ 127.3</u>

(f) Right to Use Assets

Valley Water has recorded right to use leased assets as a result of implementing Governmental Accounting Standard Board Statement No. 87, Leases, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022. The right to use assets are initially measured at an amount equal to the initial measurement of the related lease liability plus any lease payments made prior to the lease term, less lease incentives, and plus ancillary charges necessary to place the lease into service. The right to use leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related leases or useful life of the underlying assets, whichever is shorter.

(g) Capital Assets

Capital assets (including infrastructure) are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Contributed capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition cost on the date contributed. Capital assets of governmental activities include pipelines, channel linings, floodwalls, levees, bridge flood proofing, box culverts and re-vegetation.

Valley Water defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets, including assets under capital leases used in operations, are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the lesser of the capital lease period or their estimated useful lives in the government-wide statements and proprietary funds. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Water treatment facilities	50 Years
Buildings, structures, and trailers	25 - 50 Years
Flood control projects	30 - 100 Years
Dams, structures, and improvements	80 Years
Office furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5 - 20 Years
Automobiles and trucks	6 - 12 Years
Computer equipment	5 Years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Betterments and major improvements which significantly increase values, change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(h) Amortization of Contract Water Rights

Valley Water has contracted with the State of California for water deliveries from the State Water Project through calendar year 2035. A portion of the payments under this contract represent reimbursement of capital costs for transportation facilities (the capital cost component). The Water Enterprise Fund capitalizes the capital cost component and amortizes such component, using the straight-line method, over the remaining entitlement period.

(i) Amortization of Water Banking Rights

Valley Water has contracted with the Semitropic Water Storage District and its Improvement Districts for the water banking and exchange program. The program is in effect through calendar year 2035. Participation in the program provides Valley Water a 35% allocation for storage rights at the Semitropic Water Storage District facility, totaling 350,000 acre-feet. The Water Enterprise Fund has capitalized the cost of the program and amortizes its cost over the 40-year entitlement period using the straight-line method. See Note 16c for more information on Valley Water's participation in the Semitropic water banking and exchange program.

(j) Amortization of Water Delivery Rights

Valley Water has contracted with the United States Department of the Interior Bureau of Reclamation for water deliveries from the California Central Valley through calendar year 2027. A portion of this contract represents reimbursement of capital costs for general construction of the San Felipe Division facilities. The San Felipe Division transports water from San Luis Reservoir to the Santa Clara – San Benito service area through Pacheco Tunnel and other project features, which include 48.5 miles of closed conduits, two pumping plants and one small reservoir. The Water Enterprise Fund capitalizes the capital cost component and amortizes such component, using the straight-line method, over the remaining entitlement period.

(k) Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from water utility customers, as well as from other miscellaneous revenue sources. All receivables are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. At the end of the fiscal year, a review of outstanding receivables results in an updated estimate of the bad debt allowance at year-end, whereby delinquent balances greater than 3 years are assigned a weight of 75%, up to 3 years a weight of 50%, up to 2 years a weight of 20%, and up to 1 year a weight of 5%. The totals of each of these amounts are then combined to determine the fiscal year's ending bad debt allowance. At June 30, 2022, the bad debt allowance was \$0.9 million.

(l) Compensated Absences - Accrued Vacation and Sick Leave Pay

It is the policy of Valley Water to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick leave benefits. Vested or accumulated vacation and sick leave are reported as noncurrent liabilities on the statement of net position.

Maximum vacation accruals may not exceed three times the employee's annual accrual rate, per

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

employee. All regular full-time employees are eligible for twelve (12) days of sick leave per fiscal year. Unused sick leave may be carried forward to the following fiscal year without limitation. Upon retirement, up to 480 hours of accrued sick leave shall be paid to the eligible employee at the rate of 50% of the equivalent cash value. Upon resignation with ten or more years of service, or upon separation by layoff regardless of service, up to 480 hours of accrued sick leave shall be paid off at the rate of 25% of the cash value.

The compensated absences liability is recognized in Valley Water's proprietary funds and on the government-wide activities column in the statement of net position.

(m) Bond Premiums, Discounts and Issuance Costs

Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discounts. Refunding differences associated with debt refinancing are reported as deferred outflows or inflows of resources and amortized over the life of the bonds. Issuance costs are recorded as an expense of the current period.

Premiums and discounts related to outstanding debt are deferred and amortized over the life of the debt. Debt payable are reported net of the applicable bond premiums or discounts. Prepaid insurance associated with the issuance of debts are reported as prepaid expenses.

(n) Encumbrances

Valley Water employs encumbrance accounting as a significant aspect of budgetary control. Under encumbrance accounting, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for expenditure of funds are recorded as assignment of fund balance since they are not treated as current expenditures or outstanding liabilities at year end for GAAP financial reporting.

(o) Net position

Fund net position is classified based primarily to the extent to which Valley Water is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for expenses, Valley Water expends the restricted funds and then the unrestricted funds.

(p) Use of Estimates

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

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(q) 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 Valley Water's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions 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.

(r) Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of Valley Water's plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB's Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

(s) Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represent a consumption of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net assets that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

(t) New Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) releases new accounting and financial reporting standards which may have a significant impact on Valley Water's financial reporting process. Current and future new standards which may impact Valley Water include the following:

GASB Statement No. 101 – In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Valley Water has not yet determined the impact of this pronouncement on the financial statements.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

GASB Statement No. 100 – In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Errors Corrections – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. The objective of this statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for (1) each type of accounting change and (2) error corrections, the required disclosure in the notes to the financial statements, and how information that is affected by a change in accounting principle or error correction should be presented in the required supplementary information (RSI) and supplementary information (SI). The requirements of this statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Valley Water has not yet determined the impact of this pronouncement on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 98 – In October 2021, GASB issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report* (GASB 98). This statement establishes the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym *ACFR*. That new term and acronym replace instances of *comprehensive annual financial report* and its acronym in generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. Valley Water has implemented GASB 98 for the year ended June 30, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 97 – In June 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*. The objectives of this statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. In addition, this statement (1) requires that a Section 457 plan be classified as either a pension plan or another employee benefit plan depending on whether the plan meets the definition of a pension plan and (2) clarifies that Statement 84, as amended, should be applied to all arrangements organized under IRC Section 457 to determine whether those arrangements should be reported as fiduciary activities. The requirements of this statement pertaining to the component unit are effective immediately, and those pertaining to the 457 plans are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. This pronouncement is not applicable to Valley Water.

GASB Statement No. 96 – In May 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements*. This statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a

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SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. Valley Water has not yet determined the impact of this pronouncement on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 94 – In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). This statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs). The requirements of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. Valley Water has not yet determined the impact of this pronouncement on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 87 – In June 2017, 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 statement is effective for the reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. Valley Water has implemented GASB 87 as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 3 - CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Valley Water's total cash and investments at June 30, 2022 are as follows (in millions):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total Government Wide	Fiduciary Fund	Total
Cash and investments	\$ 407.8	\$ 420.2	\$ 828.0	\$ 0.2	\$ 828.2
Restricted cash and investments	5.5	-	5.5	-	5.5
Total cash and investments	<u>413.3</u>	<u>420.2</u>	<u>833.5</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>833.7</u>

Deposits and Investments

At June 30, 2022, Valley Water's cash and investments are classified as follows (in millions):

U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 295.4
U.S. Treasury Obligations	136.7
Medium Term Notes	11.8
State of California Investment Pool - Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	73.1
Mutual Funds	0.1
Supranational Obligations	14.2
Municipal Bonds	61.4
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	0.5
Time Certificates of Deposit	188.9
Money Market Funds	<u>49.2</u>
Total Investments	\$ 831.3
Deposits	2.4
Total Deposits and Investments	<u>\$ 833.7</u>

As of June 30, 2022, the fair value of Valley Water's investment in the State of California investment pool (LAIF) was \$73.1 million. The Local Investment Advisory Board (LIA Board) has oversight responsibility for LAIF. The LIA Board consists of five members as designated by State Statute. Valley Water is a voluntary participant in the pool. The value of the pool shares in LAIF, which may be withdrawn, is determined on an amortized cost basis, which is different than the fair value of Valley Water's position in LAIF. The pool is not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Authorized Investments by Valley Water

Valley Water's Investment Policy and the California Government Code allow Valley Water to invest in the following types of investments, provided the credit ratings of the issuers are acceptable to Valley Water. The following items also identify certain provisions of Valley Water and California Government Code that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This list does not address Valley Water's investments of debt proceeds held by fiscal agents that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of Valley Water, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or Valley Water's investment policy, when more restrictive.

<u>Authorized Investment Type</u>	<u>Maximum Maturity</u>	<u>Minimum Credit Quality</u>	<u>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</u>
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	(Exempt from disclosure)	None	None
U.S. Government Agency Issues ^(A)	5 years	(Exempt from disclosure)	None	None
Bankers Acceptances	180 days	AA-	40%	4.8%
Commercial Paper	90 days	AA-	15%	1.8%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	AA-	30%	3.6%
Time Certificates of Deposit ^(B)	5 years	Satisfactory CRA	5%	\$250,000 & FDIC Membership
Collateralized Repurchase Agreements	30 days	AA-	None	None
Medium Term Notes	5 years	AA-	15%	1.8%
Municipal Obligations	5 years	AA-	15%	1.8%
LAIF ^(C)	N/A	N/A	(B)	(B)
Mutual Funds	N/A	AAA	10%	- -
Supranational Obligations	5 years	AA	15%	1.8%

^(A) Securities issued by agencies of the federal government such as the Federal Farm Credit Bank (FFCB), the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB), the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC), the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation of America and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

^(B) Valley Water Board of Directors approved investments in California based local banks with a threshold of a minimum of 4% invested in banks with up to \$10 billion in assets and 1% in banks with up to \$2 billion in assets for a limit of 5 years in the form of collateralized deposits, FDIC/NCUA insured CDs, CDARS, or any legally allowable deposits.

^(C) LAIF will accept no more than \$75 million of an agency's unrestricted funds while placing no constraints on funds relating to unspent bond proceeds.

Restricted Cash and Investments for Bond Interest and Redemption

Under the provisions of Valley Water's revenue bond resolutions and Installment Purchase Agreement for the 2012A, 2016C, 2016D, 2017A, 2019C, 2020C and 2020D Certificates of Participations (COPs) and Water Utility Revenue and Refunding Bonds 2006B, 2016A, 2016B, 2017A, 2019A, 2019B, 2020A and 2020B, a portion of the proceeds from these debt issuances is required to be held in custody accounts by a fiscal agent as trustee.

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As of June 30, 2022, the amount invested in assets held by fiscal agents amounted to \$5.5 million and was equal to or in excess of the amount required at that date.

Restricted Cash and Investments for Capital Projects

Valley Water, through the PFFC, has also issued commercial paper to provide for any Valley Water purposes, including but not limited to, capital expenditure, investment and reinvestment, and the discharge of any obligation or indebtedness of Valley Water. At June 30, 2022, there were no taxable and tax-exempt commercial paper certificate accounts held by the fiscal agent.

Restricted Cash and Investments for Watershed Management Projects

Valley Water has entered into certain cost sharing agreements with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps). Under these agreements, Valley Water is required to deposit monies into escrow accounts to be used by the Corps for watershed management projects. At June 30, 2022, Valley Water's restricted deposits held in escrow for construction of the Guadalupe Watershed project amounted to \$0.1 million.

Authorized Investments by Debt Agreements

Valley Water must maintain required amounts of cash and investments with trustees or fiscal agents under the terms of certain debt issues. These funds are unexpended bond proceeds or are pledged reserves to be used if Valley Water fails to meet its obligations under these debt issues. The California Government Code requires these funds to be invested in instruments which, at the time of such investment, are legal investments under the laws of the State of California, Valley Water ordinances, policies, and bond indentures. The following identifies the investment types that are authorized for investments held by fiscal agents. The table also identifies certain provisions of these debt agreements:

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Minimum Credit Quality
U.S. Treasury Obligations ^(A)	N/A	N/A
U.S. Agency Securities ^(B)	N/A	N/A
State Obligations ^(C)	N/A	A
Commercial Paper	270 days	A1
Unsecured CD's, deposit accounts, time deposits, and bankers acceptances	365 days	A-1
FDIC Insured Deposit ^(D)	N/A	N/A
Money Market Funds	N/A	AAA
Collateralized Repurchase Agreements ^(E)	N/A	A-1
Investment Agreements ^(F)	N/A	AA-
Investment Approved in Writing by the Certificate Insurer	N/A	N/A
LAIF	N/A	N/A
Supranational Obligations	N/A	AA

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

- (A) Direct obligations of the United States of America and securities fully and unconditionally guaranteed as to the timely payment of principal and interest by the United States of America, provided that the full faith and credit of the United States of America must be pledged to any such direct obligation or guarantee.
- (B) Direct obligations and fully guaranteed certificates of beneficial interest of the Export-Import Bank of the United States; consolidated debt obligations and letter of credit-backed issues of the Federal Home Loan Banks; participation certificates and senior debt obligations of the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation ("FHLMCs"); debentures of the Federal Housing Administration; mortgage-backed securities (except stripped mortgage securities which are valued greater than par on the portion of unpaid principal) and senior debt obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association ("FNMA"s); participation certificates of the General Services Administration; guaranteed mortgage-backed securities and guaranteed participation certificates of the Government National Mortgage Association ("GNMA"s); guaranteed participation certificates and guaranteed pool certificates of the Small Business Administration; local authority Certificates of the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development; guaranteed Title XI financings of the U.S. Maritime Administration; guaranteed transit Certificates of the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority; Resolution Funding Corporation securities.
- (C) Direct obligations of any state of the United States of America or any subdivision or agency thereof whose unsecured, uninsured, and unguaranteed general obligation debt is rated, at the time of purchase, "A" or better by Moody's and "A" or better by S&P.
- (D) Deposits of any bank or savings and loan association which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$3.0 million, provided such deposits are continuously and fully insured by the Bank Insurance Fund or the Savings Association Insurance Fund of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
- (E) Repurchase agreements collateralized by Direct Obligations, GNMA"s, FNMA"s or FHLMCs with any registered broker/dealer subject to the Securities Investors' Protection Corporation jurisdiction or any commercial bank insured by the FDIC, if such broker/dealer or bank has an uninsured, unsecured and unguaranteed obligation rated "P-1" or "A3" or better by Moody's and "A-1" or "A-" or better by S&P, provided: (1) a master repurchase agreement or specific written repurchase agreement governs the transaction; and (2) the securities are held free and clear of any lien by the Trustee or an independent third party acting solely as agent ("Agent") for the Trustee, and such third party is (i) a Federal Reserve Bank, or (ii) a bank which is a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and which has combined capital, surplus and undivided profits of not less than \$50.0 million or (iii) a bank approved in writing for such purpose by the Certificate Insurer, and the Trustee shall have received written confirmation from such third party that it holds such securities, free and clear of any lien, as agent for the Trustee; and (3) a perfected first security interest under the Uniform Commercial Code, or book entry procedures prescribed at 31 C.F.R. 306.1 et seq. or 31 C.F.R. 350.0 et seq. if such securities is created for the benefit of the Trustee; and (4) the repurchase agreement has a term of 180 days or less, and the Trustee or the agent will value the collateral securities no less frequently than weekly and will liquidate the collateral securities if any deficiency in the required collateral percentage is not restored within two business days of such valuation; and (5) the fair value of the securities in relation to the amount of the repurchase obligation, including principal and interest, is equal to at least 103%.
- (F) Investment agreements, guaranteed investment contracts, funding agreement, or any other form of corporate note representing the unconditional obligations of entities or agencies with the unsecured long-term debt obligations or claims-paying ability rated in one of the top two rating categories by Moody's and S&P.

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Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is related to changes in market interest rates that 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. Valley Water generally manages interest rate risk by holding investments to maturity.

Information about the sensitivity of the fair value of Valley Water's investments to market interest rate fluctuations, summarized in the following table, shows the distribution of Valley Water's investments by maturity or earliest call date (in millions).

	Total	Maturity		
		12 Months or less	13 to 24 Months	25 to 60 Months
U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 200.6	\$ 65.2	\$ 56.2	\$ 79.2
U.S. Government Agencies - Callable	94.8	-	4.9	89.9
U.S. Treasury Obligations	136.7	45.9	24.3	66.5
Medium Term Notes	3.0	3.0	-	-
Medium Term Notes - Callable	8.8	7.0	-	1.8
LAIF	73.1	73.1	-	-
Mutual Funds	0.1	0.1	-	-
Supranational Obligations	9.6	-	3.0	6.6
Supranational Obligations - Callable	4.6	-	-	4.6
Municipal Bonds	61.4	27.8	9.4	24.2
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	0.5	0.3	-	0.2
Time Certificates of Deposit	188.9	188.9	-	-
Money Market Funds	49.2	49.2	-	-
Total Investments	<u>\$ 831.3</u>	<u>\$ 460.5</u>	<u>\$ 97.8</u>	<u>\$ 273.0</u>

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.

The ensuing table shows the minimum rating required by the California Government Code, Valley Water's investment policy, or debt agreements and the actual rating as of June 30, 2022 for each investment type as provided by Standard and Poor's (in millions).

VALLEY WATER
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	Total	Minimum Legal Rating	Exempt from Disclosure	Rating as of Year-end				Not Rated
				AAA	AA+	AA	AA-	
U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 295.4	AA-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 244.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50.8
U.S. Treasury Obligations	136.7	AA-	136.7	-	-	-	-	-
Medium Term Notes	11.8	AA-	-	4.0	4.8	-	-	3.0
LAIF	73.1	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	73.1
Mutual Funds	0.1	AAA	-	0.1	-	-	-	-
Supranational Obligations	14.2	AA	-	14.2	-	-	-	-
Municipal Bonds	61.4	AA-	-	11.3	18.5	27.1	3.0	1.5
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	0.5	AA-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5
Time Certificates of Deposit	188.9	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	188.9
Money Market Funds	49.2	N/A	-	-	-	-	-	49.2
Total Investments	<u>\$ 831.3</u>		<u>\$ 136.7</u>	<u>\$ 29.6</u>	<u>\$ 267.9</u>	<u>\$ 27.1</u>	<u>\$ 3.0</u>	<u>\$ 367.0</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

Valley Water's investment policy regarding the amount that can be invested in any one issuer is stipulated by the California Government Code and Valley Water's investment policy, whichever is more restrictive. However, Valley Water is required to disclose investments that represent a concentration of five percent or more of investments in any one issuer, other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds and external investments pools. At June 30, 2022, such investments are as follows (in millions):

Issuer	Investment Type	Fair Value
Federal Farm Credit Bank	U.S. Government Agency	\$ 95.1
Federal Home Loan Bank	U.S. Government Agency	89.5
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corp.	U.S. Government Agency	50.8
Federal National Mortgage Association	U.S. Government Agency	55.5

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, Valley Water 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.

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.

Under California Government Code Section 53651, depending on specific types of eligible securities, a bank must deposit eligible securities posted as collateral with its Agent having a fair value of 105% to 150% of public agencies' cash on deposit. All of Valley Water's deposits are either insured by the Federal Depositary Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or collateralized with pledged securities held in the trust department of the financial institutions but not in Valley Water's name.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Fair Value Measurement and Application

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*, (GASB 72) provides the framework for measuring fair value and the fair value hierarchy. Valley Water measures and records its investments using fair value measurement guidelines in accordance with GASB 72. These guidelines recognize a three-tiered fair value hierarchy as shown below:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs (other than quoted marked prices) using matrix pricing based on the securities relationship to benchmark quoted prices; and
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs (not applicable to Valley Water).

The following table summarizes by level, within the fair value hierarchy, Valley Water's investments at fair value at June 30, 2022 (in millions):

	June 30, 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Uncategorized
U.S. Government Agencies	\$ 295.4	\$ 295.4	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Treasury Obligations	136.7	136.7	-	-
Medium Term Notes	11.8	-	11.8	-
Mutual Funds	0.1	-	0.1	-
Supranational Obligations	14.2	-	14.2	-
Municipal Bonds	61.4	-	61.4	-
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	0.5	-	0.5	-
Time Certificates of Deposit	188.9	-	188.9	-
Subtotal - Leveled Investments	<u>709.0</u>	<u>432.1</u>	<u>276.9</u>	<u>-</u>
LAIF	73.1	-	-	73.1
Money Market Funds	49.2	-	-	49.2
Subtotal - Uncategorized	<u>122.3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>122.3</u>
Total Investments	<u>\$ 831.3</u>	<u>\$ 432.1</u>	<u>\$ 276.9</u>	<u>\$ 122.3</u>

Deposits and withdrawals in LAIF are made on the basis of \$1 and are recorded on an amortized cost basis. Accordingly, LAIF is uncategorized.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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NOTE 4 - CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Valley Water derives certain revenues from reimbursements of capital costs by local, state, federal agencies, and other outside sources. The following table shows a summary of such reimbursements during fiscal year 2022 (in millions).

	Reimbursement of Capital Costs	
	Governmental Funds	Proprietary Funds
Local Agencies:		
SF Bay Restoration Authority	\$ 7.0	\$ -
City of Morgan Hill	0.3	-
San Benito Water Agency	-	0.2
State Agencies:		
Department of Water Resources	8.5	4.9
Federal Agencies:		
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	-	0.5
Total reimbursement of capital costs	<u>\$ 15.8</u>	<u>\$ 5.6</u>

NOTE 5 - INVESTMENT INCOME

The following table represents the components of investment income for the year ended June 30, 2022 (in millions).

Fund	Unrealized Loss	Interest Income	Investment Earnings, Net
General Fund	\$ (0.6)	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.5)
Watershed and Streams Stewardship Fund	(5.1)	1.4	(3.7)
Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection Fund	(6.8)	1.7	(5.1)
COP Construction Fund	-	0.1	0.1
COP Debt Service Fund	-	0.1	0.1
Internal Service Funds	(1.3)	0.4	(0.9)
Total Governmental Activities	<u>(13.8)</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>(10.0)</u>
Water Enterprise Fund	(11.8)	3.5	(8.3)
State Water Project Fund	-	-	-
Total Business-type Activities	<u>(11.8)</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>(8.3)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (25.6)</u>	<u>\$ 7.3</u>	<u>\$ (18.3)</u>

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 is as follows (in millions):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Transfers	Deletions	Ending Balance
<u>Governmental Activities</u>					
Nondepreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 191.8	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 191.8
Intangible - easements	28.3	0.3	-	-	28.6
Construction in progress					
Governmental Funds	726.6	142.9	(28.5)	-	841.0
Internal Service Funds	-	0.9	-	-	0.9
Total nondepreciable capital assets	946.7	144.1	(28.5)	-	1,062.3
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings	42.0	-	-	-	42.0
Structures and improvements	790.1	-	28.5	-	818.6
Equipment					
Governmental Funds	21.6	0.1	-	-	21.7
Internal Service Funds	33.7	2.4	-	(0.8)	35.3
Leased assets	-	1.6	-	-	1.6
Intangibles					
Governmental Funds	2.3	-	-	-	2.3
Internal Service Funds	2.0	-	-	-	2.0
Total depreciable capital assets	891.7	4.1	28.5	(0.8)	923.5
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization					
Buildings	(17.0)	(0.9)	-	-	(17.9)
Structures & improvements	(153.4)	(9.6)	-	-	(163.0)
Equipment					
Governmental Funds	(20.6)	(0.3)	-	-	(20.9)
Internal Service Funds	(22.0)	(2.7)	-	0.9	(23.8)
Leased assets	-	(0.4)	-	-	(0.4)
Intangible - Software					
Governmental Funds	(2.3)	-	-	-	(2.3)
Internal Service Funds	(0.7)	(0.4)	-	-	(1.1)
Total accumulated depreciation	(216.0)	(14.3)	-	0.9	(229.4)
Total Governmental Activities - capital assets, net	\$ 1,622.4	\$ 133.9	\$ -	\$ 0.1	\$1,756.4
<u>Business-type Activities</u>					
Nondepreciable capital assets:					
Land	\$ 20.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20.0
Intangible - easements	3.7	0.1	-	-	3.8
Construction in progress	572.5	136.5	(9.2)	-	699.8
Total nondepreciable	596.2	136.6	(9.2)	-	723.6
Depreciable capital assets:					
Contracted water rights	237.0	10.7	-	-	247.7
Buildings	97.8	-	-	-	97.8
Structures and improvements	962.6	-	9.2	-	971.8
Equipment	29.9	0.2	-	-	30.1
Leased assets	-	4.0	-	-	4.0
Total depreciable capital assets	1,327.3	14.9	9.2	-	1,351.4
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization					
Contracted water rights	(200.9)	(13.1)	-	-	(214.0)
Buildings	(14.6)	(2.3)	-	-	(16.9)
Structures & improvements	(331.7)	(16.3)	-	(0.4)	(348.4)
Equipment	(26.0)	(1.0)	-	-	(27.0)
Leased assets	-	(0.6)	-	-	(0.6)
Total accumulated depreciation	(573.2)	(33.3)	-	(0.4)	(606.9)
Total Business-type Activities - capital assets, net	\$ 1,350.3	\$ 118.2	\$ -	\$ (0.4)	\$1,468.1

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

During fiscal year 2022, additions to construction in progress were \$143.8 for governmental activities. There were 67 in progress and completed projects during the fiscal year with the major projects listed below (in millions):

- \$52.7 – San Francisco Bay Shoreline
- \$41.3 – Upper Llagas Creek
- \$16.0 – Berryessa Creek, Lower Peninsula Phase 2
- \$13.5 – Lower Penitencia Creek Improvements
- \$3.4 – Coyote Creek, Montague to I-280
- \$2.1 – Permanente Creek, Bay-Foothill
- \$1.7 – Palo Alto Flood Basin Tide Gate Improvement
- \$1.5 – San Francisquito Early Implementation
- \$1.5 – Sunnyvale East and West Channel
- \$1.3 – Almaden Lake Improvement
- \$1.1 – Guadalupe River Improvement
- \$1.1 – Guadalupe River, Tasman Drive-I880

During the fiscal year 2022, new construction in progress amounted to \$136.5 million for the business-type activities. There were 58 in progress and completed projects during the fiscal year, with major projects listed below (in millions):

- \$61.9 – Anderson Dam Seismic Retrofit
- \$18.4 – Pacheco Reservoir Expansion
- \$14.7 – Rinconada Water Treatment Plant Residuals Remediation
- \$10.7 – Rinconada Water Treatment Plant Reliability Improvement
- \$9.4 – 10-year Pipeline Inspection and Rehabilitation
- \$7.4 – South County Recycled Water Fund Short-Term 1B
- \$6.3 – Indirect Potable Reuse
- \$1.5 – South County Recycled Water Fund
- \$1.2 – Santa Teresa Water Treatment Plant Filter Media Replacement
- \$1.1 – Coyote Pumping Plant Adjustable Speed Drive Replacement

Right to Use Leased Assets

Valley Water has recorded right to use assets for leased land, building office spaces and equipment. The related leases are discussed in Note 7. The right to use leased assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related leases or useful life of the underlying assets, whichever is shorter.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Right to use leased asset activity included in Capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
<u>Governmental Activities</u>				
Right to use assets:				
Leased buildings	\$ 1.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.6
Total right to use assets	<u>1.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.6</u>
Less: accumulated amortization				
Leased buildings	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>
Total Governmental Activities right to use assets, net	<u><u>\$ 1.6</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.4)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1.2</u></u>
<u>Business-type Activities</u>				
Right to use assets:				
Leased land	\$ 3.2	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.2
Leased equipment	0.8	-	-	0.8
Total right to use assets	<u>4.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4.0</u>
Less: accumulated amortization				
Leased land	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Leased Equipment	-	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.6)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.6)</u>
Total Business-type Activities - right to use assets, net	<u><u>\$ 4.0</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (0.6)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 3.4</u></u>

Capital asset depreciation and amortization incurred by the primary government for the current fiscal year are as follows (in millions):

General government	\$ 1.2
Watershed and Stream Stewardship	9.0
Safe, clean water and natural flood protection	1.0
Capital assets held by Valley Water's internal service funds charged to the various functions based on asset usage	<u>3.1</u>
Total depreciation expense – governmental activities	<u><u>\$ 14.3</u></u>
Total depreciation and amortization expense – business-type activity	
Water cost of production	\$ 32.7
Capital leases	<u>0.6</u>
Total depreciation expense – business-type activities	<u><u>\$ 33.3</u></u>

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 7 - SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

(a) Short-term debt

On December 17, 2002, the Board authorized a commercial paper program, through the PFFC. The commercial paper program allows Valley Water to finance capital acquisitions while taking advantage of short-term rates, and Valley Water issues tax and revenue anticipation notes on an annual basis to secure the commercial paper program. This program is used in conjunction with issuing long-term liabilities to obtain the least expensive financing for Valley Water.

