YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Audited Financial Statements
and Compliance Reports

June 30, 2024

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and Compliance Reports

June 30, 2024 and 2023

Audited Financial Statements

Required Supplementary Information

Compliance Reports

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority
Marysville, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority (the Authority) as of and for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Authority as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, and the changes in financial position and cash flows thereof for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the State Controller's Minimum Audit Requirements for California Special Districts. 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 Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis-of-Matter

As discussed in Note K, the accounting method used to recognize State of Good Repair funds was changed during the year ended June 30, 2024. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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

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

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a required 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 24, 2025 on our consideration of the Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority'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 Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Richardson & Company, LLP

January 24, 2025

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023 (As Restated)
ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,006,026	$ 3,289,961
Accounts receivable	14,705	4,223
Interest receivable	30,685	27,736
Due from other governmental agencies	9,598,634	6,440,162
Prepaid expenses and other assets	6,470	18,498
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11,656,520	9,780,580
NONCURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,157,186	819,821
Capital assets:		
Nondepreciable	3,091,735	2,420,391
Depreciable, net	8,562,209	10,305,786
Total Capital Assets	11,653,944	12,726,177
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	12,811,130	13,545,998
TOTAL ASSETS	24,467,650	23,326,578
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension plan	260,787	388,030
Other post employment benefits plan	81,047	61,582
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	341,834	449,612
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	$ 24,809,484	$ 23,776,190
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION		
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	$ 651,349	$ 570,856
Accrued payroll	59,648	41,786
Accrued compensated absences	52,547	26,283
Unearned revenue	1,157,186	858,167
Deposits payable	26,388	25,075
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	1,947,118	1,522,167
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES		
Net pension liability	134,414	80,914
Other post employment benefits liability	210,173	166,061
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,291,705	1,769,142
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension plan	71,068	136,510
Other post employment benefits plan	44,923	50,756
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	115,991	187,266
NET POSITION		
Investment in capital assets	11,653,944	12,726,177
Restricted for capital projects	1,749,744	1,468,590
Restricted for operations in specified service areas	312,055	300,177
Unrestricted	8,686,045	7,324,838
TOTAL NET POSITION	22,401,788	21,819,782
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	$ 24,809,484	$ 23,776,190

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023 (As Restated)
OPERATING REVENUES		
Passenger fares	$ 886,713	$ 781,222
Special transit fares	30,429	29,784
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	917,142	811,006
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Operations		
Purchased transportation	5,864,059	5,625,662
Depreciation	1,728,896	1,745,818
Fuel and lubricants	871,264	870,431
Maintenance and supplies	373,073	314,283
Vehicle insurance	301,219	283,923
Total operations	9,138,511	8,840,117
General administration		
Personnel costs	935,436	1,056,535
Services	134,417	318,081
Utilities	85,704	77,779
Casualty and liability insurance	60,216	34,867
Materials	21,390	8,386
Miscellaneous	50,737	25,273
Total general and administration	1,287,900	1,520,921
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	10,426,411	10,361,038
NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(9,509,269)	(9,550,032)
NONOPERATING REVENUES		
Federal Transit Administration operating grants	2,400,000	2,427,517
Local Transportation Fund	4,000,000	3,900,000
State Transit Assistance and State of Good Repair operating	2,353,084	2,114,176
State operating grants	4,725	286,827
Advertising	59,358	40,787
Other revenues	187,020	161,479
Interest	107,759	83,474
Gain on disposal of capital assets	1,174	
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES	9,113,120	9,014,260
NET INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	(396,149)	(535,772)
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS		
Federal Transit Administration	671,344	
State of Good Repair	306,811	293,586
State Transit Assistance		211,900
State of California PTMISEA grant		550,000
Other capital contribution revenues		6,661
TOTAL CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	978,155	1,062,147
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	582,006	526,375
Net position at beginning of year - as previously reported	21,819,782	20,388,057
Restatement for change in accounting principle - Note K		905,350
Net position at beginning of year - as restated	21,819,782	21,293,407
NET POSITION AT END OF YEAR	$ 22,401,788	$ 21,819,782

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

	2024	2023 (As Restated)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash receipts from customers	$ 906,660	$ 809,884
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(7,923,546)	(7,734,671)
Cash paid to employees for services	(546,039)	(485,225)
NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(7,562,925)	(7,410,012)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Operating grants and subsidies	6,407,340	5,893,977
Other nonoperating revenue	246,378	202,266
NET CASH PROVIDED BY NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	6,653,718	6,096,243
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital grants received	469,171	1,202,715
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	60,000	
Purchase of capital assets	(671,344)	(643,014)
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(142,173)	559,701
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest earnings received	104,810	64,445
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	104,810	64,445
DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(946,570)	(689,623)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	4,109,782	4,799,405
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 3,163,212	$ 4,109,782
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TO THE BALANCE SHEETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,006,026	$ 3,289,961
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,157,186	819,821
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	$ 3,163,212	$ 4,109,782
RECONCILIATION OF NET LOSS FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss from operations	$ (9,509,269)	$ (9,550,032)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from operations to net cash used for operating activities:		
Depreciation	1,728,896	1,745,818
Changes in operating assets, deferred outlflows, liabilities and deferred inflows:		
Accounts receivable	(10,482)	(1,122)
Prepaid expenses	12,028	121
Deferred outflows of resources	107,778	113,586
Accounts payable	36,348	(2,000)
Accrued payroll	17,862	1,530
Accrued compensated absences	26,264	(22,493)
Deposits payable	1,313	25
Net pension liability	53,500	361,211
OPEB liability	44,112	(23,797)
Deferred inflows of resources	(71,275)	(32,859)
NET CASH USED FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ (7,562,925)	$ (7,410,012)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority (the Authority) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant accounting principles of the Authority are described below.

Description of Reporting Entity: The Authority is a joint powers agency formed by Yuba and Sutter Counties and the Cities of Marysville and Yuba City, to provide transportation services in the Yuba-Sutter Bi-County Area. The Authority is governed by an eight-member Board of Directors consisting of two members each from the Board of Supervisors of the counties of Yuba and Sutter and the City Councils of the cities of Yuba City and Marysville. The Authority operates a wide range of public transit services in both the rural and urbanized areas of Yuba and Sutter Counties, including the cities of Marysville, Yuba City, Wheatland, and Live Oak through the use of a transit contractor. These services include fixed routes and dial-a-ride in the urban areas, rural route deviation service to Live Oak, Wheatland, and the Yuba County foothills, and both commuter and midday service to Sacramento.

