SOUTH PLACER REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

Audited Financial Statements

June 30, 2020

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Audited Financial Statements

June 30, 2020 and 2019

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
South Placer Regional Transportation Authority
Auburn, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the South Placer Regional Transportation Authority (the Authority), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

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, 2020 and 2019, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 6 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 in placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 23, 2020 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 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

December 23, 2020

SOUTH PLACER REGIONAL
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

Management's Discussion and Analysis
June 30, 2020

This section of South Placer Regional Transportation Authority's (SPRTA) basic financial statements presents management's overview and analysis of the financial activities of SPRTA for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. We encourage the reader to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the financial statements as a whole.

The Placer County Transportation Planning Agency (PCTPA) adopted a Regional Transportation Funding Strategy in August 2000 which included the development of a regional transportation impact fee program. PCTPA staff worked with the jurisdictions of South Placer County, as well as the development community, environmentalists, and community groups to develop a program and mechanism to implement this impact fee.

As a result of these efforts, SPRTA was created January 23, 2002, as a Joint Powers Authority to establish a transportation planning agency to address the unique needs of the southern Placer County region. SPRTA is made up of the Cities of Rocklin, Roseville, and Lincoln, as well as Placer County. SPRTA's main purpose is the planning, design, financing, acquisition, and construction of regional transportation improvements. Under the Joint Powers Agreement that formed SPRTA, PCTPA is designated as the entity to provide administrative, accounting, and staffing support for SPRTA.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total Assets $17,030,852
- Total Liabilities $1,988,884
- Total Net Position $14,942,225
- Operating Revenues $4,357,908
- Operating Expenses $4,669,208
- Change in Net Position ($165,370)

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the SPRTA's audited financial statements, which are comprised of the basic financial statements. This annual report is prepared in accordance with the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for States and Local Governments*. The Single Governmental Program for Special Purpose Governments reporting model is used which best represents the activities of SPRTA.

The required financial statements include the Statement of Net Assets; the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets; and the Statement of Cash Flows. Notes to the financial statements support these statements. All sections must be considered together to obtain a complete understanding of the financial picture of SPRTA.

Statement of Net Position
This statement includes all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting as of the statement date. The difference between the classifications is represented as "Net Position". This section of the statement identifies major categories of restrictions on these assets and reflects the overall financial position of SPRTA as a whole.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
This statement presents the revenues earned and the expenses incurred during the year using the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, all increases or decreases in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event occurs, regardless of the timing of the cash flow. Consequently, revenues and/or expenses reported during this fiscal year may result in changes to cash flows in a future period.

Statement of Cash Flows
This statement reflects inflows and outflows of cash, summarized by operating, capital, financing and investing activities. The direct method was used to prepare this information, which means that gross rather than net amounts were presented for the year's activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements
This additional information is essential to a full understanding of the data reported in the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Comparative Analysis of Current and Prior Year Net Position
The following table compares the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2020, June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

	2020	2019	2019 to 2020 Variance	2018	2018 to 2019 Variance
Current assets	$15,491,020	$15,673,000	$ (181,980)	$14,714,031	$ 958,969
Restricted cash	196,824	196,990	(166)	196,600	390
Note receivable, long-term	1,343,008	1,488,286	(145,278)	1,628,381	(140,095)
Total Assets	17,030,852	17,358,276	(327,424)	16,539,012	819,264
Current liabilities	645,876	621,360	24,516	356,936	264,424
Long-term liabilities	1,343,008	1,488,286	(145,278)	1,628,381	(140,095)
Total Liabilities	1,988,884	2,109,646	(120,762)	1,985,317	124,329
Deferred inflows of resources	99,743	141,035	(41,292)	182,327	(41,292)
Net position, restricted	196,824	196,990	(166)	196,600	390
Net position, unrestricted	14,745,401	14,910,605	(165,204)	14,174,768	735,837
Total Net Position	$14,942,225	$15,107,595	$ (165,370)	$14,371,368	$ 736,227

Total Assets – The total assets at June 30, 2020 decreased by $327,424 compared to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. The decrease in assets is the result of lower cash reserves on hand, an increase in the member contributions receivable at June 30, 2020, and a reduction due to the payment received towards the balance of the note receivable.