On January 13, 2015, the Board authorized an increase in commercial paper program to \$150.0 million. The proceeds of the commercial paper may be used for any Valley Water purposes, including but not limited to, capital expenditure, investment and reinvestment, and the discharge of any obligation or indebtedness of Valley Water.

On April 28, 2020, the Board authorized a \$170.0 million Revolving Line of Credit program ("Revolver"), through the PFFC, to provide additional short-term financing for Valley Water. The proceeds of the Revolver may be used for any Valley Water purpose, including but not limited to, capital expenditure, investment and reinvestment, and the discharge of any obligation or indebtedness of Valley Water.

The combined authorized amount for commercial paper and Revolver is \$320.0 million. As of June 30, 2022, Valley Water has \$220.2 million in total short-term debt outstanding, comprised of \$86.0 million issued to finance certain Safe, Clean Water capital projects and \$134.2 million for certain Water Utility capital projects.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valley Water's short-term liabilities as of June 30, 2022 consisted of the following (in millions):

<u>Type of indebtedness</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>June 30, 2022</u>
Governmental activities:			
Commercial paper:			
80169A Tax exempt-JPM	07/06/22	0.80%	\$ 10.5
80169A Tax exempt-JPM	07/06/22	1.05%	7.0
80169A Tax exempt-Barc	08/02/22	1.05%	37.7
Total commercial paper			<u>55.2</u>
Revolving line of credit*:			
Series C (Tax exempt) Syndicated	12/06/22	2.40%	1.6
Series C (Tax exempt) Non-Syndicated	12/06/22	1.60%	29.2
Total revolving line of credit			<u>30.8</u>
Total governmental activities			<u><u>\$ 86.0</u></u>
Business-type activities:			
Commercial paper:			
80169B Taxable-Barc	08/30/22	1.50%	\$ 19.4
80169B Taxable-Barc	08/30/22	2.00%	48.3
80169A Tax exempt-JPM	09/08/22	1.43%	27.1
Total commercial paper			<u>94.8</u>
Revolving line of credit*:			
Series C (Tax exempt) Syndicated	01/19/23	2.40%	39.4
Total revolving line of credit			<u>39.4</u>
Total business-type activities			<u><u>\$ 134.2</u></u>

* The Commitment Expiration Date for the syndicated and non-syndicated revolving line of credit is 4/29/2025.

The following is a summary of changes in short-term liabilities as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 (in millions):

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental activities:				
Commercial paper	\$ 30.0	\$ 25.2	\$ -	\$ 55.2
Revolving line of credit	-	30.8	-	30.8
Total Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 30.0</u>	<u>\$ 56.0</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 86.0</u>
Business-type activities:				
Commercial paper	\$ -	\$ 94.8	\$ -	\$ 94.8
Revolving line of credit	-	39.4	-	39.4
Total Business-type Activities	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134.2</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 134.2</u>

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

(b) Long-term liabilities

Valley Water's long-term liabilities as of June 30, 2022 consisted of the following (in millions):

Type of indebtedness	Maturity	Interest Rate*	Authorized and Issued	June 30, 2022	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities:					
Certificates of participation					
2012A COP	2024	1.41%	\$ 52.9	\$ 10.0	\$ 4.9
2017A COP	2030	2.56%	59.4	38.2	4.4
Bond premium				6.8	1.5
Total long-term debt				55.0	10.8
Compensated absences				12.8	2.6
Claims payable (Note 13)				7.8	2.1
Net pension liability (Note 11)				88.3	-
Other post employment benefits liability (Note 12)				15.7	-
Lease liability				1.2	0.4
Total governmental activities				\$ 180.8	\$ 15.9
Business-type activities:					
2006B Water revenue bond	2035	5.39%	\$ 25.6	\$ -	\$ -
2016A Water revenue bond	2046	3.25%	106.3	106.3	-
2016B Water revenue bond	2046	4.32%	75.2	75.2	-
2017A Water revenue bond	2037	3.13%	54.7	28.2	3.5
2019A Water revenue bond	2049	3.75%	15.2	35.6	4.6
2019B Water revenue bond	2049	3.81%	80.0	45.7	2.1
2019C Water revenue bond	2036	2.76%	38.3	14.6	0.3
2016C Water revenue COP	2029	2.13%	43.4	75.0	1.8
2016D Water revenue COP	2029	3.14%	55.0	33.0	2.2
2020A Water revenue bond	2050	3.33%	24.1	24.1	-
2020B Water revenue bond	2050	2.98%	68.5	68.5	-
2020C Water revenue COP	2041	2.07%	41.8	40.1	1.7
2020D Water revenue COP	2041	2.20%	81.6	78.3	3.3
Bond premium				51.6	2.4
Total long-term debt				676.2	21.9
Compensated absences				8.2	1.7
Net pension liability (Note 11)				68.1	-
Other post employment benefits liability (Note 12)				12.1	-
Semitropic water banking liability	2035		46.9	12.2	-
Lease liability				3.6	0.7
Total business-type activities				\$ 780.4	\$ 24.3

* Interest rate represents the total cost of a bond financing, taking account any accrued interest, original issue premium or discount and costs of issuance.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 (in millions):

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year	Long term
Governmental activities:						
2012A COP	\$ 14.7	\$ -	\$ (4.7)	\$ 10.0	\$ 4.9	\$ 5.1
2017A COP	42.3	-	(4.1)	38.2	4.4	33.8
Premium on debt issuances	8.4	-	(1.6)	6.8	1.5	5.3
Total long-term debt	65.4	-	(10.4)	55.0	10.8	44.2
Compensated absences	12.3	7.5	(7.0)	12.8	2.6	10.2
Claims payable (Note 13)	6.6	1.5	(0.3)	7.8	2.1	5.7
Net pension liability (Note 11)	145.9	-	(57.6)	88.3	-	88.3
Other post employment benefits liability (Note 12)	34.1	-	(18.4)	15.7	-	15.7
Lease liability	-	1.6	(0.4)	1.2	0.4	0.8
Total Governmental Activities	\$ 264.3	\$ 10.6	\$ (94.1)	\$180.8	\$ 15.9	\$ 164.9
Business-type activities:						
2006B revenue bonds	\$ 16.5	\$ -	\$ (16.5)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2016A revenue bonds	106.3	-	-	106.3	-	106.3
2016B revenue bonds	75.2	-	-	75.2	-	75.2
2016C COPS	31.6	-	(3.4)	28.2	3.5	24.7
2016D COPS	40.0	-	(4.4)	35.6	4.6	31.0
2017A revenue bonds	47.7	-	(2.0)	45.7	2.1	43.6
2019A revenue bonds	14.8	-	(0.2)	14.6	0.3	14.3
2019B revenue bonds	76.7	-	(1.7)	75.0	1.8	73.2
2019C COPS	35.1	-	(2.1)	33.0	2.2	30.8
2020A revenue bonds	24.1	-	-	24.1	-	24.1
2020B revenue bonds	68.5	-	-	68.5	-	68.5
2020C COPS	41.8	-	(1.7)	40.1	1.7	38.4
2020D COPS	81.6	-	(3.3)	78.3	3.3	75.0
Premium on debt issuances	54.1	-	(2.5)	51.6	2.4	49.2
Total long-term debt	714.0	-	(37.8)	676.2	21.9	654.3
Compensated Absences	7.8	5.8	(5.4)	8.2	1.7	6.5
Net pension liability (Note 11)	110.3	-	(42.2)	68.1	-	68.1
Other post employment benefits liability (Note 12)	25.8	-	(13.7)	12.1	-	12.1
Semitropic water banking liability	12.4	-	(0.2)	12.2	-	12.2
Lease liability	-	3.6	-	3.6	0.7	2.9
Total Business-type Activities	\$ 870.3	\$ 9.4	\$ (99.3)	\$780.4	\$ 24.3	\$ 756.1

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The aggregate maturities of long-term debt are as follows (in millions):

Bonds Payable	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 9.3	\$ 2.3	\$ 19.4	\$ 25.3
2024	9.7	1.9	20.0	24.6
2025	4.3	1.5	20.6	23.9
2026	4.5	1.2	21.3	23.2
2027	4.7	1.0	22.0	22.4
2028-2032	15.7	1.6	119.6	102.7
2033-2037	-	-	123.3	77.0
2038-2042	-	-	112.2	52.1
2043-2047	-	-	122.9	27.6
Thereafter	-	-	43.3	5.1
Total bonds payable requirements	<u>\$ 48.2</u>	<u>\$ 9.5</u>	<u>\$ 624.6</u>	<u>\$ 383.9</u>

Leases

Valley Water has entered into agreements to lease certain land, building office spaces and equipment. The lease agreements qualify as other than short-term leases under GASB 87 and, therefore, have been recorded at the present value of the future minimum lease payments as of July 1, 2021, implementation date of GASB 87. There are no variable payment components of the leases. The lease liabilities are measured at the discount rate of 1.6%, Valley Water's average interest rate. As a result of the leases, Valley Water recorded right to use assets with net book value of \$4.6 million at June 30, 2022. The right to use assets are included in Capital Assets (Note 6).

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of the minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2022 follow:

Year Ending June 30	<u>Governmental Activities</u>		<u>Business-type Activities</u>	
	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2023	\$ 0.4	\$ -	\$ 0.7	\$ -
2024	0.4	-	0.3	-
2025	0.2	-	0.3	-
2026	0.1	-	0.3	-
2027	0.1	-	0.3	-
2028-2032	-	-	1.5	0.1
2033-2037	-	-	0.2	-
	<u>\$ 1.2</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3.6</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Governmental Activities

The following provides a brief description of Valley Water's debt, and other long-term debt, for governmental activities outstanding as of June 30, 2022:

2012A Certificates of Participation

In November 2012, Valley Water issued \$52.9 million of Refunding and Improvement Certificates of Participation, Series 2012A, to be executed and delivered through the PFFC. The proceeds of 2012A COPs were used to: (1) refinance \$52.4 million of the 2003A Certificates of Participation; (2) finance the cost of certain flood control improvements; (3) fund a reserve fund; and (4) pay the costs of issuing the 2012A Certificates. The 2012A COPs are payable from the 1994 Installment Payments, which are payable by Valley Water, and are secured by a pledge of and lien on, the Valley Water Flood Control System Revenues pursuant to Master Resolution No. 94-60 Flood Control System Revenues adopted by the Board on June 23, 1994.

2017A Certificates of Participation

In March 2017, Valley Water issued \$59.4 million of Refunding and Improvement Certificates of Participation, Series 2017A, to be executed and delivered through the PFFC. The proceeds of the 2017A COPs were used to: (1) refinance the \$5.3 million outstanding balance of the 2004A Certificates of Participation; (2) refinance the \$54.2 million outstanding balance of the 2007A Certificates of Participation; (3) finance the cost of certain flood control improvements; and (4) pay the costs of issuing the 2017A Certificates. The 2017A COPs are payable from the 1994 and 1995 Installment Payments, which are payable by Valley Water, and are secured by a pledge of and lien on, the Valley Water Flood Control System Revenues pursuant to Master Resolution No. 94-60 Flood Control System Revenues adopted by the Board on June 23, 1994.

Business-type Activities

The following provides a brief description of Valley Water's long-term debt for business-type activities outstanding as of June 30, 2022:

2006B Water Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds

In December 2006, Valley Water issued \$99.8 million of Water Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A and Taxable Series 2006B, pursuant to the Water Utility Senior System Master Resolution (94-58, as amended by 06-80). In March 2016, Valley Water issued Series 2016A Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds to refund all of the 2006A outstanding principal. In June 2022, Valley Water paid off \$0.9 million of principal due and redeemed the \$15.6 million remaining balance of the 2006B revenue bonds.

2016A/B Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds

In March 2016, Valley Water issued \$181.5 million of Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds comprised of Series 2016A for \$106.3 million and Taxable Series 2016B for \$75.2 million, pursuant

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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to the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10) approved by the Board in February 2016. Proceeds of the 2016A Revenue Bonds, along with the original issue premium, were used to refinance all outstanding Water Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds Series 2006A and repay \$73.0 million of outstanding tax-exempt commercial paper notes and costs of issuance. Proceeds of the 2016B Revenue Bonds were used to repay \$75.0 million of the balance of the outstanding taxable commercial paper notes and costs of issuance. The obligation of Valley Water to pay principal and interest of the 2016A/B Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds is secured by a pledge of and lien on Valley Water's Water Utility System revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System revenues.

2017A Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds

In May 2017, Valley Water issued \$54.7 million of Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds to refund the \$64.8 million outstanding balance of the Water Utility System Revenue Certificates of Participation Series 2007A and pay costs of issuance of the 2017A Bonds. The obligation of Valley Water to pay principal and interest on the 2017A Bonds is secured by a pledge of and lien on Valley Water's Water Utility System Revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System Revenues pursuant to the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10).

2019A/B Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds

In April 2019, Valley Water issued \$95.2 million of Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds consisting of Series 2019A for \$15.2 and Series 2019 B for \$80.0 million to repay the outstanding Commercial Paper Certificates to free up capacity in Valley Water's commercial paper program to finance on-going capital costs and costs of issuance. The obligation of Valley Water to pay principal and interest on the 2019A/B Bonds is secured by a pledge of and lien on Water Utility System Revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System Revenues pursuant to the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10).

2019C Water Utility Revenue Certificates of Participation

In November 2019, Valley Water issued \$38.3 million of Water Utility Revenue Certificates of Participation Series 2019C to refinance all the outstanding Water Utility Revenue Certifications of Participation Taxable Series 2007B and fund costs of issuance. The obligation of Valley Water to pay principal and interest on the 2019C Bonds is secured by a pledge of and lien on Water Utility System Revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System Revenues pursuant to the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10)

2016C/D Water Utility Revenue Certificates of Participation

In March 2016, Valley Water issued \$98.0 million of Water Utility Revenue Certification of Participation, comprised of Series 2016C for \$43.4 million and Taxable Series 2016D for \$55.0 million, which were executed and delivered through the PFFC. Proceeds of the 2016C and 2016D COPs, along with the original issue premium were used to finance capital construction projects in the Water Utility Enterprise and costs of issuance. The 2016C and 2016D COPs are payable from 2016 Installment Payments which are payable by Valley Water from and secured by a pledge and

VALLEY WATER
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lien on water utility revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System revenues pursuant to the Water Utility System Parity Master Resolution (16-10).

2020A/B Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds

In September 2020, Valley Water issued \$92.6 million of Water System Refunding Revenue Bonds comprised of Series 2020A for \$24.1 million and Taxable Series 2020B for \$68.5 million. Proceeds of the 2020A Revenue Bonds, along with the original issue premium, were used to repay \$31.0 million of outstanding tax-exempt commercial paper notes and costs of issuance. Proceeds of the 2020B Revenue Bonds were used to repay \$68.3 million of outstanding taxable commercial paper notes and costs of issuance. The obligation of Valley Water to pay principal and interest of the 2020A/B Water Systems Refunding Revenue Bonds is secured by a pledge of and lien on Valley Water's Water Utility System Revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System Revenues pursuant to the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10).

2020C/D Water Utility Revenue Certificates of Participation

In September 2020, Valley Water issued \$123.4 million of Water Utility Revenue Certificates of Participation, comprised of Series 2020C for \$41.8 million and Taxable Series 2020D for \$81.6 million, executed and delivered through the PFFC. Proceeds of the 2020C and 2020D COPs, along with the original issue premium, are being used to finance capital construction projects in the Water Utility Enterprise and costs of issuance. The 2020C and 2020D COPs are payable from 2020 Installment Payments which are payable by Valley Water from and secured by a pledge and lien on water utility revenues and are payable from the Net Water Utility System Revenues pursuant to the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10).

Semitropic Water Banking Liability

In December 1995, Valley Water entered into a water banking and exchange program with Semitropic Water Storage District and its Improvement Districts that entitles Valley Water to storage, withdrawal, and exchange rights for Valley Water's State Water Project supplies. Valley Water's share of the total program capital costs is \$46.9 million based on a 35 percent vesting in the program. Valley Water pays the program capital costs when storing and recovering water. As of June 30, 2022, Valley Water has an outstanding liability of \$12.2 million related to water storage and banking rights. See Note 16c for further information on Valley Water's Semitropic water banking program.

(c) Other Debt Related Information

Valley Water has adopted master resolutions with respect to its water utility and watershed utility which contain certain events of default and remedies as described therein. Valley Water has also issued various bonds, notes or other obligations secured by such master resolutions or other revenues of Valley Water and which contain certain events of default and remedies as described therein. Valley Water has also entered into various reimbursement agreements or other financial contracts which contain certain events of default and remedies as described therein. Certain of these master resolutions, bonds, notes and other obligations and reimbursement agreement and other financial contracts contain provisions concerning the application of applicable Valley Water revenues

VALLEY WATER
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if certain of the following conditions occur: default on debt service payments; the failure of Valley Water to observe or perform the conditions, covenants, or other agreement with respect thereto; bankruptcy filing by Valley Water; or if any court or competent jurisdiction shall assume custody or control of Valley Water, among other defaults. Certain of such master resolutions, bonds, notes and other obligations and reimbursement agreement and other financial contract contain acceleration provisions that allows a trustee, owners of bonds, notes or other obligations or the parties to such reimbursement agreements or other financial contracts to accelerate payments thereunder to the extent and as provided therein.

Resolutions and other financing agreements associated with Valley Water's and PFFC's bonds and certificates of participation contain a number of covenants, limitations, and restrictions. Valley Water believes it is in compliance with all significant covenants, limitations, and restrictions.

Financial obligations incurred under the commercial paper program, issued through the PFFC, currently include the obligations to reimburse the bank issuing direct pay letter of credit supporting the commercial paper program and to pay letter of credit fees to the bank. Valley Water's failure to comply with certain such obligations could result in an event of default. If an event of default occurs, the bank may exercise one or more rights and remedies. In addition to rights and remedies provided for under the law, the bank can declare all financial obligations with respect to such letter of credit to be immediately due and payable, cause the issuance of commercial paper to be temporarily ceased, or terminate the letter of credit which would cause the issuance of commercial paper to be permanently ceased. Commercial paper certificates are not subject to acceleration.

Valley Water has also pledged water utility system revenues, net of specified maintenance and operating expenses, to repay \$624.6 million in long-term debt outstanding as of June 30, 2022, that was issued to finance the cost of capital construction projects for the Water Utility Enterprise Fund. The secured debt includes revenue bonds and COPs. The revenue bonds are payable from net water utility system revenues and the revenue COPs are payable from installments that are secured by net water utility system revenues. The long-term debt is payable through fiscal year 2049. Total principal outstanding and interest costs remaining to be paid on the combined debt is \$1,008.5 million.

NOTE 8 - PROPERTY TAXES AND BENEFIT ASSESSMENTS

The County of Santa Clara (County) is responsible for the assessment, collection, and apportionment of property taxes for Valley Water. The amount of property tax levies is restricted by Article 13A of the California State Constitution (commonly referred to as Proposition 13). Valley Water is responsible for determining the amount of benefit assessment, special parcel tax, and State Water Project obligations. Secured property taxes and benefit assessments are each payable in equal installments, November 1 and February 1, and become delinquent on December 10 and April 10, respectively. The lien date is January 1 of each year. Property taxes on the unsecured roll are due on the March 1 lien date and become delinquent if still unpaid on August 31.

Valley Water derives certain revenues from the assessment of property tax parcel levies and the levy of benefit assessments and a special parcel tax. The property tax levy is composed of two categories: (1) an allocation of the County's 1 percent tax; and (2) voter approved levy to repay

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

capital and operating costs related to imported water from the State Water Project. Benefit assessments are collected by the County as part of duly authorized debt repayment phase of the voter-approved assessments. In November 2000, voters approved a 15-year special parcel tax to fund the countywide Clean, Safe Creeks & Natural Flood Protection Program. The levy became effective July 1, 2001 and is based on the proportionate storm water runoff for each property.

In November 2012, the voters approved the Safe, Clean Water and Natural Flood Protection (Safe, Clean Water) special parcel tax, which built on the success of the Clean, Safe Creeks and Natural Flood Protection (Clean, Safe Creeks) plan approved by the voters on November 3, 2000. The renewed Safe, Clean Water program, as approved by voters, took effect beginning fiscal year 2022. \$47.0 million of special parcel tax was collected for this program during fiscal year 2022.

Property tax and benefit assessment revenues recorded for the year ended June 30, 2022 are as follows (in millions).

	General Fund	Special Revenue Funds	Total Governmental Activities	Business- type Activities
Property taxes:				
1% tax allocation	\$ 10.7	\$ 107.0	\$ 117.7	\$ 9.7
Special parcel tax	-	47.0	47.0	-
Voter approved indebtedness:				
State water project	-	-	-	30.1
Total taxes	10.7	154.0	164.7	39.8
Benefits assessment	-	13.5	13.5	-
Total taxes and benefits assessment	\$ 10.7	\$ 167.5	\$ 178.2	\$ 39.8

Valley Water has elected to participate in the "Teeter Plan" offered by the County whereby Valley Water receives 100 percent of secured property and supplemental property taxes levied in exchange for foregoing any interest and penalties collected on the related delinquent taxes.

NOTE 9 - FUND BALANCES

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance as non-spendable, restricted, committed, assigned or unassigned based primarily to the extent to which Valley Water is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds.

- Non-spendable fund balance includes net resources that cannot be spent because they are either a) not spendable because of their form, or b) must be maintained intact pursuant to legal or contractual requirements.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

- Restricted fund balance includes amounts that are subject to limitations imposed by either: a) creditors, grantors, contributors or laws and regulations of other governments, or b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Committed fund balance includes spendable resources that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of Valley Water's highest level of decision-making authority, the Board, through adopted resolutions. Those constraints remain binding unless the Board removes or changes in the same manner to previously commit those resources. These Board actions must occur prior to June 30th of the applicable fiscal year.
- Assigned fund balance includes amounts that are constrained by Valley Water's intent to be used for specific purposes but are neither restricted nor committed. The intent can be established or changed at the discretion of the Board, or an official designated for that purpose, the Chief Executive Officer, in accordance with the provisions of the Governance Policies of the Board, Policy No. EL-5, *Purchasing and Contracts*. The encumbrances amount shown in this category represents contracts and commitments for goods and services needed to carry out the operation of the funds.
- Unassigned fund balance represents residual net resources that have not been restricted, committed, or assigned.

Spending Prioritization in Using Available Resources

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted resources and unrestricted resources fund balance are available, Valley Water considers restricted resources to be spent first. When committed, assigned, and unassigned resources can be used for the same purpose, Valley Water's flow assumption is to spend in the sequence of committed resources first, assigned second, and unassigned last.

The various fund balance classifications above are established by actions of the Board and can be increased, reduced or eliminated by similar actions with the exception of contracts and commitments on the assigned fund balance, which can be reduced or eliminated without the action of the Board. Valley Water's committed and assigned fund balances are reviewed annually to ensure compliance with Valley Water's reserve policy. Changes to the restricted, committed and assigned reserves are presented to the Board for review and approval.