Basis of Presentation: The Authority's resources are allocated to and accounted for in these financial statements as an enterprise fund type of the proprietary fund group. Enterprise funds are used to account 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 (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges, or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability, or other policies. Unrestricted net position for the enterprise fund represents the net position available for future operations.

Basis of Accounting: The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. Enterprise funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of this fund are included on the statement of net position. Net position is segregated into the investment in capital assets, amounts restricted and amounts unrestricted. Enterprise fund-type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenue) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net assets.

The Authority uses the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred. Grant revenue is recognized when program expenditures are incurred in accordance with program guidelines. When such funds are received they are recorded as unearned revenues until earned. Transportation Development Act (TDA) revenues are recognized when all eligibility requirements have been met.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to customers for transportation services. Operating expenses include the cost of purchased transportation, fuel and lubricants, administrative expenses, maintenance, insurance and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents: For the purposes of reporting cash flows, the Authority considers all cash and highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less and the investment in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents: Restricted cash and cash equivalents represents the unexpended amounts received under the Low Carbon Transit Operations Program.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Capital Assets: Capital assets are valued at historical cost. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $5,000 and an estimated useful life of one year or more. Provision is made for depreciation on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and improvements	5-30 years
Vehicles	4-12 years
Equipment	5-10 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Costs of assets sold or retired (and the related amounts of accumulated depreciation) are eliminated from the accounts in the year of sale or retirement and the resulting gain or loss is included in the operating statement.

Right-to-use lease and subscription assets are recognized at the lease/subscription commencement date and represent the right to use an underlying asset for the lease/subscription term. Right-to-use lease/subscription assets are measured at the initial value of the lease/subscription liability plus any payments made to the lessor/vendor before the commencement of the lease/subscription term, less any incentives received at or before the commencement of the term, plus any initial direct costs necessary to place the asset into service. Right-to-use lease/subscription assets are amortized over the shorter of the lease/subscription term or useful life of the underlying asset using the straight-line method. Short-term leases/subscription payments are expensed as incurred. The Authority did not have any leases meeting the recognition criteria of GASB Statement No. 87 or subscriptions meeting the recognition criteria of GASB Statement No. 96 at June 30, 2024, and 2023.

Unearned Revenue: Unearned revenue represents resources received before the Authority has legal claim to them (i.e. when cost reimbursement grant revenues are received prior to the incurrence of qualifying expenditures) or when exchange revenues are received before the exchange takes place. Unearned revenue (including unspent interest earned on the unspent grants) consisted of the following at June 30:

	2024	2023
Low Carbon Transit Operations Program	$ 1,157,186	$ 819,821
Caltrans		38,346
	$ 1,157,186	$ 858,167

Compensated Absences: It is the Authority's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused annual leave benefits up to a maximum of 384 hours. Unused annual leave is paid to the employees upon termination. The Authority considers the entire balance of compensated absences to be a current liability.

Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources: In addition to assets and liabilities, the statement of net position reports separate sections for deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources. *Deferred outflows of resources* represent a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. *Deferred inflows of resources* represent an acquisition of net position that is applicable to a future reporting period. These amounts will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) or an inflow of resources (revenue) until the earning process is complete. Deferred outflows and inflows of resources represent amounts deferred related to the Authority's pension and OPEB plan as described in Notes G and H.

Pension Plan: For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to the pension plan, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Authority's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) plan (the Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's 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.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB): For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plan and additions to/deductions from the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the plan. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

Restricted Net Position: Restrictions of net position show amounts that are legally restricted for specific uses. The amount restricted for operations in specified service areas is for State Transit Assistance funds claimed on behalf of Wheatland and Live Oak that have not been spent.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE B – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents reported on the balance sheet was as follows at June 30:

	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,006,026	$ 3,289,961
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	1,157,186	819,821
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,163,212	$ 4,109,782

Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following at June 30:

	2024	2023
Cash on hand	$ 1,019	$ 2,984
Deposits in financial institutions:		
Unrestricted	98,950	370,251
Restricted	1,157,186	819,821
Total deposits in financial institutions	1,256,136	1,190,072
Investment in Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF):		
Unrestricted	1,906,057	2,916,726
Total	1,906,057	2,916,726
Total cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,163,212	$ 4,109,782

Investment Policy: California statutes authorize districts to invest idle or surplus funds in a variety of credit instruments as provided for in the California Government Code, Section 53600, Chapter 4 - Financial Affairs. The Authority's investment policy permits investments only in time deposits and the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF).

Interest Rate Risk: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. As of June 30, 2024 and 2023, the weighted average maturity of the investments contained in the LAIF investment pool was approximately 217 and 260 days, respectively.

NOTE B – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

Credit Risk: Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. LAIF does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the Authority's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure public agency deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits.

At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits was $1,256,136 and $1,190,072 and the balance in financial institutions was $1,326,373 and $1,192,121, respectively. Of the balance in financial institutions, $250,000 was covered by federal depository insurance. The remaining amount was collateralized by securities pledged by the financial institution, but not in the name of the Authority.

Investment in LAIF: LAIF is stated at amortized cost, which approximates fair value. The LAIF is a special fund of the California State Treasury through which local governments may pool investments. The total fair value amount invested by all public agencies in LAIF was $178,255,132,764, which is managed by the State Treasurer. Of that amount, 3.00% was invested in asset-back securities and structured financial instruments. The Local Investment Advisory Board (the Board) has oversight responsibility for LAIF. The Board consists of five members as designated by State Statute. The fair value of the Authority's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the Authority's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

NOTE C – DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES

Amounts due from other governmental agencies consisted of the following at June 30:

	2024	2023 (As Restated)
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (STA)	$ 6,172,916	$ 3,929,832
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SGR)	1,432,088	1,125,277
Sacramento Area Council of Governments (LTF)	923,663	365,202
Federal Transit Administration (FTA) grants	520,294	613,000
State Department of Transportation grants (FTA pass-through and other)	351,050	227,136
Other	102,266	106,325
Connect Card Consortium	96,357	73,390
Total due from other governmental agencies	$ 9,598,634	$ 6,440,162

NOTE D – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity was as follows for the years ended June 30:

	Balance at July 1, 2023	Additions	Retirements	Balance at June 30, 2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 1,863,730			$ 1,863,730
Land improvements	6,661			6,661
Work in progress	550,000	$ 671,344		1,221,344
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,420,391	671,344		3,091,735
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	4,691,997		$ (11,554)	4,680,443
Vehicles	19,169,401		(1,056,534)	18,112,867
Maintenance tools and equipment	357,007			357,007
Office equipment	146,732			146,732
Total capital assets being depreciated	24,365,137		(1,068,088)	23,297,049
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,486,142)	(174,361)	6,873	(2,653,630)
Vehicles	(11,248,355)	(1,520,617)	1,046,534	(11,722,438)
Maintenance tools and equipment	(178,327)	(33,713)		(212,040)
Office equipment	(146,527)	(205)		(146,732)
Total accumulated depreciation	(14,059,351)	(1,728,896)	1,053,407	(14,734,840)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	10,305,786	(1,728,896)	(14,681)	8,562,209
Capital assets, net	$ 12,726,177	$ (1,057,552)	$ (14,681)	$ 11,653,944

	Balance at July 1, 2022	Additions	Retirements	Balance at June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 1,863,730			$ 1,863,730
Land improvements		$ 6,661		6,661
Work in progress		550,000		550,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	1,863,730	556,661		2,420,391
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	4,691,997			4,691,997
Vehicles	19,169,401			19,169,401
Maintenance tools and equipment	291,654	86,353	$ (21,000)	357,007
Office equipment	146,732			146,732
Total capital assets being depreciated	24,299,784	86,353	(21,000)	24,365,137
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	(2,311,414)	(174,728)		(2,486,142)
Vehicles	(9,711,231)	(1,537,124)		(11,248,355)
Maintenance tools and equipment	(167,825)	(31,502)	21,000	(178,327)
Office equipment	(144,063)	(2,464)		(146,527)
Total accumulated depreciation	(12,334,533)	(1,745,818)	21,000	(14,059,351)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	11,965,251	(1,659,465)		10,305,786
Capital assets, net	$ 13,828,981	$ (1,102,804)	$ -	$ 12,726,177

Change in Estimate: During the year ended June 30, 2023, the Authority received notice that the software platform associated with their automatic vehicle location (AVL) equipment will retire completely on June 30, 2024. The Authority had originally estimated a 10-year useful life for the AVL when it was acquired in May 2019. Upon learning that the equipment will not be functional past June 2024, the Authority changed the useful life of the asset to 5 years to match the timing of the accompanying AVL subscription software. Due to this change in estimate, depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation for the year ending June 30, 2023, both increased by $50,664.

NOTE E – FARE REVENUE RATIO

The Authority is required by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) to maintain a fare revenue ratio to operating expense ratio of 14.6% in accordance with the Transportation Development Act (TDA). The operating exemption is based on the net operation expense per vehicle service hour. The fare revenue ratios were as follows for the years ended June 30:

	2024	2023
Fare revenues	$ 917,142	$ 811,006
Local funds:		
Federal funds	2,400,000	2,427,517
Advertising	59,358	40,787
Other revenues	187,020	161,479
Interest	107,759	83,474
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	15,855	
Total fare revenues and local funds	$ 3,687,134	$ 3,524,263
Total operating expenses	$ 10,426,411	$ 10,361,038
Less: Pension expense in excess of actuarially determined contribution	(115,301)	(384,466)
Less: OPEB expense in excess of actuarially determined contribution	(18,814)	(33,675)
Less: depreciation	(1,728,896)	(1,745,818)
Net operating expenses	$ 8,563,400	$ 8,197,079
Fare revenue ratio	43.06%	42.99%

The Authority complied with the required 14.6% fare revenue for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023.

NOTE F – INSURANCE

The Authority is exposed to the ordinary risk of loss in the normal course of business: general liability, automobile, and property. Commercial insurance is purchased to cover these potential areas of risk. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage from coverage in the prior fiscal year. Also, there have not been any settlements in excess of the insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years.

NOTE G – PENSION PLAN AND DEFERED COMPENSATION PLAN

Pension Plan Description: All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Authority's cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The Authority participates in the Miscellaneous Risk Pool and the following rate plans:

- Miscellaneous rate plan
- PEPRA Miscellaneous rate plan

Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and Board resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

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 (52 for PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan) with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for

NOTE G – PENSION PLAN AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN (Continued)

non-duty disability benefits after 5 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the 1959 Survivor Benefit level 3, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost-of-living adjustments for the Plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law. The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2024 and 2023are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous	PEPRA Miscellaneous
CalPERS membership date	Prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit formula (at full retirement)	2.0% @ 55	2.0% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	Monthly for life	Monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 63	52 - 67
Final average compensation period	Three years	Three years
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.426% to 2.418%	1.0% to 2.50%
Required employee contribution rates 2023	7.00%	6.75%
Required employer contribution rates 2023	10.32%	7.47%
Required employee contribution rates 2024	7.00%	7.75%
Required employer contribution rates 2024	11.84%	7.68%

The Miscellaneous rate plan is closed to new members that are not already CalPERS participants. The Miscellaneous rate plan contribution percentages above do not include the required payment of the Employer Unfunded Accrued Liability (UAL). The Authority did not make any UAL contributions to CalPERS during the year ended June 30, 2024. In addition to the contribution rates above, the Authority contributed UAL payments to CalPERS $3,793 during the year ended June 30, 2023.

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 rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Authority is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The employer contributions for the Plan were $53,889 and $43,149 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Pension Assets/Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions: The Authority reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan of $134,414 and $80,914 as of June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

The Authority's net pension asset/liability for the Plan is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability of the Plan for the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by actuarial valuations as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 rolled forward to June 30, 2023 and 2022, respectively, using standard update procedures. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined.

NOTE G – PENSION PLAN AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN (Continued)

The Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability at June 30 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2022	-0.01476%
Proportion - June 30, 2023	0.00173%
Change	0.01649%
Proportion - June 30, 2024	0.00269%
Change	0.00096%

For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Authority recognized pension expense of $169,190 and $427,614, respectively. The Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Plan from the following sources as of June 30:

	2024		2023	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 53,889		$ 43,149	
Differences between expected and actual experience	6,867	$ (1,065)	1,625	$ (1,088)
Changes in assumptions	8,115		8,291	
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	21,763		14,821	
Change in employer's proportion	170,153		247,316	(67,583)
Difference between actual contributions and proportionate share of contributions.		(70,003)	72,828	(67,839)
Total	$ 260,787	$ (71,068)	$ 388,030	$ (136,510)

The amounts above reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Plan will be recognized as pension expense as follows as of June 30:

Year Ended June 30	2024	2023
2024		$ 78,751
2025	$ 73,526	72,041
2026	48,672	48,514
2027	13,007	9,065
2028	625	
	$ 135,830	$ 208,371

NOTE G – PENSION PLAN AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: The total pension liabilities in actuarial valuations for the Plan was determined using the following actuarial assumptions at June 30:

	2024	2023
Valuation date	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method	
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll	
Asset valuation method	Market value	
Actuarial assumptions:		
Discount rate	6.90%	6.90%
Inflation	2.30%	2.30%
Payroll growth	2.80%	2.80%
Projected salary increases	0.2% - 7.64% (1)	0.2% - 7.64% (1)
Investment rate of return	6.90%	6.90%
Mortality	CalPERS Table	CalPERS Table

(1) Depending on age, service and type of employment

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The rates incorporate Generational Mortality to capture ongoing mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP 2020 published by Society of Actuaries. For more details on this schedule, please refer to the 2021 Experience Study report that can be found on the CalPERS website. The Experience Study can be found on the CalPERS website under Forms and Publications.

