



YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Independent Auditor's Reports,
Basic Financial Statements and
Required Supplementary information

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Yolo Emergency Communications Agency
Woodland, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying basic financial statements of the Yolo Emergency Communications Agency (YECA) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022 and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise YECA'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 YECA as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as well as accounting systems prescribed by the State Controller's Office and state regulations governing special districts.

Basis for Opinions

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is

To the Board of Directors
Yolo Emergency Communications Agency

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the YECA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the YECA'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 schedule of changes in net OPEB liability and related ratios, schedule of the proportionate share of the net pension liability, schedule of pension contributions and budgetary comparison information be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise YECA's financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules by budgetary authority are

To the Board of Directors
Yolo Emergency Communications Agency

presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. These schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 23, 2023 on our consideration of YECA'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 YECA's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Richardson & Company, LLP

March 23, 2023

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Statement of Net Position
Governmental Activities
June 30, 2022

ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 3,386,401
Due from other governments	168,212
Prepaid expense	111,558
Capital assets, depreciable/amortizable, net	3,106,825
	<hr/>
Total Assets	6,772,996
	<hr/>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to OPEB	1,341,636
Related to pensions	934,865
	<hr/>
	2,276,501
	<hr/>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	96,719
Salaries and benefits payable	113,278
Accrued interest	8,543
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year:	
Loans	287,704
Lease liabilities	37,226
Accrued compensated absences	189,209
Due in more than one year:	
Loans	765,409
Lease liabilities	283,929
Net OPEB obligation	3,571,026
Net pension liability	1,422,635
	<hr/>
Total Liabilities	6,775,678
	<hr/>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Related to OPEB	41,220
Related to pensions	1,826,002
	<hr/>
	1,867,222
	<hr/>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	1,732,557
Unrestricted	(1,325,960)
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Total Net Position	\$ 406,597
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See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Statement of Activities
Governmental Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

PROGRAM EXPENSES	
Public safety - 911 communications	
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 4,511,559
Services and supplies	1,155,899
Other	2,215
Depreciation and amortization	660,983
Interest on long-term debt	95,602
Total Program Expenses	<u>6,426,258</u>
PROGRAM REVENUES	
Charges for services	126,713
Operating grants and contributions	6,300,729
Capital grants and contributions	514,732
Total Program Revenues	<u>6,942,174</u>
Net Program Revenue	<u>515,916</u>
GENERAL REVENUES	
Interest	<u>(82,336)</u>
Total General Revenues	<u>(82,336)</u>
Change in Net Position	433,580
Net Position - beginning of year	<u>(26,983)</u>
Net Position - end of year	<u>\$ 406,597</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Balance Sheet
General Fund
June 30, 2022

ASSETS	
Cash and investments	\$ 3,386,401
Due from other governments	168,212
Prepaid items	<u>111,558</u>
Total Assets	<u><u>\$ 3,666,171</u></u>
 LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	\$ 96,719
Salary and benefits payable	113,278
Total Liabilities	<u>209,997</u>
Fund Balance:	
Nonspendable - prepaid items	111,558
Assigned:	
Encumbrances	57,847
Equipment Failures	50,000
Capital/special projects	787,666
Subsequent year's budget	350,000
Reserves	1,324,000
Unassigned	<u>775,103</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u><u>3,456,174</u></u>
 Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	 <u><u>\$ 3,666,171</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet
to the Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2022

Fund balance - General Fund \$ 3,456,174

Amounts reported in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the General Fund. 2,797,029

Right-to-use leased assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the General Fund. 309,796

Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are not reported in the General Fund. 2,276,501

Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are not reported in the General Fund. (1,867,222)

Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the General Fund.

Net OPEB obligation (3,571,026)

Net pension liability (1,422,635)

Accrued interest (8,543)

Loans payable (1,053,113)

Lease liabilities (321,155)

Compensated absences (189,209)

Net position - Governmental Activities \$ 406,597

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Change in Fund Balance - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

REVENUES

Intergovernmental:

Federal	\$ 138,609
State	64,333
Other governmental agencies	8,400
Member contributions	6,566,842
Interest	(82,336)
Charges for services	126,713
Other	37,277
Total Revenues	<u>6,859,838</u>

EXPENDITURES

Current:

Public safety - 911 communications	
Salaries and employee benefits	4,697,511
Services and supplies	1,155,899
Other Charges	2,215
Debt service:	
Principal	311,921
Interest	97,855
Capital outlay	184,012
Total Expenditures	<u>6,449,413</u>

Change in Fund Balance 410,425

Fund Balance - beginning of year 3,045,749

Fund Balance - end of year \$ 3,456,174

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Change in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Change in fund balance - General Fund		\$ 410,425
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Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:

The General Fund reports capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those items is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	\$ 184,012		
Depreciation and amortization expense	<u>(660,983)</u>		(476,971)

Repayment of long-term liabilities are expenditures in the General Fund, but reduce long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.		311,921
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Other expenses in the statement of activities that do not use current financial resources are not reported as expenditures in the General Fund.

Change in compensated absences	(8,654)		
Change in net OPEB liability and related amounts	(244,904)		
Change in net pension liability and related amounts	439,510		
Change in accrued interest	<u>2,253</u>		<u>188,205</u>

Change in net position - Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 433,580</u>
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NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

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

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity

The Yolo Emergency Communications Agency (YECA), was established June 21, 1988 by Agreement No. 88-133, which is a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (Agreement) pursuant to Government Code 6500 et seq.

YECA includes all operating activities considered to be a part of YECA. YECA reviewed the criteria developed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) in its issuance of Statement No. 14, which was amended by Statement No. 61, relating to the financial reporting entity to determine whether YECA is financially accountable for other entities. YECA has determined that no other outside entity meets the above criteria, and therefore, no other agency has been included as a component unit in YECA's financial statements.

The parties making up the Joint Powers Agency (JPA) are the County of Yolo and the cities of Woodland, West Sacramento, Winters and the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation. The parties each appoint members to the governing board of YECA.

YECA was created to provide mutual benefits, such as cost savings and greater operational efficiency, to the county and the cities through the sharing of communication facilities, emergency services, and increased management control.

Each party retains ownership of their radio frequencies, but allows the use of those frequencies by YECA.

Under the Agreement, each party in YECA contributes to the budget of YECA. These contributions are based on various formulas outlined in Section 9.2 of the JPA Agreement.