A detailed schedule of fund balances as of June 30, 2022 for the governmental funds is shown in the following table (in millions).

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds			Debt Service Funds		
			Safe, Clean Water and			
	General Fund	Watershed & Stream Stewardship	Natural Flood Protection Program	COP Construction	COP Debt Service	Total Governmental Funds
Restricted Fund Balance						
Debt service	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5.4	\$ 5.4
Reserves for:						
Watershed & Stream Stewardship	-	115.1	-	-	-	115.1
Safe Clean Water	-	-	112.1	-	-	112.1
Total restricted fund balance	-	115.1	112.1	-	5.4	232.6
Committed Fund Balance						
Operating and capital	4.7	-	-	-	-	4.7
Current authorized capital projects	2.0	-	-	-	-	2.0
Total committed fund balance	6.7	-	-	-	-	6.7
Assigned Fund Balance						
Encumbrances	6.0	25.7	-	-	-	31.7
Total assigned fund balance	6.0	25.7	-	-	-	31.7
Total fund balances	\$ 12.7	\$ 140.8	\$ 112.1	\$ -	\$ 5.4	\$ 271.0

NOTE 10 - NET POSITION

The proprietary funds financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows: (1) invested capital assets (net of related debt), (2) restricted and (3) unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

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

Unrestricted Net position – This category represents net position of Valley Water, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The following table shows the detailed schedule of the proprietary funds' net position as of June 30, 2022 (in millions).

	Water Enterprise Fund	State Water Project Fund	Internal Service Funds	Total Proprietary Funds
Restricted Net Position:				
San Felipe emergency reserve	\$ 3.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.4
GP5 reserve	16.0	-	-	16.0
Rate stabilization	54.1	-	-	54.1
Advance water purification center	1.3	-	-	1.3
Supplemental water supply	7.9	-	-	7.9
Drought reserve	10.0	-	-	10.0
State water project	-	11.4	-	11.4
Total restricted net position	92.7	11.4	-	104.1
Unrestricted Net Position:				
Operating and capital	65.5	-	6.7	72.2
Water inventory	127.3	-	-	127.3
Current authorized projects	77.5	-	2.6	80.1
Property self-insurance/catastrophic	-	-	5.5	5.5
Purchase Commitments	195.8	-	10.8	206.6
Net pension liability	(76.5)	-	(5.2)	(81.7)
Net other post-employment benefits	(32.2)	-	(2.0)	(34.2)
Total unrestricted net position	357.4	-	18.4	375.8
Net investment in capital assets	629.1	13.2	13.3	655.6
Total Net position	\$ 1,079.2	\$ 24.6	\$ 31.7	\$ 1,135.5

NOTE 11 - EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (the Pension Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for its participating member employers. Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and Valley Water's resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

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 California Public Employees' Retirement Law. Benefit provisions and all other requirements are established by State statutes and may be amended by the Valley Water's governing board.

The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect for fiscal year 2022 are summarized as follows:

	Prior to	3/19/2012 to	On or after
Hire date	3/19/2012	12/31/2012	1/1/2013
Benefit formula	2.5% @ 55	2% @ 60	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Minimum Retirement age	50	50	52
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 2.5%	1.1% to 2.4%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	8.0% + 3.0%*	7.0% + 4.0%*	6.75% + 2.0%
Required employer contribution rates	10.52% plus \$3.0 million prepayment for prior unfunded service cost		

* Member additional contribution towards Valley Water's CalPERS cost per negotiated agreement with the bargaining units

Employees Covered – As of the most recent CalPERS annual valuation report, measurement date of June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the Plan:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	1,083
Active employees	795

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 the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined

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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.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 contributions to the plan were \$34.9 million. Valley Water is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

Net Pension Liability

Valley Water's net pension liability for the Plan is measured as the total pension liability, less the pension plan's fiduciary net position. A summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the net pension liability is shown below.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total net pension liability for Valley Water for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 were derived from the CalPERS actuarial valuation using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Reporting date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry-age normal cost method
Discount rate	7.15%
Inflation ⁽¹⁾	2.5%
Salary increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll growth	2.75%
Investment rate of return ⁽²⁾	7.00%
Retirement age	Based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study (based on CalPERS demographic data for the period from 1997 to 2015).
Mortality ⁽³⁾	Based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study (based on CalPERS demographic data for the period from 1997 to 2015).

⁽¹⁾ Inflation rate was adjusted from 2.625% to 2.500% in accordance with the CalPERS Experience Study.

⁽²⁾ Net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses; includes inflation.

⁽³⁾ Pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvements using 90% of Scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

The Experience Study can be obtained at CalPERS' website under "Forms and Publications".

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

The following table shows the changes in net pension liability recognized over the measurement period (in millions):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)
Beginning balance	\$ 910.6	\$ 654.4	\$ 256.2
Changes recognized for the measurement period:			
Service cost	18.1	-	18.1
Interest on total pension liability	64.7	-	64.7
Difference between expected and actual experience	8.1	-	8.1
Contributions - employer	-	33.6	(33.6)
Contributions - employees	-	8.4	(8.4)
Net investment income	-	149.3	(149.3)
Benefits payment, including refunds of employee contributions	(44.8)	(44.8)	-
Administrative expense	-	(0.6)	0.6
Net changes	46.1	145.9	(99.8)
Ending balance	\$ 956.7	\$ 800.3	\$ 156.4

At June 30, 2022, the net pension liability is recorded in the government-wide statement of net position as follows:

Government activities	\$ 88.3
Business-type activities	<u>68.1</u>
Total net pension liability	<u>\$ 156.4</u>

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of Valley Water, calculated using the current discount rate, as well as what Valley Water's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate (in millions):

	Discount Rate		
	-1%	Current	+1%
Plan Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 279.4</u>	<u>\$ 156.4</u>	<u>\$ 54.2</u>

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about Valley Water's pension plan fiduciary net position is available in separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflow/Inflow of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Valley Water recognized a pension credit expense of \$26.0 million. The actuarial report showed deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources (in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contribution subsequent to measurement date	\$ 34.9	\$ -
Changes in assumption	-	(0.2)
Differences between expected and actual experience	15.2	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(74.7)
Total	<u>\$ 50.1</u>	<u>\$ (74.9)</u>

\$34.9 million is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction from the net pension liability in the following fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as shown in the succeeding table.

Measurement periods ended June 30:	Deferred Outflows / (Inflows) of Resources
2022	\$ (11.3)
2023	(12.5)
2024	(15.7)
2025	(20.2)
2026	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ (59.7)</u>

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 12 – OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description

Valley Water provides post-employment health care benefits, in accordance with negotiated memoranda of understanding with employee groups and adoption by the Board, for retired employees and/or their surviving spouses, and to certain employees who retire due to disability who meet the eligibility requirements and elect the option. Valley Water must be the employee's last CalPERS employer, and the retiree must be receiving monthly CalPERS retirement benefits.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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Benefits Provided

Employee Type	Hire/Retirement Date	Eligibility Rule (Years of Continuous Service)	Valley Water's Required Contribution
<u>Classified</u> Employee Association (AFSCME –Local 101) Engineers Society (IFPTE-Local 21) Professional Managers Association (IFPTE – Local 21)	Retired prior to July 1, 1988	—	Fixed amount of \$165 per month.
	Retired from July 1, 1988 through June 30, 1990	10 years	100% medical premium for retiree.
	Retired from July 1, 1990 or later and hired prior to December 30, 2006	10 years	100% medical premium for retiree.
		15 years	100% medical premium for retiree plus one eligible dependent.
	Retired from July 1, 1990 or later and hired between December 30, 2006 and March 1, 2007	10 years	Retiree is covered for medical. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on medical premium applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.
		15 years	Retiree plus one eligible dependent are covered for medical. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on medical premium applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.
	Hired on or after March 1, 2007	15 years	Retiree is covered for medical. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on medical premium applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.
		20 years	Retiree plus one eligible dependent are covered for medical. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on medical premium applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.

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VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Employee Type	Hire/Retirement Date	Eligibility Rule (Years of Continuous Service)	Valley Water's Required Contribution
<u>Unclassified</u> At Will	(continued) Hired on or after December 30, 2006 and prior to March 1, 2007	25 years	Medical, dental, and vision coverages are provided for retiree plus two or more eligible dependents. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on the medical premium amount applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.
	Hired on or after March 1, 2007	15 years	Retiree is covered for medical. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on medical premium applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.
		20 years	Retiree plus one eligible dependent are covered for medical. Medical premium cost sharing is required with the same contribution percentage as active employees and based on medical premium applicable to active employees or retirees, whichever is less.

As of August 1, 2007, all current retirees not yet 65 years of age and Medicare eligible and all future retirees who are Medicare eligible must enroll themselves in Medicare when they reach the eligibility date for Medicare. Their Medicare eligible dependents who are enrolled in Valley Water's health plan must also enroll in Medicare upon their eligibility date. Valley Water reimburses the ongoing Medicare Part B cost incurred by the retiree and/or dependent payable quarterly.

After an evaluation of the cost savings realized in implementing the Medicare enrollment plan since August 2007, Valley Water expanded the Medicare enrollment requirement to all retirees and their eligible dependents that are enrolled in Valley Water's medical plan. As of July 1, 2009, all Medicare eligible retirees and their eligible dependents were required to enroll in Medicare. Valley Water reimburses the Medicare Part B penalty charged by the Social Security Administration to the retirees/dependents due to late enrollment.

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valley Water provides the unclassified group of retirees \$50,000 life insurance upon retirement with a five-year phase out in declining increments of \$10,000 per year after retirement.

Employees Covered – As of the most recent OPEB annual valuation report, measurement date of June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the plan:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	939
Active employees	824

Contributions

On June 24, 2008, the Board adopted a resolution approving the agreement and election of Valley Water to prefund OPEB through CalPERS under its California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) Program, an agent multiple-employer plan consisting of an aggregation of single-employer plans. On September 9, 2008, Valley Water joined CERBT. The Board approved the reallocation of \$17.7 million from its existing reserve for the initial prefunding of the unfunded liability for the first year of reporting. Subsequent years funding, pursuant to the annual budget approved by the Board, was made at the beginning of each fiscal year through fiscal year 2017. The CERBT issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained from the California Employees' Retirement System, P. O. Box 942703, Sacramento, CA 94229-2703.

OPEB and its contribution requirements are established by memorandum of understanding with the applicable employee bargaining units and may be amended by agreements between Valley Water and the bargaining groups. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, Valley Water's total contribution to the plan amounted to \$12.1 million.

Net OPEB Liability

Valley Water's net OPEB liability for the Plan is measured as the total OPEB liability, less the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. A summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the net OPEB liability is shown in the following table.

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Actuarial Assumptions – The total net OPEB liability for Valley Water for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was derived from the CalPERS actuarial valuation using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Reporting date	June 30, 2022
Discount rate ⁽¹⁾	7.59%
Investment rate of return ⁽¹⁾	7.59%
Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth rate	2.75%
Actuarial cost method	Entry-age normal cost method
Mortality rate	Derived from the CalPERS study of Miscellaneous Public Agency experience
Pre-retirement turnover ⁽²⁾	Derived from the CalPERS study of Miscellaneous Public Agency experience
Healthcare trend rate ⁽³⁾	Medical and Part B trend rate begin at 5.0% then taper to 4.0% by 2025/26; dental and vision are at 3.0%

⁽¹⁾The discount rate is the expected long-term rate of return on Valley Water assets using investment strategy #1 within the CERBT.

⁽²⁾Net of OPEB plan investment expenses, including inflation

⁽³⁾The mortality rate table was developed based on CalPERS' nonindustrial miscellaneous public agency experience study for 14 years ending June 2011.

Discount Rate

The projected cash flows used to determine the discount rate of 7.59% assumed that Valley Water contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

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Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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Changes in OPEB Liability

The following table shows the changes in net OPEB liability recognized over the measurement period (in millions):

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) - (b)
Beginning balance	<u>\$ 177.9</u>	<u>\$ 118.0</u>	<u>\$ 59.9</u>
Changes recognized for the measurement period:			
Service cost	2.3	-	2.3
Interest cost	13.2	-	13.2
Change in actuarial assumptions	1.1	-	1.1
Other liability experience loss/(gain)	(5.6)	-	(5.6)
Contributions	-	10.6	(10.6)
Benefits payment	(10.6)	(10.6)	-
Administrative expenses	-	(0.1)	0.1
Expected investment return	-	9.0	(9.0)
Investment experience (loss)/gain	-	23.6	(23.6)
Net changes	<u>0.4</u>	<u>32.5</u>	<u>(32.1)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 178.3</u>	<u>\$ 150.5</u>	<u>\$ 27.8</u>

At June 30, 2022, the net OPEB liability is recorded in the government-wide statement of net position as follows:

Government activities	\$ 15.7
Business-type activities	<u>12.1</u>
Total net pension liability	<u>\$ 27.8</u>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net OPEB liability of Valley Water, calculated using the current discount rate, as well as what Valley Water's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate, as of measurement date, June 30, 2021 (in millions):

	Discount Rate		
	-1%	Current	+1%
Plan Net OPEB Liability	<u>\$ 48.2</u>	<u>\$ 27.8</u>	<u>\$ 10.8</u>

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
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Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability of Valley Water, if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate, as of measurement date, June 30, 2021 (in millions):

	Discount Rate		
	-1%	Current	+1%
Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 9.8	\$ 27.8	\$ 49.5

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about Valley Water's OPEB plan fiduciary net position is available in separately issued CalPERS CERBT financial reports.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflow/Inflow of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2022, Valley Water recognized an OPEB credit expense of \$12.7 million. The actuarial report showed deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (in millions):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
OPEB contribution subsequent to measurement date	\$ 12.1	\$ -
Changes in assumption	0.9	(2.4)
Other liability experience loss / (gain)	0.1	(8.0)
Investment experience loss / (gain)	-	(15.7)
Total	<u>\$ 13.1</u>	<u>\$ (26.1)</u>

\$12.1 million is reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction from the net OPEB liability in the following fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as OPEB expense as follows (in millions):

Fiscal years ending June 30:	Deferred Outflows / (Inflows) of Resources
2023	\$ (7.0)
2024	(6.9)
2025	(5.1)
2026	(5.5)
2027	(0.6)
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ (25.1)</u>

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

NOTE 13 - RISK MANAGEMENT

Valley Water 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. Valley Water reports all of its risk management activities in its Risk Management Internal Service Fund.

Valley Water's self-insured retention (SIR) and maximum coverage are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Coverage Descriptions</u>	Commercial Insurance	
	<u>SIR</u>	<u>Coverage</u>
General liability	\$3,000	\$50,000
Workers' compensation	1,000	Statutory
Property damage (subject to policy sub-limits)	50	500,000
Fidelity (Crime) - Directors	5	1,000
Fidelity (Crime) – Non-Directors	10	2,000
Non-owned aircraft liability	-	5,000
Boiler and machinery	50	100,000
Cyber liability	50	10,000

Claims expenses and liabilities are reported for self-insured deductibles when it is probable that a loss has occurred, and the amount of that loss can be reasonably estimated. These losses include an estimate of claims that have been incurred but not reported, allocated and unallocated claims adjustment expenses and incremental claim expense. Claim liabilities are reevaluated periodically to take into consideration recently settled claims, the frequency of claims, and other economic and social factors. This liability is Valley Water's best estimate based on available information. Settled claims have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Changes in claims payable for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>General Liability</u>	<u>Workers' Compensation</u>	<u>Total</u>
Claims payable, June 30, 2020	\$ 4.5	\$ 3.0	\$ 7.5
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.7)
Claims payments	-	(0.2)	(0.2)
Claims payable, June 30, 2021	4.1	2.5	6.6
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	0.9	0.6	1.5
Claims payments	-	(0.3)	(0.3)
Claims payable, June 30, 2022	<u>\$ 5.0</u>	<u>\$ 2.8</u>	<u>\$ 7.8</u>

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NOTE 14 – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund Transfers are used to: 1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, 2) move receipts to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and 3) move debt proceeds held in the construction fund to the funds incurring the construction expense.

Transfers made during fiscal year 2022 are shown below (in millions):

<u>Fund Receiving Transfer</u>	<u>Fund Making Transfer</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Description</u>
General Fund	Watershed and Stream Stewardship	\$ 0.2	HQ Oprns Bldg Project
General Fund	Safe, Clean Water & Nat. Flood Prot'n	0.6	HQ Oprns Bldg Project
General Fund	Water Enterprise Fund	1.2	HQ Oprns Bldg Project
General Fund	Watershed and Stream Stewardship	1.3	Drought Induced Tree Removal Project
Safe, Clean Water & Nat. Flood Prot'n	Watershed and Stream Stewardship	0.1	Transfer funding prior to Measure S
Safe, Clean Water & Nat. Flood Prot'n	Watershed and Stream Stewardship	2.5	Upper Penitencia Creek Project
COP Debt Service	General Fund	0.5	Debt Service Transfer
COP Debt Service	Lower Peninsula Watershed	2.3	Debt Service Transfer
COP Debt Service	West Valley Watershed	1.9	Debt Service Transfer
COP Debt Service	Guadalupe Watershed	3.6	Debt Service Transfer
COP Debt Service	Coyote Watershed	3.2	Debt Service Transfer
Water Enterprise Fund	COP Construction	68.1	Capital transfer
Water Enterprise Fund	Safe, Clean Water & Nat. Flood Prot'n	1.0	Water Conservation Rebates & Program
Risk Management Fund	Watershed and Stream Stewardship	3.2	Feb 2017 Coyote Creek flood settlement
Information Technology Fund	Watershed and Stream Stewardship	1.3	IT capital projects
Information Technology Fund	Water Enterprise Fund	2.0	IT capital projects
		<u>\$ 93.0</u>	

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NOTE 15 – COMMITMENTS

(a) Contract and Purchase Commitments

As of June 30, 2022, governmental funds had encumbrances of approximately \$61.0 million, while proprietary funds had open purchase commitments of approximately \$206.7 million related to new or existing contracts and agreements. These encumbrances are only commitments for the expenditure of funds and do not represent actual expenditures or liabilities. See Note 9 for discussion of assigned fund balance for governmental funds.

(b) San Felipe Project Water Deliveries

In 2007, Valley Water entered into a contract with the United States of America Bureau of Reclamation for water deliveries from the Central Valley Project (CVP). The contract requires Valley Water to operate Reach 1, Reach 2, and Reach 3 of the federal San Felipe Division facilities.

On May 11, 2020, there was an amendment to this contract. The amended contract provided for compliance with the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act) and converted it from a water service to a repayment contract. This conversion required that Valley Water repay by lump sum its remaining share of capital costs for the CVP except for those capital costs associated with the San Felipe Division facilities. In accordance with the original contract, Valley Water's share of capital costs for the San Felipe Divisions facilities are repaid through semi-annual payments according to a payment schedule. To become fully enforceable, the repayment contract requires that Valley Water secure a final judgment from a court of competent jurisdiction that the contract is valid. This court proceeding has been initiated and is awaiting judgment. The conversion of Valley Water's contract, as well as the contracts for all CVP contractors that elected to convert their contract pursuant to the WIIN Act, is subject to legal challenge by several environmental groups, which alleged violations of the National Environmental Policy Act and the federal Endangered Species Act.

Under the contract, the total commitment for repayment, including applicable interest, was \$432.7 million. The remaining commitment as of June 30, 2022 was \$167.1 million.

(c) Participation Rights in Storage Facilities

In December 1995, Valley Water entered into a water banking and exchange program with Semitropic Water Storage District and its Improvement Districts that entitles Valley Water to storage, withdrawal, and exchange rights for Valley Water's State Water Project supplies. Valley Water's share of the total program capital costs is \$46.9 million based on a 35 percent participation level in the program. Valley Water pays the program capital costs when storing and recovering Tier 1 water. The participation rights of \$46.9 million are recorded as a component of Capital assets and are amortized using the straight-line method over the life of the agreement. Amortization of \$31.1 million has been recorded through fiscal year 2022. This agreement terminates in December 2035.

Under the terms of the program, upon withdrawal by Valley Water of all 135,965 acre-feet or remaining Tier 1 water stored, Valley Water would have paid its share of the total program costs.

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The 2022 rate to retrieve Tier 1 water is \$78.85 per acre-feet. During the first 10 years of the program, Valley Water had a reservation to participate in 35% of the original banking program. At the end of calendar year 2005, Valley Water made the necessary payments to secure the full 35% participation level in the program. As a result, Valley Water has a current storage allocation of 350,000 acre-feet. As of June 30, 2022, Valley Water has 280,354 acre-feet of water in storage.

Semitropic Water Storage District has reported elevated concentrations of 1, 2, 3 trichloropropane in some of its groundwater wells. There is currently insufficient information to conclude whether these detections could impact banking operations. Impacts could potentially include higher pumping, recovery, and treatment costs and possibly impaired recovery of banked water supplies. Because the semitropic water bank is located in Kern County, downstream of Valley Water, banked water must be returned by exchange with State Water Project water from the Delta. In critically dry years or in the event of a Delta disruption, there may be insufficient State Water Project supplies to facilitate withdrawal of supplies from the bank.

(d) Partnership Agreement Between Valley Water, the City of Palo Alto, and the City of Mountain View to Advance Resilient Water Reuse Programs in Santa Clara County (County)

On December 10, 2019, the Board approved an agreement between Valley Water and its local partners, the Cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View, to further develop water supplies and infrastructure to meet the County's water supply needs. The three main parts of the agreement include: (1) funding a local salt removal facility at the Regional Water Quality Control Plant in Palo Alto, to provide a higher quality of recycled water for irrigation and cooling towers, (2) an effluent transfer option to Valley Water for a regional purification facility (referred to as the "Regional Plant"), owned and operated by Valley Water, to provide advanced purified water for potable reuse, and (3) a water supply option for the cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View to request an additional supply if needed.

Under this partnership agreement, the financial impact to Valley Water includes funding the local salt removal facility in the amount of \$16.0 million, which may be sourced as a component of the Expedited Purified Water Program. Valley Water will also pay \$0.2 million per year, starting in year one to culminate in year thirteen, or at startup of the regional purification facility, whichever occurs first. Finally, Valley Water will pay \$1.0 million per year for the effluent once startup of the regional purification facility has been initiated. Such annual payments will escalate annually based on the factors outlined in the partnership agreement and would be paid for with water charge related revenues. Timing of such payments are still to be determined.

NOTE 16 – CONTINGENCIES

(a) Litigation

It is normal for a public entity like Valley Water, with its size and activities, to be a defendant, co-defendant, or cross-defendant in court cases in which money damages are sought. A number of claims and suits are pending against Valley Water for alleged damages arising out of matters usually

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incident to its operations. Although the aggregate amount asserted for such lawsuits and claims is significant, in the opinion of Valley Water management, Valley Water has reasonable defenses against such claims, thus the ultimate loss, if any, relating to these claims and suits not covered by insurance or reflected on the financial statements, will not materially affect the financial position of Valley Water.

Discussed below are all pending litigations that Valley Water is aware of which are significant and may have a potentially impact on the financial statements.

Great Oaks Litigation

In 2005, Great Oaks Water Company (hereinafter “Great Oaks”) filed an administrative claim alleging that Valley Water’s groundwater charges for 2005-06 violated the law and sought a partial refund. After its claim was deemed denied, Great Oaks filed a lawsuit alleging, among other things, that Valley Water’s groundwater production charges violated Proposition 218 (which added Article XIID to the California Constitution), because proceeds are used to fund projects and services that benefit the general public, not just ratepayers (*Great Oaks Water Company v. Santa Clara Valley Water District*, Santa Clara County Superior Court Case No. 2005-CV-053142; Cal. Court of Appeals Case Nos. HO35260 and HO35885; Cal. Supreme Court No. S231846 (the “Great Oaks Case”). Great Oaks also alleged that the groundwater production charges violated the Law. Great Oaks demanded a partial refund as well as declaratory, injunctive and mandamus relief.

On February 3, 2010, the trial court issued a Judgment After Trial in the Great Oaks case, ruling that Valley Water owed Great Oaks a refund of groundwater charges of approximately \$4.6 million plus interest at 7% per annum. The award of pre-judgment interest amounted to approximately \$1.3 million, and the court awarded post-judgment interest of \$886.62 per day. Valley Water appealed this decision to the California Court of Appeal for the Sixth Appellate District (the “Court of Appeal”). During the pendency of the appeal, in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 62, Valley Water recorded a liability in the amount of the judgment plus interest. After the favorable judgement by the Court of Appeal in 2015, discussed below, Valley Water reversed its prior total recorded liability in the aggregate amount of \$7,386,000 in its audited financial statements for Fiscal Year 2016-17.

In 2015, the Court of Appeal reversed in full the judgment of the trial court. The Court of Appeal found that Valley Water’s groundwater production charges did not violate Proposition 218 or the Law. Great Oaks petitioned the California Supreme Court to review the Court of Appeal’s ruling, and the Supreme Court granted its petition. The case was placed on hold pending the California Supreme Court’s decision in a similar case, *City of Buenaventura v. United Water Conservation District* (“UWCD”). In late 2017, the California Supreme Court issued its opinion in the UWCD case, finding that Proposition 218 does not apply to groundwater charges, but that Article XIIC of the California Constitution does apply. The Supreme Court vacated the Court of Appeal’s decision and remanded the Great Oaks case for reconsideration in light of its UWCD opinion. On November 8, 2018, the Court of Appeal reaffirmed its 2015 decision. The Court of Appeal declined to consider Great Oaks’ request to consider whether Valley Water’s groundwater production charges violated Article XIIC of the California Constitution, as this cause of action had never been considered by the trial court. This case was remanded to the trial court for further proceedings in February 2019.

