



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

PHOTOGRAPHY CREDIT

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FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

**(WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT) ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA
GOVERNMENTS – STATE OF CALIFORNIA**

PREPARED BY: AMBAG

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



Transmittal Letter

December 21, 2022

Honorable Kristen Brown, President and
Members of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG)
24580 Silver Cloud Court
Monterey, CA 93940

Subject: AMBAG's *Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for Fiscal Year (FY) 2021-2022*

Report Overview

In accordance with state law, the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) is pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the Fiscal Year (FY) ended June 30, 2022. The ACFR is in compliance with Government Code Section 26909 of the State of California. This statute requires all general-purpose local governments to issue an annual report on the financial position and activities of that government. The report must be presented in conformance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and must be audited by an independent firm of certified public accountants (CPA) in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards (GAGAS). The financial statements contained in this ACFR meet these requirements.

This Letter of Transmittal is the first item in the introductory section of the ACFR. Its purpose is to assist the reader in assessing AMBAG and its financial condition. All disclosures reasonably necessary to enable an understanding of the government's financial activities have been included.

The responsibilities for the accuracy, fairness, and completeness of the financial statements, note disclosures, supplementary schedules, and statistical data presented rest with the management of AMBAG. Accordingly, we assert that to the best of our knowledge and belief, the ACFR is complete, accurate, and reliable in all material respects and we assume responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the financial information presented in this report.

The present accounting system and business structure includes the necessary internal controls to ensure reasonable, but not absolute assurance regarding the safekeeping of assets against misuse, loss, theft, and unauthorized use or disposition. It also ensures that adequate accounting data is compiled to provide sufficient reliable information for the preparation of financial statements in compliance with GAAP requirements. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the cost of controls should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived

and that the valuation of costs and benefits may require estimates and judgments by management. Evaluations of internal control occur on a periodic basis. We believe that AMBAG's current internal controls adequately safeguard assets and provide reasonable assurance of proper recording of financial transactions.

As a recipient of federal, state, and local financial funding, AMBAG is also responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to warrant compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. AMBAG is required to undergo an annual single audit in compliance with the provisions of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirement for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. The results of the single audit for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2022, provided no findings related to the compliance requirements of the Uniform Guidance or violations of applicable laws and regulations. Information relating to findings, recommendations and all other aspects concerning this single audit are included in the single audit section of this report.

Included in the ACFR is the Independent Auditors' Report, which is located in the financial section of this report. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements presented here for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2022, are free of material misstatement. The independent auditors of Clifton Larson Allen, LLP, have issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on AMBAG's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

GAAP also requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements. This narrative is presented in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A), which can be found in the financial section of this report. We encourage readers to examine the MD&A, together with this transmittal letter.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 68 and 82

In June 2012, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued new pension accounting and financial reporting requirements for state and local governmental employers that contribute to state and local public pension plans. GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions; an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27* and in November 2013, they issued Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date; an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68*. The primary objective of these Statements is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. The statements include enhanced note disclosures and Required Supplementary Information (RSI) for defined benefit pension plans. AMBAG implemented the new standards with the publication of the ACFR for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2015. The FY 2021-2022 financial statements and note disclosures reflect the requirements of these statements.

GASB Statement No. 68 revises and establishes financial reporting requirements for most governments that provide their employees with pension benefits. GASB Statement No. 68

requires governments providing defined benefit pensions to recognize their long-term obligation for pension benefits as a liability on their financial statements and to more comprehensively and comparably measure the annual costs of pension benefits. The Statement also enhances accountability and transparency through note disclosures and RSI. Additional information required for GASB Statement No. 68 is contained in the notes to the financial statements and RSI.

In March 2016, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) issued GASB Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues*. Statement No. 82 addresses issues raised by stakeholders during the implementation of GASB's accounting and financial reporting standards for state and local governments: Statements No. 67, No. 68 and No. 73.

Statement No. 82, which amends Statements No. 67, No. 68 and No. 73, is generally effective for reporting periods beginning June 15, 2016 and addresses issues regarding:

- The presentation of payroll-related measures in required supplementary information.
- The selection of assumptions and the treatment of deviations from the guidance in Actuarial Standards of Practice for financial reporting purposes.
- The classification of employer-paid member contributions.

Profile of AMBAG

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments is a voluntary association of 18 cities and three counties in California's Central Coast region, encompassing 5,159 square miles and a population that exceeds 774,000. AMBAG was originally formed as a Council of Governments for Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. The formation of AMBAG was enacted through a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) in 1968 between the cities and the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito to serve as a forum for discussing issues of regional significance.