Total Liabilities – The liabilities at June 30, 2020 decreased by $120,762 compared to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019. The decrease in liabilities is mainly the result of a slight increase in the balance of payments due to projects at fiscal year-end, offset by a reduction due to the payments made on the lease revenue bonds.

Net Position – Unrestricted net position, the part of equity that can be used to finance day-to-day operations without constraints, was $14,745,401 at June 30, 2020 and $14,910,605 at June 30, 2019. The $165,204 and decrease in 2020 and $735,837 increase in 2019, respectively, in unrestricted net position is mainly the result of increased revenues from member contributions offset by project expenditures.

Comparative Analysis of Current and Prior Year Activities and Balances
The following table summarizes the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2020, June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018:

	2020	2019	2019 to 2020 Variance	2018	2018 to 2019 Variance
Operating revenues	$ 4,357,908	$ 3,448,651	$ 909,257	$ 5,162,310	$ (1,713,659)
Operating expenses	4,669,208	2,800,804	1,868,404	2,453,624	347,180
Operating Income	(311,300)	647,847	(959,147)	2,708,686	(2,060,839)
Interest income	154,651	101,508	53,143	98,868	2,640
Interest expense	(8,721)	(13,128)	4,407	(17,526)	4,398
Change in Net Position	$ (165,370)	$ 736,227	$ (901,597)	$ 2,790,028	$ (2,053,801)

Operating Revenues – Operating revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 increased by $909,257 as result of increased member contributions, which is attributable to increased development in the member agencies. Operating revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 decreased by $1,713,659 as result of decreased member contributions, which is attributable to decreased development in the member agencies.

Operating Expenses – Operating expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 increased by $1,868,404 and is attributable to increased project expenditures, mainly construction expenditures of the I-80/SR65 Interchange Improvements. Operating expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 increased by $347,180 and is attributable to a variance in project expenditures.

Net Position – The Change in Net Position was ($165,370) at June 30, 2020 and $736,227 at June 30, 2019. The decrease in 2020 and increase in 2019 net position is the result of member contributions being less than or exceeding project expenditures.

CAPITAL ASSETS

SPRTA purchased the Nevada Station property in December 2003 for $2,461,914. SPRTA simultaneously sold the property to PCTPA via a capital lease for the same amount. This resulted in a note receivable from Placer County Transportation Planning Agency in the amount of $2,416,914. The balance of the note receivable is $1,488,286 at June 30, 2020 and $1,628,381 at June 30, 2019. The note receivable is discussed in detail in Note C of the financial statements.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

SPRTA issued lease revenue bonds in the amount of $2,745,000 on December 1, 2003. The proceeds were used to purchase the Nevada Station property. In July 2014, SPRTA refinanced the 2003 lease revenue bonds at lower interest rates without changing the original amortization period. SPRTA's debt and the refunding is described in further detail in Note D of the financial statements.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK AND MAJOR INITIATIVES

Revenues for SPRTA's program are wholly dependent on the amount of new development – residential, commercial and industrial – that occurs in the Cities of Rocklin, Roseville, and Lincoln and Placer County. The current economic situation remains positive throughout the region, resulting in an expectation that fee revenues will slowly increase in the short-term. Management and the SPRTA's Board of Directors remain conservative in their financial policies and have not budgeted for revenues that are not quantified; expenditures are managed carefully and adjustments made as conditions require. SPRTA is encouraged by development throughout its boundaries and will continue to practice sound fiscal management, financial planning, investment management, budgeting and internal financial controls.

CONTACTING SPRTA

This financial report was designed to provide a general overview of the SPRTA's finances and to demonstrate SPRTA's accountability for the funds it receives. Questions about this report should be directed to South Placer Regional Transportation Authority, 299 Nevada Street, Auburn, CA 95603.