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While the 2005 Great Oaks case was pending, Great Oaks filed additional annual claims and additional annual lawsuits challenging Valley Water's groundwater production charges for each year after 2005, continuing through the present. Great Oaks' subsequent, similar lawsuits were stayed pending resolution of its 2005 case. (Santa Clara Superior Court Case Nos. 2007-CV-087884; 2008-CV-119465; 2008-CV-123064; 2009-CV-146018; 2010-CV-178947; 2011-CV-205462; 2012-CV-228340; 2013-CV-249349; 2015-CV-281385; 2016-CV-292097; 2017-CV-308140; and 2018-CV-327641). In addition, in 2011 Shatto Corporation, Mike Rawitser Golf Shop, and Santa Teresa Golf Club filed a similar refund action, making similar claims (Santa Clara Superior Court Case No. 2011-CV-195879). Other water retailers including San Jose Water Company and the cities of Morgan Hill, Gilroy and Santa Clara, and the Los Altos Golf and Country Club and Stanford University, dispute Valley Water's groundwater charges and entered into tolling agreements with Valley Water pending the final decision in the Great Oaks Case. In 2019, Valley Water filed a collection action against Shatto Corporation for failure to pay groundwater charges from 2009 to 2014 and associated penalties and interest. Valley Water estimates that the amount due is approximately \$1 million. Shatto Corporation filed a cross-complaint, alleging that Valley Water's groundwater charges violate Article XIII C of the California Constitution (Santa Clara Superior Court Case No. 2019-CV-348413).

Once the Great Oaks Case was remanded to the trial court in February 2019, the court lifted the stay over Great Oaks' subsequently filed cases, as well as the case brought by Shatto Corporation, Mike Rawitser Golf Shop, and Santa Teresa Golf Club. At the request of the trial court, in order to streamline resolution of the remaining issues this litigation and related litigation, the parties stipulated and agreed to the filing of a new, omnibus complaint. On June 12, 2020, the proposed omnibus "Master Complaint" of plaintiffs Great Oaks and Shatto Corporation was approved for filing and filed under Santa Clara Superior Court Case No. 2011-CV-205462. Great Oaks alleges that Valley Water's groundwater production charges violate Proposition 26, and that Valley Water does not levy or collect groundwater charges from agricultural pumpers but instead uses property taxes to pay these charges. On or about October 7, 2020, Valley Water and Shatto Corporation entered into a settlement agreement by which both parties dismissed with prejudice all actions each had against the other. Shatto paid Valley Water \$1.1 million in connection with the settlement.

The trial in the Great Oaks Case took place in June 2022. The case was dismissed as to all plaintiffs except for Great Oaks Water Company. Valley Water and Great Oaks Water Company filed their post-trial briefs in September 2022 and are awaiting issuance of the final judgment from the court. In the event that a court rules that Valley Water's groundwater production charges are unlawful, such a ruling could materially impact Valley Water's rate revenue and finances.

San Francisco Baykeeper Litigation

In September 2022, petitioners, San Francisco Baykeeper, filed a petition for writ of mandate and declaratory relief against Valley Water in Santa Clara County Superior Court for alleged violations of the California Fish and Game Code, waste and unreasonable use of water resources and violations of the public trust doctrine. (San Francisco Baykeeper v. Valley Water, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 22CV403523). Petitioners alleged that Valley Water does not operate its dams and waterways to allow sufficient water flows to maintain fish stocks in good condition, to remove artificial barriers that prevent fish passage and has failed to manage its waterways to protect habitat values for fish and wildlife. The petitioners in this action ask the court to order Valley Water to modify its operations to rectify the foregoing, and for an injunction enjoining all activity of Valley Water which

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violate the California Fish and Game Code and common law until Valley Water implements an appropriate flow regime. Valley Water intends to file a demurrer and motion to strike in response to San Francisco Baykeeper's petition. The parties have stipulated to a briefing schedule for the demurrer and motion. The court has set a hearing date for the demurrer and motion for March 15, 2023. A case management conference has also been scheduled for March 15, 2023. Valley Water believes it has reasonable defenses to petitioner's allegations, which it intends to assert. Valley Water cannot predict what effects this lawsuit may have or if such effects would be material.

Litigation Relating to the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project

On June 2, 2022, the Stop the Pacheco Dam Project Coalition filed a petition for writ of mandate against Valley Water in the Santa Clara County Superior Court for alleged violations of CEQA relating to the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project's planned Phase-2 geotechnical investigation activities (Stop the Pacheco Dam Project Coalition v. SCVWD, Santa Clara County Superior Court, Case No. 22CV399384). On August 23, 2022, an amended petition for writ of mandate was filed. The amended petition putatively adds two new petitioners, the Sierra Club and the Amah Mutsun Tribal Band. Valley Water has filed a demurrer to the addition of newly added parties, with a hearing scheduled for February 15, 2023.

If successful, this action could potentially create significant delay to the Pacheco Reservoir Expansion Project, which could in turn lead to significant increases in project costs. A case management conference was held on October 12, 2022. A hearing on the merits is currently scheduled to occur on March 23, 2023. No order to stop work has been issued by the court. Valley Water believes it has reasonable defenses to petitioners' allegations, which it intends to assert.

Stanford University Claim

On April 23, 2021, Valley Water received a claim from Stanford University ("Stanford") challenging Valley Water's application of groundwater charges in Charge Zone W-2 to Stanford. Stanford seeks a refund of the 2020-2021 groundwater charges that it paid to Valley Water, which as of May 1, 2021, was \$594,782. Stanford argues that Valley Water's groundwater charges, as applied to it, violate the Law, Proposition 218, Proposition 26, Stanford's water rights, and the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. In its claim, Stanford asserts that the groundwater charges are unlawful because Stanford does not benefit from Valley Water's groundwater recharge activities.

Stanford presented Valley Water with another claim on May 10, 2022, demanding a refund of 2021-2022 groundwater charges paid to Valley Water, which Stanford identified as \$449,630.77 for the months of July 2021 through February 2022. This latest claim contains the same legal theories asserted in its claim for 2020-2021 groundwater charges.

Valley Water believes Stanford's claims are without merit since Valley Water's consultant concluded in a 2020 groundwater benefit zone study that groundwater wells that Stanford pumps from do benefit from Valley Water's groundwater recharge activities. This comprehensive study was finalized and relied upon by the Board when it updated Valley Water's groundwater charge zones, including Charge Zone W-2, through adoption of Board Resolution No. 20-12 on April 28, 2020.

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The Board denied Stanford's 2020-2021 groundwater charge claim on May 25, 2021, and 2021-2022 groundwater charge claim on May 24, 2022. Stanford and Valley Water have entered an agreement that tolls the deadline for Stanford to initiate a lawsuit regarding its claims, which provides the parties an opportunity to discuss whether a resolution can be reached to avoid the time, effort and expense of litigation. The tolling agreement currently extends the tolling period through April 30, 2023.

If Stanford were to be successful in challenging its groundwater charges, Valley Water would not only be liable for groundwater charges levied against Stanford since Fiscal Year 2020-21 but may potentially be liable for refunding groundwater charges of other similarly situated groundwater pumpers. As a result, a successful challenge by Stanford may have a material impact on Valley Water's groundwater charge revenue generated from groundwater benefit zone W-2.

Deanna Lacy, et al. v. SCVWD et. al.

This case concerns a fatal accident where a pedestrian was struck by an ACE train while jogging across the railroad tracks on or near one or more trails adjacent to land either owned or leased by Valley Water. This action, brought by decedent's estate, remains an active matter and discovery is ongoing. No settlement conference or mediation or trial date has yet been set, although a trial setting conference is currently scheduled for February 28, 2023. Valley Water intends to vigorously defend against this action. Plaintiff's counsel has indicated an intention to seek damages in excess of \$2,000,000.

Cesar Toledo v. SCVWD, et al.

The plaintiff filed this lawsuit in April 2021 relating to the death of his daughter, Celeste Toledo. Ms. Toledo was walking her dog with a friend along the railroad tracks on a trestle bridge crossing the lower Guadalupe River near Alviso and the Bay on October 6, 2020. Ms. Toledo was struck and killed by an Altamont Commuter Express train. Valley Water owns or leases certain real property in this general vicinity but does not own or control the bridge. Valley Water intends to vigorously defend this matter. Plaintiff's counsel has indicated an intention to seek damages in excess of \$1,000,000. No trial date has been set.

Howard Jarvis Taxpayer Association v. Coachella Valley Water District

Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association has taken over litigation in several cases against Coachella Valley Water District ("Coachella") challenging Coachella's collection of the State Water Project (SWP) tax and use of SWP tax proceeds. It alleges that Coachella must make a finding of necessity (i.e., that Coachella's water rate revenue is insufficient to pay all SWP expenses) before it is authorized to impose the SWP tax under the Burns-Porter Act.

Many SWP contractors, including Valley Water, rely on the imposition of the SWP tax to pay for all or most of their SWP expenses to the State. State Water Contractors, Inc., an association representing all SWP contractors, has intervened in this action and filed an amicus brief in support of Coachella's collection of the SWP tax. If the plaintiff is successful, this action could impair Valley Water's ability to pay for its SWP expenses through use of the SWP tax, resulting in a need to find or use other revenue to pay these expenses.

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Flooding in the City of San Jose

Following a series of storms, a flood event occurred on the Coyote Creek in San Jose, California on or about February 21, 2017. The Coyote Creek is approximately 42 miles long and is the longest creek in the County. In the southern portion of the County, Valley Water owns and maintains the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir along the Coyote Creek near Morgan Hill, California. The Anderson Dam is upstream from the City of San Jose. After the reservoir reached capacity, water began going over the Anderson Dam spillway, as was designed, on February 18, 2017. The spillover volume peaked on the morning of February 21, 2017, increasing flows on Coyote Creek. Beginning on or about February 21, 2017, certain residential and non-residential areas of San Jose along Coyote Creek experienced flooding due to rising water levels in the creek. Thousands of residents were temporarily evacuated, and numerous properties experienced flood damage. Such flood water receded within a short period of time after February 21, 2017.

A number of claimants have filed lawsuits in Santa Clara County Superior Court against Valley Water and the City of San Jose alleging damage from the Coyote Creek flood event. In July 2022, Valley Water and plaintiffs in the consolidated reach a full settlement in the amount of \$8,250,000. This settlement resulted in the entry of an amended stipulated judgment in July 11, 2022. The settlement has been paid by Valley Water and its insurer; Valley Water's contribution towards this settlement is \$3,175,000.

There are two pending actions in the Santa Clara County Superior Court arising from the same flood event (San Jose Unified School District v. SCVWD, Case No. 18CV330233; PG&E v. SCVWD, Case No. 20CV371349). Valley Water believes that the aggregate amounts recoverable against Valley Water with respect to this cases, taking into account insurance coverage, are not material.

(b) Grants and Subventions

Valley Water has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit. Although such audits could result in expenditure disallowances under grant terms, any such disallowances are not expected to be material.

(c) WIIN Act Central Valley Project Contract Conversions

On December 16, 2016, Congress enacted the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN Act). Under the WIIN Act, a Central Valley Project (CVP) contractor may request conversion of its multi-year term water service contract into a permanent repayment contract. In a water service contract, construction costs owed by the contractor are paid on a per acre-foot basis in proportion to its CVP water deliveries. However, in a repayment contract under the WIIN Act, construction costs are paid up front as a lump sum or three-year accelerated scheduled irrespective of water deliveries. By agreeing to prepay construction costs up front, the WIIN Act provides for a repayment contract that does not expire.

Under the terms of these contract conversions, the Bureau requires all contractors, including Valley Water, to file validation actions in Superior Court to establish conclusively that the new, converted contract is valid, and the contractor has the legal authority to enter into it.

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Valley Water has converted two of its contracts with the Bureau of Reclamation (Valley Water's long-term CVP contract and its contract for water services assigned to it by Mercy Springs Water District). Valley Water filed validation actions as to both these contracts (actions confirming that Valley Water has the legal power and authority to enter into these contracts and has done so in accordance with applicable law), as required by the Bureau of Reclamation. Both validation actions have gone unchallenged. However, separately, the Centers for Biological Diversity and other plaintiffs have challenged the conversion of these contracts and contracts between the Bureau and other contractors. This action remains pending in the federal District Court for the Eastern District of California.

(d) California Drought

On May 10, 2021, the Governor of the State of California proclaimed a state of emergency due to severe drought conditions. To mitigate drought impacts to the Santa Clara County residents, Valley Water has spent resources mandating, and raising awareness of the need for, water use reductions, drought preparedness, increased resilience of water supplies and systems, and ensuring that the potential impacts of drought on communities are anticipated and proactively addressed. Local water conservation is expected to impact Valley Water's water utility revenue.

(e) Rinconada Water Treatment Plant Reliability Improvement Project Contractor Claim

On March 10, 2020, contractor Balfour Beatty Infrastructure, Inc. (BBII) and the District entered into Amendment One to the construction contract. Pursuant to the Amendment, certain phases of the Project were removed from the Project scope and new completion dates and payment schedules were established for the remaining work.

BBII fully performed the Amendment One scope of work and Project acceptance by the Board was scheduled for November 10, 2020. At that time, the Board did not accept the work as complete and authorize recordation of the Notice of Completion. As a direct result of this inaction, on or about December 8, 2020, BBII filed a claim asserting the District had failed to make final payment of \$3 million upon Project completion (as required by the terms of Amendment One); failed to timely accept the Project as complete despite it being finished; and thereby delayed release of retention within 35 days of acceptance and recording Notice of Completion. BBII claims the District breached the contract and violated statutory requirements for timely retention release.

BBII alleges that the District's failure to accept the Project as complete and record a Notice of Completion resulted in BBII suffering damages and is due payment of the final Contract balance and retention, prompt payment penalties at two percent per month on the unpaid Contract balance, and damages arising from the District's failure to timely record a Notice of Completion after acceptance of the Project as required by law.

On January 12, 2021, the Board accepted the work as complete and directed the Clerk of the Board to submit the Notice of Completion for recording with the County of Santa Clara, Office of the Clerk/Recorder. Final payment and the contract retention sum were both remitted to BBII. The parties have had no discussions regarding resolving this Claim. The Board took no action on this Claim and no lawsuit has been filed.

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(f) Factors Affecting Water Supply

Water Imported through San Francisco-San Joaquin Bay-Delta

Valley Water's imported and local supplies are subject to regulatory restrictions pursuant to, among other laws, the federal Endangered Species Act ("ESA"), California Endangered Species Act ("CESA"), the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary Bay-Delta, and State Water Resources Control Board Decision D-1641. The listing of winter-run Chinook salmon in 1989 and delta smelt in 1993 resulted in pumping restrictions imposed on the State and federal water projects to protect these species. These pumping restrictions resulted in reduced deliveries from the SWP and CVP. In 1993, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (the "EPA") also proposed to implement water quality standards for the Bay-Delta that would impose severe restrictions on the operation of the SWP and CVP. These circumstances led to the Bay-Delta Accord in 1994, in which the State and federal governments, along with urban, agricultural and environmental interests, agreed to an interim set of ESA protection measures coupled with water supply certainty. The Bay-Delta Accord laid the groundwork for the establishment of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program, which has been succeeded by a number of efforts, including the California Water Action Plan, the Delta Reform Act and Delta Plan, and the proposed Delta Conveyance Project to develop a long-term solution for conflicts in the Bay-Delta. However, there has been significant recent litigation concerning ESA and CESA issues and water moving through the Delta for export to contractors.

Various legal actions have been filed, involving the conveyance of water through the Delta by DWR, via the SWP, and by USBR, via the CVP.

2019 Revised Federal Biological Opinions Litigation. In October 2019, the United States, acting through the National Marine Fisheries Service ("NMFS") and United States Fish and Wildlife Service ("FWS") issued revised Biological Opinions (BiOps) governing the joint operation of the CVP and SWP. The revised BiOps allow for the export of additional water south of the Delta during April and May in certain water years, as compared to the prior 2008-09 BiOps. The State of California and several environmental groups filed suit soon thereafter, alleging that this BiOp violated the ESA, Administrative Procedure Act ("APA"), and National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA"). These cases have been consolidated in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California.

On October 1, 2021, the United States formally re-initiated ESA consultations on joint project operations. The U.S. and California also recently filed a proposed "joint interim operations plan" for the CVP and SWP in water year 2022. In this plan, the U.S. would essentially operate the CVP in accordance with California's stricter Incidental Take Permit ("ITP") (issued in 2020 under the CESA, which contains Delta export restrictions not contained in the revised BiOps).

It is anticipated that the United States will, after ESA consultation and NEPA review (expected to last through late 2024) replace or further revise its 2019 BiOps, potentially with more export restrictions.

California Incidental Take Permit and SWP Long-Term Operations EIR Litigation. Prior to 2019, the State of California (State) operated the SWP under the CESA in accordance with the federal 2008-09 BiOps through the filing of a "consistency determination". In 2018, the State conducted its own environmental review, and separate CESA review, of SWP operations. In November 2019, DWR issued its draft EIR for long-term operations of the SWP. The draft EIR found

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that the project would have no significant environmental impacts. However, the draft EIR also discussed several project alternatives, including “Alternative 2[b] - Proposed Project with Dedicated Water for Delta Outflow from SWP”. In December 2019, DWR applied to the California Department of Fish & Wildlife (“CDFW”) for an ITP under the CESA. Despite the draft EIR finding of no significant impact, in its ITP application, DWR described the project in terms closer to Alternative 2b than what it had originally proposed. On March 27, 2020, DWR certified its final EIR, which adopted “Refined Alternative 2b” as the approved project. On March 31, 2020, CDFW issued an ITP consistent with the final EIR. The ITP will limit exports in wetter years as compared to what is allowed under the 2019 revised BiOps, with potential reductions of up to 400,000 acre-feet in April and May. Although the ITP applies only to SWP operations, as noted above, it appears the U.S. may operate the CVP consistent with the ITP during its ESA reconsultation.

Several lawsuits were filed against the State challenging the EIR and ITP by State and federal water contractors and by environmental groups. Contractors allege that the State violated CEQA or CESA by: (a) changing the project description after the draft EIR and certifying new “Refined Alternative 2b” without adequate disclosure or public comment; and (b) failing to use the best available science and requiring unjustified fish avoidance and mitigation measures. Several SWP contractors also allege the State breached its SWP Water Supply Contract by limiting water exports without justification. Environmental groups allege that the ITP violates CEQA, CESA and/or the Delta Reform Act because it is not protective enough of threatened species. This litigation has been consolidated in Sacramento Superior Court, Case No. JCCP 5117 (CDWR Water Operations Cases), and the administrative record is still being finalized.

Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan Phase 1 Amendments Litigation. In late 2018, the SWRCB released its “Phase 1” amendments to the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento - San Joaquin Delta Estuary Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan (“Bay Delta WQCP”), which addressed water quality objectives on the Lower San Joaquin River, its tributaries, and the southern Delta. (Phase 2 amendments will focus on the Sacramento River, its tributaries and the northern and central Delta.) Among other things, the Phase I amendments require an adaptive 30% – 50% unimpaired flow requirement on all major tributaries to the San Joaquin River, including the Tuolumne River, from which the SFPUC Hetch-Hetchy system obtains its water supplies. The SWRCB announced that, in forthcoming Phase 2 amendments concerning the Sacramento River and the North and Central Delta, that it expects to impose a higher adaptive 45% – 65% unimpaired flow requirement. Approximately 24 entities filed suit against the SWRCB in 13 lawsuits concerning the Phase I Bay-Delta WQCP amendments. Such lawsuits have been consolidated in Sacramento Superior Court in Case No. JCCP 5013. Several water and irrigation districts, environmental groups, the cities of San Francisco and Modesto, the United States, and one Indian tribe are plaintiffs/petitioners. Valley Water filed suit against the SWRCB but voluntarily dismissed its lawsuit on September 1, 2020.

Most public agency plaintiffs allege that the flow requirements are arbitrary and capricious, not based on the best available science, or are too restrictive of, or alter, water rights. Environmental groups allege they are not protective enough of threatened fish populations. The Phase 1 amendments could reduce water imported through Hetch Hetchy system into northern Santa Clara County, which could cause increased groundwater pumping. Also, anticipated Phase 2 amendments could cause a more direct reduction in Valley Water imported supplies. Valley Water and other contractors would prefer to use comprehensive voluntary agreements (VAs) process applicable to all major Delta

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watershed water users, or water rights holders, to meet Delta outflow targets.

Delta Stewardship Council Delta Plan Litigation. The Delta Reform Act of 2009 (“DRA”) established co-equal goals of restoring the Bay-Delta ecosystem and increasing the reliability of Delta water supplies. The DRA also created the Delta Stewardship Council (“DSC”), which was charged with developing a plan that accomplishes these goals. In 2013, after the DSC released its Bay-Delta Plan, federal and state water contractors (including Valley Water), as well as several environmental groups, filed suit, alleging that the Plan violated the DRA because, among other things, its Regulation WR P1 provides that the DSC may reject any projects involving water moving through the Bay-Delta if local agencies do not demonstrate efforts to reduce local water demand, improve efficiency and/or increase local water supplies. Environmental groups alleged that the Plan violated the DRA because it did not set forth enforceable, quantified minimum water flows or other measurable objectives. The trial court rejected the contractors’ causes of action and agreed with the environmental groups, holding that the Plan violated the DRA because it did not set forth quantified water flow objectives or other measurable targets.

In 2020, the Court of Appeal issued an opinion rejecting the arguments of both contractors and environmental groups, holding that the Bay-Delta Plan does not violate the DRA. The Court of Appeal’s decision could impact contractors’ ability to participate in multi-year water transfers if a contractor is unable to demonstrate reduced reliance on imported Delta water to the satisfaction of the DSC – which may require even local retail water agencies to showing reduced reliance on imported water. However, the DRA exempts single-year water transfers.

Litigation Relating to Monterey Amendments to SWP Contract. In late 1994, SWP contractors and DWR entered into an agreement in Monterey to substantially amend the standard SWP contract. In 1995 the first of several CEQA lawsuits challenging the “Monterey Amendments” was filed after a SWP contractor prepared an EIR for these amendments. That case settled after DWR agreed to prepare a new EIR for the Monterey Amendments, which was named the “Monterey Plus” project. In 2010, DWR certified its final Monterey Plus EIR. Central Delta Water Agency and several NGOs filed suit against DWR thereafter (Sacr. Sup. Ct. Case No. 34-2010-80000561) (“*Central Delta I*”), alleging that the Monterey Plus EIR violated CEQA because it failed to provide an adequate description of the project and its impacts, failed to adequately analyze alternatives and mitigation measures, contained inadequate responses to public comments, and was not properly circulated. The plaintiffs also alleged that DWR’s CEQA findings were not supported by substantial evidence. A related lawsuit was filed, *Rosedale-Rio Bravo Water Storage District v. DWR* (Sacr. Sup. Ct. Case No. 34-2010-80000703), alleging only that the Monterey Plus EIR failed to adequately analyze the operations of the proposed Kern Water Bank). Finally, the Central Delta Water Agency filed a second, separate lawsuit challenging the validity of the transfer of the Kern Water Bank from the Kern County Water Agency to the Kern Water Bank Authority (Sacr. Sup. Ct. Case No. 34-2010-80000719, “*Central Delta II*”). These three actions were ordered related and assigned to a Sacramento Superior Court judge. *Central Delta II* has been stayed pending resolution of *Central Delta I*.

In a decision in 2014 in *Central Delta I* and *Rosedale-Rio Bravo*, the court upheld the majority of the Monterey Plus EIR. However, the court found that the Monterey Plus EIR did not sufficiently analyze or address the operation of the Kern Water Bank and issued a writ for DWR to further analyze its

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operations and recertify the Monterey Plus EIR. The *Central Delta I* plaintiffs appealed the rejection the CEQA claims. The parties completed appellate court briefing in July of 2016. In 2021 the Court of Appeal upheld the trial court's decision and denied plaintiffs' request for rehearing. (Ct. of App. 3d. Dist. Case No. C078249). Plaintiffs may petition the Supreme Court to review this ruling.

As ordered by the trial court, DWR conducted further environmental review of the Kern Water Bank, and, in 2016, issued its revised EIR: "Monterey Plus — Kern Water Bank Development and Continued Use Operation." The Center for Food Safety and other NGOs (represented by *Central Delta I & II's* counsel) filed suit shortly thereafter, alleging various CEQA violations (*Center for Food Safety v. DWR*, Sac. Sup. Ct. Case No. Case No. 34-2016-800002469). The court denied all of plaintiffs' claims in an order and judgment in October 2017, and plaintiffs appealed. In 2021 the Court of Appeal upheld the trial court's decision in all respects and denied plaintiffs' request for rehearing (Ct. of App. 3d Dist. Case No. C086215). Plaintiffs may petition the Supreme Court to review this ruling.

DWR SWP Contract Long-Term Extension Validation Action & CEQA Actions. (Sac. Sup. Ct. Case No. 34-2018-00246183 and Nos. 34-2019-80003047 & 3053). DWR filed a validation action in Sacramento County Superior Court in 2018 to validate the legality of its approval of long-term extensions of all SWP water service contracts, including Valley Water's contract. A judgment in favor of DWR would provide that the matters contained therein are in conformity with applicable law and allow DWR to have the ability to issue and successfully market low-interest rate, long-term (30 year) SWP bonds.

In February 2019, Valley Water filed an answer supporting DWR's allegations, as did several other SWP contractors. However, several environmental groups and counties and districts filed answers or separate lawsuits opposing DWR's approval of the long-term extension, asserting that the approval violates CEQA, the Public Trust Doctrine or the DRA.

All cases were consolidated. The administrative record has been certified, and the parties have fully briefed and argued their positions. The trial court granted judgment in favor of DWR and supporting SWP contractors on all causes of action. Several environmental groups and agencies filed notices of appeal and appellate briefing will commence shortly.