Basis of Presentation and Accounting

Government-Wide Statements

The Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities display information about the primary government (YECA). These statements include the financial activities of the overall government.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for YECA's governmental activity. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include charges for services, grants and contributions, as well as contributions received from JPA members that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of YECA. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including investment income, are presented instead as general revenues.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Revenues from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Presentation and Accounting (continued)

Fund Financial Statements

Separate financial statements are provided for the General Fund. YECA's General Fund accounts for all of its financial resources and activities. The fund financial statements 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 to finance expenditures of the current period. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. YECA uses an availability period of 365 days for revenue recognition for its General Fund revenues. Those revenues susceptible to accrual include charges for services, intergovernmental revenues, contributions, and investment income. Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Nonexchange transactions, in which YECA gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) value in exchange, include grants, entitlements, and donations. On a modified accrual basis, revenues from nonexchange transactions are recognized when all eligibility requirements have been satisfied and have met the 365-day availability criteria.

Cash in County Treasury

YECA maintains cash and investments with the Yolo County Treasurer (Treasurer) in a cash and investment pool. On a quarterly basis, the Treasurer allocates interest to participants based upon their average daily balances. Required disclosure information regarding the categorization of investments and other deposit and investment risk disclosures can be found in the County of Yolo's (County) Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). The County's financial statements may be obtained by contacting the County's Department of Financial Services (DFS) at 625 Court Street, Room 103, Woodland, California 95776 or from the County's website at www.yolocounty.org. The Yolo County Treasury Oversight Committee oversees the Treasurer's investments and policies.

YECA has no deposit or investment policy that addresses interest rate, credit, or custodial credit risk. Investments held in the County's investment pool are available on demand and are stated at fair value.

Capital Assets

Capital assets have been acquired for general operational purposes. Assets purchased are recorded as expenditures in the General Fund and capitalized at cost or estimated cost where no historical records are available in the government-wide financial statements. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date contributed. YECA defines capital assets as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Capital assets, including intangible assets, are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives of 2 to 15 years in the government-wide financial statements.

Maintenance and repairs are charged to operations when incurred. Costs of assets sold or retired, and the related amounts of accumulated depreciation, are eliminated in the year of sale or retirement, and the resulting gain or loss is recognized in operations. In governmental funds, the sale of capital assets is included in the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance as proceeds from sale.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Right-to-use Lease Assets

Right-to-use lease assets are recorded at the amount of the initial measurement of these liabilities and modified by any lease payment made to the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term, less any lease incentives received from the lessor at or before the commencement of the lease term along with any initial direct costs that are ancillary charges necessary to place the lease assets into service.

Right-to-use lease assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the shorter of the lease term or the useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease contains a purchase option that YECA has determined is reasonably certain of being exercised.

Pensions

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

GASB Statement No. 68 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date:	June 30, 2020
Measurement Date:	June 30, 2021
Measurement Period:	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

Other Postemployment Benefits other than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the YECA Retiree Benefits Plan (the Plan) and additions to/deductions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the Plan. For this purpose, the Plan recognizes benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms.

GASB Statement No. 75 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used:

Valuation Date:	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date:	June 30, 2021
Measurement Period:	July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Compensated Absences

Unused vacation leave, compensatory time off, floating holidays and additional time off, may be accumulated up to a specified maximum and is paid at the time employment with YECA is terminated. YECA is not obligated to pay for unused sick leave if employment is terminated prior to retirement.

The accumulated benefits will be liquidated in future years as employees elect to use them. In the normal course of business, compensated absences do not require the use of current financial resources as all payments of these accumulated benefits will be funded from appropriations of the year in which they are to be paid; therefore, the total liability is recorded in the government-wide financial statements only. A liability for compensated absences is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, because of employee resignations and retirements and is currently payable. In accordance with the provisions of GASB No. 16, *Accounting for Compensated Absences*, no liability is recorded for nonvesting accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits.

Fund Balance/Net Position

Fund Balance

The provisions of GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, established the following classification of fund balance:

- *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. YECA has nonspendable fund balance for the prepaid items (not in spendable form).
- *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. YECA has no restricted fund balance.
- *Committed Fund Balance* – amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action by the entity’s “highest level of decision-making authority,” which YECA considers to be resolutions adopted by YECA’s Board of Directors. YECA has no committed fund balance.
- *Assigned Fund Balance* – includes amounts of fund balance that reflect YECA's intended use of resources for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. YECA has assigned fund balance for encumbrances, the portion used to balance the subsequent year’s budget, and reserves.
- *Unassigned Fund Balance* – includes resources in fund balance that cannot be classified into any of the other categories.

YECA's spending priority is to spend restricted fund balance first, followed by committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Balance/Net Position (continued)

Reserves

YECA has established a policy to set aside funds into three designated reserves to address unforeseen emergencies or disasters, significant changes in the economic environment, and key infrastructure and capital projects. These three reserves are the Equipment Failure, General Reserve and the Capital/Special Projects Reserve. The balance of these reserves as of June 30, 2022, are \$50,000, \$1,324,000 and \$787,666 respectively.

Reserve Levels – YECA commits to maintaining the General Reserve at a minimum of 20% of General Fund annual operating expenditures (minus one-time expenditures). The General Fund Reserve policy is reviewed by the Board as part of the annual operating budget review and adoption process. Appropriations of any reserve require formal Board authorization.

General Reserve – Funds reserved under this category shall be used to mitigate costs associated with unforeseen emergencies, including natural disasters or catastrophic events that impair the operating infrastructure of YECA’s communications. Should unforeseen and unavoidable events occur that require the expenditure of YECA’s resources beyond those provided for in the annual budget, the Executive Director or designee shall have authority to approve appropriations with the knowledge of the Chair or Co-chair of the Board. The Executive Director or designee shall then present to the Board a budget amendment confirming the nature of the emergency and authorizing the appropriation of reserve funds. Other funds reserved under this category shall be used to mitigate budgetary issues and/or one-time expenditures that will result in future efficiencies and/or budget savings or as deemed by the Board for authorization.

In keeping with the principles discussed in this policy, the Board will develop a 1 to 7 year reserve replenishment plan to meet the minimum threshold of 20% of General Fund ongoing expenditures, excluding one-time expenditures.