Discount Rate: The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for PERF C was 6.90% at June 30, 2024 and 2023. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from the employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

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

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

NOTE G – PENSION PLAN AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN (Continued)

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class for the Plan for the years ended June 30. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

	2024		2023	
Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10(a)	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10(a)
Global equity - cap-weighted	30.0%	4.54%	30.0%	4.45%
Global equity - non-cap-weighted	12.0%	3.84%	12.0%	3.84%
Private equity	13.0%	7.28%	13.0%	7.28%
Treasury	5.0%	0.27%	5.0%	0.27%
Mortgage-backed securities	5.0%	0.50%	5.0%	0.50%
Investment grade corporates	10.0%	1.56%	10.0%	1.56%
High yield	5.0%	2.27%	5.0%	2.27%
Emerging market debt	5.0%	2.48%	5.0%	2.48%
Private debt	5.0%	3.57%	5.0%	3.57%
Real assets	15.0%	3.21%	15.0%	3.21%
Leverage	-5.0%	-0.59%	-5.0%	-0.59%
Total	100.0%		100.0%	

(a) An expected inflation of 2.30% used for this period. Figures are based on the 2021-22 Asset Liability Management study.

<u>Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate</u>: The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plan, as well as what the Authority's proportionate share of the 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:

	2024	2023
1% decrease	5.90%	5.90%
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 435,193	$ 363,080
Current discount rate	6.90%	6.90%
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 134,414	$ 80,914
1% increase	7.90%	7.90%
Net pension liability (asset)	$ (113,153)	$ (151,240)

<u>Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>: Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

<u>Payable to the Pension Plan</u>: At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Authority reported a payable of $8,627 and $3,970, respectively, for the outstanding amount of contributions to the Plan.

<u>Deferred Compensation Plan</u>: The Authority offers an Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plan, the CalPERS 457 Deferred Compensation Plan, to all permanent employees that are members of CalPERS. The plan is administered by CalPERS.

Benefit terms, including contribution requirements, are established and may be amended by the Board of Directors. The Authority is required to contribute $200 per month for the Executive Director (changed to 2.5% in July 2023) and $100 per month for all other permanent employees. Employees are permitted to make contributions to the plan up to applicable Internal Revenue Code limits. Employees immediately vest in the Authority's and their own contributions and earnings on those contributions. During the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Authority contributed $8,519 and $6,781 and employees contributed $26,710 and $40,050, respectively.

NOTE H – OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description: The Authority administers a single-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan. Healthcare benefits are provided to eligible retirees and their dependents through the California Public Employees' Retirement System healthcare program (PEMHCA). Benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the Authority. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75. No prefunding contributions are being made to the Plan.

Benefits Provided: The Authority provides a retiree medical contribution for employees who retire within 120 days of separation from the Authority under CalPERS. The Authority's yearly contribution is capped at the PEMHCA minimum employer contribution, which was $1,884 and $1,812 for the years ending June 30, 2024 and 2023. The benefit continues to surviving spouses and dependents. Retirees may select any retiree medical plan and coverage category offered by CalPERS, including spouse and family coverage, but must incur the cost of premiums exceeding the Authority's contribution.

For employees hired by the Authority before January 1, 2013, upon retirement from Authority service, regular full-time or eligible part-time employees who have reached age fifty (50), have served a minimum of five (5) years of accumulated CalPERS service, may be eligible for benefits. For employees hired by the Authority on or after January 1, 2013, upon retirement from Authority service, regular full-time or eligible part-time employees who have reached age fifty-two (52), have served a minimum of five (5) years of continuous service with the Authority are eligible.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms: As of the actuarial valuation date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the Plan:

	2024	2023
Retired members and beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1	
Inactive participants with deferred benefits but not receiving benefits		2
Active employees	4	5
Total	5	7

Contributions: The Authority's Board of Directors has the authority under the California Government Code to establish and amend contribution requirements. The Authority's contributions during the year ended June 30, 2024 were $11,002 and consisted of direct payments of insurance premiums of $1,848 and implied subsidy payments of $9,154. The Authority made implied subsidy contributions to the plan of $2,189 during the year ended June 30, 2023.

Total OPEB Liability: The Authority's total OPEB liability at June 30, 2024 and 2023 was measured as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2023 and 2021, respectively.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs: The total OPEB liability at the June 30, 2023 and 2022 measurement date was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless specified otherwise:

NOTE H – OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

	2024	2023
Valuation date	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2021
Measurement date	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2022
Actuarial cost method	Entry-age normal cost method	Entry-age normal cost method
Actuarial assumptions:		
Inflation	2.62%	2.26%
Salary increases	3.25%	3.25%
Discount rate	3.86%	3.69%
Mortality rate	CalPERS 2021 Experience Study	CalPERS 2017 Experience Study
Healthcare trend rate	Pre-65: 7.88% in 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in 2052. Post-65: 4.85% in 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in 2052.	Pre-65: 7.6% in 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2069. Post-65: 5.7% in 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2069.
Participation rate	100%	100%

Changes in actuarial assumptions in the June 30, 2023 actuarial valuation included the following: The discount rate increased from 3.69% to 3.86%. The average per capital claims cost was updated to reflect the actual 2023 and 2024 premiums. The health care cost trend rate was updated to reflect 2023 industry survey data. The Plan has no assets. Consequently, the discount rate was based on the Fidelity GO AA 20-year municipal index, an index of 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher. Mortality improvement information was derived from the 2021 and 2017 CalPERS experience studies at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The Experience Study Report may be accessed on the CalPERS website www.calpers.ca.gov under Forms and Publications.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability: The changes in the total OPEB liability for the Plan were as follows:

	2024			2023
	Increase (Decrease)			Increase (Decrease)
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at July 1	$ 166,061		$ 166,061	$ 189,858
Changes during the year:				
Service cost	19,466		19,466	27,355
Interest	6,840		6,840	4,692
Plan experience	9,431		9,431	
Changes in assumptions	8,708		8,708	(55,844)
Benefit payments	(333)	$ (333)		
Contributions - employer		333	(333)	
Net change	44,112		44,112	(23,797)
Balance at June 30	$ 210,173	$ -	$ 210,173	$ 166,061

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the Authority's total 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 discount rate:

	2024			2023		
	1% Decrease 2.86%	Current Discount Rate 3.86%	1% Increase 4.86%	1% Decrease 2.69%	Current Discount Rate 3.69%	1% Increase 4.69%
Net OPEB liability	$ 247,097	$ 210,173	$ 180,718	$ 200,144	$ 166,061	$ 139,260

NOTE H – OTHER POST-RETIREMENT BENEFITS (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the Authority's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	2024			2023		
	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase	1% Decrease	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates	1% Increase
Net OPEB liability	$ 175,224	$ 210,173	$ 255,105	$ 132,627	$ 166,061	$ 210,364

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB: For the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of $30,150 and $33,675. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	2024		2023	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	$ 11,002			
Differences between actual and expected experience	38,822	$ (595)	$ 34,893	$ (670)
Changes in assumptions	31,223	(44,328)	26,689	(50,086)
Total	$ 81,047	$ (44,923)	$ 61,582	$ (50,756)

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the following fiscal year. All other amounts are recognized over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL), which was 8.19 and 9.7 years at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively, as follows:

Year Ended June 30	2024	2023
2024		$ 1,628
2025	$ 3,843	1,628
2026	3,843	1,628
2027	3,843	1,628
2028	3,843	1,628
2029	3,843	1,628
Thereafter	5,907	1,058
	$ 25,122	$ 10,826

NOTE I – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Grant Contingency: The Authority has received Federal and State grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. Based on prior experience, the Authority believes such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.

NOTE I – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

Legal Contingency: The Authority is the party to claims filed in the normal course of business that are expected to be covered by its insurance policies. Management does not believe the claims will have a material adverse impact on the Authority.

Commitments: On August 19, 2019, the Authority entered into a four-year agreement with Storer Transit Systems to provide transit services through September 30, 2023. On May 8, 2023, the Authority extended the contract term for an additional two years from October 1, 2023 through September 30, 2025. The maximum commitment remaining under the agreement was $9,052,196 and $1,686,829 at June 30, 2024 and 2023, respectively. One additional two-year option period exists through September 30, 2027.

In March 2024, the Authority also approved a three-year agreement for consulting on procurements to support the Next Generation Transit Facility Project with a not to exceed amount of $490,000, of which $31,804 was incurred at June 30, 2024.

Concentration: A significant amount of the Authority's revenue is obtained under the Transportation Development Act (Local Transportation Fund and State Transit Assistance) and from the Federal Transit Administration. A significant reduction of these revenue sources would have a significant impact on the Authority's operations.

NOTE J – OTHER STATE GRANTS

PTMISEA: As approved by the voters in the November 2006 general election, Proposition 1B enacts the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 to authorize $19.925 billion of state general obligation bonds for specified purposes, including, among other purposes, transit and passenger rail improvements, state-local partnership transportation projects, and transit security projects. Qualifying expenses must be encumbered within three years from the date of the allocation and expended within three years from the date of the encumbrance.

Of the $19.925 billion of State general obligation bonds authorized by Proposition 1B, $4 billion was set aside by the State as instructed by the statute as the Public Transportation Modernization Improvement and Service Enhancement Account (PTMISEA). These funds are available to the California Department of Transportation for intercity rail projects and to transit operators in California for rehabilitation, safety or modernization improvements, capital service enhancements or expansions, new capital projects, bus rapid transit improvements or for rolling stock procurement, rehabilitation or replacement. The Authority did not receive any PTMISEA funds during the year ended June 30, 2024. There was $550,000 in PTMISEA funds received during the year ended June 30, 2023. As of June 30, funds received and expended were verified in the course of the audit as follows:

	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -
PTMISEA received		550,000
Expenses incurred:		
Demand response/rural route buses		(550,000)
Unexpended proceeds	$ -	$ -

There is no unearned revenue related to PTMISEA funds at June 30, 2024 and 2023.

State of Good Repair: State of Good Repair (SGR) was established by the California Legislature in 2017 by Senate Bill 1. SGR provides public transportation agencies with a consistent and dependable revenue source to invest in the upgrade, repair, and improvement of the transportation infrastructure and improve transportation services. Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) had previously elected to treat these funds on a cost reimbursement basis, but removed that requirement during the year ended June 30, 2024. See Note K for more information on the impact of this change. SGR funds receivable from and held by SACOG at June 30, 2024 and

NOTE J – OTHER STATE GRANTS (Continued)

2023 were $1,432,088 and $1,125,277, respectively. As of June 30, SGR funds received and expended were verified in the course of the audit as follows:

	2024	2023
Beginning balance	$ -	$ -
SGR received		73,659
Expenses incurred:		
Surveillance system repairs		(73,659)
Unexpended proceeds	$ -	$ -

LCTOP: The Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP) was established by the California Legislature in 2014 by Senate Bill 862. The LCTOP provides funds to transit agencies to reduce greenhouse gas emission and improve mobility through operating and capital grants. Projects approved for LCTOP will support bus or rail services, expand intermodal transit facilities, and may include equipment acquisition, fueling, maintenance and other costs to operate those services or facilities, with each project reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Authority received $468,001 and $618,225 of LCTOP funding for the programs in the tables below during the years ended June 30, 2024 and 2023. LCTOP funds received and expended were verified in the course of the audit as follows for the years ended June 30:

	2024		
	Targeted Fare Free Subsidies	Next Generation Transit Facility	Total
Beginning balance		$ 819,821	$ 819,821
LCTOP funds received	$ 168,001	300,000	468,001
Changes in unspent interest		17,271	17,271
Expenses incurred:			
Targeted fare subsidies	(147,907)		(147,907)
Unexpended proceeds, including interest	$ 20,094	$ 1,137,092	$ 1,157,186

	2023				
	Enhanced Sac Com Peak Service	Connect Card Program	Targeted Fare Free Subsidies	Next Generation Transit Facility	Total
Beginning balance	$ 76,247	$ 52,847	$ 102,157	$ 194,579	$ 425,830
LCTOP funds received				618,225	618,225
LCTOP funds transferred in (out)	48,589	(48,589)			
Changes in unspent interest	(1,003)	(217)	(554)	7,017	5,243
Expenses incurred:					
Enhanced Sacramento service	(123,833)				(123,833)
Targeted fare subsidies			(101,603)		(101,603)
Connect Card program		(4,041)			(4,041)
Unexpended proceeds, including interest	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 819,821	$ 819,821