Oroville Spillway Environmental Damage Cases. In response to record rainfall in early 2017, DWR's Oroville Dam filled and excess water ran down its spillway. A portion of the concrete spillway, however, broke apart, and sent water, concrete, and dirt and trees tumbling down into the Feather River. The District Attorney of Butte County (*People of State of CA v. DWR*) and other individuals and entities have filed suit for environmental damage or property damage resulting from the spillway failure. These cases have been consolidated in Sacramento Superior Court Case No. JCCP 4974. The Butte County District Attorney is seeking \$51 billion in damages (\$25k/day penalty + \$10/pound of spillway and materials discharged into river) under Cal. Fish & Game Code § 5650. Although Article 13(b) of the SWP contract provides that contractors are not liable for DWR's operation or maintenance of SWP structures or facilities before their turnouts, DWR maintains that ultimately, regardless of legal liability, all costs of the SWP system must be borne by SWP contractors rather than the general public, and thus DWR may bill contractors or raise SWP costs to recover costs related to this litigation (cost of litigation, settlements, damages awards/verdicts).

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

The trial court granted the State's motion for summary judgment in the spring of 2021, finding that this statute does not authorize bringing a cause of action against the State. Plaintiffs have appealed this ruling to the Court of Appeal; appellate briefing has not yet started.

NOTE 17 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Events have been evaluated subsequent to the balance sheet date through January 20, 2023, the date the financial statements were available to be issued. Based upon this evaluation, no events have occurred that require adjustment to, or disclosures in, the financial statements except as noted below:

- On July 20, 2022 CalPERS reported its first loss since the global financial crisis of 2009, announcing a preliminary -6.1% net return on investments for the 12-month period that ended June 30, 2022. The -6.1% net return is not incorporated in Valley Water's net pension liability balance (see Note 11). Total CalPERS annualized returns for the 5-year period ending June 30, 2022 stood at 6.7%, the 10-year period at 7.7%, the 20-year period at 6.9%, and 30-year period at 7.7%. The -6.1% net return partially offsets the 21.3% net return for the period ended June 30, 2021 and essentially means that over the two-year time frame, CalPERS achieved its target return of 7% for FY 2021 and 6.8% for FY 22.
- On July 22, 2022, Valley Water sent the Department of Water Resources (DWR) a comment letter requesting that the payback provisions included in the Draft Guidelines for State Water Project (SWP) Allocation for Human Health and Safety Need Pursuant to Article 18a of Water Supply Contracts, be removed from the Guidelines. The Guidelines include provisions that would require contractors who accept Human Health and Safety (HH&S) water to pay the water back to DWR on a one acre-foot to one acre-foot basis within 5 years. In the letter, Valley Water noted significant concerns regarding the contractual basis and sustainability of the payback provisions, including that: (1) there is no contractual basis for HH&S payback, (2) the 5-year payback deadline is unworkable if SWP allocations remain low, (3) the accumulation of HH&S water debt would be untenable if the drought continues such that the need for HH&S water spans multiple years, (4) the HH&S payback requirements will put Santa Clara groundwater basins at further risk of overdraft, and (5) the allocation of HH&S water is consistent with the California Water Code, which prioritizes domestic use of water.
- In August 2022, the Valley Water Board approved the start of service agreement negotiations related to participation in the Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion (LVE) Project. This direction was based on the importance of expanding Valley Water's storage portfolio, the relative affordability of the LVE Project, and high likelihood of project success.
- Great Oaks Water Company

Following the June 2022 court trial in this action, Valley Water and Great Oaks filed post-trial briefs in September 2022. On December 8, 2022, the court issued a Proposed/Tentative Statement of Decision Following Court Trial ruling in favor of Valley Water on all of Great Oaks' claims. Each side will have 30 days to object to the ruling or any portion thereof. The other side will then have 30 days to respond. The court will have discretion on whether to decide any

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

objections on the papers or order a hearing. A final statement of decision will subsequently be issued by the court, and judgment will be entered for the prevailing party. Based upon this timeline, it is possible that the final judgment will not be entered until February 2023 or later. The non-prevailing party is likely to appeal the final judgment.

- San Francisco Baykeeper Litigation

In December 2022, Valley Water filed a demurrer and motion to strike Baykeeper's petition. These matters are scheduled to be heard by the court on May 3, 2023.

- Howard Jarvis Taxpayer Association v. Coachella Valley Water District

A hearing on the merits was held on December 14, 2022 and a final ruling and judgment is pending.

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**Required
Supplementary
Information**

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Changes In Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Years*
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total pension liability								
Service cost	\$ 14.3	\$ 13.7	\$ 13.8	\$ 15.7	\$ 16.0	\$ 16.5	\$ 17.0	\$ 18.1
Interest on total pension liability	46.3	48.8	51.1	53.1	54.9	58.4	61.7	64.7
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(0.2)	(3.2)	(4.7)	(1.4)	13.3	10.7	8.1
Changes in assumptions	-	(12.0)	-	44.3	(8.1)	-	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(25.0)	(27.8)	(30.4)	(32.5)	(35.3)	(38.4)	(42.2)	(44.8)
Net change in pension liability	35.6	22.5	31.3	75.9	26.1	49.8	47.2	46.1
Total pension liability, beginning	622.2	657.8	680.3	711.6	787.5	813.6	863.4	910.6
Total pension liability, ending (a)	<u>\$ 657.8</u>	<u>\$ 680.3</u>	<u>\$ 711.6</u>	<u>\$ 787.5</u>	<u>\$ 813.6</u>	<u>\$ 863.4</u>	<u>\$ 910.6</u>	<u>\$ 956.7</u>
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions - employer	\$ 13.8	\$ 15.2	\$ 17.0	\$ 19.0	\$ 20.1	\$ 26.6	\$ 29.8	\$ 33.6
Contributions - employee	9.0	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.6	7.6	8.4
Net investment income	75.7	11.5	2.8	56.5	47.2	39.3	31.7	149.3
Benefits payment	(25.0)	(27.8)	(30.4)	(32.5)	(35.3)	(38.4)	(42.2)	(44.8)
Administrative expenses	-	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.7)	(0.9)	(0.4)	(1.0)	(0.6)
Other miscellaneous income / (expenses)	-	-	-	-	(1.6)	-	-	-
Net change in fiduciary net position	73.5	4.5	(4.3)	48.9	36.5	34.7	25.9	145.9
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	434.7	508.2	512.7	508.4	557.3	593.8	628.5	654.4
Plan fiduciary net position, ending (b)	<u>\$ 508.2</u>	<u>\$ 512.7</u>	<u>\$ 508.4</u>	<u>\$ 557.3</u>	<u>\$ 593.8</u>	<u>\$ 628.5</u>	<u>\$ 654.4</u>	<u>\$ 800.3</u>
Net pension liability, ending (a - b)	<u>\$ 149.6</u>	<u>\$ 167.6</u>	<u>\$ 203.2</u>	<u>\$ 230.2</u>	<u>\$ 219.8</u>	<u>\$ 234.9</u>	<u>\$ 256.2</u>	<u>\$ 156.4</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	77.26%	75.36%	71.44%	70.77%	72.98%	72.79%	71.86%	83.65%
Covered payroll	\$ 77.9	\$ 78.0	\$ 79.6	\$ 84.1	\$ 88.5	\$ 92.1	\$ 97.3	\$ 106.5
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	192.04%	214.87%	255.28%	273.72%	248.36%	255.05%	263.31%	146.85%
Discount rate	7.50%	7.65%	7.65%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB 68 implementation, therefore only 8 years are shown.

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Employer Pension Contributions - Last 10 Years*
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Fiscal Year							
	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 13.8	\$ 15.2	\$ 17.0	\$ 19.1	\$ 20.1	\$ 23.1	\$ 25.7	\$ 29.0
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(13.9)	(16.5)	(18.6)	(19.7)	(25.4)	(28.3)	(31.6)	(35.0)
Contribution Deficiency/(Excess)	<u>\$ (0.1)</u>	<u>\$ (1.3)</u>	<u>\$ (1.6)</u>	<u>\$ (0.6)</u>	<u>\$ (5.3)</u>	<u>\$ (5.2)</u>	<u>\$ (5.9)</u>	<u>\$ (6.0)</u>
Covered payroll ⁽¹⁾	\$ 78.0	\$ 79.6	\$ 84.1	\$ 88.5	\$ 92.1	\$ 97.3	\$ 106.5	\$ 109.4
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	17.82%	20.73%	22.12%	22.26%	27.58%	29.09%	29.67%	31.98%

⁽¹⁾ The covered payroll noted on this page is different from the covered payroll presented on the previous page as the previous page is payroll related to the net pension liability in the applicable measurement period.

The covered payroll for the current year is from the actuarial valuation study using a prior year measurement date, adjusted to the current year using a 2.75% increase.

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB 68 implementation, therefore only 8 years are shown.

VALLEY WATER

Schedule of Changes In Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - Last 10 Years*

June 30, 2022

(Dollars in Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.9	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.3
Interest on total OPEB liability	12.0	12.5	12.9	12.9	13.2
Effect of change in actuarial assumptions/methods	-	-	(5.5)	-	1.1
Benefits payment	(8.5)	(8.9)	(10.1)	(10.3)	(10.6)
Other liability experience loss / (gain)	-	-	(8.0)	0.2	(5.6)
Net change in OPEB liability	6.4	6.5	(8.1)	5.3	0.4
Total OPEB liability, beginning	167.8	174.2	180.7	172.6	177.9
Total OPEB liability, ending (a)	<u>\$ 174.2</u>	<u>\$ 180.7</u>	<u>\$ 172.6</u>	<u>\$ 177.9</u>	<u>\$ 178.3</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions	\$ 11.5	\$ 11.9	\$ 10.1	\$ 10.3	\$ 10.6
Benefits payment	(8.5)	(8.9)	(10.1)	(10.3)	(10.6)
Expected investment income	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.7	23.6
Investment experience (loss) / gain - differences between expected and actual experience	2.9	0.8	(1.1)	(4.6)	9.0
Administrative expense	-	-	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net change in fiduciary net position	12.1	10.9	6.5	4.0	32.5
Plan fiduciary net position, beginning	84.5	96.6	107.5	114.0	118.0
Plan fiduciary net position, ending (b)	<u>\$ 96.6</u>	<u>\$ 107.5</u>	<u>\$ 114.0</u>	<u>\$ 118.0</u>	<u>\$ 150.5</u>
 Net OPEB liability, ending (a - b)	 <u>\$ 77.6</u>	 <u>\$ 73.2</u>	 <u>\$ 58.6</u>	 <u>\$ 59.9</u>	 <u>\$ 27.8</u>
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	 55.45%	 59.49%	 66.07%	 66.33%	 84.41%
Covered payroll	\$ 84.1	\$ 88.5	\$ 92.1	\$ 97.3	\$ 106.5
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	92.27%	82.71%	63.63%	61.56%	26.10%
Discount rate	7.28%	7.28%	7.28%	7.28%	7.28%

* Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of GASB 75 implementation, therefore only 5 years are shown.

VALLEY WATER

Schedule of Employer Other Post Employment Benefit Contributions - Last 10 Years*

June 30, 2022

(Dollars in Millions)

	Fiscal Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 8.8	\$ 8.6	\$ 8.2	\$ 7.4	\$ 7.4
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	(12.5)	(10.2)	(10.8)	(11.0)	(12.1)
Contribution Deficiency / (Excess)	<u>\$ (3.7)</u>	<u>\$ (1.6)</u>	<u>\$ (2.6)</u>	<u>\$ (3.6)</u>	<u>\$ (4.7)</u>

Covered payroll ⁽¹⁾	\$ 88.5	\$ 92.1	\$ 97.3	\$ 106.5	\$ 109.4
Contribution as a percentage of covered payroll	14.12%	11.07%	11.13%	10.33%	11.06%

⁽¹⁾ The covered payroll noted on this page is different from the covered payroll presented on the previous page as the previous page is payroll related to the net OPEB liability in the applicable measurement period.

The covered payroll for the current year is from the actuarial valuation study using a prior year measurement date, adjusted to the current year using a 2.75% increase.

* Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of GASB 75 implementation, therefore only 5 years are shown.

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Budgeted Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	General Fund			Variance with
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 9.8	\$ 9.8	\$ 10.7	\$ 0.9
Use of money and property:				
Investment income	0.2	0.2	(0.5)	(0.7)
Rental	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement of capital costs	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	1.6	1.6
Total revenues	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>1.8</u>
Expenditures:				
Operating budget:				
Operations and operating projects	73.9	79.0	74.3	4.7
Debt service:				
Principal repayment	0.4	0.4	0.4	-
Interest and fiscal charges	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Total operating budget	<u>74.4</u>	<u>79.5</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>4.7</u>
Capital budget:				
Capital improvement projects	6.1	5.6	3.3	2.3
Total expenditures	<u>80.5</u>	<u>85.1</u>	<u>78.1</u>	<u>7.0</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(70.5)</u>	<u>(75.1)</u>	<u>(66.3)</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Intra-district overhead reimbursement	67.7	68.8	62.2	(6.6)
Transfers in	3.6	3.6	3.3	(0.3)
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources	<u>71.3</u>	<u>72.4</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>(6.9)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financial uses	<u>\$ 0.8</u>	<u>\$ (2.7)</u>	<u>(0.8)</u>	<u>\$ 1.9</u>
Reconciliation of GAAP and budgetary basis:				
Expenditures of prior year encumbrances recognized on the GAAP basis:				
Operations and operating projects			(1.5)	
Capital improvement projects			(2.4)	
Debt service			-	
Current year encumbrances recognized on the budgetary basis:				
Operations and operating projects			2.0	
Capital improvement projects			1.2	
Fund Balances, beginning of year			14.2	
Fund Balances, end of year			<u>\$ 12.7</u>	

Watershed & Stream Stewardship Fund				Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection Fund			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ 99.6	\$ 99.6	\$ 107.0	\$ 7.4	\$ 47.1	\$ 47.1	\$ 47.0	\$ (0.1)
1.3	1.3	(3.7)	(5.0)	1.6	1.6	(5.1)	(6.7)
1.4	1.4	1.9	0.5	-	-	0.4	0.4
20.9	20.9	10.8	(10.1)	7.6	7.6	5.0	(2.6)
0.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	-	-	0.2	0.2
<u>123.4</u>	<u>123.4</u>	<u>117.0</u>	<u>(6.4)</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>47.5</u>	<u>(8.8)</u>
67.3	68.2	62.5	5.7	23.0	21.2	16.3	4.9
-	-	-	-	2.0	2.0	-	2.0
-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	0.9	4.1
<u>67.3</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>62.5</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>28.2</u>	<u>17.2</u>	<u>11.0</u>
54.3	87.5	66.2	21.3	97.7	118.1	52.8	65.3
<u>121.6</u>	<u>155.7</u>	<u>128.7</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>127.7</u>	<u>146.3</u>	<u>70.0</u>	<u>76.3</u>
1.8	(32.3)	(11.7)	20.6	(71.4)	(90.0)	(22.5)	67.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3	2.3	2.5	0.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	-
(6.2)	(9.5)	(8.6)	0.9	-	(1.0)	(1.6)	(0.6)
<u>(3.9)</u>	<u>(7.2)</u>	<u>(6.1)</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>(0.6)</u>
<u>\$ (2.1)</u>	<u>\$ (39.5)</u>	(17.8)	<u>\$ 21.7</u>	<u>\$ (68.9)</u>	<u>\$ (88.4)</u>	(21.5)	<u>\$ 66.9</u>
		(1.9)				(1.2)	
		(8.8)				(12.8)	
		-				(0.1)	
		1.4				1.2	
		17.1				5.8	
		150.8				140.7	
		<u>\$ 140.8</u>				<u>\$ 112.1</u>	

VALLEY WATER
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Valley Water annually adopts a budget in June to be effective July 1 for the ensuing fiscal year. Annual appropriated budgets are adopted for the general fund, special revenue funds, and for all proprietary funds. The COP construction and COP debt service funds are not budgeted.

Legal budgetary (expenditure) control is established at the fund level, further controlled within the fund at the category level. The categories are defined as the operating budget (operations and maintenance, debt service, and operating projects) and the capital budget (capital improvement projects) in the budget and actual budgetary basis schedules. The amounts stated therein as proposed expenditures become appropriations to the various organization units. The Board may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year. The Chief Executive Officer is authorized to transfer appropriations within budget categories by fund. All unencumbered appropriations for operations and maintenance, operating projects, and debt service lapse at fiscal year-end. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding year and is not re-appropriated. Unexpended appropriations for capital projects are carried forward until project completion or termination.

The budget process is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis other than the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) basis. The results of operations are presented in the budget and actual schedules in accordance with the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison with the budget. The major differences between the budgetary basis and GAAP basis are as follows:

- Certain accruals (primarily accrued vacation and sick leave pay) are excluded from the budgetary basis because such amounts are budgeted on a cash basis.
- Year-end encumbrances are recognized as expenditures on the budgetary basis, while encumbered amounts are not recognized as expenditures on the GAAP basis until incurred.
- Certain budgeted debt service expenditures in special revenue funds are recorded as operating transfers out on a GAAP basis.
- Intra-district overhead reimbursement on a budgetary basis is reflected as a reimbursement of expenditures on a GAAP basis.

Reported budget amounts reflect the annual budget as originally adopted and as subsequently amended by the Board. The budget amounts are based on estimates of Valley Water's expenditures/expenses and the proposed means of financing them. The final budget of capital improvement projects includes budget adjustments related to capital projects' period year balance forward. Actual expenditures for capital items, as in the case of special revenue funds, may vary significantly from budget due to the timing of such expenditures.

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**Supplemental
Information**

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances – Selected Watershed Activities Contained Within the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Funds

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual Selected Watershed Activities Contained Within the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances
Selected Watershed Activities
Within the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Lower Peninsula Watershed	West Valley Watershed
Revenues:		
Benefit assessments	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.3
Total revenues	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Expenditures:		
Debt service:		
Principal repayments	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Other financing source (uses):		
Transfers out (Note 14)	(0.4)	(0.4)
Transfers out - principal repayments	(1.5)	(1.5)
Transfers out - interest and fiscal charges	(0.8)	(0.4)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(2.7)</u>	<u>(2.3)</u>
Net change in fund balances	-	-
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Guadalupe Watershed	Coyote Watershed	Total
\$ 4.6	\$ 3.9	\$ 13.5
4.6	3.9	13.5
-	-	-
-	-	-
-	-	-
4.6	3.9	13.5
(1.0)	(0.7)	(2.5)
(3.1)	(2.4)	(8.5)
(0.5)	(0.8)	(2.5)
(4.6)	(3.9)	(13.5)
-	-	-
-	-	-
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual
Selected Watershed Activities
Within the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Lower Peninsula Watershed			Variance with
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Benefit assessments	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.7	\$ -
Total revenues	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>-</u>
Expenditures:				
Debt service:				
Principal repayment	1.5	1.5	1.5	-
Interest and fiscal charges	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>-</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>-</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenditures and other financial uses	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

West Valley Watershed				Guadalupe Watershed			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ 2.3	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.3	\$ -	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ 4.6	\$ -
2.3	2.3	2.3	-	4.6	4.6	4.6	-
1.5	1.5	1.5	-	3.1	3.1	3.1	-
0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.1
1.9	1.9	1.9	-	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.1
0.4	0.4	0.4	-	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.1
(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	-	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.1)
(0.4)	(0.4)	(0.4)	-	(0.9)	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.1)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and
Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual (Continued)
Selected Watershed Activities Contained
Within the Watershed and Stream Stewardship Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Coyote Watershed			Variance with
	Original	Final	Budgetary	Final Budget
	Budget	Budget	Basis	Positive
			Actual	(Negative)
Revenues:				
Benefit Assessments	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9	\$ 3.9	\$ -
Total revenues	3.9	3.9	3.9	-
Expenditures:				
Debt service:				
Principal repayment	2.4	2.4	2.4	-
Interest and fiscal charges	0.8	0.8	0.8	-
Total expenditures	3.2	3.2	3.2	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over				
(under) expenditures	0.7	0.7	0.7	-
Other financing sources (uses):				
Transfers out	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(0.7)	(0.7)	(0.7)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources				
over (under) expenditures and other financial uses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Water Enterprise and State Water Project Funds

**Schedules of Revenues, Expenses and Change in Fund Net Position
Budget and Actual**

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Net Position - Budget and Actual
Water Enterprise and State Water Project Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Water Enterprise Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Property taxes	\$ 8.9	\$ 8.9	\$ 9.7	\$ 0.8
Intergovernmental services	1.2	1.2	5.3	4.1
Ground water production charges	135.3	135.3	125.0	(10.3)
Treated water charges	150.4	150.4	145.4	(5.0)
Surface and recycled water revenue	2.8	2.8	2.0	(0.8)
Investment income	2.7	2.7	(8.3)	(11.0)
Capital reimbursements	6.6	6.6	5.6	(1.0)
Other	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.7
Total revenues	<u>308.9</u>	<u>308.9</u>	<u>286.4</u>	<u>(22.5)</u>
Expenses:				
Current:				
Operations and operating projects	203.2	211.0	194.5	16.5
Debt Service:				
Principal repayment	20.9	20.9	18.8	2.1
Interest and fiscal charges	31.7	31.7	26.8	4.9
Capital outlay:				
Capital improvement projects	275.1	287.6	237.9	49.7
Total expenses	<u>530.9</u>	<u>551.2</u>	<u>478.0</u>	<u>73.2</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenses before transfers	(222.0)	(242.3)	(191.6)	50.7
Transfers in	69.1	69.1	69.1	-
Transfers out	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over (under) expenses	<u>\$ (156.1)</u>	<u>\$ (176.4)</u>	(125.7)	<u>\$ 50.7</u>
Reconciliation of GAAP and budgetary basis:				
Depreciation and amortization expense not budgeted			(32.2)	
Increase/(decrease) in water inventory			(2.7)	
Capitalized expenditures			136.8	
Debt principal and GAAP basis accruals for interest payable			18.6	
GAAP basis expenses and other liabilities			10.9	
Expenses of prior year encumbrances recognized on the GAAP basis:				
Operations and operating projects			(22.4)	
Capital improvement projects			(49.2)	
Current year encumbrances recognized on the budgetary basis:				
Operations and operating projects			25.0	
Capital improvement projects			123.4	
Net position, beginning of year			<u>996.7</u>	
Net position, end of year			<u>\$ 1,079.2</u>	

State Water Project Fund				Total			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ 26.0	\$ 26.0	\$ 30.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 34.9	\$ 34.9	\$ 39.8	\$ 4.9
-	-	-	-	1.2	1.2	5.3	4.1
-	-	-	-	135.3	135.3	125.0	(10.3)
-	-	-	-	150.4	150.4	145.4	(5.0)
-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8	2.0	(0.8)
-	-	-	-	2.7	2.7	(8.3)	(11.0)
-	-	-	-	6.6	6.6	5.6	(1.0)
1.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.0	3.3	1.3
<u>27.0</u>	<u>27.0</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>335.9</u>	<u>335.9</u>	<u>318.1</u>	<u>(17.8)</u>
27.6	27.6	27.6	-	230.8	238.6	222.1	16.5
-	-	-	-	20.9	20.9	18.8	2.1
-	-	-	-	31.7	31.7	26.8	4.9
-	-	-	-	275.1	287.6	237.9	49.7
<u>27.6</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>27.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>558.5</u>	<u>578.8</u>	<u>505.6</u>	<u>73.2</u>
(0.6)	(0.6)	4.1	4.7	(222.6)	(242.9)	(187.5)	55.4
-	-	-	-	69.1	69.1	69.1	-
-	-	-	-	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	-
<u>\$ (0.6)</u>	<u>\$ (0.6)</u>	4.1	<u>\$ 4.7</u>	<u>\$ (156.7)</u>	<u>\$ (177.0)</u>	(121.6)	<u>\$ 55.4</u>
		(0.9)				(33.1)	
		-				(2.7)	
		-				136.8	
		-				18.6	
		-				10.9	
		(6.4)				(28.8)	
		-				(49.2)	
		-				25.0	
		-				123.4	
		<u>27.8</u>				<u>1,024.5</u>	
		<u>\$ 24.6</u>				<u>\$ 1,103.8</u>	

Internal Service Funds

The Internal Service Funds are similar to Enterprise Funds, except that services are rendered to other Valley Water units rather than to the community. This fund type consists of the Equipment Fund, Risk Management Fund, and Information Technology Fund.

Equipment Fund - the fund is used to account for the maintenance and operation of Valley Water's fleet vehicles and heavy construction equipment. Financing is provided through rental charges to operations based upon usage.

Risk Management Fund – the fund is used to account for the monies set aside to pay for all claims, judgment, and premium costs. Financing is provided through premiums charged to operations.

Information Technology Fund – the fund is used to account for the maintenance and replacement of district-wide capital related information technology projects. Financing is provided through rental charges to operations based upon usage.

