### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022





# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION TABLE OF CONTENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

### **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

LIST OF OFFICIALS	2
FINANCIAL SECTION	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	4
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
GOVERNMENT-WIDE - STATEMENT OF NET POSITION	9
GOVERNMENT-WIDE - STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES	10
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – BALANCE SHEET	11
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	12
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES	13
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	14
PROPRIETARY FUND - STATEMENT OF NET POSITION	15
PROPRIETARY FUND – STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION	16
PROPRIETARY FUND - STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	17
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	19
REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)	
COMMISSION PENSION PLAN – SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY	39
COMMISSION PENSION PLAN - SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS	40
COMMISSION OPEB PLAN – SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY	41

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION TABLE OF CONTENTS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

PLANNING - MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	42
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – LOCAL TRANSPORTATION – MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	43
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE – STATE TRANSIT ASSISTANCE – MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND	44
NOTE TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES	45
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION	
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION FUND – SCHEDULE OF ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES	47
STATE TRANSIT ASSISTANCE FUND – SCHEDULE OF ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES	48
OTHER REPORTS	
INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT	

### **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION LIST OF OFFICIALS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

### **Board of Commissioners**

Gary Evans County of Colusa

Kent Boes County of Colusa

Daurice K. Smith County of Colusa

Josh Hill City of Colusa

Robert Mendoza City of Williams

Frank Kennedy City of Williams

### **FINANCIAL SECTION**



### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Commissioners Colusa County Local Transportation Commission Colusa, California

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements *Opinions*

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Colusa County Local Transportation Commission (Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund of the Commission, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Commission and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

### Emphasis of Matter

### Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, effective July 1, 2021, the Commission adopted new accounting guidance for leases. The guidance requires lessees to recognize a right-to-use lease asset and corresponding lease liability and lessors to recognize a lease receivable and corresponding deferred inflow of resources for all leases with lease terms greater than 12 months. 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 the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error

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

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due
  to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such
  procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures
  in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit
  procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an
  opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 Commission'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 Commission Pension Plan – Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability and Schedule of Contributions, Commission OPEB Plan – Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability, budgetary comparison schedules and note to the budgetary comparison schedules as listed in the table of contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Management has omitted the 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 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 opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.

### Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Colusa County Local Transportation Commission's basic financial statements. The Local Transportation Fund – Schedule of Allocations and Expenditures and State Transit Assistance Fund – Schedule of Allocations and Expenditures are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the Local Transportation Fund – Schedule of Allocations and Expenditures and State Transit Assistance Fund – Schedule of Allocations and Expenditures is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

#### Other Information

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

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based

on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

### **Report on Summarized Comparative Information**

We have previously audited the Commission's 2021 financial statements, and we expressed unmodified audit opinions on the respective financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities and each major fund, in our report dated March 11, 2022. In our opinion, the summarized comparative information presented herein as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, is consistent, in all material respects, with the audited financial statements from which it has been derived.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 23, 2023, on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission'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 Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Roseville, California February 23, 2023

### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION GOVERNMENT-WIDE – STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2022

		Governmental Business-Type Activities Activities		 Total	
ASSETS					
Cash and Investments	\$	1,170,433	\$	240,702	\$ 1,411,135
Receivables:					
Accounts		-		222	222
Interest		2,055		468	2,523
Intergovernmental		371,119		847,380	1,218,499
Capital Assets:					
Right-to-Use Assets, Net		-		3,202	3,202
Depreciable, Net		_		708,802	 708,802
Total Capital Assets				712,004	712,004
Total Assets		1,543,607		1,800,776	3,344,383
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Pension Adjustments		-		194,688	194,688
Deferred OPEB Adjustments		-		87,600	87,600
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources		=		282,288	 282,288
LIABILITIES					
Accounts Payable		38,891		27,481	66,372
Long-Term Liabilities:					
Due Within One Year		_		6,536	6,536
Due in More than One Year		_		32,990	32,990
Net Pension Liability		_		1,038,934	1,038,934
Net OPEB Liability		_		47,351	47,351
Total Liabilities		38,891		1,153,292	1,192,183
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Pension Adjustments		_		250,283	250,283
Deferred OPEB Adjustments		_		33,731	33,731
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources		-		284,014	284,014
NET POSITION					
Net Investment in Capital Assets		_		708,829	708,829
Restricted for Transportation		1,504,716		314,909	1,819,625
Unrestricted		<u>-</u>		(377,980)	(377,980)
Total Net Position	_\$	1,504,716	\$	645,758	\$ 2,150,474

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION GOVERNMENT-WIDE – STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		Program Revenues		Program Revenues		Revenue (Expense nanges in Net Posit		
			Operating	Capital		Business-		
	F	Charges for Services	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Type	T. (.)	
FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total	
Governmental Activities:								
Transportation	\$ 1,654,308	\$ -	\$ 525,080	\$ -	\$ (1,129,228)	\$ -	\$ (1,129,228)	
Total Governmental Activities	1,654,308	-	525,080	-	(1,129,228)	-	(1,129,228)	
Business-Type Activities:								
Transit Agency	1,148,951	135,260	1,804,863			791,172	791,172	
Total Business-Type Activities	1,148,951	135,260	1,804,863			791,172	791,172	
Total	\$ 2,803,259	\$ 135,260	\$ 2,329,943	\$ -	(1,129,228)	791,172	(338,056)	
GENERAL REVENUES								
Sales and Use Taxes					1,457,880	-	1,457,880	
Interest and Investment Earnings					(27,596)	(5,465)	(33,061)	
Sale of Capital Assets					-	100	100	
Other Revenue					- 4 400 004	1,053	1,053	
Total General Revenues					1,430,284	(4,312)	1,425,972	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION					301,056	786,860	1,087,916	
Net Position - Beginning of Year					1,203,660	(141,102)	1,062,558	
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR					\$ 1,504,716	\$ 645,758	\$ 2,150,474	

### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS – BALANCE SHEET

### JUNE 30, 2022

	Local nsportation Planning	Tra	Local ansportation	State Transit ssistance	 To	tals	2021
ASSETS							,
Cash and Investments	\$ 161,673	\$	1,008,747	\$ 13	\$ 1,170,433	\$	1,093,043
Receivables:	004		4 700	4.4	0.055		4.050
Interest	264		1,780	11	2,055		1,053 384,310
Intergovernmental	 42,791		268,797	59,531	 371,119		304,310
Total Assets	\$ 204,728	\$	1,279,324	\$ 59,555	\$ 1,543,607	\$	1,478,406
LIABILITIES							
Accounts Payable	\$ 38,891	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 38,891	\$	274,746
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable Revenue	42,791		130,785	59,531	233,107		205,610
FUND BALANCES							
Restricted	 123,046		1,148,539	24	 1,271,609		998,050
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources,							
and Fund Balances	\$ 204,728	\$	1,279,324	\$ 59,555	\$ 1,543,607	\$	1,478,406

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES JUNE 30, 2022

Total Fund Balance - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 1,271,609
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as unavailable revenues in the governmental funds.	233,107
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 1,504,716

### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Local		State	_	
	Transportation	Local	Transit		tals
DEVENUE	Planning	Transportation	Assistance	2022	2021
REVENUES	•	<b>4</b> 4 4== 000			
Taxes	\$ -	\$ 1,457,880	\$ 190,428	\$ 1,648,308	\$ 1,561,860
Aid from Other Governmental Agencies:					
Rural Planning Assistance	145,339	-	-	145,339	185,691
SAFETEA-LU	161,816	-	-	161,816	155,383
Use of Money	(3,857)	(23,767)	28	(27,596)	7,019
Total Revenues	303,298	1,434,113	190,456	1,927,867	1,909,953
EXPENDITURES					
Overall Work Program:					
Prep & RTPA Coordination (1.01)	21,500	-	-	21,500	25,287
Regional Coordination & RTP					
Amendment (2.01)	-	-	-	-	5,223
Transportation Systems					
Maintenance (4.01)	134,582	-	-	134,582	123,782
Coordination with Caltrans District 3 (3.01)					
STIP PPM Expenditures					
SAFETEA-LU Expenditures	76,053	-	-	76,053	155,383
Road Maintenance	-	597,613	-	597,613	611,545
Allocations:		,		,	•
Colusa County Transit Agency	_	610,274	190,053	800,327	757,760
Planning and Administration	_	23,850	383	24,233	14,529
Total Expenditures	232,135	1,231,737	190,436	1,654,308	1,693,509
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	71,163	202,376	20	273,559	216,444
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	51,883	946,163	4	998,050	781,606
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 123,046	\$ 1,148,539	\$ 24	\$ 1,271,609	\$ 998,050

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 273,559
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Some revenues reported in the statement of activities will not be collected for several months after the Commission's year-end and do not provide current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenue in the	
governmental funds.	27,497
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 301,056

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION PROPRIETARY FUND STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

### JUNE 30, 2022

	Colusa County Transit Agency			
	2022	2021		
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Cash and Investments	\$ 240,702	\$ 287,414		
Receivables:				
Accounts	222	1,188		
Interest	468	304		
Intergovernmental	847,380	33,632		
Total Current Assets	1,088,772	322,538		
Noncurrent Assets:				
Right-to-Use Assets, Net	3,202	-		
Capital Assets:				
Depreciable, Net	708,802	793,615		
Net OPEB Asset	<u>-</u> _	54,559_		
Total Noncurrent Assets	712,004	848,174		
Total Assets	1,800,776	1,170,712		
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Pension Adjustments	194,688	223,962		
Deferred OPEB Adjustments	87,600	1,937		
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	282,288	225,899		
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	27,481	8,560		
Lease Liability	1,409	-		
Compensated Absences Payable	5,127	3,377		
Total Current Liabilities	34,017	11,937		
Noncurrent Liabilities:	,	,		
Lease Liability	1,766	-		
Compensated Absences Payable	31,224	27,200		
Net Pension Liability	1,038,934	1,434,503		
Net OPEB Liability	47,351	-, 10 1,000		
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,119,275	1,461,703		
Total Liabilities	1,153,292	1,473,640		
	.,,	.,,		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	050.000	4.007		
Deferred Pension Adjustments	250,283	1,267		
Deferred OPEB Adjustments	33,731	62,806		
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	284,014	64,073		
NET POSITION	700 000	700 047		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	708,829	793,615		
Restricted	314,909	314,505		
Unrestricted	(377,980)	(1,249,222)		
Total Net Position	\$ 645,758	\$ (141,102)		

### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION PROPRIETARY FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Colusa County Transit Agency			
	20	)22		2021
OPERATING REVENUES			<u> </u>	
Passenger Fares	\$	50,453	\$	25,840
Contract Revenue		11,067		13,933
Advertising		15,975		10,192
Reimbursed Projects		57,765		43,676
Total Operating Revenues		135,260		93,641
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Salaries and Benefits		762,607		830,554
Professional Services		94,170		109,731
Fuel		88,585		57,341
Repairs and Maintenance		85,787		41,477
Office and Administration		16,618		20,333
Insurance		14,993		13,948
Amortization		1,378		-
Depreciation		84,813		84,813
Total Operating Expenses	1,	148,951		1,158,197
OPERATING LOSS	(1,	013,691)		(1,064,556)
NONOPERATING REVENUES				
Local Transportation Fund Allocation	(	610,274		593,110
State Transit Assistance Fund Allocation		190,053		164,650
Senate Bill 1 (SB1) Allocation		34,258		32,810
FTA Section 5311		264,297		-
Low Carbon Transit Operations Program		56,561		23,544
Intergovernmental Revenue	(	649,420		131,417
Interest Income		(5,465)		3,058
Donations		830		660
Other Revenue		323		-
Total Nonoperating Revenues	1,	800,551		949,249
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		786,860		(115,307)
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	(	141,102)		(25,795)
TOTAL NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	645,758	\$	(141,102)

### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION PROPRIETARY FUND

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Colusa County			
	Transit Agency			
		2022		2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts from Customers	\$	136,226	\$	92,453
Payments to Suppliers		(281,232)		(283,682)
Payments to Employees		(886,940)		(879,407)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities		(1,031,946)		(1,070,636)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Local Transportation Funds Allocated		610,274		593,110
State Transit Assistance Funds Allocated		190,053		164,650
Senate Bill 1 (SB1) Funds Allocated		34,258		32,810
Low Carbon Transit Operations Program Funds Allocated		56,561		23,544
Grant Proceeds		99,969		161,977
Other Nonoperating Revenue		1,153		660
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities		992,268		976,751
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Acquisition of Capital Assets		_		(76,934)
Principal Repayments Related to Capital Purposes		(1,405)		
Net Cash Used by Capital Financing Activities		(1,405)		(76,934)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Interest Received on Investments		(5,629)		4,270
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities		(5,629)		4,270
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		(46,712)		(166,549)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of Year		287,414		453,963
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$	240,702	\$	287,414

### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION PROPRIETARY FUND

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 (WITH COMPARATIVE TOTALS FOR JUNE 30, 2021)

	Colusa County Transit Agency			
	2022	2021		
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Operating Loss	\$ (1,013,691)	\$ (1,064,556)		
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	84,813	84,813		
Amortization	1,378	-		
(Increase) Decrease in Assets and Deferred				
Outflows of Resources:				
Accounts Receivable	966	(1,188)		
Pension Adjustments - Deferred Outflows	29,274	(10,735)		
OPEB Adjustments - Deferred Outflows	(85,663)	362		
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities and Deferred	•			
Inflows of Resources:				
Accounts Payable	18,921	(40,852)		
Compensated Absences Payable	5,774	(16,112)		
Net Pension Liability	(395,569)	35,600		
Net OPEB Obligation	101,910	(48,515)		
Pension Adjustments - Deferred Inflows	249,016	(21,884)		
OPEB Adjustments - Deferred Inflows	(29,075)	12,431		
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$ (1,031,946)	\$ (1,070,636)		

#### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. Reporting Entity

The Colusa County Local Transportation Commission, the regional transportation planning agency for the County of Colusa, was established in 1973 pursuant to the Transportation Development Act of 1971. The Commission is responsible for transportation planning activities as well as administration of the Local Transportation Fund and State Transit Assistance Fund and operation of the Colusa County Transit Agency.

The Commission receives monies and allocates these monies for the planning, management, and operation of public transportation systems within the County of Colusa. The Commission also has the authority to allocate monies for other transportation related activities including street and road projects.

Generally accepted accounting principles require government financial statements to include the primary government and its component units. Component units of a governmental entity are legally separate entities for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable and for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the combined financial statements to be misleading. The primary government is considered to be financially accountable if it appoints a majority of an organization's governing body and is able to impose its will on that organization or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to or impose specific financial burdens on the primary government.

For financial reporting purposes, the Commission's basic financial statements include all financial activities that are controlled by or are dependent upon actions taken by the Board of Commissioners. Separate financial statements for the Colusa County Transit Agency are not issued.

### **Blended Component Unit**

Colusa County Transit Agency – The Transit Agency was formed to provide transit services to residents of Colusa County. The Board of Commissioners is the governing body of the Transit Agency and because its financial and operational relationship with the Commission is closely integrated, the Transit Agency is reported in the enterprise fund financial statements.

#### **Discretely Presented Component Units**

There are no component units of the Commission which meet the criteria for discrete presentation.

### **Related Organizations**

The County of Colusa performs administrative and accounting functions for the Commission. However, the County is not financially accountable for this organization and therefore the Commission is not a component unit under Statements No. 14, 39, and 61 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B. Basis of Presentation

### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The statement of net position and statement of activities display information on all of the activities of the Commission and its blended component unit. These statements include the financial activities of the overall Commission. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double counting of internal activities. These statements distinguish between the governmental activities and business-type activities of the Commission. Governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees charged to external parties.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each different identifiable activity of the Commission's business-type activities and for each function of the Commission's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and; therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include: (1) charges paid by the recipients of goods and services offered by the program, (2) operating grants and contributions, and (3) capital grants and contributions. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are presented instead as general revenues.

### **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements provide information about the Commission's funds, including blended component units. Funds are organized into two major categories: governmental and proprietary. The emphasis is placed on major funds within the governmental and proprietary categories; each is displayed in a separate column.

The Commission reports the following major governmental funds:

- The Local Transportation Planning fund is a special revenue fund used to account for monies expended in relation to the overall work program. Funding comes primarily from rural planning assistance and STIP grants.
- The Local Transportation fund is a special revenue fund used to account for local transportation activities. Funding comes primarily from local transportation fund allocations.
- The State Transit Assistance fund is a special revenue fund used to account for the receipt and expenditure of State Transit Assistance funds. Funding comes primarily from state transit assistance fund allocations.

The Commission reports the following major proprietary fund:

 The Colusa County Transit Agency fund is an enterprise fund used to account for activity related to providing transit services to Colusa County residents.

### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### C. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Commission gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, include sales tax, grants, entitlements, and donations. Under the accrual basis, revenues from sales tax are recognized when the underlying transactions take place. Revenues from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Sales taxes, interest, and certain state and federal grants are considered susceptible to accrual and are accrued when their receipt occurs within thirty days after the end of the fiscal year. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due. General capital assets acquisitions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds. Proceeds of governmental long-term debt and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 enterprise fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation of capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

### D. Noncurrent Governmental Assets/Liabilities

Noncurrent governmental assets and liabilities, such as capital assets and long-term liabilities, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide statement of net position.