At the end of each fiscal year, YECA reports on the audited year-end budgetary fiscal results. Should actual General Fund revenues exceed expenditures, a year-end operating surplus shall be reported. Any year-end surplus that results in the General Fund balance exceeding the level required by the reserve policy shall be available for allocation for the following, subject to Board approval:

- Capital/Special Projects Reserve
- One-time funding, non-recurring needs
- Member share reductions

Capital/Special Projects Reserve – Funds reserved under this category are designated for key infrastructure and capital/special projects as identified in YECA’s 10-year Capital Improvement Plan, as there is no ongoing funding source to support YECA’s capital needs.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Fund Balance/Net Position (continued)

Net Position

Net position comprises the various net earnings from YECA's revenues, expenses, and contributions of capital. Net position is classified in the following three components:

- *Net Investment in Capital Assets* – Consists of all capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and any related outstanding debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvements of those assets.
- *Restricted Net Position* – Restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.
- *Unrestricted Net Position* – All other net position that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

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

Members' Contributions

Each member of YECA contributes annually based on YECA's budget. Members' contributions are determined by various formulas set forth in the Joint Powers Agreement. Contributions are payable in quarterly installments before the first day of each quarter.

Estimates

The preparation of 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Implementation of New GASB Statements

In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources. A lease is defined as a contract that conveys control of the right to use another entity's nonfinancial asset as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. Examples of nonfinancial assets include buildings, land, vehicles, and equipment. Any contract that meets this definition should be accounted for under the leases guidance, unless specifically excluded in this Statement. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. The implementation of this statement required YECA to report lease liabilities and right-to-use lease assets of \$355,373 as of July 1, 2021. Amounts reported in Notes 3 and 5 have been restated.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Deposits held in the County's investment pool are available on demand and are stated at fair value. As of June 30, 2022, YECA's total cash in the County of Yolo Treasury was \$3,386,101.

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2020, are classified in the accompanying statement of net position as follows:

Cash in County Treasury	\$ 3,386,101
Imprest cash	<u>300</u>
Total Cash and Investments	<u><u>\$ 3,386,401</u></u>

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code

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

Authorized Investment Type	Maximum Maturity	Maximum Percentage of Portfolio	Maximum Investment in One Issuer
Local Agency Bonds	5 years	No limit	No limit
U.S. Treasury Obligations	5 years	No limit	No limit
U.S. Agency Securities	5 years	No limit	No limit
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years	30%	No limit
Repurchase Agreements	1 year	No limit	No limit
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20% of base value	No limit
Medium-Term Notes	5 years	30%	No limit
Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	5 years	20%	No limit
County Pooled Investment Funds	N/A	No limit	No limit
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	No limit	No limit
JPA Pools (other investment pools)	N/A	No limit	No limit

Investments in the County of Yolo Investment Pool

YECA’s cash is held in the County of Yolo Treasury. The County maintains an investment pool and allocates interest quarterly to the various funds based upon quarterly average daily cash balances. Investments held in the County’s investment pool are available on demand and are stated at fair value. The fair value of the County’s investment pool is determined by the fair value of the underlying investments, which represent level 2 inputs under the fair value hierarchy. Information regarding fair value measurements of the County pool may be found in the notes to the County of Yolo financial statements at <http://countyofyolo.org/general-government/general-government-departments/financial-services/publications>.

NOTE 2: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (continued)

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity its fair value is to changes in market interest rates. The weighted average maturity of the County's external investment pool as of June 30, 2022 was 513 days.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization (Standard and Poor's). The County's external investment pool is not rated.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial risk is the risk that the government will not be able to recover its deposits or the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect deposits or investments in securities with governmental investment pools (such as the County of Yolo investment pool).

NOTE 3: CAPITAL AND RIGHT-TO-USE LEASE ASSETS

Capital and right-to-use leased asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 includes the following adjusted amounts:

	Balance as restated July 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
<i>Capital assets, depreciable:</i>				
Improvements other than buildings	\$ 387,744	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 387,744
Equipment	7,138,054	184,012	(41,213)	7,280,853
Furniture and fixtures	129,033	-	-	129,033
Vehicles	17,042	-	-	17,042
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>7,671,873</u>	<u>184,012</u>	<u>(41,213)</u>	<u>7,814,672</u>
<i>Less accumulated depreciation for:</i>				
Improvements other than buildings	(106,866)	(18,864)	-	(125,730)
Equipment	(4,195,071)	(595,402)	41,213	(4,749,260)
Furniture and fixtures	(124,471)	(1,140)	-	(125,611)
Vehicles	(17,042)	-	-	(17,042)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(4,443,450)</u>	<u>(615,406)</u>	<u>41,213</u>	<u>(5,017,643)</u>
Total capital assets, depreciable, net	<u>3,228,423</u>	<u>(431,394)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,797,029</u>
Right-to-use leased assets, amortizable:				
Land	359,966	-	-	339,966
Equipment	15,407	-	-	15,407
Total right-to-use leased assets, amortizable:	<u>355,373</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>355,373</u>
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Land	-	(42,496)	-	(42,496)
Equipment	-	(3,081)	-	(3,081)
Total accumulated amortization	<u>-</u>	<u>(45,577)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(45,577)</u>
Total right-to-use leased assets, amortizable, net	<u>355,373</u>	<u>(45,577)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>309,796</u>
Total governmental activities, net	<u>\$ 3,583,796</u>	<u>\$ (476,971)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,106,825</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was charged to the public safety - 911 communications function in the amount of \$615,406 and \$45,577 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, respectively.

NOTE 4: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

	Balance as restated July 1, 2021	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2022	Amounts Due Within One Year
Loan	\$ 1,330,816	\$ -	\$ (277,703)	\$ 1,053,113	\$ 287,704
Leases	355,373	-	(34,218)	321,155	37,226
Compensated absences	180,555	103,022	(94,368)	189,209	189,209
Net OPEB liability	3,251,316	319,710	-	3,571,026	-
Net pension liability	3,715,790	-	(2,293,155)	1,422,635	-
Total Long-Term Liabilities	\$ 8,833,850	\$ 422,732	\$ (2,699,444)	\$ 6,557,138	\$ 514,139

Loan

On November 18, 2010, YECA and the County of Yolo as co-issuer, issued \$3,724,000 in ARRA-Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (the Bonds) to finance (and reimburse for prior expenditures related to) the expansion, refurbishment, improvement, and equipping of its regional emergency communications system. Net proceeds, after the payment of issuance costs, were deposited with Deutsch Bank, acting as trustee. Concurrently, YECA along with the County of Yolo as co-issuer, entered into a Master Equipment Lease/Purchase Agreement with Bank of America to finance the lease purchase of emergency communications equipment, which is considered a direct borrowing. The agreement is collateralized by the equipment. Lease payments will be used to finance the repayment of the Bonds. The Bonds provide for a Federal subsidy of 45% of the interest paid on the Bonds to the issuer. The interest rate on the lease is 6.49%, with a maturity date of November 18, 2025. To obtain the subsidy, YECA must file a claim with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) when an interest payment on the Bonds is made. The agreement contains default provisions whereby Bank of America may take possession of the equipment but cannot accelerate rental payments.