VALLEY WATER
Combining Statement of Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Equipment	Risk Management	Information Technology	Total
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and investments	\$ 7.5	\$ 13.3	\$ 18.7	\$ 39.5
Deposits and other assets	0.2	-	-	0.2
Total current assets	7.7	13.3	18.7	39.7
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets				
Nondepreciable assets (Work in progress)	-	-	0.9	0.9
Depreciable assets	24.3	-	12.9	37.2
Accumulated depreciation	(15.3)	-	(9.5)	(24.8)
Total noncurrent assets	9.0	-	4.3	13.3
Total assets	16.7	13.3	23.0	53.0
Deferred outflows of resources - pension activities	0.8	1.0	3.1	4.9
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8
Deferred outflows of resources	0.9	1.2	3.6	5.7
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	-	-	0.1	0.1
Accrued liabilities	0.2	0.1	2.2	2.5
Claims payable	-	2.1	-	2.1
Total current liabilities	0.2	2.2	2.3	4.7
Non current liabilities:				
Claims payable	-	5.7	-	5.7
Net Pension liability	1.4	1.8	5.6	8.8
Other post employment benefits liability	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.6
Compensated absence	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7
Total non current liabilities	2.0	8.0	6.8	16.8
Total liabilities	2.2	10.2	9.1	21.5
Deferred inflows of resources - pension activities	0.8	0.9	2.4	4.1
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4
Deferred inflows of resources	1.0	1.2	3.3	5.5
NET POSITION				
Net investment in capital assets	9.0	-	4.3	13.3
Unrestricted	5.4	3.1	9.9	18.4
Total net position	\$ 14.4	\$ 3.1	\$ 14.2	\$ 31.7

VALLEY WATER
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Equipment	Risk Management	Information Technology	Total
Operating revenues:				
Vehicle service charges	\$ 6.6	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6.6
Computer equipment use charges	-	-	23.0	23.0
Self-insurance service charges	-	5.5	-	5.5
Total operating revenues	6.6	5.5	23.0	35.1
Operating expenses:				
Administration and general	-	10.3	-	10.3
Equipment maintenance	3.3	-	29.6	32.9
Depreciation and amortization	1.7	-	1.2	2.9
Total operating expenses	5.0	10.3	30.8	46.1
Operating Income (loss)	1.6	(4.8)	(7.8)	(11.0)
Nonoperating revenues:				
Investment income	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Gain on sale of capital assets	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other	-	0.2	0.1	0.3
Total nonoperating revenues	(0.1)	-	(0.4)	(0.5)
Income (loss) before transfers	1.5	(4.8)	(8.2)	(11.5)
Transfer in	-	3.2	3.3	6.5
Transfer out	-	-	-	-
Change in net position	1.5	(1.6)	(4.9)	(5.0)
Net position, beginning of year	12.9	4.7	19.1	36.7
Net position, end of year	\$ 14.4	\$ 3.1	\$ 14.2	\$ 31.7

VALLEY WATER
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Equipment	Risk Management	Information Technology	Total
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Receipts from interfund services provided	\$ 6.6	\$ 5.5	\$ 23.0	35.1
Payments to suppliers	(2.0)	(7.9)	(20.6)	(30.5)
Payments to employees	(1.6)	(2.3)	(8.0)	(11.9)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	3.0	(4.7)	(5.6)	(7.3)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:				
Other receipts (payments)	-	0.2	0.1	0.3
Transfers in	-	3.2	-	3.2
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	-	3.4	0.1	3.5
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Acquisition and disposal of capital assets	(1.3)	-	(1.9)	(3.2)
Transfers in - capital project reimbursement	-	-	3.3	3.3
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities	(1.3)	-	1.4	0.1
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Interest received on cash and investments	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Net cash provided by investing activities	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.9)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1.5	(1.5)	(4.6)	(4.6)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	6.0	14.8	23.3	44.1
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 7.5	\$ 13.3	\$ 18.7	\$ 39.5
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 1.6	\$ (4.8)	\$ (7.8)	\$ (11.0)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation, amortization and asset deletion	1.0	-	1.3	2.3
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
Decrease/(increase) in deposits and other assets	(0.1)	-	-	(0.1)
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable	0.7	-	(0.1)	0.6
Increase/(decrease) in accrued liabilities	0.2	(0.6)	0.8	0.4
Increase/(decrease) in compensated absences	-	-	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in claims payable	-	1.1	-	1.1
Increase/(decrease) in GASB68 Retirement payable	(1.1)	(1.2)	(2.0)	(4.3)
Increase/(decrease) in OPEB/GASB75 payable	(0.3)	(0.4)	(0.8)	(1.5)
Increase/(decrease) in def inflows/outflows of resources	1.0	1.2	3.0	5.2
Net cash used for operating activities	\$ 3.0	\$ (4.7)	\$ (5.6)	\$ (7.3)

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position - Budget and Actual
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Equipment			Variance with
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Investment income	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.3)
Vehicle service charges	6.5	6.6	6.6	-
Computer equipment use charges	-	-	-	-
Self-insurance service charges	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>6.6</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>6.5</u>	<u>(0.2)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Operations and operating projects	4.7	4.7	3.3	1.4
Capital equipment acquisition	3.8	3.8	2.8	1.0
Total expenditures	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>2.4</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures before transfers	(1.9)	(1.8)	0.4	2.2
Transfer in	-	-	-	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing resources				
over (under) expenditures and other financial uses	<u>\$ (1.9)</u>	<u>\$ (1.8)</u>	0.4	<u>\$ 2.2</u>
Reconciliation of GAAP and budgetary basis:				
Depreciation and amortization expense not budgeted			(1.7)	
Capitalized expenditures			1.3	
Expenditures of prior year encumbrances recognized on the GAAP basis:				
Operations and operating projects			-	
Capital improvement projects			(1.1)	
Current year encumbrances recognized on the budgetary basis:				
Operations and operating projects			-	
Capital improvement projects			2.6	
Net position, beginning of year			12.9	
Net position, end of year			<u>\$ 14.4</u>	

Risk Management				Information Technology			
Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.2)	\$ (0.4)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1	\$ (0.5)	\$ (0.6)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	23.0	23.3	23.0	(0.3)
6.2	6.3	5.5	(0.8)	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	0.1	0.1
6.4	6.5	5.5	(1.0)	23.1	23.4	22.6	(0.8)
6.9	10.1	10.2	(0.1)	22.7	22.4	21.3	1.1
-	-	-	-	3.3	11.5	9.7	1.8
6.9	10.1	10.2	(0.1)	26.0	33.9	31.0	2.9
(0.5)	(3.6)	(4.7)	(1.1)	(2.9)	(10.5)	(8.4)	2.1
-	3.2	3.2	-	3.3	3.3	3.3	-
\$ (0.5)	\$ (0.4)	(1.5)	\$ (1.1)	\$ 0.4	\$ (7.2)	(5.1)	\$ 2.1
		-				(1.2)	
		-				2.0	
		(0.1)				(3.0)	
		-				(2.7)	
		-				2.2	
		-				2.9	
		4.7				19.1	
		\$ 3.1				\$ 14.2	

VALLEY WATER
Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and
Changes in Fund Net Position - Budget and Actual (Continued)
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

	Total			Variance with
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Budgetary Basis Actual	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Investment income	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	\$ (0.9)	\$ (1.3)
Vehicle service charges	6.5	6.6	6.6	-
Computer equipment use charges	23.0	23.3	23.0	(0.3)
Self-insurance service charges	6.2	6.3	5.5	(0.8)
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-	0.1	0.1
Other	-	-	0.3	0.3
Total revenues	<u>36.1</u>	<u>36.6</u>	<u>34.6</u>	<u>(2.0)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Operations and operating projects	34.3	37.2	34.8	2.4
Capital equipment acquisition	7.1	15.3	12.5	2.8
Total expenditures	<u>41.4</u>	<u>52.5</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)				
expenditures before transfers	(5.3)	(15.9)	(12.7)	3.2
Transfer in	3.3	6.5	6.5	-
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing resources				
over (under) expenditures and other financial uses	<u>\$ (2.0)</u>	<u>\$ (9.4)</u>	(6.2)	<u>\$ 3.2</u>
Reconciliation of GAAP and budgetary basis:				
Depreciation and amortization expense not budgeted			(2.9)	
Capitalized expenditures			3.3	
Expenditures of prior year encumbrances recognized on the GAAP basis:				
Operations and operating projects			(3.1)	
Capital improvement projects			(3.8)	
Current year encumbrances recognized on the budgetary basis:				
Operations and operating projects			2.2	
Capital improvement projects			5.5	
Net position, beginning of year			<u>36.7</u>	
Net position, end of year			<u>\$ 31.7</u>	

Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Activities

Capital assets consist of land, improvements to land, buildings, equipment, and intangibles that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives extending beyond a single reporting period.

VALLEY WATER
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Activities
Schedule By Source
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

Governmental activities capital assets:

Land	\$ 191.8
Buildings	42.0
Structures and improvements	818.6
Equipment	57.0
Leased assets	1.6
Construction in process	841.9
Intangibles:	
Easements	28.6
Computer Software	4.3
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u><u>\$ 1,985.8</u></u>

Investments in governmental activities capital assets by source:

General fund	\$ 90.1
Special revenue funds:	
Watershed & Stream Stewardship	1,230.2
Safe, Clean Water & Natural Flood Protection	627.4
Internal service funds	38.1
Total governmental funds capital assets	<u><u>\$ 1,985.8</u></u>

VALLEY WATER
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Activities
Schedule By Function and Activity
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

		Structures and				Construction	Intangibles		
Dept	Function and Activity	Land	Buildings	Improvements	Equipment	in Progress	Easements	Software	Total
100	CEO Support Operations								
102	Chief Executive Office	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.4	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.4
200	Watershed Operations								
210	Chief Operating Office	-	-	-	5.2	-	-	-	5.2
210	Watershed Management Division								
215	Watershed Business Management	-	1.6	-	0.1	-	-	-	1.7
250	Lower Peninsula/West Valley Mgmt.	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
270	Guadalupe Watershed Mgmt.	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
310	Capital Program Services Division								
340	Capital Program Services Departments	-	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.4
410	Water Utility Enterprise Operations								
410	Chief Operating Office	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
420	Water Utility Enterprise	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
600	Administration								
602	Chief Administrative Office	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
670	Financial Services Division								
610	Office of Administrative Services	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
670	Business And Finance Program	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	1.7
710	Information Management Division								
715	Information Management Division	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
720	Information Mgmt. Support Departments	-	-	-	9.1	-	-	-	9.1
810	General Services Division								
815	Technical Services Division	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
820	Technical Services Support Division	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	1.2
765	Records and Library	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
820	Warehouse Services	-	-	-	3.9	-	-	-	3.9
885	Equipment Management	-	-	-	16.9	-	-	-	16.9
910	Human Resources Program								
660	Human Resources Program	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1
Other:									
	District-wide property	191.8	42.0	818.6	16.4	841.8	28.7	4.3	1,943.6
Total capital assets		\$ 191.8	\$ 43.6	\$ 818.6	\$ 57.0	\$ 841.8	\$ 28.7	\$ 4.3	\$ 1,985.8

VALLEY WATER
Capital Assets Used in the Operation of Governmental Activities
Schedule of Changes By Function and Activity
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

Dept	Function and Activity	Governmental Capital Assets June 30, 2021	Additions	Deductions	Governmental Capital Assets June 30, 2022
100	CEO Support Operations				
102	Chief Executive Office	\$ 0.3	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.3
200	Watershed Operations				
202	Chief Operating Office	4.4	0.4	-	4.8
210	Watershed Management Division				
215	Watershed Business Management	0.1	1.6	-	1.7
230	Watershed Planning	-	-	-	-
250	Lower Peninsula/West Valley Mgmt.	0.1	-	-	0.1
270	Guadalupe Watershed Mgmt.	0.4	-	-	0.4
310	Capital Program Services Division				
340	Capital Program Services Departments	0.5	-	-	0.5
410	Water Utility Enterprise Operations				
410	Chief Operating Office	0.1	-	-	0.1
420	Water Utility Enterprise	0.2	0.3	(0.3)	0.2
600	Administration				
602	Chief Administrative Office	0.2	-	-	0.2
670	Financial Services Division				
610	Office of Administrative Services	-	-	-	-
670	Business And Finance Program	1.4	-	-	1.4
710	Information Management Division				
715	Information Management Division	0.2	-	-	0.2
720	Information Mgmt. Support Departments	8.8	1.1	-	9.9
810	General Services Division				
820	Technical Services Support Division	0.9	-	(0.1)	0.8
765	Records and Library	0.1	-	-	0.1
820	Warehouse Services	2.7	-	-	2.7
885	Equipment Management	17.8	1.3	(0.4)	18.7
910	Human Resources Program				
660	Human Resources Program	0.1	-	-	0.1
Other:					
	District-wide property	1,800.1	143.5	-	1,943.6
		<u>\$ 1,838.4</u>	<u>\$ 148.2</u>	<u>\$ (0.8)</u>	<u>\$ 1,985.8</u>

SANTA CLARA VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

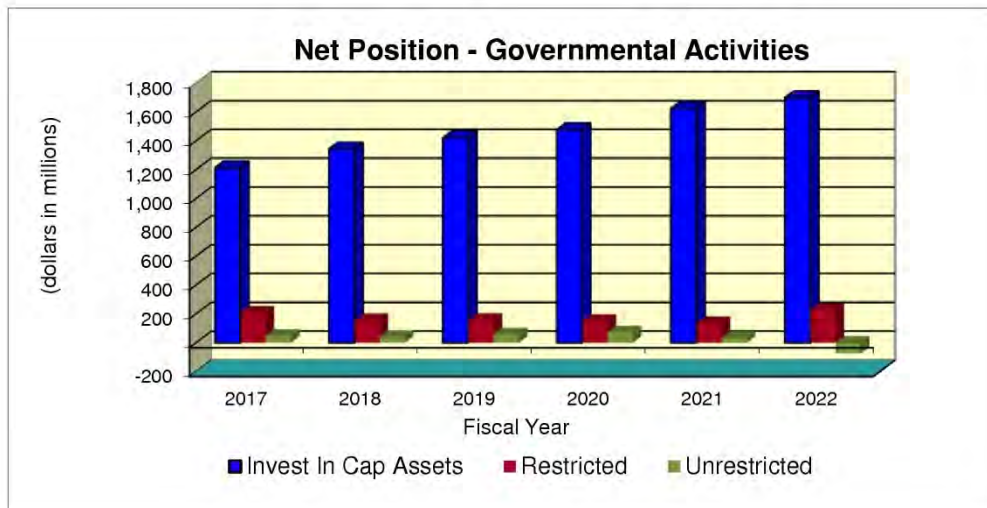
Statistical Section

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

<u>Contents</u>	Page
Financial Trends	148
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how Valley Water's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Revenue Capacity	156
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess Valley Water's most significant local revenue source - water sales.	
Debt Capacity	163
These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of Valley Water's current level of outstanding debt and Valley Water's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Demographic and Economic Information	169
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which Valley Water's financial activities take place.	
Operating Information	171
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in Valley Water's financial report relates to the services Valley Water provides and the activities it performs.	

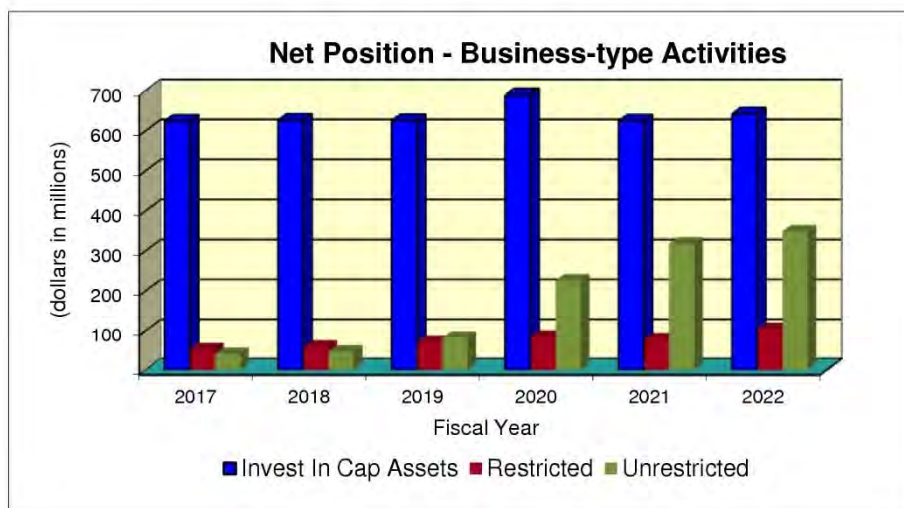
VALLEY WATER
Net Position by Component
Government-wide
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Millions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Governmental activities				
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 1,011.1	\$ 1,036.9	\$ 1,083.6	\$ 1,135.6
Restricted	182.7	214.7	215.0	210.2
Unrestricted	144.0	144.2	60.7	66.4
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 1,337.8	\$ 1,395.8	\$ 1,359.3	\$ 1,412.2
Business-type activities				
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 575.7	\$ 573.4	\$ 575.9	\$ 598.1
Restricted	30.1	30.0	26.1	24.6
Unrestricted	97.7	127.9	45.4	32.2
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 703.5	\$ 731.3	\$ 647.4	\$ 654.9
Primary government				
Net Investment in capital assets	\$ 1,586.8	\$ 1,610.3	\$ 1,659.4	\$ 1,733.7
Restricted	212.9	244.7	241.1	234.8
Unrestricted	241.6	272.1	106.2	98.6
Total primary government net position	\$ 2,041.3	\$ 2,127.1	\$ 2,006.7	\$ 2,067.1



Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, General Accounting Unit

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 1,213.8	\$ 1,344.1	\$ 1,421.6	\$ 1,478.4	\$ 1,624.9	\$ 1,700.1
209.9	158.1	160.6	153.7	136.5	228.0
49.0	40.5	59.5	71.8	33.2	(73.9)
<u>\$ 1,472.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,542.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,641.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,703.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,794.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,854.2</u>
\$ 623.8	\$ 626.5	\$ 625.3	\$ 689.2	\$ 624.5	\$ 642.3
52.1	58.7	71.5	84.7	78.5	104.1
39.9	46.1	81.8	226.1	318.2	348.8
<u>\$ 715.8</u>	<u>\$ 731.3</u>	<u>\$ 778.6</u>	<u>\$ 1,000.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,021.2</u>	<u>\$ 1,095.2</u>
\$ 1,837.7	\$ 1,970.7	\$ 2,046.9	\$ 2,167.6	\$ 2,249.4	\$ 2,342.4
262.0	216.7	232.1	238.4	215.0	332.1
88.9	86.6	141.3	297.9	351.4	274.9
<u>\$ 2,188.6</u>	<u>\$ 2,274.0</u>	<u>\$ 2,420.3</u>	<u>\$ 2,703.9</u>	<u>\$ 2,815.8</u>	<u>\$ 2,949.4</u>



VALLEY WATER
Changes in Net Position
Government-wide
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Millions)

	2013	2014	2015
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
General government:	\$ 6.4	\$ 6.9	\$ 20.4
Watersheds	51.7	61.3	56.8
Interest on long-term debt	8.0	6.1	5.8
Total governmental activities expenses	66.1	74.3	83.0
Business-type activities:			
Water enterprise	161.6	173.8	186.2
Total primary government expenses	<u>\$ 227.7</u>	<u>\$ 248.1</u>	<u>\$ 269.2</u>
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Capital grants and contributions	\$ 34.9	\$ 25.8	\$ 17.8
Business-type activities:			
Charges for services	155.7	172.4	154.8
Operating grants and contributions	1.0	1.2	2.1
Capital grants and contributions	4.6	3.5	0.9
Total business-type activities program revenues	161.3	177.1	157.8
Total primary government program revenues	<u>\$ 196.2</u>	<u>\$ 202.9</u>	<u>\$ 175.6</u>
Net (expense)/revenue			
Governmental activities	\$ (31.2)	\$ (48.6)	\$ (65.1)
Business-type activities	(0.3)	3.4	(28.5)
Total primary government net expense	<u>\$ (31.5)</u>	<u>\$ (45.2)</u>	<u>\$ (93.6)</u>
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position			
Governmental activities:			
Property taxes	\$ 92.7	\$ 100.6	\$ 107.6
Unrestricted investment earnings	3.5	3.8	3.7
Miscellaneous	2.9	2.6	3.0
Transfers	(3.7)	0.3	11.4
Total governmental activities	95.4	107.3	125.7
Business-type activities:			
Property taxes	24.2	27.0	27.7
Unrestricted investment earnings	1.2	1.6	1.6
Miscellaneous	5.6	3.3	3.1
Transfers	3.7	(0.3)	(11.4)
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 34.7</u>	<u>\$ 31.6</u>	<u>\$ 21.0</u>
Changes in Net Position			
Governmental activities	\$ 64.2	\$ 58.7	\$ 60.6
Business-type activities	34.4	35.0	(7.5)
Total primary government	<u>\$ 98.6</u>	<u>\$ 93.7</u>	<u>\$ 53.1</u>

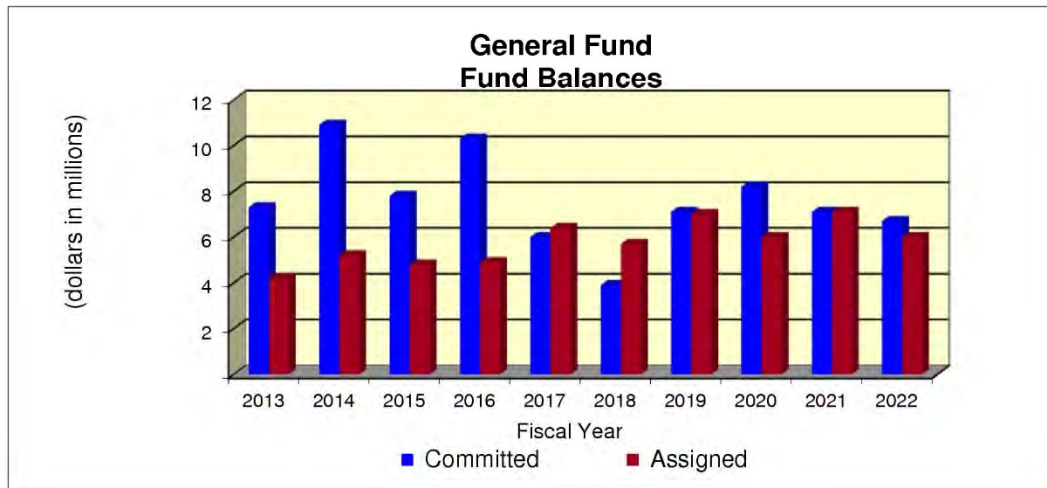
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, General Accounting Unit

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 5.9	\$ 9.3	\$ 8.4	\$ 3.2	\$ 10.9	\$ 18.6	\$ 27.2
57.7	69.2	85.8	99.4	134.1	145.3	34.8
6.0	4.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.9
69.6	82.8	97.3	105.6	147.5	166.4	63.9
207.3	199.6	229.4	222.1	226.9	239.3	310.0
<u>\$ 276.9</u>	<u>\$ 282.4</u>	<u>\$ 326.7</u>	<u>\$ 327.7</u>	<u>\$ 374.4</u>	<u>\$ 405.7</u>	<u>\$ 373.9</u>
\$ 19.4	\$ 16.6	\$ 61.2	\$ 40.3	\$ 42.9	\$ 25.9	\$ 29.3
151.2	190.9	231.0	227.7	266.9	289.7	272.4
2.1	2.0	4.4	2.8	3.7	4.0	5.3
3.2	17.5	4.4	1.1	4.3	6.4	5.6
156.5	210.4	239.8	231.6	274.9	300.1	283.3
<u>\$ 175.9</u>	<u>\$ 227.0</u>	<u>\$ 301.0</u>	<u>\$ 271.9</u>	<u>\$ 317.8</u>	<u>\$ 326.0</u>	<u>\$ 312.6</u>
\$ (50.2)	\$ (66.2)	\$ (36.1)	\$ (65.4)	\$ (104.6)	\$ (140.5)	\$ (34.6)
(50.8)	10.8	10.4	9.5	48.0	60.8	(26.7)
<u>\$ (101.0)</u>	<u>\$ (55.4)</u>	<u>\$ (25.7)</u>	<u>\$ (55.9)</u>	<u>\$ (56.6)</u>	<u>\$ (79.7)</u>	<u>\$ (61.3)</u>
\$ 114.4	\$ 123.3	\$ 129.9	\$ 143.8	\$ 148.4	\$ 154.5	\$ 164.7
5.0	1.2	2.5	13.6	12.9	-	(10.0)
3.6	4.1	6.7	4.3	3.9	2.6	5.4
(19.9)	(1.9)	8.2	2.7	1.6	74.1	(65.9)
103.1	126.7	147.3	164.4	166.8	231.2	94.2
30.5	44.8	37.4	30.4	30.2	30.2	39.8
2.9	1.0	1.3	8.1	8.8	1.6	(8.3)
4.9	2.5	6.4	1.9	2.8	2.7	3.3
19.9	1.9	(8.2)	(2.7)	(1.6)	(74.1)	65.9
<u>\$ 58.2</u>	<u>\$ 50.2</u>	<u>\$ 36.9</u>	<u>\$ 37.7</u>	<u>\$ 40.2</u>	<u>\$ (39.6)</u>	<u>\$ 100.7</u>
\$ 52.9	\$ 60.5	\$ 111.2	\$ 99.0	\$ 62.2	\$ 90.7	\$ 59.6
7.4	61.0	47.3	47.2	88.2	21.2	74.0
<u>\$ 60.3</u>	<u>\$ 121.5</u>	<u>\$ 158.5</u>	<u>\$ 146.2</u>	<u>\$ 150.4</u>	<u>\$ 111.9</u>	<u>\$ 133.6</u>

VALLEY WATER
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Dollars in Millions)