### E. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the accompanying statement of cash flows, the Commission considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, including amounts held in the Colusa County investment pool, to be cash and cash equivalents.

### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### F. Cash and Investments

The Commission pools all cash and investments with the County of Colusa. The Colusa County Treasury is an external investment pool for the Commission and the Commission is considered an involuntary participant. The Commission's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as cash and investments.

Participant's equity in the investment pool is determined by the dollar amount of participant's deposits, adjusted for withdrawals and distributed investment income. Investment income is determined on an amortized cost basis. Interest payments, accrued interest, accreted discounts, amortized premiums and realized capital gains and losses, net of administrative fees, are apportioned to pool participants every quarter. This method differs from the fair value method used to value investments in these financial statements as unrealized gains and losses are not apportioned to pool participants.

#### G. Receivables

Receivables for governmental activities consist mainly of interest, taxes and intergovernmental revenues. Receivables for business-type activities consist mainly of charges for services, interest and intergovernmental revenues. Management believes its receivables are fully collectible and, accordingly, no allowance for doubtful accounts is required.

### H. Other Assets

### <u>Inventory</u>

Governmental fund inventories are recorded as expenditures at the time inventory is purchased rather than when consumed. Proprietary fund inventories are recorded as expenses at the time the inventory is purchased rather than when consumed. Records are not maintained of inventory and supplies on hand, although these amounts are not considered material.

### I. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by the Commission as assets with a cost of more than \$5,000 for equipment and structures and improvements and a useful life of more than one year. Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is unavailable. Contributed capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value at the date of donation.

### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### I. Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated or amortized using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful life in the government-wide financial statements. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Equipment 3 to 25 Years
Structures and Improvements 5 to 50 Years
Infrastructure 20 to 75 Years
Right-to-Use Leased Asset Lease Term or Useful Life

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

#### J. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided or used, reimbursements or transfers.

Loans reported as receivables and payables are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans) as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and the business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances". Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a nonspendable fund balance account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not in spendable form.

Services provided or used, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures or expenses. These services provide information on the net cost of each government function and therefore are not eliminated in the process of preparing the government-wide statement of activities.

Reimbursements occur when the funds responsible for particular expenditures or expenses repay the funds that initially paid for them. Such reimbursements are reflected as expenditures or expenses in the reimbursing fund and reductions to expenditures or expenses in the reimbursed fund.

All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

#### K. Unearned Revenue

Under the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue may be recognized only when it is earned. When assets are recognized in connection with a transaction before the earnings process is complete, those assets are offset by a corresponding liability for unearned revenue.

### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### L. Compensated Absences

The Commission has no employees. The Commission has an agreement with the County of Colusa to provide for the management of its operations and management of the Colusa County Transit Agency. Under this agreement, all employees working for the Colusa County Transit Agency are considered to be County employees. The County's policy regarding vacation is to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the Commission's proprietary fund financial statements. The current portion of this debt is estimated based on historical trends. The Commission includes its share of social security and Medicare taxes payable on behalf of the employees in the accrual for compensated absences.

#### M. Pensions

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

### N. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the County of Colusa's Retiree Healthcare Plan (Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position has been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Counties contracted actuary. For this purpose, the Commission recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

### O. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The Commission has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first item relates to the outflows from changes in the net pension liability and is reportable on the statement of net position. The second item relates to the outflows from changes in the OPEB asset/liability and is reportable on the statement of net position.

### NOTE 1 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### O. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Commission has three types of items which qualify for reporting in this category. One item, unavailable revenue, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues for receivables that have not been received within the modified accrual period. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. The second item relates to the inflows from changes in the net pension liability and is reportable on the statement of net position. The third item relates to the inflows from changes in the OPEB asset/liability and is reportable on the statement of net position.

### P. Estimates

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

### Q. Adoption of New Accounting Standard

In June 2017, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This standard requires the recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and as inflows of resources or outflows of resources recognized based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this standard, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. The County adopted the requirements of the guidance effective July 1, 2021, and has applied the provisions of this standard to the beginning of the period of adoption.

### NOTE 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS

### A. Financial Statement Presentation

As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's cash and investments are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Governmental Activities	\$ 1,170,433
Business-Type Activities	240,702
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 1,411,135

### NOTE 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### A. Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's cash and investments consisted of the following:

Investments:

Colusa County Treasurer's Pool \$ 1,411,135

Total Cash and Investments \$ 1,411,135

#### **B.** Investments

The Commission does not have a formal investment policy. At June 30, 2022, all investments of the Commission were in the County of Colusa investment pool. Under the provisions of the County's investment policy and the California Government Code, the County may invest or deposit in the following:

- Bonds Issued by a Local Agency
- Treasury Obligations
- State of California Obligations
- Obligations of a California Local Agency
- Obligations Issued by Federal Agencies and U.S. and Government-Sponsored Enterprises
- Banker's Acceptances
- Commercial Paper
- Negotiable Certificates of Deposit
- Repurchase Agreements/Reverse Repurchase Agreements
- Medium Term Notes
- Mutual Funds
- Investments as Permitted by Provision in Agreements of Indebtedness
- Asset Secured Indebtedness
- Collateralized Mortgage Obligations
- Contracted Nonnegotiable Time Deposits
- Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk of loss due to the fair value of an investment falling due to interest rates rising. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. To limit exposure to fair value losses resulting from increases in interest rates, the County's investment policy limits investment maturities to a term appropriate to the need for funds so as to permit the County to meet all projected obligations.

### NOTE 2 CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### **B.** Investments (Continued)

Credit Risk – Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The County's investment policy sets specific parameters by type of investment to be met at the time of purchase. As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's investments were all in with the County Investment Pool which is not rated by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

Custodial Credit Risk – Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the Commission will not be able to recover its deposits or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investments in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools.