The following is a schedule of total debt service requirements on long-term debt as of June 30, 2022:

Governmental Activities				
Loan				
Year Ending June 30,	Principal	Interest	Total	
2023	\$ 287,704	\$ 63,720	\$ 351,424	
2024	298,065	44,882	342,947	
2025	308,799	25,365	334,164	
2026	158,545	5,145	163,690	
	<u>\$ 1,053,113</u>	<u>\$ 139,112</u>	<u>\$ 1,192,225</u>	

NOTE 5: LEASES

Leases as Lessee

All leases are recognized as having an inception date as of July 1, 2021. YECA has entered into (2) lease agreements as a lessee for right-to-use land and equipment.

The equipment (copiers) lease terminates in July 2027 at which time YECA has the option to continue month-to-month or return the equipment to the lessor. The required monthly principal and interest payment is \$331 utilizing the implied agreement rate of 10.51%. The right-to-use assets are being amortized over 5 years, the remaining term of the lease.

YECA has entered into an agreement to lease a portion of property located a top Bald Mountain, the location of a communications tower. The agreement has an option whereby YECA may exercise to extend the term of the lease for 4 additional terms of ten years each. The required monthly principal and interest payments range from \$3,850 in FY 2022 to \$4,734 in FY 2029. The payments are subject to a 3% annual increase. An incremental borrowing rate of 4.25% was utilized. The right-to-use asset is being amortized over 5 years, the remaining term of the lease.

Principal and interest payments to maturity are as follows:

FYE June 30,	Land Lease			Equipment Lease			Total		
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 34,481	\$ 13,099	\$ 47,580	\$ 2,745	\$ 1,230	\$ 3,975	\$ 37,226	\$ 14,329	\$ 51,555
2024	37,374	11,634	49,008	3,048	927	3,975	40,422	12,561	52,983
2025	40,433	10,046	50,479	3,384	591	3,975	43,817	10,637	54,454
2026	43,665	8,327	51,992	3,758	217	3,975	47,423	8,544	55,967
2027	47,081	6,471	53,552			-	47,081	6,471	53,552
2028-2029	105,186	6,787	111,973			-	105,186	6,787	111,973
	<u>\$ 308,220</u>	<u>\$ 56,364</u>	<u>\$ 364,584</u>	<u>\$ 12,935</u>	<u>\$ 2,965</u>	<u>\$ 15,900</u>	<u>\$ 321,155</u>	<u>\$ 59,329</u>	<u>\$ 380,484</u>

NOTE 6: PENSION PLANS

General Information about the Pension Plans

Plans Description

All of YECA's qualified employees are eligible to participate in the YECA's Miscellaneous Plan or PEPRAs Miscellaneous Plan (Plans), cost-sharing multi-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). A full description of the Plans regarding number of employees covered, benefit provisions, assumptions (for funding, but not accounting purposes), and membership information are listed in the June 30, 2020 Annual Actuarial Valuation Report. Details of the benefits provided can be obtained in Appendix B of the actuarial valuation reports. These reports and CalPERS' audited financial statements are publicly available reports that can be obtained at CalPERS' website at www.calpers.ca.gov under Forms and Publications.

The California Legislature passed, and the Governor signed the "Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013" (PEPRA) on September 12, 2012. PEPRA contained a number of provisions intended to reduce future pension obligations. PEPRA primarily affects new pension plan members who are enrolled for the first time after December 2012. Benefit provisions under the Plans and other requirements are established by State statute and YECA resolution.

Benefits Provided

The benefits for the Plans are based on members' years of services, age, final compensation, and benefit formula. Benefits are provided for disability, death, and survivors of eligible members or beneficiaries. Members become fully vested in their retirement benefits earned to date after five years of credited service.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect as of June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

Hire date	<u>Prior to January 1, 2013</u>	<u>On or After January 1, 2013</u>
Benefit formula	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 to 67	52 to 67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.426 to 2.418%	1.000 to 2.500%

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through the CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. 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. YECA is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. YECA's contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Payments made by YECA to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements are classified as plan member contributions.

NOTE 6: PENSION PLANS (continued)

General Information about the Pension Plans (continued)

For the measurement period ended June 30, 2021 (the measurement date), the active employee contribution rate was 7.000% and 6.750% of member earnings and the employer contribution rate was 25.73% and 8.04% of member earnings for the Miscellaneous Plan and PEPRA Miscellaneous Plan, respectively. Employer contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. It is the responsibility of YECA to make necessary accounting adjustments to reflect the impact due to any employer-paid member contributions or situations where members are paying a portion of the employer contribution.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the actual contributions totaled \$560,022.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

As of June 30, 2022, YECA reported a liability of \$1,422,635 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020, rolled forward to June 30, 2021 using standard update procedures. YECA's net pension liability is the difference between its proportion of the total pension liability based on its share of the actuarial accrued liability and its proportion of the fiduciary net position based on its share of the market value of assets. YECA's proportion of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 was 0.026305% and 0.034151%, respectively, for an decrease of 0.007846%.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, YECA recognized pension expense of \$120,512. At June 30, 2022, YECA reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 560,022	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	159,533	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	(1,241,883)
Change in employer's proportion	150,682	(327,492)
Differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	<u>64,628</u>	<u>(256,627)</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 934,865</u>	<u>\$ (1,826,002)</u>

NOTE 6: PENSION PLANS (continued)

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (continued)

The \$560,022 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension contributions subsequent to measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2022. The remainder reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year Ending June 30	Deferred Inflows (Outflows) of Resources
2023	\$ (332,158)
2024	(384,439)
2025	(391,368)
2026	(343,194)
2027	-
Thereafter	-
Total	<u>\$ (1,451,159)</u>

Actuarial Assumptions and Assumptions Used to Determine Total Pension Liability

The June 30, 2020 valuation was rolled forward to determine the June 30, 2021 total pension liability, based on the following actuarial method and assumptions:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal in accordance with the requirements of GASB
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Payroll growth	2.75%
Mortality Rate Table ⁽¹⁾	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	The lesser of contract COLA or 2.5% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance floor on purchasing power applies, 2.50% thereafter.

⁽¹⁾ The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS-specific data. The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997-2015. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvement using 90% of scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report from December 2017 that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Change of Assumptions

None.