SOUTH PLACER REGIONAL
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Tier I	$ 11,084,670	$ 12,428,312
Tier II	3,397,029	2,046,806
Due from other governments	860,031	1,043,401
Interest receivable	4,012	4,386
Current portion of notes receivable	145,278	140,095
Deposit		10,000
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	15,491,020	15,673,000
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	196,824	196,990
Notes receivable	1,343,008	1,488,286
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 17,030,852	$ 17,358,276
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION		
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		$ 1,603
Accrued interest payaple	$ 4,012	4,386
Due to other governments	496,586	475,276
Current portion of lease revenue bonds	145,278	140,095
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	645,876	621,360
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Lease revenue bonds	1,343,008	1,488,286
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,988,884	2,109,646
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred amount on refunding of debt, net	99,743	141,035
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	99,743	141,035
NET POSITION		
Restricted for debt service	196,824	196,990
Unrestricted	14,745,401	14,910,605
TOTAL NET POSITION	14,942,225	15,107,595
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND NET POSITION	$ 17,030,852	$ 17,358,276

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

SOUTH PLACER REGIONAL
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENSES
AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION

Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
OPERATING REVENUES		
Development impact fees - Tier I	$ 3,102,193	$ 2,638,520
Development agreement fees - Tier II	1,255,715	810,131
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	4,357,908	3,448,651
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administration and general	96,064	72,044
Project costs:		
Tier I		
Sierra College Boulevard		569,604
Placer Parkway	13,736	7,585
State Route 65 Widening	1,019,382	881,932
Auburn Folsom Road Widening	1,000,000	1,000,000
Interstate 80/State Route 65 Interchange	2,540,026	269,639
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	4,669,208	2,800,804
NET INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	(311,300)	647,847
NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)		
Interest income		
Tier I	135,673	95,419
Tier II	18,978	6,089
Interest expense	(8,721)	(13,128)
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)	145,930	88,380
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(165,370)	736,227
Net position, beginning of year	15,107,595	14,371,368
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	$ 14,942,225	$ 15,107,595

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

SOUTH PLACER REGIONAL
TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended June 30, 2020 and 2019

	2020	2019
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Cash received from members	$ 4,551,278	$ 3,163,806
Cash paid to suppliers	(4,649,501)	(2,541,796)
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(98,223)	622,010
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest earnings received	104,264	46,730
NET CASH PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	104,264	46,730
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Principal payments received on notes receivable	140,095	134,321
Interest received on notes receivable	50,761	55,136
Principal repayments on lease revenue bonds	(140,095)	(134,321)
Interest payments on lease revenue bonds	(50,387)	(54,778)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	374	358
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	6,415	669,098
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	14,672,108	14,003,010
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	$ 14,678,523	$ 14,672,108
RECONCILIATION OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS TO THE BALANCE SHEET:		
Cash and cash equivalents		
Tier I	$ 11,084,670	$ 12,428,312
Tier II	3,397,029	2,046,806
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	196,824	196,990
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	$ 14,678,523	$ 14,672,108
RECONCILIATION OF NET (LOSS) INCOME FROM OPERATIONS TO NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net (loss) income from operations	$ (311,300)	$ 647,847
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income from operations to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Due from other governments	183,370	(284,845)
Deposit	10,000	
Accounts payable	(1,603)	1,583
Due to other governments	21,310	257,425
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ (98,223)	$ 622,010

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

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the South Placer Regional Transportation 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 of the Authority's accounting principles are described below.

Description of Reporting Entity: The Authority is a joint powers authority created on January 23, 2002, to establish a transportation planning agency that would facilitate planning, design, financing, acquisition and construction of regional transportation improvements in the jurisdictions and spheres of influence of its participating members. The Authority is administered by the Placer County Transportation Planning Agency (PCTPA) and has no employees. The Authority's four-member Board of Directors includes a representative appointed by the Cities of Rocklin, Roseville and Lincoln and the County of Placer.

Basis of Presentation: The Authority's resources are allocated to and accounted for in these basic 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 members 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 represents amounts 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 using the economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of the Authority are included on the statement of net position. Net position is segregated into the net investment in capital assets, amounts restricted and amounts unrestricted. Enterprise fund type operating statements present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net position.

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. Member contributions are recognized as revenue in the period to which the underlying development fees relate.

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 member assessments representing development fees. Operating expenses include the cost of projects and administrative expenses. 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 purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are defined as demand deposit account balances and investments with maturities of three months or less.

Restricted Cash: Restricted cash represents amounts held by a fiscal agent as a debt service reserve.

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Receivables: Receivables consist mostly of amounts due from member agencies. Management believes its receivables to be fully collectible and, accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is required.