Concentration of Credit Risk – Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the Commission's investment in a single issuer of securities. When investments are concentrated in one issuer, this concentration presents a heightened risk of potential loss. State law and the investment policy of the County contain limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer. All investments of the Commission were in the County investment pool which contains a diversification of investments.

### C. Investments in External Pool

Colusa County Pooled Investment Fund – The Colusa County Pooled Investment Fund is a pooled investment fund program governed by the County which monitors and reviews the management of public funds maintained in the investment pool in accordance with the County investment policy and the California Government Code. The Board of Supervisors review and approve the investment policy annually. The County Treasurer prepares and submits a comprehensive investment report to the Board of Supervisors every month. The report covers the type of investments in the pool, maturity dates, par value, actual cost and fair value. Investments in the Colusa County Pooled Investment Fund are regarded as highly liquid as deposits and withdrawals can be made at any time without penalty. The Pool does not impose a maximum investment limit. Required disclosure information regarding categorization of investments and other deposit and investment risk disclosures can be found in the County's financial statements. The County of Colusa's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the County of Colusa Auditor-Controller's office at 546 Jay Street, Colusa, California 95932.

The fair value of the Commission's investment in the Colusa County Pooled Investment Fund is determined on an amortized cost basis which approximates fair value.

### NOTE 3 CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets activity for the year ended June 30, 2022, was as follows:

	_	Balance at uly 1, 2021	Additions	Retir	ements	_	alance at ne 30, 2022
Business-Type Activities:			,				
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:							
Structures and Improvements	\$	1,186,493	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,186,493
Equipment		835,029			-		835,029
Total Capital Assets, Being							
Depreciated		2,021,522	-		-		2,021,522
Less Accumulated Depreciation for:							
Structures and Improvements		(526,103)	(39,549)		-		(565,652)
Equipment .		(701,804)	(45,264)		-		(747,068)
Total Accumulated Depreciation		(1,227,907)	(84,813)		-		(1,312,720)
Total Capital Assets, Being							
Depreciated, Net		793,615	(84,813)		-		708,802
Right-to-Use Assets, Being Amortized:							
Equipment		4,580	-		-		4,580
Total Right-to-Use Assets, Being							
Amortized		4,580	-				4,580
Less Accumulated Amortization for:							
Equipment		-	(1,378)		-		(1,378)
Total Right-to-Use Assets, Being							
Amortized, Net		4,580	 (1,378)				3,202
Total Capital and Right-to-Use Assets, Net	\$	798,195	\$ (86,191)	\$		\$	712,004

### **Depreciation**

Depreciation expense was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Transit Agency \$ 84,813

### **Amortization**

Amortization expense was charged to business-type functions as follows:

Transit Agency \$ 1,378

### NOTE 4 LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

								,	Amounts
Type of Indebtedness	Ва	estated llance at y 1, 2021	A	dditions	Re	tirements	 alance at e 30, 2022	_	ue within one Year
Business-Type Activities:									
Lease Liability	\$	4,580	\$	-	\$	(1,405)	\$ 3,175	\$	1,409
Compensated Absences		30,577		62,144		(56,370)	36,351		5,127
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$	35,157	\$	62,144	\$	(57,775)	\$ 39,526	\$	6,536

#### NOTE 5 NET POSITION

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets – consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and right-to-use assets, net of accumulated amortization and is reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets.

Restricted Net Position – consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by: (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. These principally include restrictions for capital projects, debt service requirements and other special revenue fund purposes.

*Unrestricted Net Position* – all other net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets".

### **Net Position Flow Assumption**

When a government funds outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted net position are available, it is considered that restricted resources are used first, followed by the unrestricted resources.

### NOTE 6 FUND BALANCES

As prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, governmental funds report fund balance in classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Commission is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. As of June 30, 2022, fund balance for governmental funds is made up of the following:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – amounts that cannot be spent because they are either: (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories and prepaid amounts.

Restricted Fund Balance – amounts with constraints placed on their use that are either: (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

### NOTE 6 FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

Committed Fund Balance – amounts that can only be used for the specific purposes determined by formal action of the Commission's highest level of decision-making authority. The Board of Commissioners is the highest level of decision making authority for the Commission that can, by adoption of an ordinance commit fund balance. Once adopted, the limitation imposed remains in place until a similar action is taken to remove or revise the limitation. The underlying action that imposed the limitation needs to occur no later than the close of the reporting period.

Assigned Fund Balance – amounts that are constrained by the Commission's intent to be used for specific purposes. The intent can be established at either the highest level of decision-making, or by a body or an official designated for that purpose.

*Unassigned Fund Balance* – is used only if expenditures incurred for specific purposes exceed the amounts restricted, committed, or assigned to those purposes.

The fund balances for all governmental funds as of June 30, 2022, were distributed as follows:

		Local			St	tate	
	Trai	nsportation		Local	Tra	ansit	
	F	Planning	Tra	ansportation	Assi	stance	Total
Restricted for:		_					
Transportation	\$	123,046	\$	1,148,539	\$	24_	\$ 1,271,609
Total Restricted	\$	123,046	\$	1,148,539	\$	24	\$ 1,271,609

### **Fund Balance Flow Assumption**

When a government funds outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance), a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. When both restricted and unrestricted fund balance are available, it is considered that restricted fund balance is depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

### **Fund Balance Policy**

The Board of Commissioners adopted the policy of the County of Colusa for fund balance reporting. The policy establishes procedures for reporting fund balance classifications and establishes a hierarchy of fund balance expenditures.

#### NOTE 7 PENSION PLAN

#### A. General Information About the Pension Plan

### Plan Description

The Commission has no employees. All employees working for the Colusa County Transit Agency are considered to be County of Colusa employees and are eligible to participate in the County's Miscellaneous agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, Employee Pension Plan, administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), which acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating member employers. Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and County 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.