NOTE 6: PENSION PLANS (continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Long-term Expected Rate of Return

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

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the Public Employees Retirement Funds' asset classes, (which includes the agent plan and two cost-sharing plans or PERF A, B and C funds), expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each PERF fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses. The expected real rates of return by asset classes can be found in CalPERS's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

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

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Assumed Asset Allocation</u>	<u>Real Return Years 1 - 10 ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Real Return Years 11+ ⁽²⁾</u>
Public Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Sensitive	0.0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	0.00%	-0.92%

⁽¹⁾ In the System's CAFR, Fixed Income is included in Global Debt Securities; Liquidity is included in Short-term Investments; Inflation Assets are included in both Global Equity Securities and Global Debt Securities.

⁽²⁾ An expected inflation of 2.0% used for this period.

⁽³⁾ An expected inflation of 2.92% used for this period.

NOTE 6: PENSION PLANS (continued)

Sensitivity of YECA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability 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 percentage-point lower (6.15%) or 1 percentage-point higher (8.15%) than the current rate:

	<u>Discount Rate</u> <u>- 1% (6.15%)</u>	<u>Current Discount</u> <u>Rate (7.15%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate</u> <u>+ 1% (8.15%)</u>
YECA's Proportionate Share of Plans' Net Pension Liability	\$ 4,137,394	\$ 1,422,635	\$ (821,616)

Amortization of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

Under GASB 68, gains and losses related to changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in pension expense systematically over time.

The first amortized amounts are recognized in pension expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and are to be recognized in future pension expense.

The amortization period differs depending on the source of gain or loss:

- Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments is amortized over a five-year period on a straight-line basis.
- All other amounts are amortized using straight-line amortization over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) as of the beginning of the measurement period.

The EARSL for PERF C for the measurement period ending June 30, 2021 is 3.7 years, which was obtained by dividing the total service years of 561,622 (the sum of remaining service lifetimes of all active employees) by 150,648 (the total number of participants: active, inactive, and retired) in PERF C. Inactive employees and retirees have remaining service lifetimes equal to 0. Total future service is based on the members' probability of decrementing due an event other than receiving a cash refund.

Pension Plans Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the Plans' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial report.

NOTE 7: DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

YECA offers to each non-safety employee a 401(a) Money Purchase Plan (MPP) administered by the VALIC Retirement Services Company. Each participant has an individual account with VALIC into which all contributions are recorded. The participants are offered various investment options through the MPP and are allowed to invest moneys in their account, at their own discretion, among the options. YECA may amend, modify, or terminate the MPP, upon approval of such amendment, modification, or termination by YECA’s Board of Director’s approval. Employees covered by the MPP are eligible to participate from the date of employment. The MPP defines YECA contributions which range from 3-6 percent of an employee’s base salary based on the employee’s designated employee group. Employee contributions to the MPP are not permitted. Under the MPP each participant is 100 percent vested in the amounts credited to the participants account at all times. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, contributions paid to the MPP were \$10,093.

NOTE 8: OTHER POSTEMPLOYEMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description

YECA sponsors a single-employer defined benefit plan to provide postemployment health benefits to eligible retirees and their spouses through CalPERS (the Plan). Benefit allowance provisions are established through resolution between YECA and three employee groups: general, supervisor, and management. The Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Plan members include current retirees and active employees of YECA. Eligible plan members are YECA employees who have retired from active employment with YECA and have five years of service credit with CalPERS. There is not a minimum service period with YECA to be eligible for the retiree health/medical benefit.

Benefits Provided

The benefit allowance provides a lifetime allowance to eligible plan members and their surviving spouses, if applicable. The benefit allowance is provided in conjunction with the MOU terms allowing retirees to continue their current health insurance which also covers active members. For eligible plan members, YECA provides a maximum monthly benefit allowance of \$253 for general and supervisor members and \$700 per month for management. Any, and all insurance premium costs incurred by retirees above the monthly benefit allowance are borne by the retiree.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

At the OPEB liability measurement date of June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries receiving benefit payments	20
Inactive employees entitled but not receiving benefit payments	2
Active employees	41
	<hr/>
	63
	<hr/>

Contributions

YECA does not currently have a pre-funding plan and is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

NOTE 8: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (continued)

Net OPEB Liability

At June 30, 2022, YECA reported a net OPEB liability of \$3,571,026. The total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2021. Standard actuarial update procedures were used to project/discount from valuation to measurement dates.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified.

Discount rate	2.18%
Salary increases	3.00%
General inflation rate	2.50%
Healthcare cost trend rate	Actual for 2022, 5.8% in 2023; fluctuates until ultimate rate of 3.9% in 2076 and thereafter.

Pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality rates were based on the CalPERS 2017 Experience Study, using data from 1997 to 2015.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2021 valuation were based on a review of plan experience during the period June 30, 2020 to June 30, 2021.

The following changes in assumptions were made in the June 30, 2021 valuation:

- Discount rate. The discount rate was changed from 2.66% as of June 30, 2020 to 2.18% as of June 30, 2021, based on the published change in return for the applicable municipal bond index.
- Demographic. Assumed rates of retirement, termination and mortality were updated to be based on the 2017 experience study of the California Public Employees Retirement System using data from 1997 to 2015.
- Mortality. Projection of future improvement in mortality rates was updated, applying MacLeod Watts Scale 2022 applied generationally from 2015.
- Spouse coverage. The percentage of non-management employees assumed to be married and elect coverage for their spouses in retirement was decreased from 50% to 40%.
- Trend on PEMHCA MEC Benefit. We assumed the PEMHCA Minimum Employer Contribution (MEC) will increase by 4.0% per year.

Discount Rate

GASB 75 requires a discount rate that reflects the following:

- a) The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments – to the extent that the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position, if any, is projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments and assets are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return.
- b) A yield or index rate for 20-year, tax exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher – to the extent that the conditions in (a) or not met.

The discount rate used to measure YECA’s total OPEB liability is based on the S&P general obligation bond 20-year high grade.

NOTE 8: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (continued)**Changes in the Net OPEB Liability**

The table below shows the changes in the total OPEB liability, the Plan Fiduciary Net Position (i.e. Fair value of Plan assets), and the net OPEB liability during the measurement period ending on June 30, 2021.

	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at 6/30/2021	\$ 3,251,316	\$ -	\$ 3,251,316
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	127,204	-	127,204
Interest	88,120	-	88,120
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(46,405)	-	(46,405)
Changes of assumptions	282,291	-	282,291
Contributions - employer *	-	(131,500)	(131,500)
Net investment income	-	-	-
Benefit payments *	(131,500)	131,500	-
Administrative expense	-	-	-
Net changes	<u>319,710</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>319,710</u>
Balances at 6/30/2022	<u>\$ 3,571,026</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,571,026</u>

* \$87,898 of benefits paid to retirees, plus an implicit subsidy amount of \$43,602.