Notes Receivable: Buildings and improvements financed by the Authority are leased to the PCTPA for their entire estimated useful life and will become the property of PCTPA at the conclusion of the lease. The Authority records the present value of the lease and considers the leased improvements to have been sold for this amount when leased. Lease payments are generally equal to the underlying debt payments.

Bond Issuance Costs: Bond issuance costs are recognized as an expense in the period incurred.

Deferred Amount from Refunding Debt: The difference between the reacquisition price of refunded debt and the net carrying amount of the previously outstanding debt is deferred and reported as either a deferred outflow or deferred inflow on the balance sheet. These amounts are amortized over the shorter of the term of the old debt or the new debt.

Net Position: Net position are categorized as the investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

Investment in Capital Assets – This category groups all capital assets into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation reduces the balance in this category. The Authority has no investment in capital assets.

Restricted Net Position – This category presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. The Authority's restricted net position at June 30, 2020 and 2019 represents amounts restricted by bond requirements.

Unrestricted Net Position – This category represents net position of the Authority not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Development Impact and Development Agreement Fees: The Authority's Board of Directors approves regional transportation and air quality development impact fees under AB 1600 (Tier I) and development agreement fees under California Government Code Section 65864 (Tier II) to fund specified regional transportation projects. The fees are determined based on land use assumptions converted into dwelling unit equivalents (DUE) under base year and future conditions. The fees charged to new development are based on remaining approved project cost estimates per DUE. The fees are collected by member agencies and are contributed to the Authority on a quarterly basis.

Tier I Fees: The Tier I fee program began in 2002 to fund approximately $124.9 million for regional transportation projects. The fees were updated several times through 2014 to include additional roadway improvement projects in an effort to fund over $191 million in transportation projects. Changes to the fee program or allocations of fees require a unanimous vote of all four members of the Authority's Board of Directors. The fee area is divided into 10 fee districts, with fees calculated on a nexus-basis via the South Placer traffic model. Fees are assessed on all development, including residential, commercial, and industrial.

Tier II Fees: On May 27, 2009, the County of Placer, City of Roseville, City of Rocklin and City of Lincoln entered into a Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA") for the establishment and collection of Tier II development agreement fees for all new development in the Tier II Development Fee Area, generally those areas outside incorporated areas, for the future funding of the regional Placer Parkway project. Member

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

agencies agree that new development should bear a proportional share of the cost of Placer Parkway. The obligation shall be imposed as a condition of obtaining the benefits of a land use entitlement in the Tier II area through the requirement of a development agreement or other means in conjunction with the approval of new development. Member agencies each agree to include a provision in development agreements for new development in specific plan areas in the Tier II area obligating payment of Tier II fees. In addition, member agencies will require dedication of land for the Placer Parkway right-of-way where the Placer Parkway is programmed within new development in the Tier II area, with no Tier II fee credit.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles 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.

Reclassification: It was determined during 2020 that State Route 65 Widening project expenses of $92,378 were included in administration and general expenses in the 2019 financial statements. These expenses were reclassified as State Route 65 Widening expenses to be consistent with the current presentation. Amounts related to 2019 Tier I and II development fees were also separated to be consistent with the current presentation. These reclassifications had no effect on total assets, liabilities, net position or change in net position.

New Pronouncements: In June 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. This Statement enhances disclosures about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and simplifies the accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. Interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will be recognized as an expense rather than being recorded as part of the cost of capital assets in a business-type activity or enterprise fund and interest cost incurred by a fund using the current financial resources measurement focus before the end of a construction period should be recognized as an expenditure on a basis consistent with governmental fund accounting principles. The requirements of this Statement are effective for the reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. This Statement provides temporary relief to governments due to the COVID-19 pandemic by postponing the effective dates of Statements and Implementation Guides that first become effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018 and later. Effective dates of the following Statements and Implementation Guides were postponed by one year: Statements No. 83, 84 and 88 to 93 as well as Implementation Guide No's 2018-1, 2019-1 and 2019-2. Effective dates for Statement No. 87 and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3 were postponed by 18 months. The requirements of this Statement are effective immediately. The effective dates of the Statement above were revised due to this statement.

In May 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements* (SBITA). This Statement 1) defines the term SBITA; 2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset – an intangible asset – and a corresponding subscription liability; 3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs to a SBITA; and 4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. To the extent relevant, the

NOTE A – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

standards for SBITA are based on the standards established in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.