NOTE K – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLE

The Authority was previously required by the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) to submit invoices for qualifying expenses before receiving State of Good Repair (SGR) funds. As a result, SACOG created a cost-reimbursement eligibility requirement that must be satisfied before SGR expenditures were incurred by SACOG and the asset recognition criteria for revenue was met by claimants under GASB Statement No. 33. SGR program guidelines allow SGR funds to be disbursed after budgeted project costs are submitted by claimants and approved by both SACOG and Caltrans. Consequently, SACOG removed the cost-reimbursement requirement during fiscal year 2024. As a result of this change, the Authority will no longer be required to submit claims supported by actual expenses to receive reimbursement. SACOG now disburses the funds when budgeted project costs are approved by SACOG and Caltrans. SACOG will still require recipients to submit a claim for approved projects prior to disbursing the funds, but this is considered a routine requirement that does not affect the timing of the expenditure recognition under GASB Statement No. 33. This change in accounting principle resulted in an increase in the Authority's net position as of July 1, 2022, and increases in due from other governmental agencies and capital contributions as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 as follows:

	Due from Other Governments	Net Position Beginning of Year	Capital Contributions	Net Position End of Year
As of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 - as previously reported	$ 5,314,885	$ 20,388,057	$ 842,220	$ 20,694,505
Effect of change in accounting principle - accrue State of Good Repair revenue in correct period.	1,125,277	905,350	219,927	1,125,277
As of and for the year ended June 30, 2023 - as restated	$ 6,440,162	$ 21,293,407	$ 1,062,147	$ 21,819,782

NOTE L – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Next Generation Zero-Emissions Projects: The State of California Air Resources Board (CARB) Innovative Clean Transit (ICT) regulation was adopted in December 2018 and mandates that all public transit agencies begin to transition to a zero-emission bus (ZEB) fleet. For the Authority, this requires that a minimum 25% of all covered bus purchases be ZEBs starting in 2026, increasing to 100% in 2029. In June 2023, the Authority submitted the Yuba-Sutter Transit Zero-Emission Bus Roll-Out Plan to CARB detailing its plan to be fully transitioned to ZEBs by 2033, which is 7 full years before the state goal of 2040.

Yuba-Sutter Transit's current transit facility is a 60-year-old remodeled 7-Up Company bottling plant that is located on State Route (SR) 70 in Yuba County. This facility was purchased and transformed in 1996 into a transit maintenance, operations, and administration facility and then expanded in 2011 to its maximum capacity. Now operating near that capacity with no room for significant growth, it is essential for the Authority to invest in a new build-to-suit transit facility to continue current operations, support an all-ZEB fleet, and allow for future service expansion as demand warrants. In addition, the new facility will allow for the early adoption of ZEBs to significantly advance the environmental benefits of this State initiative.

On July 23, 2021, the Authority closed escrow on a 19.72-acre parcel of land at 6035 Avondale Avenue in Marysville, California for a new transit operations, maintenance, and administration facility using State Transit Assistance (STA) funds of $903,377. The new Next Generation Zero-Emission Bus Operations, Maintenance, and Administration Facility Project (Project) will replace the existing transit facility and support a zero-emission public bus fleet conversion and future service expansion in the Yuba-Sutter bi-county area. The site also has sufficient space for solar power generation to supplement the Project's energy needs and for other potential co-developments, such as a mobility hub that could support multiple transportation modes, such as shared vehicles, vehicle charging, and bike or scooter sharing.

NOTE L – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Continued)

The current year cost estimate for final Project facility design, environmental assessment, construction, and battery electric bus (BEB) infrastructure is $55.8 million. This estimate includes all items needed for move into the facility and operation of the first electric buses. As additional electric buses are purchased, additional chargers will be installed. The Authority intends to fund the Project with a mix of federal, state, and local funds and has begun applying for funds at all levels. To date, the Authority has secured over $51 million, including federal ($16.3 million), state ($31.4 million), and regional discretionary grant funds ($3.5 million). Environmental and preliminary design work commenced in September 2024 and construction is anticipated to begin in fiscal year 2026.

The Authority is planning to sell the current facility and possibly lease the space back as needed until the new facility has been fully constructed. Because the Authority intends to continue using the facility as is until then, it does not believe that the existing facility would need to be evaluated for any effect on the depreciable lives of the facility assets and/or reporting of impairment loss under GASB Statement No 42.

The Authority's existing transit facility is currently being impacted by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) SR 70 Binney Junction Roadway Rehabilitation and Complete Streets project to widen and improve SR 70. Caltrans project work began on July 31, 2023, and construction is expected to continue into calendar year 2026. Construction of the SR 70 project requires Caltrans' use of a significant portion of Yuba-Sutter Transit's existing bus parking area, requiring the Authority to park vehicles at an off-site location arranged in coordination with Caltrans. In June 2023, the Authority entered into the first temporary easement agreement with Caltrans for use of the parking area from June 2023 and extended through March 2024. The Authority is currently negotiating additional easement agreements with Caltrans for the second phase of construction and permanent access to the property for future maintenance of the adjacent Caltrans assets.

Contracts approved: The following contracts were approved by the Board of Directors subsequent to June 30, 2024:

Next Generation Transit Facility Architectural and Engineering Design	$ 1,499,999
On-Demand Scheduling & Dispatching System	352,500
Vehicle wraps, bus stop signs and facility signage	220,074

NOTE M – NEW PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. This Statement prescribes the accounting and financial reporting for each type of accounting change, including changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates and changes to or within the financial reporting entity, and error corrections. This Statement requires changes in accounting principles and error corrections to be reported retroactively by restating prior periods; requires changes to or within the financial reporting entity be reported by adjusting beginning balances of the current period; and requires changes in accounting estimates to be reported prospectively by recognizing the change in the current period. The requirements of this Statement for changes in accounting principles apply to the implementation of new pronouncements in absence of specific transition provisions in the new pronouncement. This Statement also requires the aggregate amount of adjustments to and restatements of beginning net position, fund balance or fund net position, as applicable, to be displayed by reporting unit in the financial statements. Furthermore, this Statement requires information presented in required supplementary information or supplementary information to be restated for error corrections, if practicable, but not for changes in accounting principles. The provisions of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023. This statement was implemented during the year ended June 30, 2024, and the Authority reported a change in accounting principle in accordance with this Statement as described in Note K.