In 1975, AMBAG was designated as a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO). An MPO is a federally-designated and federally-funded transportation planning and policymaking organization for the metropolitan planning area in the United States that is made up of representatives from local government and governmental transportation authorities. Federal funding for transportation projects and programs is channeled through this metropolitan planning process. Congress created MPOs in order to ensure that existing and future expenditures of governmental funds for transportation projects and programs are based on a continuing, cooperative, and comprehensive ("3-C") planning process. Metropolitan transportation planning processes are governed by federal law (23 U.S.C. §§ 134–135). Federal law requires transparency through public access to participation in the planning process and electronic publication of plans.

AMBAG addresses issues and provides services for regional and municipal planning, economic and community development, housing planning cartography and Geographic Information Systems (GIS), hazard mitigation and emergency planning, aging services, water use, pollution control, transit and transportation planning, long range transportation planning and

programming, energy efficiency, greenhouse gas (GHG) inventorying, development and maintenance of the Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM) and prepares regional housing, population and employment forecasts that are utilized in a variety of regional plans and programs.

AMBAG is governed by a 24 member Board of Directors which is comprised of elected officials from each city and county within the region. The officers of AMBAG are the President, Vice President, Second Vice President and Secretary. The President, Vice President and Second Vice President are elected for one year terms at a regular Board of Director's meeting. All policymaking decisions, the annual Overall Work Program (OWP) and Budget, program priorities, and all material financial matters are discussed and acted upon through the AMBAG Board of Directors. A listing of each member and the city and county they represent is included in the introductory section of this report. In addition, the AMBAG Board is comprised of nine ex-officio members from Caltrans District 5, Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC), Santa Cruz Regional Transportation Commission (SCCRTC), San Benito County Council of Governments (SBtCOG), Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD), Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST) Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District (Santa Cruz METRO), Central Coast Community Energy, and Monterey Peninsula Airport District.

The policymaking process, financial and operational oversight for AMBAG are guided by the work of the Executive Finance Committee, made up of AMBAG officers (President, Vice President, Second Vice President and the Immediate Past President) and such other members as may be appointed by the President with the consent of the Board of Directors. The Executive Finance Committee also assists and advises the Executive Director in developing an annual budget for review and approval by the Board, reviews and evaluates on a continuing basis the financial management practices of AMBAG, and analyzes potential financial issues and recommends alternatives for responding to these issues. The level of budgetary control is essentially at the Executive Finance Committee level. The Executive Finance Committee plans, reviews, and provides recommendations to the AMBAG Board of Directors in areas related to financial and budgetary transactions per the AMBAG By-Laws. Staff at AMBAG may not reallocate appropriations without the consent of the Executive Finance Committee and Board of Directors. Furthermore, the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) are the final approval before reallocated funds may be utilized. The department managers may make changes at their discretion within the budget for supplies and materials, current obligations and services, fixed charges, capital outlay, and other expenses. All budgetary items lapse at fiscal year-end and are then budgeted for the coming fiscal year. The budget is prepared on the modified accrual basis. The Board must approve additional grant requests or contracts not included in the amended budget resolution.

As the federally designated MPO for the Monterey Bay region, AMBAG staff annually develops and maintains the OWP and Budget. The OWP and Budget defines the continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated metropolitan planning process for the Monterey Bay Region. AMBAG staff and the FHWA, FTA, Caltrans, Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs),

transit operators, the Air Resources District and other parties meet and discuss the OWP and Budget within the broader goals and guidelines of the region. The OWP and Budget provides transportation, housing, sustainability, and other regional planning objectives, the methods and timing for achieving those objectives, and identifies planning responsibilities and funding to complete the work.

The OWP and Budget also serves as a management tool for AMBAG in that it identifies all projects and services to be provided during the year beyond those mandated by the metropolitan planning process. Annually, the AMBAG Board of Directors is required to adopt the OWP and Budget resolution and forward it to Caltrans, FHWA and FTA for their joint review and approval by June 30 each year. The OWP and Budget is subject to periodic adjustments resulting from changes in activities as well as revisions in revenues and expenditures during the fiscal year. Amendments to the OWP and Budget require AMBAG Board approval. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in the required supplementary information section. In addition, financial statements, which detail month-to-date and the year-to-date actual versus budgeted expenditure comparisons, are presented to the AMBAG Board and Executive Finance Committee for review during each regularly scheduled meeting.

AMBAG Non-Profit Arm (Blended Component Unit)

Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. (RAPS), is the 501(c)(3) non-profit arm of AMBAG. The Corporation was formed in 1992 for the following purposes:

- Enhancement of the quality of public decision-making in local and other governments through research and development of improved analytic programs, providing technical and educational services, and offering an economic and efficient method of maintaining and distributing such information.
- Serving local governments and other governmental entities and providing educational programs, including workshops, forums, seminars and material on the use of programs, techniques and services.

RAPS Inc. is primarily funded by other governmental agencies seeking administrative and technical support. In addition, RAPS receives periodic sponsorship and grant funding from outside agencies to host educational forums of social, economic, and regional importance. In forming the entity, AMBAG staff was assigned the task of performing the day-to-day functions of the organization.