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

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (1.18%) or 1-percentage point higher (3.18%) than the current discount rate:

	<u>1.18%</u>	<u>2.18%</u>	<u>3.18%</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 4,177,069	\$ 3,571,026	\$ 3,094,000

NOTE 8: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (continued)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare trend rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage point lower (4.40% decreasing to 3%) or 1-percentage point higher (6.40% decreasing to 5.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (4.8% decreasing to 2.9%)</u>	<u>Trend rate (5.8% decreasing to 3.9%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (6.80% decreasing to 4.9%)</u>
Net OPEB liability	\$ 3,163,374	\$ 3,571,026	\$ 4,132,963

OPEB Expense and Deferral of Outflow of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2022 YECA recognized OPEB expense of \$391,940. OPEB expense represents the change in net OPEB liability during the measurement period, adjusted for actual contributions and the deferred recognition of changes in investment gain/loss, and actuarial assumptions or method.

At June 30, 2022 YECA reported deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Employer contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 147,036	\$ -
Differences between actual and expected experience	266,911	(41,220)
Changes in assumptions	927,689	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,341,636</u>	<u>\$ (41,220)</u>

The amount reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions after the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the following fiscal year. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2023	\$ 176,616
2024	176,616
2025	176,616
2026	176,616
2017	176,616
Thereafter	270,300
	<u>\$ 1,153,380</u>

NOTE 8: OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (continued)

Recognition of Deferred Outflows of and Deferred Inflows of Resources: Gains and losses related to changes in total OPEB liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in OPEB expense systematically over time. Amounts are first recognized in OPEB expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB and are to be recognized in future OPEB expense.

The recognition period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss. The net difference between expected and actual experience and changes of assumptions are recognized over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL), which was 8.95 years at the June 30, 2021 valuation date.

NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT

YECA is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omission; injuries to employees; and natural disasters.

YECA participates in the Yolo County Public Agency Risk Management Insurance Agency (YCPARMIA), a joint power agency (risk-sharing pool) made up of other governmental entities within the County. YECA is covered for general and automobile, workers' compensation, property, pollution, fidelity, and cyber through YCPARMIA. Through YCPARMIA membership in the California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority (CJPRMA), YECA is provided with an excess coverage fund for catastrophic general and automobile losses. Through YCPARMIA membership in the Public Risk Innovation, Solutions, and Management (PRISM) insurance risk sharing pool, YECA is provided with an excess coverage fund for catastrophic workers' compensation, property, and pollution losses. Through YCPARMIA membership in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland (FDCM), YECA is provided with an excess coverage fund for catastrophic fidelity losses. Through YCPARMIA membership in Lloyd's of London, YECA is provided with an excess coverage fund for catastrophic cyber losses. Loss contingency reserves established by YCPARMIA are funded by contributions from member agencies.

The annual contribution YCPARMIA charges to each agency is based upon its pro-rata share of excess insurance premiums, charges for the pooled risk (losses) recognizing the deductible selected, claims adjusting and legal costs, and administrative and other costs to operate the YCPARMIA. Settled claims from these risks did not exceed coverage for the past three years. YECA's deductible and maximum coverage are as follows:

Coverage	Deductible	YCPARMIA	CJPRMA	PRISM	FDMD	Lloyd's of London
General and automobile	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 40,000,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Workers' compensation	1,000	1,000,000	-	5,000,000	-	-
Property	1,000	25,000	-	25,000,000	-	-
Pollution	-	75,000	-	10,000,000	-	-
Fidelity	1,000	25,000	-	-	2,000,000	-
Cyber Liability		100,000				2,000,000

NOTE 10: COMMITMENTS

On February 11, 2020, the Yolo County Board of Supervisors approved an Energy Services Agreement with Trane U.S., for energy-related improvements in County-owned buildings. The total cost of the improvements is \$10,065,791 which the County is financing over 15 years through a lease purchase agreement. YECA is located in a County-owned building known as the Communications Center. This building's planned improvements include replacement of one HVAC system and 128 units of lighting at a cost of \$72,496. YECA will reimburse the County \$151,977 over 15 years beginning with a \$2,793 payment in fiscal year 2020-21 continuing with payments of \$10,656 beginning in fiscal year 2021-22 through fiscal year 2034-2035.

NOTE 11: FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

In March 2020, the GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. This Statement addresses issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). PPPs are arrangements in which a government (the transferor) contracts with an operator (a governmental or nongovernmental entity) to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset (the underlying PPP asset), for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. This statement requires that PPPs that meet the definition of a lease apply guidance in Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, if existing assets of the transferor that are not required to be improved by the operator as part of the PPP arrangement are the only underlying PPP assets and the PPP does not meet the definition of a service concession arrangement. This Statement provides accounting and financial reporting requirements for all other PPPs: those that either (1) meet the definition of an SCA or (2) are not within the scope of Statement No. 87, as amended. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements that include an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

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 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.

NOTE 11: FUTURE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (continued)

In April 2022, the GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. This Statement enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and consistency in authoritative literature, including the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments, that do not meet the definition of either an investment derivative instrument or a hedging derivative instrument; clarification of provisions of Statement 87, *Leases*, related to the determination of the lease term, classification of a lease as a short-term lease, recognition and measurement of a lease liability and a lease asset and identification of lease incentives; clarification of provisions in Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, related to the subscription-based information technology arrangement term, classification as short-term and recognition of a subscription liability; extension of the period during which the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) is considered an appropriate benchmark interest rate for the qualitative evaluation of the effectiveness of an interest rate swap that hedges the interest rate risk of taxable debt; accounting for the distribution of benefits as part of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP); disclosures related to nonmonetary transactions; pledges of future revenues when resources are not received by the pledging government; clarification of provisions in Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements-and Management's Discussion and Analysis-for State and Local Governments*, related to the focus of the government-wide financial statements; terminology updates related to provisions of Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position; and terminology used in Statement No. 53 to refer to resource flows statements. The provisions of this Statement are effective immediately through periods beginning after June 15, 2023.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

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YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Last 10 Fiscal Years *