In June 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. This statement requires that liabilities for compensated absences be recognized for leave that has not been used that is attributable to services already rendered, accumulates and is more likely than not to be used for time off or paid in cash or settled through noncash means and leave that has been used but not paid in cash or settled through noncash means. Leave that is more likely

NOTE M – NEW PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued)

than not to be settled through conversion to defined benefit postemployment benefits should not be included in the liability for compensated absences. This Statement requires that a liability for certain types of compensated absences, including parental leave, military leave and jury duty leave, not be recognized until the leave commences. Certain salary-related payments that are directly and incrementally associated with payments for leave also should be included in the measurement of the liabilities. With respect to financial statements prepared using the current financial resources measurement focus, this Statement requires that expenditures be recognized for the amount that normally would be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. Governments are allowed to disclose the net change in the liability if identified as such in the footnotes to the financial statements. The provisions of this Statement are effective for years beginning after December 15, 2023.

In December 2023, the GASB issued Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*. This Statement requires a government to assess whether a concentration or constraint makes a primary government, or reporting unit that reports a liability for revenue debt, vulnerable to the risk of a substantial impact and to assess whether an event or events associated with a concentration or constraint that could cause the substantial impact have occurred, have begun to occur, or are more likely than not to occur within 12 months of the date the financial statements are issued. If the criteria in the Statement have been met for a concentration or constraint, the government should disclose information in notes to financial statements in sufficient detail to enable users of financial statements understand the nature of the circumstances disclosed and the government's vulnerability to the risk of a substantial impact. The provisions of this Statement are effective for years beginning after June 15, 2024.

In April 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*. This Statement improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability, including 1) certain topics and disclosures in Management's Discussion and Analysis; 2) requiring the display of inflows and outflows of unusual and infrequent items to be reported separately as the last presented flow(s) of resources prior to the net change in resources flows in the government-wide, governmental fund, and proprietary fund statement of resources flows; 3) changing the definition of proprietary fund nonoperating revenues and expenses to include subsidies received and provided, contributions to permanent and term endowments, revenues and expenses related to financing, resources from the disposal of capital assets and inventory and investment income and expenses and defines operating revenues and expenses as revenue and expenses other than nonoperating revenue and expenses; 4) requires major component units to be presented separately in the reporting entity's statement of net position and statement of activities if it does not reduce the readability of the statements; and 5) requires budgetary comparison schedules to be reported as Required Supplementary Information (RSI), requires the presentation of variances between original and final budget amounts and final budget and actual amounts in the RSI and requires the explanation of significant variances to be reported in notes to the RSI. The provisions of this Statement are effective for years beginning after June 15, 2025.

In September 2024, the GASB issued Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets*. This Statement requires lease assets recognized in accordance with GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, right-to-use assets recognized in accordance with GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, subscription assets recognized in accordance with GASB Statement. No 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, and other intangible assets to be disclosed separately in capital assets footnote disclosures. This Statement also requires additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. A capital asset is a capital asset held for sale if (a) the government has decided to pursue the sale of the capital asset and (b) it is probable that the sale will be finalized within one year of the financial statement date. Governments should disclose the ending historical cost and accumulated depreciation by major class of asset and the carrying amount of debt for which the assets are pledged as collateral by major class of asset held for sale under this Statement. This provisions of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

The Authority is currently analyzing the impact of these new Statements on the Authority's financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

For the Years Ended June 30, 2024 and 2023

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE
NET PENSION LIABILITY - MISCELLANEOUS PLAN (UNAUDITED)
Last 10 Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Proportion of the net pension liability at measurement date	0.00269%	0.00173%	-0.01476%	0.00049%	0.00917%	0.00898%	0.00903%	0.00890%	0.00895%	0.00392%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	$ 134,414	$ 80,914	$ (280,297)	$ 20,745	$ 367,031	$ 338,485	$ 356,041	$ 309,326	$ 245,520	$ 243,615
Covered payroll for measurement period	$ 447,721	$ 411,661	$ 398,240	$ 385,549	$ 371,157	$ 370,163	$ 323,320	$ 301,224	$ 290,280	$ 279,533
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	30.02%	19.66%	-70.38%	5.38%	98.89%	91.44%	110.12%	102.69%	84.58%	87.15%
Plan fiduciary net position	$ 2,089,531	$ 1,989,002	$ 2,214,866	$ 1,753,922	$ 1,312,693	$ 1,225,636	$ 1,075,838	$ 959,081	$ 923,112	$ 876,269
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	93.96%	96.09%	114.49%	98.83%	78.15%	78.36%	75.13%	75.61%	78.99%	78.25%
Benefit changes: There were no changes to benefit terms.										
Changes in assumptions:										
Change in discount rate	6.90%	6.90%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.65%	7.65%	7.65%	7.50%

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PENSION PLAN - MISCELLANEOUS PLAN (UNAUDITED)
Last 10 Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution during employer's fiscal year (actuarially determined)	$ 53,889	$ 43,149	$ 41,171	$ 37,935	$ 65,976	$ 58,912	$ 51,091	$ 45,090	$ 40,421	$ 42,571
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	(53,889)	(43,149)	(41,171)	(37,935)	(424,303)	(58,912)	(51,091)	(45,090)	(40,421)	(42,571)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ (358,327)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered payroll for employer's fiscal year	$ 521,557	$ 447,721	$ 411,661	$ 398,240	$ 385,549	$ 371,157	$ 370,163	$ 323,320	$ 301,224	$ 290,280
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.33%	9.64%	10.00%	9.53%	17.11%	15.87%	13.80%	13.95%	13.42%	14.67%
Notes to Schedule:										
Contribution valuation date - June 30	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Reporting valuation date - June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Reporting measurement date - June 30	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:										
Actuarial method	Entry age normal cost method									
Amortization method	Level percentage of payroll, closed									
Remaining amortization period	Varies, not more than 30 years									
Asset valuation method	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	Market Value	15-year smoothed market
Inflation	2.30%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%	2.625%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%
Salary increases	Varies depending on entry age and service									
Investment rate of return and discount rate used to compute contribution rates.	6.80%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%	7.25%	7.375%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%	7.50%
Retirement age	50-67. Probabilities of retirement are based on the most recent CalPERS Experience Study.									
Mortality	Most recent CalPERS Experience Study.									