The Authority is currently analyzing the impact of these new Statements.

NOTE B – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

	2020	2019
Deposits in financial institutions		
Tier I	$ 11,084,670	$ 12,428,312
Tier II	3,397,029	2,046,806
Total cash and cash investments	$ 14,481,699	$ 14,475,118
Money market mutual fund	$ 196,824	$ 196,990
Total restricted cash and cash equivalents	$ 196,824	$ 196,990

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 does not have a formal investment policy.

The Authority's permissible investments included the following instruments:

– Securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies
– Time certificates of deposit
– Bankers' acceptances
– Commercial paper
– California Local Agency Investment Fund deposits
– Passbook savings account demand deposits
– Repurchase agreements
– Medium Term Notes, minimum Moody's rating of AA

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.

NOTE B – CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the carrying amount of the Authority's deposits were $14,481,669 and $14,475,118 and the balances in financial institutions were $14,481,699 and $14,475,808, respectively. Of the balance in financial institutions, $250,000 each year was covered by federal depository insurance the remaining amounts were collateralized as required by State law (Government Code Section 53630), by the pledging financial institution with assets held in a common pool for the Authority and other governmental agencies, but not in the name of the Authority.

Fair Value Measurement: The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The Authority's investment in the money market mutual fund are considered Level 2 because the value is calculated using amortized cost of the securities held in the fund, not market value.

NOTE C – NOTE RECEIVABLE

The Authority has entered into a non-cancelable lease agreement with PCTPA as part of its issuance of debt on PCTPA's behalf for the purchase of the Nevada Station building, ending on December 1, 2028. These agreements call for the Authority to receive lease amounts that are structured to be sufficient in timing and amount to meet the Authority's related debt service payments. Interest earned on the lease payment account and other monies held by the trustee are applied to the lease payments made by PCTPA. PCTPA has the option to purchase the leased building for $10, upon termination or expiration of the lease and after the bonds have been paid off. This lease was modified during the year ended June 30, 2015 as a result of the refunding of the underlying bonds.

Future minimum lease payments to be received as of the year-end are summarized as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2021	$ 191,099
2022	190,951
2023	190,038
2024	193,842
2025	188,936
2026-2029	760,850
Total lease payments	1,715,716
Less: interest	(227,430)
Note receivable at June 30	1,488,286
Current portion	(145,278)
Noncurrent portion	$ 1,343,008

NOTE D – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Summary of Long-term Liabilities

In July 2014, the Authority refunded 2003 Lease Revenue Bonds with the proceeds from the issuance of $1,043,840 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds – Tax Exempt Series 2014 A and $1,191,849 of its Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds – Taxable Series 2014 B. The bonds were issued by the California Local Government Finance Authority for the purchase of the Nevada Station property. The Finance Authority and the Authority entered into a lease wherein the Authority, in substance, acquired ownership of the facilities and is responsible for making payments in an amount sufficient to pay debt service on the revenue bonds. The Authority has subleased a portion of the property to PCTPA. The sublease payments are pledged for repayment of the bonds. The lease payments received from other tenants are pledged for repayment of the taxable bonds. The tax-exempt bonds bear interest at 3.25%, and interest is payable each June 1 and December 1, in amounts ranging from $3,015 to $16,957. Principal is due annually on December 1 through 2029, in amounts ranging from $333 to $185,556. The taxable bonds bear interest at 3.20%, and interest is payable each June 1 and December 1, ranging from $2,452 to $17,654. Principal is due annually on December 1 through 2022, in amounts ranging from $88,447 to $153,222. Should the Authority fail to make payments under the Lease Revenue Bonds, or fail to meet any of the terms, covenants or conditions contained in the lease agreement, the California Local Government Finance Authority, the bond issuer, may take possession of the building and cancel the lease agreement.