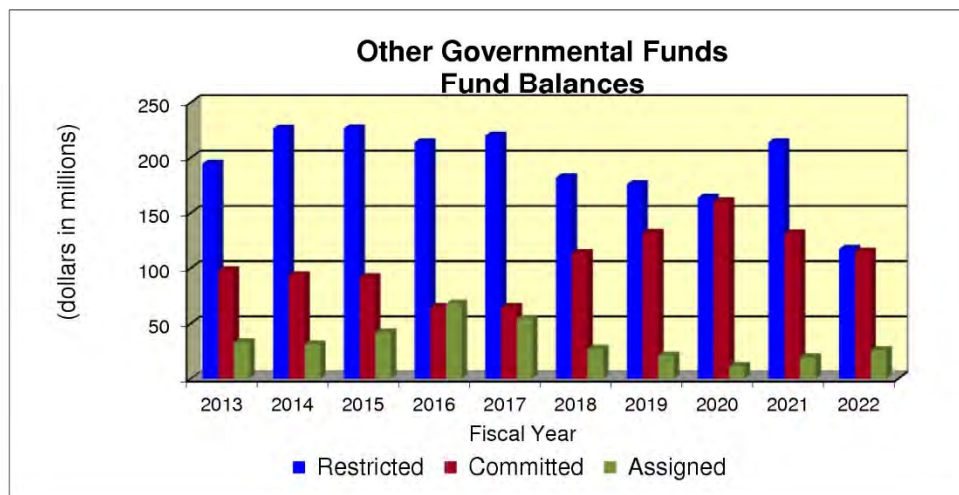
Data incorporating GASB 54 implementation

	Restated 2013	2014	2015	2016
General Fund				
Committed	\$ 7.3	\$ 10.9	\$ 7.8	\$ 10.3
Assigned	4.2	5.2	4.8	4.9
Total general fund	<u>\$ 11.5</u>	<u>\$ 16.1</u>	<u>\$ 12.6</u>	<u>\$ 15.2</u>
All other governmental funds				
Restricted	\$ 194.7	\$ 226.5	\$ 226.7	\$ 214.1
Committed	98.1	93.7	91.8	64.9
Assigned	32.8	31.1	41.9	68.0
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 325.6</u>	<u>\$ 351.3</u>	<u>\$ 360.4</u>	<u>\$ 347.0</u>



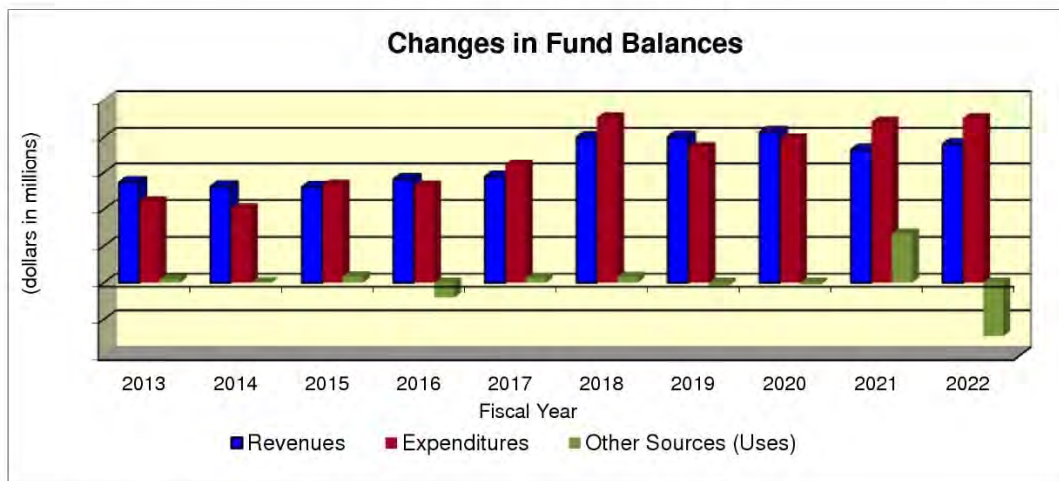
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, General Accounting Unit

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 6.0	\$ 3.9	\$ 7.1	\$ 8.2	\$ 7.1	\$ 6.7
6.4	5.7	7.0	6.0	7.1	6.0
<u>\$ 12.4</u>	<u>\$ 9.6</u>	<u>\$ 14.1</u>	<u>\$ 14.2</u>	<u>\$ 14.2</u>	<u>\$ 12.7</u>
\$ 220.1	\$ 182.3	\$ 176.0	\$ 163.9	\$ 214.1	\$ 117.5
64.9	113.7	132.2	160.5	131.5	115.1
54.2	26.9	21.1	11.5	19.3	25.7
<u>\$ 339.2</u>	<u>\$ 322.9</u>	<u>\$ 329.3</u>	<u>\$ 335.9</u>	<u>\$ 364.9</u>	<u>\$ 258.3</u>



VALLEY WATER
Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(modified accrual basis of accounting)
(Dollars in Millions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenues				
Property taxes	\$ 97.2	\$ 100.6	\$ 107.6	\$ 114.4
Benefit assessments	19.2	16.1	16.1	14.7
Use of money and property:				
Investment income	1.8	2.6	2.5	3.7
Rental	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Reimbursement of capital costs	15.8	9.6	1.7	4.7
Other	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.8
Total Revenues	136.8	131.2	130.5	141.1
Expenditures				
Operations and operating project	49.2	50.4	65.4	57.8
Capital improvement projects	44.8	36.9	54.0	61.9
Debt Service:				
Principal repayment	10.9	8.1	8.4	7.6
Interest and fiscal charges	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.1
Total expenditures	110.8	101.3	133.3	132.4
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	26.0	29.9	(2.8)	8.7
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers in	21.2	34.4	30.1	26.5
Transfers out	(24.9)	(34.1)	(21.5)	(46.4)
Proceeds from issuance of debt	53.0	-	-	-
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	(53.5)	-	-	-
Net original issue premium	8.9	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	4.7	0.3	8.6	(19.9)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 30.7	\$ 30.2	\$ 5.8	\$ (11.2)
Debt service as a percentage of non-capital expenditures	25.7%	18.8%	13.0%	13.4%



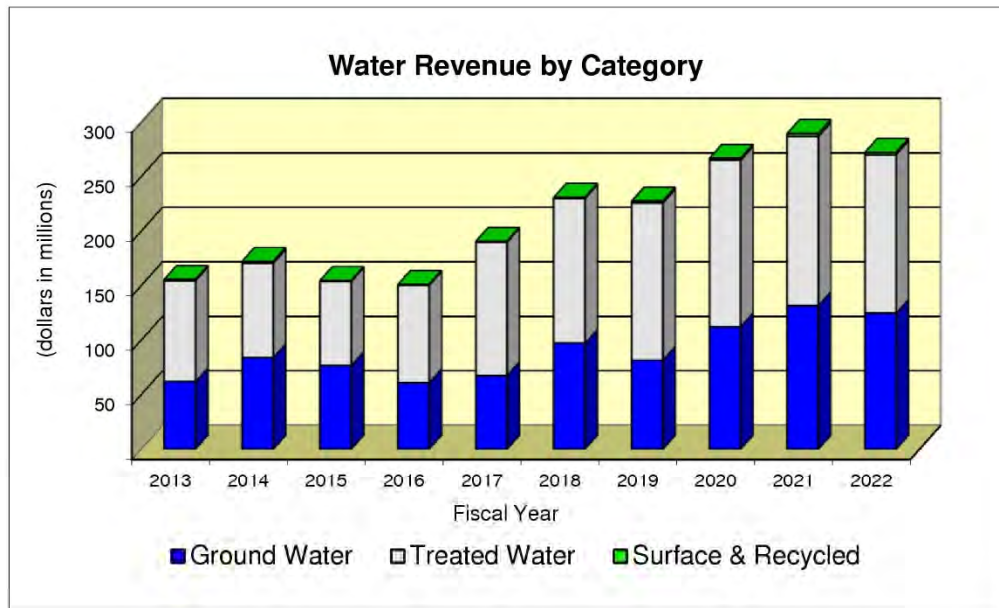
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, General Accounting Unit

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 123.3	\$ 129.9	\$ 143.8	\$ 148.4	\$ 154.5	\$ 164.7
14.8	14.8	14.7	13.4	12.4	13.5
1.0	2.3	12.4	11.6	-	(9.1)
1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3
1.8	46.4	25.5	29.5	13.5	15.8
2.0	4.4	2.1	1.7	0.7	2.8
144.7	199.7	200.5	206.7	182.9	190.0
67.5	70.9	68.2	80.2	86.6	90.9
81.6	142.7	104.3	104.9	121.7	122.1
8.0	8.7	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.9
4.7	4.4	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.7
161.8	226.7	185.9	197.4	220.7	225.6
(17.1)	(27.0)	14.6	9.3	(37.8)	(35.6)
17.4	31.0	17.3	34.4	164.4	17.4
(19.3)	(22.9)	(21.1)	(36.9)	(97.6)	(89.9)
68.9	-	-	-	-	-
(60.4)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
6.6	8.1	(3.8)	(2.5)	66.8	(72.5)
\$ (10.5)	\$ (18.9)	\$ 10.8	\$ 6.8	\$ 29.0	\$ (108.1)
15.0%	13.7%	13.8%	9.0%	8.6%	15.3%

Dollar amounts rounded to the thousands prior to fiscal year 2020 were rounded to the millions for comparability; totals and ratios for these periods may not add due to independent rounding.

VALLEY WATER
Water Revenue by Category
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Millions)

Fiscal Year	Ground Water Revenue	Treated Water Revenue	Surface & Recycled Water Revenue	Total Water Revenue
2013	62.1	92.4	1.3	155.7
2014	84.3	86.4	1.7	172.4
2015	77.1	76.8	0.9	154.8
2016	61.1	89.4	0.7	151.2
2017	67.9	122.2	0.7	190.9
2018	97.5	132.5	1.0	231.0
2019	81.9	144.0	1.8	227.7
2020	112.6	152.6	1.7	266.9
2021	132.1	154.9	2.7	289.7
2022	125.0	145.4	2.0	272.4



Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Wells & Water Production Unit

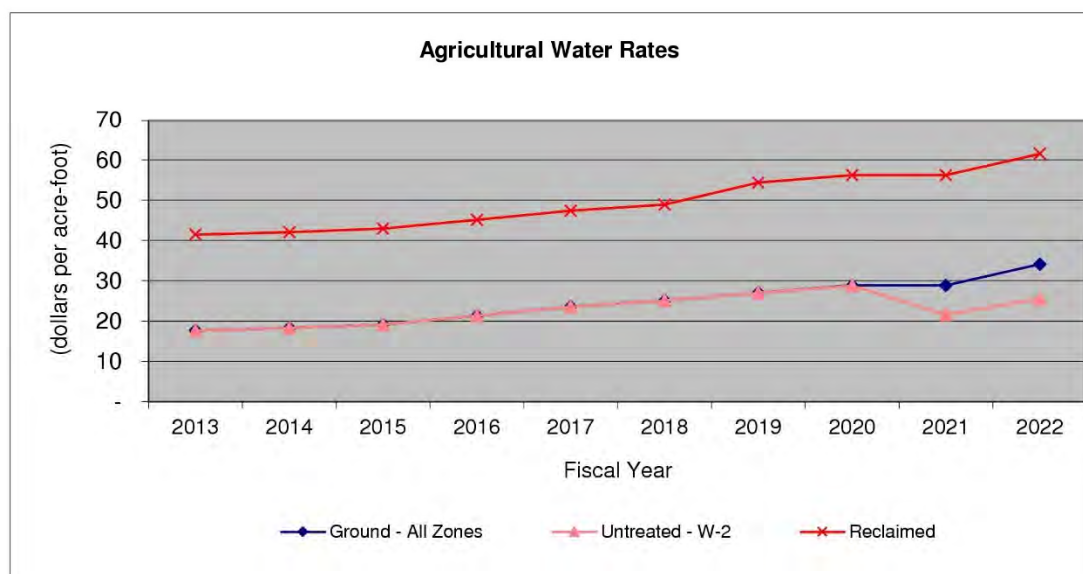
Valley Water
Principal Water Revenue Customers
Current year and Nine years ago
(Dollars in Millions)

Water Customer	Fiscal Year 2022			Fiscal Year 2013		
	Water Revenue	Rank	Percent of Total Water Revenue	Water Revenue	Rank	Percent of Total Water Revenue
San Jose Water Company	\$ 161.0	1	59.10%	\$ 88.5	1	56.84%
City of Santa Clara	21.0	2	7.71%	12.1	2	7.77%
San Jose City Water	18.5	3	6.79%	11.3	3	7.26%
California Water Service Company	17.8	4	6.53%	9.5	4	6.10%
City of Sunnyvale	13.4	5	4.92%	8.0	5	5.14%
Great Oaks Water Company	8.7	6	3.19%	6.2	6	3.98%
City of Milpitas	5.9	7	2.17%	2.4	9	1.54%
Gilroy City Water Department	3.8	8	1.40%	2.7	7	1.73%
City of Cupertino	3.7	9	1.36%	2.3	10	1.48%
City of Morgan Hill	3.4	10	1.25%	2.5	8	1.61%
Total	<u>\$ 257.2</u>		<u>94.42%</u>	<u>\$ 145.5</u>		<u>93.45%</u>
Total Water Sales	<u>\$ 272.4</u>			<u>\$ 155.7</u>		

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Revenue Management Unit

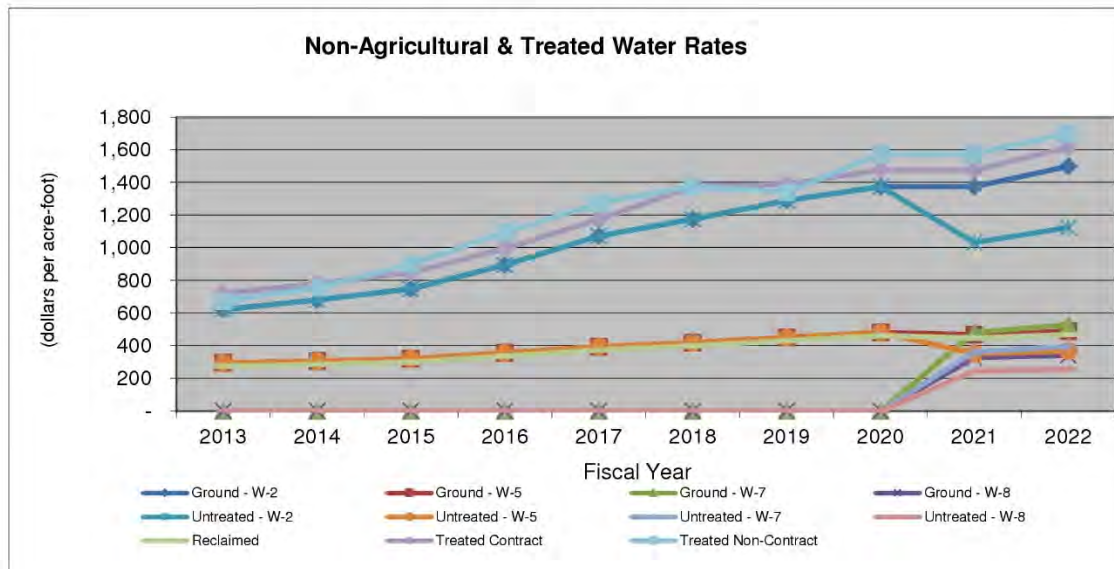
Valley Water
Water Enterprise Rates Summary
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Rates in Dollars per Acre-foot)

Fiscal Year	Groundwater Rates					Treated Water Rates	
	Non-AG				AG	Non	
	Zone W-2	Zone W-5	Zone W-7	Zone W-8	All Zones	Contract	Contract
2013	622.00	295.00	-	-	17.70	722.00	672.00
2014	680.00	305.00	-	-	18.30	780.00	755.00
2015	747.00	319.00	-	-	19.14	847.00	897.00
2016	894.00	356.00	-	-	21.36	994.00	1,094.00
2017	1,072.00	393.00	-	-	23.59	1,172.00	1,272.00
2018	1,175.00	418.00	-	-	25.09	1,375.00	1,375.00
2019	1,289.00	450.00	-	-	27.02	1,389.00	1,339.00
2020	1,374.00	481.00	-	-	28.86	1,474.00	1,574.00
2021	1,374.00	467.00	481.00	327.00	28.86	1,474.00	1,574.00
2022	1,499.00	488.00	528.50	341.50	34.15	1,614.00	1,699.00



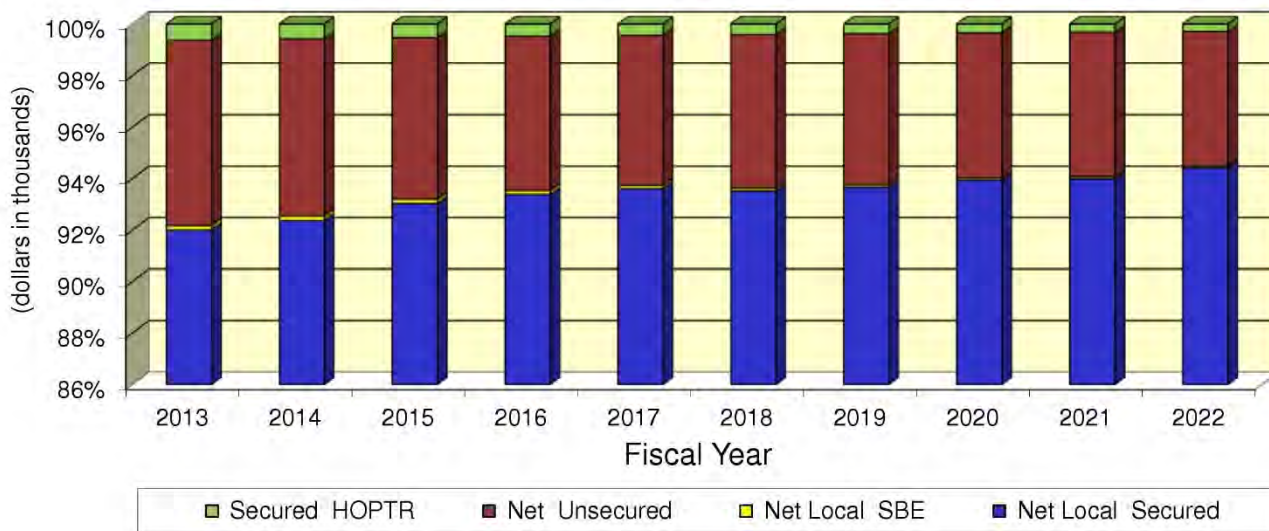
Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Wells & Water Production Unit

Untreated Water Rates					Reclaimed Water Rates	
AG	Non-AG				AG	Non-AG
All Zones	Zone W-2	Zone W-5	Zone W-7	Zone W-8		
17.70	622.00	295.00	-	-	41.50	275.00
18.30	680.00	305.00	-	-	42.10	285.00
19.14	747.00	319.00	-	-	42.94	299.00
21.36	894.00	356.00	-	-	45.16	336.00
23.59	1,072.00	393.00	-	-	47.38	373.00
25.09	1,175.00	418.00	-	-	48.88	398.00
27.02	1,289.00	450.00	-	-	54.41	430.00
28.86	1,374.00	481.00	-	-	56.25	461.00
21.65	1,030.50	350.25	360.75	245.25	56.26	447.00
25.61	1,124.25	366.00	396.38	256.13	61.55	468.00



Valley Water
Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Thousands)

Fiscal Year	Net Local Secured	SBE	Total Secured	Net Unsecured	Exempt Valuation			District Direct Rate (d)	Total District Direct Tax (c x d)
					Total (a)	Secured HOPTR (b)	Total (c) = (a+b)		
2013	\$ 283,903,536	\$ 525,302	\$ 284,428,838	\$ 22,225,683	\$ 306,654,521	\$ 1,951,818	\$ 308,606,339	0.0069%	\$ 21,293.84
2014	308,939,519	596,002	309,535,521	23,021,092	332,556,613	1,920,733	334,477,346	0.0070%	23,413.41
2015	332,220,200	577,096	332,797,296	22,417,252	355,214,548	1,891,373	357,105,921	0.0065%	23,211.88
2016	362,318,558	594,415	362,912,973	23,239,529	386,152,502	1,874,832	388,027,334	0.0057%	22,117.56
2017	392,058,176	524,128	392,582,304	24,439,939	417,022,243	1,850,004	418,872,247	0.0086%	36,023.01
2018	420,616,061	476,901	421,092,962	26,855,499	447,948,461	1,824,379	449,772,840	0.0062%	27,885.92
2019	452,259,125	451,125	452,710,250	28,342,158	481,052,408	1,808,872	482,861,280	0.0042%	20,280.17
2020	484,249,401	442,613	484,692,014	29,026,589	513,718,603	1,791,435	515,510,038	0.0041%	21,135.91
2021	517,837,409	462,813	518,300,222	30,879,670	549,179,892	1,770,130	550,950,022	0.0037%	20,385.15
2022	544,089,744	413,735	544,503,479	30,094,207	574,597,686	1,721,856	576,319,542	0.0051%	29,392.30

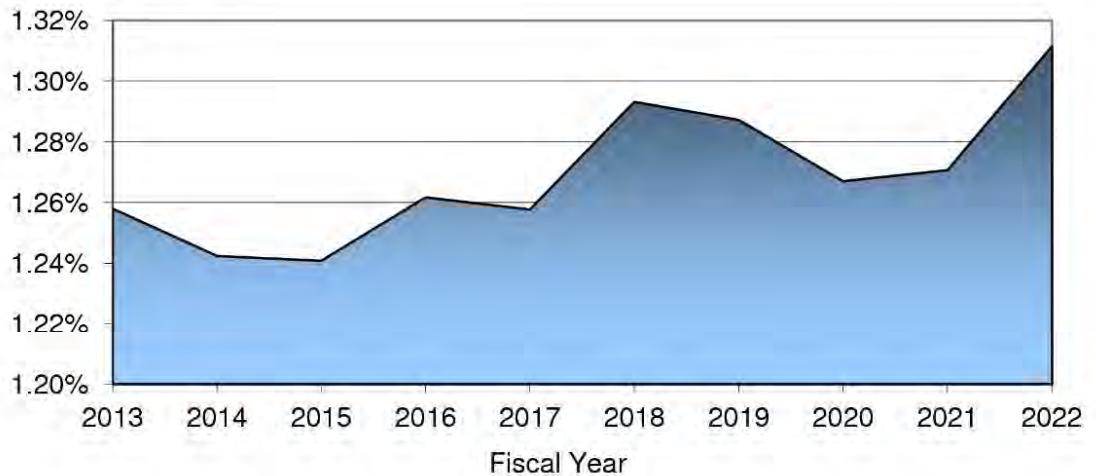


Source: County of Santa Clara Compilation of Tax Rates & Information

Valley Water
Property Tax Rates-Direct and Overlapping Governments
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Basic County Wide Levy	County	Cities	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Schools and Other Districts	Total Tax Rate
2013	1.0000%	0.0388%	0.0316%	0.0069%	0.1807%	1.2580%
2014	1.0000%	0.0388%	0.0279%	0.0070%	0.1687%	1.2424%
2015	1.0000%	0.0388%	0.0253%	0.0065%	0.1702%	1.2408%
2016	1.0000%	0.0388%	0.0223%	0.0057%	0.1949%	1.2617%
2017	1.0000%	0.0388%	0.0207%	0.0086%	0.1896%	1.2577%
2018	1.0000%	0.0597%	0.0186%	0.0062%	0.2087%	1.2932%
2019	1.0000%	0.0565%	0.0170%	0.0042%	0.2095%	1.2872%
2020	1.0000%	0.0557%	0.0226%	0.0041%	0.1846%	1.2670%
2021	1.0000%	0.0457%	0.0175%	0.0037%	0.2038%	1.2707%
2022	1.0000%	0.0576%	0.0207%	0.0051%	0.2281%	1.3115%

■ Total Tax Rate



Source: County of Santa Clara, Department of Finance (tax rate area 17-026)

Valley Water
Principal Property Tax Payers
Current year and Nine years ago
(Dollars in Thousands)

Taxpayer	Fiscal Year 2022 ⁽²⁾			Fiscal Year 2013 ⁽²⁾		
	Taxable Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾	Rank	Percentage of Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value ⁽¹⁾	Rank	Percentage of Taxable Assessed Value
Google Inc.	\$ 8,579,120	1	1.48%			
Leland Stanford Jr, University	7,864,454	2	1.35%	\$ 4,323,992	1	1.40%
Campus Holdings Inc.	4,138,718	3	0.71%	\$ 699,846	7	0.23%
Sobrato Interests	2,599,694	4	0.45%	\$ 1,153,802	3	0.37%
Essex Portfolio LP	1,871,307	5	0.32%	718,257	6	0.23%
Apple Computer Inc.	1,826,916	6	0.31%			
Cisco Technology	1,566,535	7	0.27%	1,330,103	2	0.43%
Planetary Ventures LLC	1,199,057	8	0.21%			
Applied Materials Inc,	1,144,794	9	0.20%			
Intel Corporation	1,119,122	10	0.19%	735,233	5	0.24%
VF Mall LLC	1,002,351	11	0.17%			
Lockheed Missels and Space Co. Inc.	973,180	12	0.17%			
San Jose Water Works	970,732	13	0.17%			
FRIT San Jose Town & Country Village LLC	936,797	14	0.16%			
Intuitive Surgical Inc.	862,118	15	0.15%			
CW SPE LLC	779,590	16	0.13%			
Trishman Speyer Archstone-Smith	711,525	17	0.12%			
Samsung Electronics America, Inc.	711,399	18	0.12%			
Nvidia Corporation	700,511	19	0.12%			
Menlo & Juniper Networks LLC	644,792	20	0.11%			
Blackhawk Parent LLC				1,069,640	4	0.35%
The Irvine Company LLC				683,410	8	0.22%
Mission West Properties, LLC				615,024	9	0.20%
Silicon Valley CA I, LLC				613,724	10	0.20%
Total	<u>\$ 40,202,712</u>		<u>6.91%</u>	<u>\$ 11,943,031</u>		<u>3.87%</u>
Net Assessed Value of Taxable Property	<u>\$ 580,648,678</u>			<u>\$ 308,606,339</u>		

⁽¹⁾ Includes taxable properties only.