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

June 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Service cost	$ 19,466	$ 27,355	$ 18,306	$ 12,956	$ 11,483
Interest	6,840	4,692	2,950	3,203	2,770
Differences between expected and actual experience	9,431		43,593	(895)	
Assumption changes	8,708	(55,844)	9,854	21,316	4,213
Benefit payments	(333)				
Net change in total OPEB liability	44,112	(23,797)	74,703	36,580	18,466
Total OPEB liability - beginning	166,061	189,858	115,155	78,575	60,109
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	$ 210,173	$ 166,061	$ 189,858	$ 115,155	$ 78,575
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	$ 333				
Benefit payments	(333)				
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-				
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning					
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	$ 210,173	$ 166,061	$ 189,858	$ 115,155	$ 78,575
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Covered-employee payroll - measurement period	$ 421,752	$ 411,661	$ 398,240	$ 385,549	$ 371,157
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	49.83%	40.34%	47.67%	29.87%	21.17%
Notes to schedule:					
Valuation date - June 30	2023	2021	2021	2019	2019
Measurement date - June 30	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Benefit changes:					
PEMHCA minimum payment per month:	$ 157	$ 151	$ 149	$ 143	$ 139
Changes of assumptions:					
Discount rate	3.86%	3.69%	2.16%	2.21%	3.50%
Mortality: CalPERS Experience Study date	2021	2017	2017	2017	2017

Note: No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits.

Omitted years: GASB Statement No. 75 was implemented during the year ended June 30, 2020. No information was available prior to this date. Information will be added prospectively as it becomes available until 10 years are reported.

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE OPEB PLAN (UNAUDITED)
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

June 30, 2024

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Actuarially determined contribution - employer fiscal year	$ 11,002	$ 2,340	$ 3,516	$ 2,823	$ 1,549
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	(11,002)	(2,340)	(3,516)	(2,823)	(1,549)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Covered-employee payroll - employer fiscal year	$ 521,557	$ 421,752	$ 411,661	$ 398,240	$ 385,549
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	2.11%	0.55%	0.85%	0.71%	0.40%
Notes to schedule:					
Valuation date - June 30	2023	2021	2021	2019	2019
Measurement date - June 30	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:					
Actuarial cost method			Entry Age Normal Cost Method		
Amortization method			Straight-line amortization		
Asset valuation method			Market value		
Funding Policy			Pay-as-you-go funding		
Discount Rate	3.86%	3.69%	2.16%	2.21%	3.50%
Inflation	2.62%	2.26%	2.26%	2.26%	2.26%
Salary increases	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%	3.25%
Retirement age			50 to 75 years		
Healthcare trend:					
Initial rate					
Pre-65	7.88%	7.60%	7.60%	7.20%	7.20%
Post-65	4.85%	5.70%	5.70%	4.60%	4.60%
Trends down to	4.50%	4.00%	4.00%	4.50%	4.50%
Mortality			Latest CalPERS Study		
Participation percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB Statement 75, paragraph 4, to pay related benefits.

Omitted years: GASB Statement No. 75 was implemented during the year ended June 30, 2020. No information was available prior to this date. Information will be added prospectively as it becomes available until 10 years are reported.

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COMPLIANCE REPORTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS,* THE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT AND OTHER STATE PROGRAM GUIDELINES

To the Board of Directors
Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority
Marysville, California

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 24, 2025.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters (including State grant programs)

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. Our audit was further made to determine that Transportation Development Act (TDA) Funds allocated and received by the Authority were expended in conformance with the applicable statutes, rules and regulations of the TDA and Section 6667 of the California Code of Regulations. We also tested the receipt and appropriate expenditures of other state grant funds, as presented in Note J of the financial statements, in accordance with State grant program statutes and guidelines. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*, the TDA or other state grant program requirements.

To the Board of Directors
Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority

Purpose of this Report

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

Richardson & Company, LLP

January 24, 2025

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

To the Board of Directors
Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority
Marysville, California

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority's (the Authority) compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Authority's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024. The Authority's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the Authority complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2024.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Our responsibilities under those standards and the Uniform Guidance are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

We are required to be independent of the Authority and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with 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 opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements referred to above and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of effective internal control over compliance with the requirements of laws, statutes, regulations, rules, and provisions of contracts or grant agreements applicable to the Authority's federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the Authority's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the Authority's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, 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 Authority's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

- Obtain an understanding of the Authority's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Authority's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and any significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in internal control over compliance that we identified during the audit.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

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

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section above and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above. However, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal control over compliance may exist that were not identified.

Our audit was not designed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Richardson & Company, LLP

January 24, 2025

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

A. Summary of Auditor's Results

<u>Financial Statements</u>

1. Type of auditor's report issued:	Unmodified
2. Internal controls over financial reporting:	
a. Material weaknesses identified	No
b. Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	None Reported
3. Noncompliance material to financial statements under *Government Auditing Standards* noted?	No

<u>Federal Awards</u>

1. Internal control over major programs:	
a. Material weaknesses identified?	No
b. Significant deficiencies identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	No
2. Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for major programs:	Unmodified
3. Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Circular 2 CFR Section 200.516(a)?	No
4. Identification of major programs:	

AL Number	Name of Federal Program
20.507 and 20.526	Federal Transit Cluster
20.509	Formula Grants for Rural Areas

5. Dollar Threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs?	$ 750,000
6. Auditee qualified as a low-risk auditee under 2 CFR Section 200.516(a)?	No

B. Current Year Findings – Financial Statements

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

None

Compliance and Other Matters

None

C. Current year Findings and Questioned Costs – Federal Awards Programs

None

D. Prior Year Findings

None

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Federal Grantor/Pass-through Grantor, if Applicable/ Program Title/Grant or Pass-through Number	Federal Assistance Listing (AL) Number	Pass-through Entity Identifying Number/Grant Number	Expenses
U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration			
Federal Transit Cluster			
Federal Transit Formula Grants, Direct Program			
Section 5307	20.507		$ 2,200,000
Buses and Bus Facilities, Competitive, and Low or No Emissions Programs			
Section 5339	20.526		520,294
Total Federal Transit Cluster			2,720,294
Passed-through the California Department of Transportation			
Formula Grants for Rural Areas			
Section 5311	20.509	64BA22-02089-01	200,000
Section 5311	20.509	64BC21-01680	151,050
Total AL 20.509			351,050
Total passed-through the State of California, Department of Transportation			351,050
Total U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration			3,071,344
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS			$ 3,071,344

The accompanying notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are an integral part of this schedule.

NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2024. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the Authority's operations, it is not intended to be and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Authority.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenses reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenses are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenses are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COSTS

The Authority did not charge indirect costs to its federal programs.

NOTE D – SUBRECIPIENTS

There were no subrecipients of the Authority's programs during the year ended June 30, 2024.