The non-profit arm of AMBAG is governed by a seven member Board of Directors. Five of the RAPS Directors are appointed annually on behalf of AMBAG from among its Board of Directors. The remaining Directors are nominated by the AMBAG President and confirmed by the AMBAG Board of Directors from among the public, one each from the County of Monterey and the County of Santa Cruz. The Directors serve a one-year term.

RAPS Inc. is legally separate from AMBAG and meets the test required by GAAP to be presented as a blended component unit in AMBAG's financial statements. In addition, individual financial

statements are included for the blended component unit in the required supplementary information section.

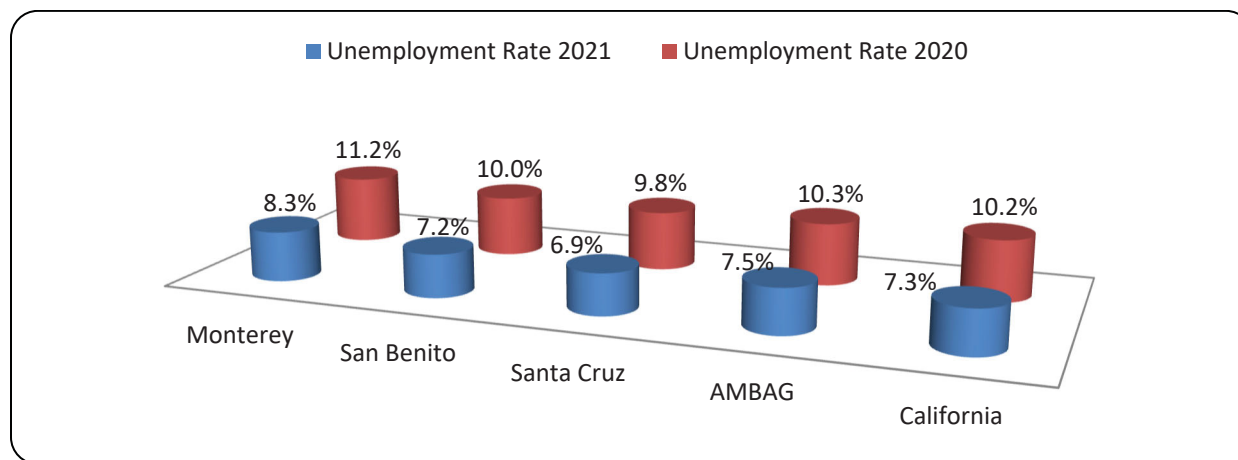
Monterey Bay Area Region Economic Condition and Outlook

The information presented in the financial statements is perhaps best understood when it is considered from the broader perspective of the specific environment within which AMBAG operates.

The AMBAG regional economy has an industry structure that is quite different in some ways than the statewide structure or the industry structure in regions like Southern California or the San Francisco Bay Area. One difference is the large share of jobs in Agriculture. According to the California Employment Development Department, more than 20 percent of total jobs in the AMBAG region are in Agriculture compared to just 2.4 percent statewide. Other sectors with above average shares in the region include Government (18 percent) and Educational and Health Services (12 percent). Conversely, the AMBAG region has a below average share of jobs in the fast-growing, high wage Information (internet services) and Wholesale Trade sectors as well as in Finance, Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities (Source: California Employment Development Department, March 2021).

The region is projected to experience job growth at a slightly slower rate than the state and nation. The primary reason for this below-average job growth is the region's below-average concentration in fast-growing sectors such as Information and Professional, Scientific and Technical Services. The region also has a below-average exposure to growth in foreign trade. Positive factors include above-average performance relative to state trends in tourism and agriculture. Over the last year, unemployment has increased in the AMBAG region, as reported by the California Employment Development Department (see chart below). Ten-year unemployment rate trends are in the statistical section of this report.