The following is a summary of long-term liability activity for the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2020	Due Within One Year
Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds					
Tax Exempt Series 2014-A	$ 1,041,564		$ (525)	$ 1,041,039	$ 544
Taxable Series 2014-B	586,817		(139,570)	447,247	144,734
	$ 1,628,381	$ -	$ (140,095)	$ 1,488,286	$ 145,278

	Balance July 1, 2018	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2019	Amounts Due Within One Year
Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds					
Tax Exempt Series 2014-A	$ 1,042,067		$ (503)	$ 1,041,564	$ 525
Taxable Series 2014-B	720,635		(133,818)	586,817	139,570
	$ 1,762,702	$ -	$ (134,321)	$ 1,628,381	$ 140,095

NOTE D – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements to maturity as of June 30, 2020, are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
Year ended June 30:			
2021	$ 145,278	$ 45,821	$ 191,099
2022	149,852	41,099	190,951
2023	153,798	36,240	190,038
2024	162,707	31,135	193,842
2025	163,095	25,841	188,936
2026-2029	713,556	47,294	760,850
	$ 1,488,286	$ 227,430	$ 1,715,716

Refunding

In July 2014, the Authority issued the 2014 Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds Series to refund the 2003 Lease Revenue Bonds. The Authority completed the advanced refunding to reduce its total debt service payments through 2028. The advance refunding resulted in differences between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the outstanding debt of $347,495, which is reported in the accompanying financial statements as a deferred inflow and is being charged to operations over 8.4 years using the straight-line method.

NOTE E – RISK MANAGEMENT

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft, or damage to and destruction of assets, errors and omissions, injuries to employees and natural disasters. The Authority maintains commercial insurance policies through third-parties. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage and 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 F – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Jurisdictions represented by the Authority's board members also appoint four of the seven board members of PCTPA. PCTPA provides the Authority staff labor and related overhead. PCTPA also provides fiscal oversight of the Authority. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, PCTPA charged the Authority $1,208,477 and $1,224,210 for staff time and overhead. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Authority owes $350,746 and $373,484, respectively, for these services. In addition, the Authority owes PCTPA $145,278 and $101,792 for contractor retentions at June 30, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

The Authority entered into a capital lease financing transaction with PCTPA in 2003 to lease the Nevada Station building. During the years ended June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Authority received principal and interest payments from PCTPA in the amount of $190,482 and $189,099, respectively.

At June 30, 2020 and 2019, PCTPA owed $1,488,286 and $1,628,381, respectively, to the Authority for the lease on the property, and $4,012 and $4,386, respectively, for accrued interest on the lease.

NOTE G – CONTINGENCIES

COVID-19 Pandemic: The spread of the novel strain of coronavirus (known as "COVID-19") has had significant negative impacts throughout the world, including California. The World Health Organization declared the COVID-19 outbreak to be a pandemic in March 2020, and states of emergency have been declared by the United States, the State of California, and numerous counties throughout the State, including Placer County. Impacts of the COVID-19 outbreak to the Authority include, but are not limited to, an increase in wages and benefits costs associated with COVID-related employee leave and/or quarantine. Further, an economic downturn affecting the Authority's service area could have an adverse impact on the future collection of development impact fees.

Tier II Development Fee Deferral Program: During 2013 and 2017, amendments were made to the Tier II fee program to allow deferral of up to 50% of Tier II fees (deferred fees) for up to 30 years from the date the fees are due to stimulate the financial feasibility of development.

As of June 30, 2020, the only member participating in the fee deferral program was the City of Roseville (the City). Approximately $3.69 million of Tier II fees have been deferred through the City's Westbrook CFD1 and Sierra Vista/JMC CFD1 from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2020. The CFDs issued 30-year bonds that may be extended for an additional 30-year period. The deferred fees will be repaid with special taxes assessed on taxable real properties within the CFDs after the CFDs pay any unpaid improvements and bond principal and interest payments. Because the special taxes must be sufficient to cover both the cost of improvements not paid with bond proceeds and bond principal and interest payments before sufficient revenues would available from the CFD's to repay deferred fees, the Authority considers the deferred fee revenue to be contingent revenue under paragraph 112 of GASB Statement No. 62 and has not recognized the deferred fees. The Authority will recognize the deferred fee revenue when it is received or it becomes certain the special taxes from the CFDs are sufficient to fund all required costs.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

To the Board of Directors
South Placer Regional Transportation Authority
Auburn, 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 South Placer Regional Transportation Authority (the Authority), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 23, 2020.

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) to determine the 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 combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Richardson & Company, LLP

December 23, 2020