⁽²⁾ Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Valley Water
Computation of District Act Debt Margin
June 30, 2022
(Dollars in Millions)

Authorized short-term debt under authority of District Act Section 25.6	\$ 8.0
Outstanding short-term debt under Section 25.6, June 30, 2022	<u>-</u>
District Act Section 25.6 debt margin on short-term debt	<u><u>\$ 8.0</u></u>

Note:

The Santa Clara Valley Water District's debt issuance practices are governed by the provisions of California law and Section 25.6 of the special legislation which formed the Santa Clara Valley Water District (the District Act). The District Act sets the limit on short term debt obligations (maturity of less than five years) at \$8,000,000.

The District may also issue short term notes under the tax and revenue anticipation note statute included in the California Government Code (sections 53850-53858). Under the tax and revenue anticipation note statute, the District may issue notes, provided the principal and interest are not to exceed 85% of the uncollected revenues of the District on the date such notes are issued (and subject to certain other limitations including a 15 month maturity provision). Section 53851 provides that the tax and revenue anticipation note statute is separate authority for the District to issue notes and any amount borrowed under the tax and revenue anticipation note statute is not limited by any other provision of law.

The District has elected to issue notes under the tax and revenue anticipation note statute to support the commercial paper program because it allows a larger amount of notes to be issued even though there is a shorter limitation on maturities.

The District is in compliance with its District Act and the debt issuance provisions of California law.

Valley Water
Ratio of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Capita)

Fiscal Year	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	General Obligation Bonds	Certificate of Participation	General Obligation Bonds	Revenue Bonds/ Certificate of Participation
2013	\$ -	\$ 131.2	\$ -	\$ 201.8
2014	-	122.4	-	201.5
2015	-	117.1	-	191.5
2016	-	108.4	-	440.1
2017	-	105.5	-	443.6
2018	-	95.3	-	423.8
2019	-	85.1	-	509.2
2020	-	75.4	-	495.0
2021	-	65.4	-	714.0
2022	-	55.1	-	676.2

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, General Accounting Unit

Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
\$ 333.0	0.2549%	\$ 181
323.9	0.2283%	173
308.6	0.2154%	163
548.5	0.3163%	285
549.1	0.2890%	283
519.1	0.2483%	267
594.3	0.2622%	304
570.4	0.2491%	291
779.4	0.3370%	403
731.3	0.3040%	383

Valley Water
Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Millions)

	2013	2014	2015
Adjusted revenues	\$ 171.1	\$ 182.3	\$ 154.7
Adjusted operating expenses	111.1	118.1	130.9
Net revenue (A)	<u>60.0</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>23.8</u>
<u>Senior debt obligations</u>			
Net revenue available for debt service (A)	60.0	64.2	23.8
Rate stabilization fund transfer (B)	-	-	-
Special purpose fund transfer (C)	-	-	-
Adjusted net revenue available for debt service (D)	<u>60.0</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>23.8</u>
Senior obligation debt service requirement (E)	<u>14.6</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>15.0</u>
<u>Parity obligations</u>			
Net revenue available for debt service (F = D - E)			
Debt obligation			
Principal			
Interest			
Debt service requirement (G)			
Coverage factor (1.25 required) (F / G) ⁽²⁾			
<u>Senior/parity/subordinate obligations</u>			
Net revenue available for debt service (A)			
Debt obligation - senior and parity			
Senior			
Parity			
subordinate			
Debt service requirement (H)			
Coverage factor (1.10 required) (A / H) ⁽³⁾			

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District General Accounting Unit

In July 1994, the District refunded its outstanding water revenue bonds and restructured its debt covenants under a Senior Master Resolution (94-58, as amended by 06-80) governing the issuance of all Water Utility System Senior debt obligations, including the method of calculating Senior Debt Service coverage ratio.

In February 2016, the District Board adopted the Water Utility Parity System Master Resolution (16-10) governing issuance of all Water Utility System Parity debt obligations, calculating the method of calculating Parity Debt Service coverage ratio.

Prescribed by the aforementioned Master Resolutions, operating revenues and expenses include adjustments which relate primarily to intergovernmental revenues, depreciation and amortization, other post employment benefits, and compensated absences and claims.

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 182.4	\$ 207.9	\$ 254.2	\$ 242.3	\$ 284.6	\$ 302.0	\$ 292.6
141.4	130.3	172.4	148.1	146.6	170.4	224.3
41.0	77.6	81.8	94.2	138.0	131.6	68.3
41.0	77.6	81.8	94.2	138.0	131.6	68.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
41.0	77.6	81.8	94.2	138.0	131.6	86.3
10.0	8.6	3.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.4
31.0	69.0	77.9	89.9	135.7	129.8	85.9
-	-	6.3	8.6	12.3	13.3	18.8
2.1	12.4	15.0	15.1	18.6	22.8	25.0
2.1	12.4	21.3	23.7	30.9	36.1	43.8
14.97	5.54	3.67	3.78	4.39	3.60	1.96
41.0	77.6	81.8	94.2	138.0	131.6	86.3
10.0	8.6	3.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	0.4
2.1	12.4	21.3	23.7	30.9	36.1	43.8
0.2	-	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.1	-
12.3	21.0	25.6	29.7	33.5	38.0	44.2
3.34	3.68	3.21	3.17	4.12	3.46	1.95

⁽²⁾ The parity obligation minimum debt service coverage requirement is 1.25, per the Parity Master Resolution (16-10).

⁽³⁾ The senior/parity/subordinate obligation minimum debt service coverage requirement is 1.10, per the Water Utility Senior Master Resolution (94-58, as amended by 06-80).

As of 6/1/2022, the Water Utility Senior Master Resolution was terminated upon the full redemption of the Water Utility System Refunding Revenue Bonds, Taxable Series 2006B.

Dollar amounts rounded to the thousands prior to fiscal year 2020 were rounded to the millions for comparability; totals and ratios for these periods may not add due to independent rounding.

Valley Water
Computation of Direct and Overlapping Debt
June 30, 2022

2021-22 Assessed Valuation

576,319,542,000

			District's Share of
<u>DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:</u>	<u>Total Debt-06/30/2022</u>	<u>% Applicable</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Debt-06/30/2022</u>
Santa Clara County	\$ 1,130,850,000	100%	\$ 1,130,850,000
Foothill-DeAnza Community College District	657,878,325	100%	657,878,325
San Jose-Evergreen Community College District	834,059,604	100%	834,059,604
West Valley-Mission Community College District	732,500,000	99.075%	725,724,375
Other Community College Districts	470,526,373	0.050-74.647%	154,580,186
Gilroy Unified School District	353,032,495	100%	353,032,495
Palo Alto Unified School District	487,209,709	100%	487,209,709
San Jose Unified School District	504,234,025	100%	504,234,025
Santa Clara Unified School District	956,350,000	100%	956,350,000
Other Unified School Districts	452,092,155	1.097-100%	397,995,028
Campbell Union High School District	371,390,000	100%	371,390,000
East Side Union High School District	907,685,546	100%	907,685,546
Fremont Union High School District	582,770,088	100%	582,770,088
Other High School Districts	440,889,176	0.522-100%	338,865,820
Campbell School District	223,499,324	100%	223,499,324
Cupertino Union School District	271,768,303	100%	271,768,303
Evergreen School District	159,420,032	100%	159,420,032
Franklin McKinley School District	151,996,804	100%	151,996,804
Los Altos School District	145,755,000	100%	145,755,000
Los Gatos Union School District	67,035,000	100%	67,035,000
Moreland School District	118,647,251	100%	118,647,251
Oak Grove School District	225,159,933	100%	225,159,933
Sunnyvale School District	236,555,820	100%	236,555,820
Other School Districts	763,273,733	4.473-100%	754,140,846
City of Campbell	47,200,000	100%	47,200,000
City of Gilroy	24,616,950	100%	24,616,950
City of Palo Alto	48,715,000	100%	48,715,000
City of San Jose	582,110,000	100%	582,110,000
City of Saratoga	6,965,000	100%	6,965,000
Saratoga Fire Protection District	2,105,090	100%	2,105,090
El Camino Hospital District	111,240,000	100%	111,240,000
City Community Facilities Districts	23,760,866	100%	23,760,866
City 1915 Act Bonds (Estimated)	21,686,000	100%	21,686,000
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District	84,575,000	67.458%	57,052,604
Santa Clara Valley Water District Benefit Assessment District	55,000,000	100%	55,000,000
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT			\$ 11,737,055,024

Ratios to the 2021-22 Assessed Valuation

Direct Debt	(\$55,000,000)	0.01%
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt		2.04%

			District's Share of
<u>OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT:</u>	<u>Total Debt-06/30/2022</u>	<u>% Applicable</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Debt-06/30/2022</u>
Santa Clara County General Fund Obligations	\$ 1,210,694,365	100%	\$ 1,210,694,365
Santa Clara County Pension Obligation Bonds	335,638,470	100%	335,638,470
Santa Clara County Office of Education Certificates of Participation	1,820,000	100%	1,820,000
Foothill-De Anza Community College District General Fund Obligations	21,380,000	100%	21,380,000
San Jose-Evergreen Community College District OPEB Obligation	47,450,000	100%	47,450,000
Gavilan Joint Community College District General Fund Obligations	6,405,000	74.647%	4,781,140
West Valley-Mission Community College District General Fund Obligations	12,000,000	99.075%	11,889,000
Gilroy Unified School District Certificates of Participation	22,440,000	100%	22,440,000
Other Unified School District School General Fund Obligations	54,208,823	1.097-100%	43,660,818
East Side Union High School District Benefit Obligations	25,760,000	100%	25,760,000
Other Union High School District General Fund Obligations	40,435,034	0.522-100%	18,485,575
Alum Rock Union School District Certificates of Participation	11,375,000	100%	11,375,000
Other School District General Fund Obligations	9,055,682	21.132-100%	8,920,818
City of Cupertino Certificates of Participation	18,020,000	100%	18,020,000
City of Gilroy General Fund Obligations	28,455,000	100%	28,455,000
City of San Jose General Fund Obligations	682,755,000	100%	682,755,000
City of Santa Clara General Fund Obligations	11,065,000	100%	11,065,000
City of Sunnyvale General Fund Obligations	132,450,000	100%	132,450,000
Other City General Fund Obligations	186,393,745	100%	186,393,745
Santa Clara County Vector Control District Certificates of Participation	1,505,000	100%	1,505,000
Midpeninsula Regional Park District General Fund Obligations	99,705,600	67.458%	67,259,404
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT			\$ 2,892,198,335
Less: Santa Clara County supported general fund obligations			18,078,761
TOTAL NET OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND DEBT			\$ 2,874,119,574
OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT:	\$ 1,550,375,000	100%	\$ 1,550,375,000

TOTAL DIRECT DEBT	\$ 55,000,000
TOTAL GROSS COMBINED OVERLAPPING DEBT	\$ 16,124,628,359
TOTAL NET COMBINED OVERLAPPING DEBT	\$ 16,106,549,598

GROSS COMBINED TOTAL DEBT	\$ 16,179,628,359 ⁽²⁾
NET COMBINED TOTAL DEBT	\$ 16,161,549,598

- (1) The percent of overlapping debt applicable to the Water District is estimated using taxable assessed property value. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the overlapping district's assessed value that is within the boundaries of the Water District divided by the district's total taxable assessed value.

- (2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations. Qualified Zone Academy Bonds are included based on principal due at maturity.

Ratios to the 2021-22 Assessed Valuation

Total Direct Debt	Ratio
Gross Combined Total Debt	0.01%
Net Combined Total Debt	2.81%
	2.80%

Ratio to Redevelopment Incremental Valuation (63078630895)

Total Overlapping Tax Increment Debt	2.46%
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Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Valley Water
Demographic and Economic Statistics
For Santa Clara County
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Population ⁽¹⁾	Total Personal Income (in \$000) ⁽²⁾	Per Capita Personal Income (in \$000)	Change In Consumer Price Index ⁽³⁾	School Enrollment ⁽⁴⁾	Total Employment ⁽⁵⁾	Unemployment Rate ⁽⁵⁾
2013	1,842,254	\$ 130,624,491	70.905	1.4%	273,701	865,900	6.8%
2014	1,868,558	141,873,705	75.927	3.0%	276,175	879,500	5.4%
2015	1,889,638	143,292,442	75.831	2.3%	276,689	993,400	3.7%
2016	1,927,888	173,428,896	89.958	2.7%	274,948	996,800	4.0%
2017	1,938,180	190,001,690	98.031	3.5%	273,264	992,900	3.8%
2018	1,947,798	209,019,944	107.311	3.9%	272,132	1,035,600	2.7%
2019	1,954,286	226,697,176	116.000	2.7%	267,224	1,026,700	2.6%
2020	1,961,969	235,835,442	116.701	1.6%	263,449	926,700	10.7%
2021	1,934,171	238,193,796	119.562	3.7%	253,625	961,700	5.2%
2022	1,907,693	240,575,734	126.108	6.8%	241,326	1,034,900	2.1%

Source: ⁽¹⁾ State of California - Department of Finance, Demographics & Research Unit.

⁽²⁾ U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis;
actual data available up to 2020; personal income data for 2021 & 2022 are preliminary
and assumes a 1% increase from prior year.

⁽³⁾ U.S. Department of Labor - Bureau of Labor Statistics - San Francisco Bay Region

⁽⁴⁾ State of California - Department of Education and Santa Clara County Office of Education

⁽⁵⁾ State of California - Employment Development Department

Valley Water
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years ago
(unaudited)

Company or Organization	Fiscal Year 2022			Fiscal Year 2013		
	Employees ⁽¹⁾	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment	Employees ⁽²⁾	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment
Google, Inc. / Alphabet	41,655	1	4.03%	16,500	1	1.91%
Apple Inc.	25,000	2	2.42%	13,000	4	1.50%
Tesla Motors Inc.	22,000	3	2.13%			
County of Santa Clara	18,700	4	1.81%	15,000	3	1.73%
Facebook	18,500	5	1.79%			
Stanford University	15,750	6	1.52%	11,442	5	1.32%
Stanford Health Care	15,708	7	1.52%	8,451	6	0.98%
Kaiser Permanente Northern California	14,675	8	1.42%	8,435	7	0.97%
Cisco Systems	10,847	9	1.05%	15,492	2	1.79%
County of Santa Clara Health	10,626	10	1.03%			
Santa Clara Valley Medical Center	9,246	11	0.89%			
Safeway Northern California	8,673	12	0.84%			
Applied Materials Inc.	8,500	13	0.82%	8,000	8	0.92%
Gilead Sciences Inc.	8,481	14	0.82%			
University of California Santa Cruz	7,997	15	0.77%			
City of San Jose	7,627	16	0.74%			
Vmware Inc,	7,495	17	0.72%			
Intel Corp.	7,400	18	0.72%	5,900	10	0.68%
Stanford Children's Health	5,980	19	0.58%			
San Mateo County	5,683	20	0.55%			
LinkedIn Corp.	5,508	21	0.53%			
Amazon Com Services	5,048	22	0.49%			
HP Inc.	5,000	23	0.48%			
Western Digital Corp.	4,653	24	0.45%			
Palo Alto Medical Foundation	3,975	25	0.38%			
Lockheed Martin Space Systems				6,400	9	0.74%
Total	<u>294,727</u>		<u>28.50%</u>	<u>108,620</u>		<u>12.54%</u>
Total County Employment ⁽³⁾	<u>1,034,900</u>		<u>28.48%</u>	<u>865,900</u>		<u>12.54%</u>

Source: ⁽¹⁾ Silicon Valley Business Journal, July 2022

⁽²⁾ Rich's Business Information - Santa Clara County

⁽³⁾ State of California - Employment Development Department

Valley Water
Full-time Equivalent District Employees by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Office of the CEO	10	10	10	10	11	11	17	20	16	18
Office of the District Counsel	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	13	13
Community & Government Relations	8	8	8	18	23	27	28	32	41	47
County-Wide Watershed Management	98	98	98	112	109	109	133	133	145	161
Capital Programs	117	112	115	118	112	112	108	111	122	137
Water Utility Operations	43	43	43	43	43	43	41	41	39	39
Water Supply	11	11	11	11	11	11	8	8	13	13
Water Conservation	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	10	10
Surface & Groundwater Management	34	34	34	36	33	33	35	35	39	38
Water Quality	22	22	22	22	28	28	24	24	25	24
Control Systems	11	11	11	11	14	14	14	14	15	14
Water Utility Maintenance	23	23	23	23	28	28	28	28	28	27
Treated Water Operations	36	36	36	38	44	44	43	43	48	46
Raw Water Operations	25	25	25	28	37	37	37	40	38	38
Administrative & Business Management	8	8	8	8	11	11	3	5	14	12
Clerk of the Board	12	12	12	12	14	14	10	10	10	9
Business Support Services	16	16	16	16	16	16	20	25	12	12
Library & Records	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	6	5	5
Budget Office	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	10	8	8
Accounting	18	16	18	18	17	17	16	16	17	18
Information & Systems Management	39	39	39	39	36	36	32	32	32	33
Technical Services	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wells & Water Production	18	18	18	18	18	18	15	15	20	21
Real Estate & Right-of-Way	8	8	8	9	10	10	8	10	8	9
Equipment Management	12	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	9	11
Warehouse & Inventory Control	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Facilities Maintenance	15	15	15	15	15	15	14	16	16	13
Purchasing	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	12	15	15
Permits	16	13	16	16	14	14	16	16	16	17
Contracts Administration	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	10	6	6
Human Resources, Training, Benefits	27	25	27	27	22	22	26	30	28	23
Health & Safety	6	10	6	6	10	10	9	9	9	6
Total	688	680	686	723	744	748	753	792	825	851

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Human Resources & Benefits Unit

Valley Water
Operating Indicators by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
District Well Ordinance Program										
New Wells	443	513	407	424	321	410	325	298	367	344
Destroyed Wells	502	744	1,504	1,167	945	463	494	387	481	500
Well Permits	1,265	1,697	2,285	1,799	1,546	1,272	1,078	1,123	882	1,217
Well Inspections	1,080	1,398	2,092	1,848	1,687	1,093	1,030	1,163	1,254	1,288
Watershed Management							-			
Miles of Vegetation Removed/Managed	221	206	177	164	116	168	163	161	134	206
Cubic Yards of Sediment Removed	21,456	34,596	4,129	3,929	83,792	34,881	19,279	49,641	55,878	28,034
Miles of Bank Erosion Protection	1.1	2.1	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9
Laboratory Services Unit										
Water Samples Tested (approx.)	158,082	170,055	169,182	178,934	179,252	156,347	151,118	151,500	142,328	130,994
Water Quality Violations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Measurement Program										
Meter Reads/Site Visits	6,019	5,964	5,908	5,934	5,489	6,264	5,384	6,740	6,126	6,326
Meter Repairs/Preventative Maintenance	313	272	201	323	301	307	381	183	115	255
Backflow Device Tests	177	159	203	153	149	227	188	217	205	197
Community Projects Review										
Permits Issued	257	201	220	289	228	177	160	137	175	149
Land Development Review Requests	865	940	843	45	124	749	938	809	1,023	1,165
Underground Service Alerts	46,599	53,782	58,871	12,118	8,042	8,529	9,859	8,560	8,607	2,959
Requests for Flood Zone Information	72	51	24	92	26	18	18	11	20	13
Environmental Impact Reports Reviewed	33	65	68	32	56	53	83	82	145	242
Water Resource Protec. Ordinance Violator	193	184	130	220	163	186	208	240	243	157
Human Resources										
Permanent Positions Hired	21	31	54	150	112	133	79	162	182	197
Temporary Workers Employed	140	247	134	276	259	122	108	110	115	276
Employment Applications Processed	1,524	4,236	5,746	5,621	5,847	5,668	5,370	7,860	7,382	5,913
Health & Safety										
Ergonomic Assessments	39	38	42	46	44	47	37	12	36	40
Confined Space Assessments	139	261	147	204	120	223	192	205	164	114
Employee Safety Committee Meetings	9	11	12	12	12	11	8	6	8	12
Projects Managed by Type:										
Capital Projects	126	131	160	165	121	130	121	114	122	93
Operating Projects	43	36	35	39	23	29	17	16	15	13
Operations Projects	396	394	415	409	358	351	335	328	317	216

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, various government departments

Valley Water
Capital Asset Statistics by Function/Program
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function/Program	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Water Utility Enterprise										
Acres of groundwater recharge ponds	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	277	285
Miles of canals	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	47
Miles of pipeline	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	142
Miles of tunnels	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of treatment plants	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Advanced water purification center	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Number of pumping stations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Local reservoirs and dams	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Number of treated water reservoirs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water Utility Operations										
Process Control Instrumentation	1,406	1,680	1,443	1,493	1,548	1,534	1,542	1,710	1,748	1,772
Mechanical Drives	72	61	56	73	58	61	61	61	52	51
Chemical Mixers	89	111	95	95	92	88	88	126	124	126
Electrical Motors	452	512	439	455	468	464	468	531	529	531
Power Distribution Equipment	1,248	1,673	1,140	1,155	1,089	859	870	890	1,383	1,335
Pumps	547	601	515	518	517	518	517	584	582	591
Utility Vaults & Structures	1,062	1,095	1,114	1,340	1,156	1,122	1,166	1,195	1,205	1,236
Chemical & Water Storage Tanks	199	176	174	203	168	173	196	202	207	209
Valves	1,613	1,702	1,600	1,676	1,695	1,710	1,758	1,987	1,866	1,881
Valve Operators	799	869	783	782	781	782	789	841	824	825
Generators	25	27	25	29	29	27	30	33	33	33
Flow Meters	381	387	347	377	399	360	361	395	392	399
Electric Drives	173	208	165	162	172	183	191	196	201	196
Blowers & Compressors	146	208	188	185	184	181	187	188	187	188
Miscellaneous Equipment	477	3,306	1,441	1,350	1,356	1,322	1,327	1,345	1,362	1,360
Watersheds										
Miles of creeks and rivers managed for flood control	700	700	700	700	700	800 +*	800 +*	800 +*	<275*	<275*
Number of reservoirs	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Total District reservoir capacity (acre-feet)	169,415	169,415	169,415	169,415	169,415	169,415	169,415	169,415	166,266	166,140
Acres of Wildlife Habitat Restored	569	569	326	326	310	364	364	364	493	496
Fleet Equipment										
Class I Passenger Vehicles	185	186	182	184	179	178	178	175	168	199
Class II Heavy Duty Trucks	82	84	87	82	90	94	94	97	64	99
Class III Tractors, Const. Equip., Generators, Forklifts	24	27	26	26	21	26	26	26	22	26
Class IV Misc. Small Tools & Engines	655	474	506	506	534	478	415	521	519	581

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, various government departments

* There are more than 800 miles of creeks in Santa Clara County (SC Co.). SCVWD owns 278 miles of streams in SC Co. Only a portion of these have been modified with flood protection projects. Those are the streams that are maintained by SCVWD.

Valley Water
Flood Control System
Historical Operating Results
Combined Statement of Revenues and Debt Service Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Dollars in Millions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016
Flood Control System Revenues:				
Benefit assessment, gross ¹	\$ 19.4	\$ 16.3	\$ 16.2	\$ 14.8
Property tax	55.6	57.6	62.9	68.0
Investment income	0.2	1.0	0.9	1.3
Rental income	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Other	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.2
Total Flood Control System Revenue	<u>\$ 77.7</u>	<u>\$ 76.9</u>	<u>\$ 82.0</u>	<u>\$ 86.8</u>
Debt Service:				
2003A Certificates of participation ²	\$ 1.1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2004A Certificates of participation ^{3/4}	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.1
2007A Certificates of participation ³	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
2012A Certificates of participation	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.3
2017A Certificates of participation ⁴	-	-	-	-
Total Debt Service	<u>\$ 15.7</u>	<u>\$ 13.3</u>	<u>\$ 13.2</u>	<u>\$ 12.2</u>
Coverage	<u>4.95</u>	<u>5.80</u>	<u>6.21</u>	<u>7.14</u>

¹ The benefit assessment presented on the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances are net of collection fees. For the purpose of the Flood Control System Debt Service Coverage, collection fees are excluded. Therefore, the benefit assessments presented above have been increased as follows (in thousands):

FY2022 - \$ 125
FY2021 - \$ 135
FY2020 - \$ 149
FY2019 - \$ 148
FY2018 - \$ 149
FY2017 - \$ 149
FY2016 - \$ 162
FY2015 - \$ 163
FY2014 - \$ 194
FY2013 - \$ 193

In accordance with voter authorizations, benefit assessments are set at 1.25 of gross debt service allocable to flood control projects starting during Fiscal Year 2001.

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, General Accounting Unit

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 14.9	\$ 14.9	\$ 14.9	\$ 13.5	\$ 12.5	\$ 13.5
74.8	79.5	90.7	93.1	98.6	107.0
0.3	0.7	4.9	5.2	-	(3.7)
1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9
1.9	4.0	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.0
<u>\$ 93.4</u>	<u>\$ 100.7</u>	<u>\$ 113.9</u>	<u>\$ 115.1</u>	<u>\$ 113.2</u>	<u>\$ 119.7</u>
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
1.1	-	-	-	-	-
5.8	-	-	-	-	-
5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
-	6.9	6.9	5.8	5.8	6.3
<u>\$ 12.2</u>	<u>\$ 12.2</u>	<u>\$ 12.2</u>	<u>\$ 11.1</u>	<u>\$ 11.1</u>	<u>\$ 11.6</u>
7.68	8.29	9.37	10.37	10.20	10.32

² The 2003A Certificates were refunded by the 2012A Certificates.

³ The 2004A and 2007A Certificates were refunded by the 2017A Certificates.

⁴ The 2004A and 2017A debt service payments exclude the portion paid by the District General Fund as this portion of debt service was not payable from benefit assessments (see Flood Control Master Resolution 94-60).

Dollar amounts rounded to the thousands prior to fiscal year 2020 were rounded to the millions for comparability; totals and ratios for these periods may not add due to independent rounding.

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