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability					
Service cost	\$ 127,204	\$ 119,741	\$ 60,873	\$ 59,699	\$ 57,960
Interest	88,120	88,458	52,769	53,426	50,842
Changes of benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Difference between expected and actual experience	(46,405)	-	395,233	-	-
Changes of assumptions	282,291	57,512	935,661	32,927	-
Benefit payments	(131,500)	(130,374)	(76,939)	(89,719)	(81,581)
Net change in total OPEB Liability	319,710	135,337	1,367,597	56,333	27,221
Total OPEB liability - beginning	3,251,316	3,115,979	1,748,382	1,692,049	1,664,828
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 3,571,026</u>	<u>\$ 3,251,316</u>	<u>\$ 3,115,979</u>	<u>\$ 1,748,382</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,049</u>
Plan fiduciary net position					
Contributions - employer	\$ 131,500	\$ 130,374	\$ 76,939	\$ 89,719	\$ 81,581
Net investment income	-	-	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(131,500)	(130,374)	(76,939)	(89,719)	(81,581)
Administrative expense	-	-	-	-	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-	-	-	-	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ 3,571,026</u>	<u>\$ 3,251,316</u>	<u>\$ 3,115,979</u>	<u>\$ 1,748,382</u>	<u>\$ 1,692,049</u>
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Covered employee payroll	\$ 3,950,509	\$ 3,910,169	\$ 2,973,096	\$ 2,827,312	\$ 2,709,609
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	90.39%	83.15%	104.81%	61.84%	62.45%
Measurement date	6/30/2021	6/30/2020	6/30/2019	6/30/2017	6/30/2017

* FY 2018 is the first year of GASB 75. Additional years will be presented as they become available.

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of YECA's Proportionate Share
 of the Net Pension Liability
 Last 10 Years*

Fiscal Year	Measurement Period	YECA's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	YECA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	YECA's Covered-Employee Payroll	YECA's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Plan's Total Pension Liability
2022	2021	0.026305%	\$ 1,422,635	\$ 3,051,195	46.63%	93.08%
2021	2020	0.034151%	\$ 3,715,790	\$ 3,111,965	119.40%	80.72%
2020	2019	0.032084%	3,287,611	2,973,096	110.58%	81.84%
2019	2018	0.035360%	3,407,342	2,848,657	119.61%	79.90%
2018	2017	0.035150%	3,485,446	2,968,839	117.40%	77.86%
2017	2016	0.034104%	2,951,088	2,787,717	105.86%	74.06%
2016	2015	0.035719%	2,451,730	2,661,283	92.13%	78.40%
2015	2014	0.038235%	2,379,173	2,587,390	91.95%	80.43%

* This is the ninth year of implementation, therefore only eight years are presented. Additional years will be presented as they become available. Amounts presented above were determined as of June 30.

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of YECA's Pension Contributions

Last 10 Years*

Measurement Year	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Excess	YECA's Covered-Employee Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered-Employee Payroll
2022	\$ 560,022	\$ 560,022	\$ -	\$ 3,038,759	18.43%
2021	\$ 533,360	\$ 533,360	-	\$ 3,051,195	17.48%
2020	491,292	491,292	-	3,111,965	15.79%
2019	420,943	920,943	500,000	2,973,096	30.98%
2018	351,623	351,623	-	2,848,657	12.34%
2017	323,079	323,079	-	2,968,839	10.88%
2016	348,330	588,764	240,434	2,787,717	21.12%
2015	292,497	292,497	-	2,661,283	10.99%

NOTE 1: SCHEDULE OF OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN – SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

YECA has not adopted a formal funding plan, and as such is on a pay-as-you-go basis.

The actuarial funding method and assumptions used to determine the net OPEB:

Measurement date	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost	Entry-Age Normal Cost
Actuarial assumptions:				
Discount rate	2.18%	2.66%	2.79%	2.98%
Salary increase	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
General inflation rate	2.50%	2.50%	2.75%	2.75%
Healthcare trend rates	Actual for 2022; 5.80% for 2023; fluctuates until ultimate rate of 3.9% in 2076 and thereafter.	Actual for 2020; 5.40% for 2021; fluctuates until ultimate rate of 4.00% in 2076 and thereafter.	Actual for 2020; 5.40% for 2021; decreasing to 4.00% to 2076 and thereafter.	6% in 2017 and trend downward to 5.00% in 2018 and thereafter.

NOTE 2: SCHEDULE OF YECA’S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY

In 2022 there were no changes to the benefit terms nor to financial reporting. The June 30, 2020 valuation was based on the results of an actuarial experience study from 1997 to 2015 (December 2017 study), including updates to salary increases, mortality and retirement rates.

NOTE 3: SCHEDULE OF YECA’S PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 were from the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018.

Measurement date	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018
Valuation date	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2016
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal	Entry-Age Normal	Entry-Age Normal	Entry-Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:				
Inflation	2.500%	2.500%	2.625%	2.750%
Salary increase	Varies ⁽¹⁾	Varies ⁽¹⁾	Varies	Varies
Payroll growth	2.75% ⁽²⁾	2.75% ⁽²⁾	2.88%	3.00%
Investment rate of return	7.000%	7.000%	7.250%	7.375%
Retirement age	2017 Experience Study ⁽³⁾	2017 Experience Study ⁽³⁾	2017 Experience Study ⁽⁵⁾	2014 Experience Study ⁽⁵⁾
Mortality	2017 Experience Study ⁽⁴⁾	2017 Experience Study ⁽⁴⁾	2017 Experience Study ⁽⁶⁾	2014 Experience Study ⁽⁶⁾

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

(2) Net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses, including inflation.

(3) The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015.

(4) The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997-2015.

Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvements using 90% of scale MP-2016 published by Societies of Actuaries.

(5) The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2014 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2011.

(6) The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2014 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997-2011. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 20 years of projected mortality improvements using Scale BB published by Societies of Actuaries.

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Required Supplementary Information
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
 Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

TOTAL YECA

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenue:				
Federal	\$ 23,666	\$ 23,666	\$ 138,609	\$ 114,943
State	-	-	64,333	64,333
Other	-	-	8,400	8,400
Contributions	6,566,842	6,566,842	6,566,842	-
Interest	-	-	(82,336)	(82,336)
Other charges for services	148,564	148,564	126,713	(21,851)
Other	34,528	34,528	37,277	2,749
Total Revenues	<u>6,773,600</u>	<u>6,773,600</u>	<u>6,859,838</u>	<u>86,238</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety - 911 communications				
Salaries and employee benefits	5,286,855	5,113,589	4,697,511	416,078
Services and supplies	732,130	1,256,425	1,180,387	76,038
Other	2,500	2,500	2,215	285
Debt service:				
Principal	277,703	277,703	311,921	(34,218)
Interest	-	81,904	97,855	(15,951)
Capital outlay	568,400	217,371	217,371	-
Total Expenditures	<u>6,867,588</u>	<u>6,949,492</u>	<u>6,507,260</u>	<u>442,232</u>
Changes in Fund Balance	<u>(93,988)</u>	<u>(175,892)</u>	<u>352,578</u>	<u>528,470</u>
Fund Balance - beginning of year	<u>378,560</u>	<u>378,560</u>	<u>3,045,749</u>	<u>2,667,189</u>
Fund Balance - end of year	<u>\$ 284,572</u>	<u>\$ 202,668</u>	<u>\$ 3,398,327</u>	<u>\$ 3,195,659</u>