A portion of the County's pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows have been allocated to the Commission.

Additional disclosure information regarding the Plan can be found in the County's audited financial statements, which can be found online at:

### www.countyofcolusa.org

### Benefits Provided

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

Each Rate Tier's specific provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

			Monthly
			Benefits as a
			Percentage
	Benefit	Retirement	of Eligible
	Formula	Age	Compensation
Miscellaneous	3.0% @ 60	50 to 60	2.0% to 3.0%
Miscellaneous PEPRA	2.0% @ 62	52 to 67	1.0% to 2.5%

### NOTE 7 PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

### A. General Information About the Pension Plan (Continued)

### **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 County is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The Commission recognized contributions of \$185,818 as part of pension expense for the Plan during the year ended June 30, 2022.

			Employer
	Employer	Employee	Paid Member
	Contribution	Contribution	Contribution
	Rates	Rates	Rates
Miscellaneous	40.05%	8.00%	0.00%
Miscellaneous PEPRA	40.05%	7.00%	0.00%

### B. Changes in the Net Pension Liability

The net pension liability of the Plan is measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability for the Plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using standard update procedures.

As of June 30, 2022, the Commission reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate share of the net pension liability as follows:

	Proportion	Proportionate
	of Net	Share of Net
	Pension	Pension
	Liability	Liability
Colusa County Transit Agency	2.00%	\$ 1,038,934

The Commission's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Commission's share of contributions to the pension plan.

### C. Sensitivity of Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the Commission's proportionate share of the Plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 7.15%, as well as what the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% (6.15%) or 1% higher (8.15%) than the current rate:

Discount Rate					
1% Decrease	Current Rate	1% Increase			
6.15% 7.15%		8.15%			
\$ 1,502,801	\$ 1,038,934	\$ 658,038			
	6.15%	1% Decrease Current Rate 6.15% 7.15%			

#### NOTE 7 PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

#### D. Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission recognized pension expense of \$76,613. At June 30, 2022, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	(	Deferred Dutflows Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources				
Pension Contributions Subsequent to							
the Measurement Date	\$	185,818	\$ -				
Changes of Assumptions		-	-				
Differences between Expected and							
Actual Experience		8,870	2,518				
Net Differences Between Projected and							
Actual Earnings on Plan Investments		-	247,765				
Total	\$	194,688	\$ 250,283				

The amount of \$185,818 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 year ending June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		Amount				
2023	-	\$	(53,612)			
2024			(55,738)			
2025			(57,101)			
2026			(74.962)			

#### NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### A. Plan Description

The Commission has no employees. All employees working for the Colusa County Transit Agency are considered to be County of Colusa employees and are covered under the postemployment benefit plan of the County of Colusa.

The County contributes to the County of Colusa Retiree Healthcare Plan, a singleemployer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the County. An employee is eligible for lifetime medical benefits under the Plan, along with his/her spouse at the time of retirement, if he or she retires from the County under CalPERS.

Additional disclosure information regarding OPEB can be found in the County's audited financial statements.

A portion of the County's postemployment benefit liabilities and related deferred inflows and outflows have been allocated to the Commission.

#### NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

#### **B. OPEB Liability**

The Commission's net OPEB liability is measured as the proportionate share of the total net OPEB liability as reported by the Plan. The net OPEB liability is measured as of June 30, 2022, using an annual actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2021. The Commission's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the contributions of all participants in the plan. As of June 30, 2022, the Commission's proportional share of the net OPEB liability was 2.55%, for a total of \$47,351.

#### C. Discount Rate and Trend Sensitivity

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the Commission's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate:

		Discount Rate						
	1%	Decrease	Cui	rent Rate	1%	Increase		
		4.00%		5.00%		6.00%		
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 108,113		\$	47,351	\$	(2,051)		

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the Commission, as well as what the Commission's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are 1% lower or 1% higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

		Healthcare Trend Rate								
	1% [	Decrease	Cui	rrent Rate	1% Increase					
Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	\$ 5,407		47,351	\$	106,331				

#### NOTE 8 OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (CONTINUED)

#### D. OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission recognized OPEB expense of \$14,963. As of fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	0	eferred outflows desources	Deferred Inflows of Resources				
OPEB Contributions Subsequent to		_		_			
Measurement Date	\$	-	\$	-			
Change in Assumptions		9,594		7,668			
Differences Between Expected and							
Actual Experience		18,477		4,241			
Net Difference Between Projected and							
Actual Earnings on Plan Investments		59,529		21,822			
Total	\$	87,600	\$	33,731			

Deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB expense will be recognized as follows:

<u>Year Ending June 30,</u>	Amount		
2023	\$	3,185	
2024		12,020	
2025		13,761	
2026		20,503	
2027		4,400	

#### NOTE 9 RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Commission is covered under the County of Colusa's risk management programs.

#### NOTE 10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

#### **Management and Administration**

The Commission has an agreement with the County of Colusa to provide for the management of its operations and management of the Colusa County Transit Agency. Under this agreement, all employees working for the Colusa County Transit Agency are considered to be County employees and receive the same benefits offered to County employees. Total administrative and personnel costs provided by the County to the Commission for the year ended June 30, 2022, were as follows:

Local Transportation:	
Administrative Overhead Charges	\$ 25,580
Total Charges Local Transportation	25,580
Colusa County Transit Agency:	
Personnel and Benefits	762,607
Administrative Overhead Charges	 67,465
Total Charges Colusa County	
Transit Agency	830,072
Total Charges	\$ 855,652

#### NOTE 11 OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Fare Revenue Ratio

The Colusa County Transit Agency is required by the Transportation Development Act (TDA) to maintain a fare revenue ratio to operating expenses of 10%. During the year ended June 30, 2022, the fare ratio was 78.07%. The calculation of the fare revenue ratio for fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, is as follows:

Passenger Fares Contract Revenue Advertising	\$ 50,453 11,067 15,975
Donations	830
LCTOP Funds	56,561
Local Cash Grants and Reimbursements (CARES)	649,420
Other Revenues	323
Total Fare Revenue	\$ 784,629
Total Operating Expenses Allowable TDA Adjustments:	\$ 1,148,951
Depreciation and Amortization	(86,191)
Reimbursed Projects	(57,765)
Net Operating Expenses	\$ 1,004,995
Fare Revenue Ratio	 78.07%

#### NOTE 11 OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### B. PTMISEA

In November 2006, California voters passed a bond measure enacting the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality and Port Security Bond Act of 2006. Of the \$19.925 billion of state general obligation bonds authorized, \$4 billion was set aside by the State as instructed by statute as the Public Transportation Modernization Improvement and Services 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. Qualifying expenditures must be encumbered within three years from the date of the allocation and expended within three years from the date of the encumbrance.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission had a carryover balance of \$189,354 and interest earnings of \$361 for a total amount available of \$189,715. For the year ended June 30, 2022, no qualifying expenditures were incurred and the remaining carryover balance was \$189,715.

#### NOTE 12 LEASES

#### **Leases Payable**

The Commission leases equipment under a long-term, noncancelable lease agreement. The lease expires on October 28, 2024.

Total future minimum lease payments under lease agreements are as follows:

	Business Type Activities							
Year Ending June 30,		rincipal	Interest					
2023	\$	1,409	\$	7				
2024		1,413		3				
2025		353		-				
Total Minimum Lease Payments	\$	3,175	\$	10				

Right-to-use assets acquired through outstanding leases are shown below, by underlying asset class.

	Busi	ness Type
	A	ctivities
Equipment	\$	4,580
Less: Accumulated Amortization		(1,378)
Total	\$	3,202

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION COMMISSION PENSION PLAN SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 LAST 10 YEARS\*

Reporting Fiscal Year (Measurement Date) June 30, 2015 June 30, 2016 June 30, 2020 June 30, 2021 June 30, 2022 June 30, 2017 June 30, 2018 June 30, 2019 June 30, 2014 June 30, 2015 June 30, 2016 June 30, 2017 June 30, 2018 June 30, 2019 June 30, 2020 June 30, 2021 Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability 3.22 % 2.71 % 2.54 % 2.08 % 2.10 % 2.15 % 2.08 % 2.00 % Proportion of the Net Pension 1,185,664 1,367,349 \$ 1,552,129 1,229,348 1,287,018 1,398,903 1,434,503 \$ 1,038,934 Liability \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Covered Payroll 419,777 465,339 479,846 408,291 441,557 489,499 \$ 505,957 501,950 Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a 290.40 % 309.67 % 369.75 % 264.18 % 268.21 % 285.78 % 283.52 % 206.98 % Percentage of Covered Payroll Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability 61.28 % 61.87 % 61.51 % 70.00 % 66.26 % 62.34 % 61.00 % 71.60 %

#### **Changes of Benefit Terms**

None.

#### **Changes of Assumptions**

The discount rate to measure the net pension liability was 7.65% as of June 30, 2014, 2015, and 2016, and was reduced to 7.15% as of June 30, 2017.

The inflation rate to measure the net pension liability was 2.75% as of June 30, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, and was reduced to 2.50% as of June 30, 2018.

<sup>\*</sup>Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

# COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION COMMISSION PENSION PLAN SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 LAST 10 YEARS\*

		Reporting Fiscal Year														
	Jı	une 30, 2015	Jur	ne 30, 2016	Ju	ne 30, 2017	Ju	ne 30, 2018	Ju	ne 30, 2019	Ju	ine 30, 2020	Ju	ine 30, 2021	Ju	ne 30, 2022
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$	92,801	\$	92,416	\$	101,476	\$	122,281	\$	139,396	\$	164,056	\$	175,409	\$	185,818
Contributions Related to the Actuarially Determined Contribution		(92,801)		(92,416)		(101,476)		(122,281)		(139,396)		(164,056)		(175,409)		(185,818)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Covered Payroll	\$	441,557	\$	419,777	\$	465,339	\$	479,846	\$	489,499	\$	505,957	\$	501,950	\$	547,261
Contribution as a Percentage of Covered Payroll		21.02 %		22.02 %		21.81 %		25.48 %		28.48 %		32.42 %		34.95 %		33.95 %

<sup>\*</sup>Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

#### **Changes of Benefit Terms**

None.

#### **Changes of Assumptions**

The discount rate to measure the net pension liability was 7.65% as of June 30, 2014, 2015, and 2016, and was reduced to 7.15% as of June 30, 2017.

The inflation rate to measure the net pension liability was 2.75% as of June 30, 2014, 2015, 2016, and 2017, and was reduced to 2.50% as of June 30, 2018.

## COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION COMMISSION OPEB PLAN SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET OPEB LIABILITY YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### **Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability**

	Reporting Fiscal Year								
Last 10 Fiscal Years*	Jur	ne 30, 2019	Jun	e 30, 2020	Jur	ne 30, 2021	June 30, 2022		
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability		2.78 %		2.52 %		2.77 %		2.55 %	
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$	84,138	\$	(6,044)	\$	(54,559)	\$	47,351	
Covered Employee Payroll	\$	489,499	\$	505,957	\$	501,950	\$	547,261	
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Employee Payroll		17.19 %		(1.19)%		(10.87)%		8.65 %	
Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability		81.30 %		101.52 %		112.29 %		89.52 %	

<sup>\*</sup>Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

#### **Changes of Benefit Terms**

None.

#### **Changes of Assumptions**

None.

## COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PLANNING – MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

REVENUES Federal Aid Aid from Other Government		Original Budget	<u> </u>	Final Budget	Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Agencies:	•	450.000	•	450.000	•	445.000	•	(40.004)
Rural Planning Assistance	\$	158,000	\$	158,000	\$	145,339	\$	(12,661)
SAFETEA-LU Use of Money		3,000		161,816 3,000		161,816		- (6,857)
Total Revenues		161,000		322,816		(3,857)		(19,518)
Total Nevertues		101,000		322,010		303,290		(19,516)
EXPENDITURES								
Overall Work Program		158,000		158,000		156,082		1,918
SAFETEA-LU Expenses		-		161,816		76,053		85,763
Total Expenditures		158,000		319,816		232,135		87,681
NET CHANGE IN FUND								
BALANCES		3,000		3,000		71,163		68,163
5 15 1 5 1 Y		54.000		E4 000		54.000		
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		51,883		51,883		51,883		-
FUND BALANCES - END								
OF YEAR	\$	54,883	\$	54,883	\$	123,046	\$	68,163
VI I LAIN	Ψ	J <del>-1</del> ,000	Ψ	0-7,000	Ψ	120,040	Ψ	00,100

#### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE LOCAL TRANSPORTATION – MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	 Original Budget	Final Budget		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)		iance with al Budget Positive legative)
REVENUES		 				
Taxes	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$	1,457,880	\$	457,880
Use of Money	 5,000	 5,000		(23,767)		(28,767)
Total Revenues	 1,005,000	1,005,000		1,434,113		429,113
EXPENDITURES						
Allocations:						
Road Maintenance	-	796,818		597,613		199,205
Regional Transit	832,219	832,219		610,274		221,945
Planning and Administration	 22,781	 22,781		23,850		(1,069)
Total Expenditures	855,000	1,651,818		1,231,737		420,081
NET CHANGE IN FUND						
BALANCES	150,000	(646,818)		202,376		849,194
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year	 946,163	946,163		946,163		
FUND BALANCES - END						
OF YEAR	\$ 1,096,163	\$ 299,345	\$	1,148,539	\$	849,194

#### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULE STATE TRANSIT ASSISTANCE – MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUND YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	- 3		Final Budget	Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)		Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive legative)	
REVENUES			_		_			
Taxes	\$	158,006	\$	158,006	\$	190,428	\$	32,422
Use of Money		50		50		28		(22)
Total Revenues		158,056		158,056		190,456		32,400
EXPENDITURES Allocations:								
Planning and Administration		383		383		383		_
Regional Transit		157,677		157,677		190,053		(32,376)
Total Expenditures		158,060		158,060		190,436		(32,376)
NET CHANGE IN FUND								
BALANCES		(4)		(4)		20		24
Fund Balances - Beginning of Year		4		4		4		
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$	<u>-</u>	\$		\$	24	\$	24

#### COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION NOTE TO BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### **BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING**

Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. The Commission presents a comparison of annual budgets to actual results for all governmental funds. The amounts reported on the budgetary basis are generally on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP).

The following procedures are performed by the Commission in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. The Director of Public Works submits to the Board of Commissioners a recommended budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The budget includes recommended expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. The Board of Commissioners review the recommended budget at regularly scheduled meetings, which are open to the public.
- 3. Prior to July 1, the budget is adopted through Board order.
- 4. The Board of Commissioners may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year.

The Commission does not use encumbrance accounting under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation.

#### **SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

## COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION LOCAL TRANSPORTATION FUND SCHEDULE OF ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Outsta	ations anding , 2021	Allocated			Expended	Adj	ustment	Allocations Outstanding June 30, 2022		
Colusa County Transit Agency											
99260 (a)	\$	-	\$	610,274	\$	610,274	\$	-	\$	-	
Colusa County Local											
Transportation Commission											
99233.1		-		23,850		23,850		-		-	
County of Colusa											
99234		-		374,504		374,504		-		-	
City of Colusa											
99233.9		-		223,109		223,109		-		-	
City of Williams											
99233.9		-		199,205		-		-		199,205	
Contingency	1	50,000		-		-		_		150,000	
Totals	\$ 1	50,000	\$	1,430,942	\$	1,231,737	\$	_	\$	349,205	
1000	<u> </u>	55,500	Ψ_	1, 100,042	Ψ	1,201,101	<u> </u>		Ψ	0.10,200	

## COLUSA COUNTY LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION STATE TRANSIT ASSISTANCE FUND SCHEDULE OF ALLOCATIONS AND EXPENDITURES YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Outsta	Allocations Outstanding July 1, 2021 Allocated Expended Rescinded						scinded	Allocations Outstanding June 30, 2022		
Colusa County Transit Agency 6731 (b)	\$		\$	190,053	\$	190,053	\$		\$		
Totals	\$	<u> </u>	\$	190,053	\$	190,053	\$	-	\$		

#### **OTHER REPORTS**



## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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 AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT

Board of Commissioners Colusa County Local Transportation Commission Colusa, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States the financial statements of the governmental activities, business-type activities and each major fund of the Colusa County Local Transportation Commission, (Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 23, 2023.

#### Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Commission'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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.

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

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

#### **Report on Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Commission'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. 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*.

Additionally, we performed tests to determine that allocations made and expenditures paid by the Commission were made in accordance with the allocation instructions and resolutions of the Commission and in conformance with the California Transportation Development Act. Specifically, we performed each of the specific tasks identified in the California Code of Regulations Title 21, Section 6666 and 6667 that are applicable to the Commission. However, our objective was not to provide an opinion on overall compliance with such provisions. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Also as part of our audit, we performed tests of compliance to determine whether certain state bond funds were received and expended in accordance with the applicable bond act and state accounting requirements. As disclosed in Note 11B, no PTIMSEA funds were received or expended for the year ended June 30, 2022.

#### **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.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Clifton Larson Allen LLP

Roseville, California February 23, 2023