Explanation of Differences between Budgetary Outflows and GAAP Expenditures:

Uses/outflows of resources

Total Expenditures from Budget and Actual schedule \$ 6,507,260

Differences - budget to GAAP:

 Encumbrances are not expenditures for financial reporting purposes but are
 outflows of budgetary resources (57,847)

Total expenditures as reported on the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes
 in fund balance. \$ 6,449,413

NOTE 1: BUDGET AND BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

YECA prepares and legally adopts a final budget, on or before October 2 of each fiscal year. YECA's fiscal year begins on July 1 and ends on June 30. In practice budgets are usually adopted before the new fiscal year begins on July 1. However, if budgets are adopted after July 1, operations commencing July 1 is governed by the proposed budget presented to the JPA Board of Directors by March 1.

After the budget is approved, the Executive Director is authorized to execute transfers within major budget units, as long as the total expenditures for each major budget unit remains unchanged. The major budget units are:

- 10-30 – Administration
- 10-40 – Dispatch Operations
- 10-50 – Information Technology
- 10-60 – Grants
- 20-30 – YECA Reserves

An operating budget is adopted each fiscal year on the modified accrual basis. Unexpended contract and purchase order amounts at year-end represent the estimated amount of expenditures ultimately to result if the unperformed contracts in process at year-end are completed or purchase commitments satisfied. Such year-end unexpended contract and purchase order balances are reported as assigned fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments may be honored during the subsequent year and included in the subsequent year's budget.

Excess Expenditures over Appropriations

- 10-30 – Debt Service, \$50,169

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
(Unaudited)

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

ADMINISTRATION (10-30)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenue:				
Federal	\$ 23,666	\$ 23,666	\$ -	\$ (23,666)
Contributions	6,566,842	6,566,842	6,566,842	-
Interest	-	-	(39,079)	(39,079)
Charges for services	148,564	148,564	124,539	(24,025)
Other	34,528	34,528	37,277	2,749
Total Revenues	<u>6,773,600</u>	<u>6,773,600</u>	<u>6,689,579</u>	<u>(84,021)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety - 911 communications				
Salaries and employee benefits	1,006,982	895,478	895,478	-
Services and supplies	379,990	365,863	315,694	50,169
Other charges	2,500	2,500	2,215	285
Debt service:				
Principal	277,703	277,703	311,921	(34,218)
Interest	-	81,904	97,855	(15,951)
Capital outlay	189,000	105,546	105,546	-
Transfers out	5,205,519	5,205,519	4,874,708	330,811
Total Expenditures	<u>7,061,694</u>	<u>6,934,513</u>	<u>6,603,417</u>	<u>331,096</u>
Changes in Fund Balance	(288,094)	(160,913)	86,162	247,075
Fund Balance - beginning of year	370,000	370,000	1,178,189	808,189
Fund Balance - end of year	<u>\$ 81,906</u>	<u>\$ 209,087</u>	<u>\$ 1,264,351</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,264</u>

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

DISPATCH (10-40)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenue:				
State	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,290	\$ 13,290
Charges for services	-	-	2,174	2,174
Transfers in	4,373,613	4,373,613	3,850,440	\$ (523,173)
Total Revenues	<u>4,373,613</u>	<u>4,373,613</u>	<u>3,865,904</u>	<u>(507,709)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety - 911 communications				
Salaries and employee benefits	4,279,873	4,218,111	3,802,033	416,078
Services and supplies	93,740	84,740	63,872	20,868
Total Expenditures	<u>4,373,613</u>	<u>4,302,851</u>	<u>3,865,905</u>	<u>436,946</u>
Changes in Fund Balance	-	70,762	(1)	(70,763)
Fund Balance - beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund Balance - end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 70,762</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (70,763)</u>

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (10-50)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Transfers in	\$ 629,240	\$ 629,240	\$ 670,798	\$ (41,558)
Total Revenues	<u>629,240</u>	<u>629,240</u>	<u>670,798</u>	<u>(41,558)</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety - 911 communications				
Services and supplies	258,400	675,800	670,799	5,001
Capital outlay	379,400	\$ -	-	-
Total Expenditures	<u>637,800</u>	<u>675,800</u>	<u>670,799</u>	<u>5,001</u>
Changes in Fund Balance	(8,560)	(46,560)	(1)	(36,557)
Fund Balance - beginning of year	8,560	8,560	8,560	-
Fund Balance - end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (38,000)</u>	<u>\$ 8,559</u>	<u>\$ (36,557)</u>

YOLO EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AGENCY

Supplementary Information

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in
Fund Balance - Budget and Actual - General Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

GRANTS (10-60)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental revenue:				
Federal	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 138,609	\$ 138,609
State	-	-	51,043	51,043
Other	-	-	8,400	8,400
Transfers in	-	-	43,796	43,796
Total Revenues	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>241,848</u>	<u>241,848</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety - 911 communications				
Services and supplies	-	130,022	130,022	-
Capital outlay	-	111,825	111,825	-
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>241,847</u>	<u>241,847</u>	<u>-</u>
Changes in Fund Balance	-	(241,847)	1	241,848
Fund Balance - beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balance - end of year	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ (241,847)</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 241,848</u></u>

YECA RESERVES (20-30)

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget</u>
REVENUES				
Interest	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (43,257)	\$ (43,257)
Transfers in	202,666	202,666	252,666	50,000
Total Revenues	<u>202,666</u>	<u>202,666</u>	<u>209,409</u>	<u>6,743</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Provision for reserves	202,666	202,666	252,666	(50,000)
Total Expenditures	<u>202,666</u>	<u>202,666</u>	<u>252,666</u>	<u>(50,000)</u>
Changes in Fund Balance	-	-	(43,257)	(43,257)
Fund Balance - beginning of year	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,859,000</u>	<u>1,859,000</u>
Fund Balance - end of year	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ -</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,815,743</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,815,743</u></u>

OTHER REPORTS



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

To the Board of Directors
Yolo Emergency Communications Agency
Woodland, 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 Yolo Emergency Communications Agency (YECA) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise YECA's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated March 23, 2023.

Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether YECA'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

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

Richardson & Company, LLP

March 23, 2023

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