Comparison of Unemployment Rate

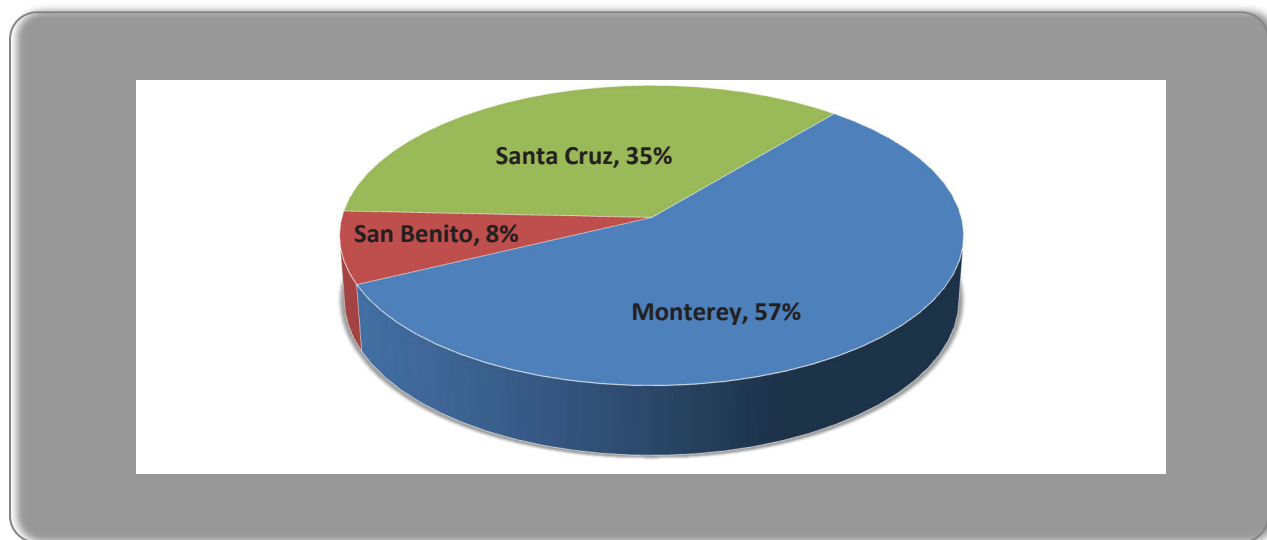


The nation is expected to add over 29 million jobs between 2015 and 2045 for an increase of 20 percent. Growth nationwide is expected to be fairly constant throughout the forecast period.

The state of California is projected to experience job growth that is slightly faster than the nation's job growth in the early years of the forecast, and to slow down to a rate more similar to the national growth rate by 2045. The state is projected to see a 14 percent increase in total jobs between 2015 and 2045, with fastest growth in Professional and Business Services, Education and Healthcare, Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities. The AMBAG region is projected to add nearly 65,500 jobs between 2015 and 2045 (growth of 17 percent). The region is projected to have 442,800 jobs in 2045, per the AMBAG 2022 Regional Growth Forecast. These trends are according to projections from Population Reference Bureau (PRB) with input from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, California Employment Development Department Industry Employment Projections and California Department of Transportation.

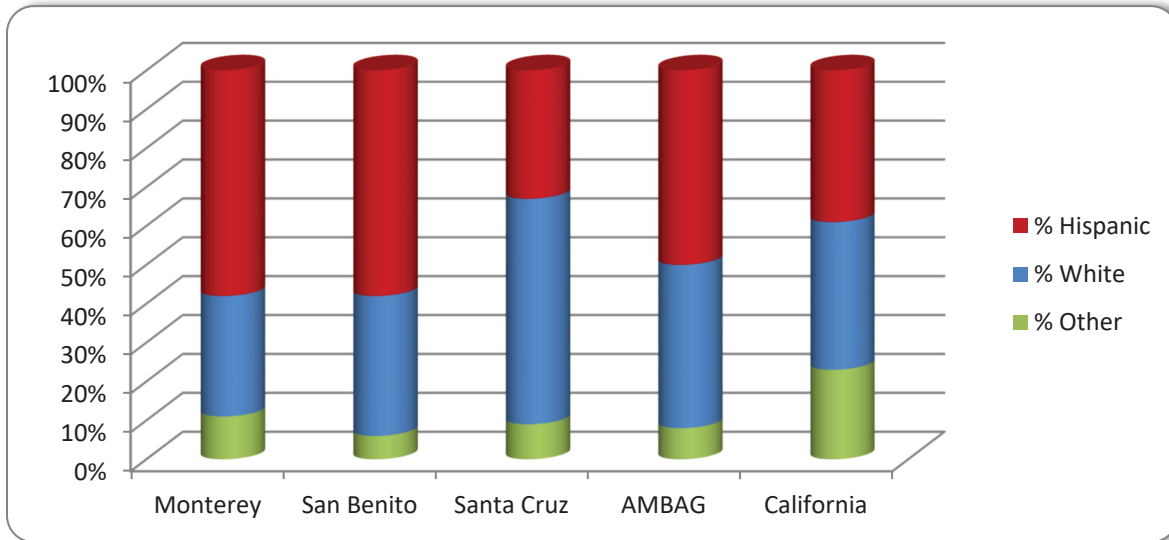
The tri-county AMBAG region has seen its population increase in the past decade. Between 2012 and 2021, the regional population has increased by nearly 3 percent. Of the three counties in the AMBAG region, Monterey County has the most residents accounting for approximately 57 percent of the tri-county population in 2021. As depicted in the chart below, Santa Cruz County represented 35 percent, while San Benito County residents accounted for approximately 8 percent of the tri-county regional population.

Share of Regional Population by County 2021



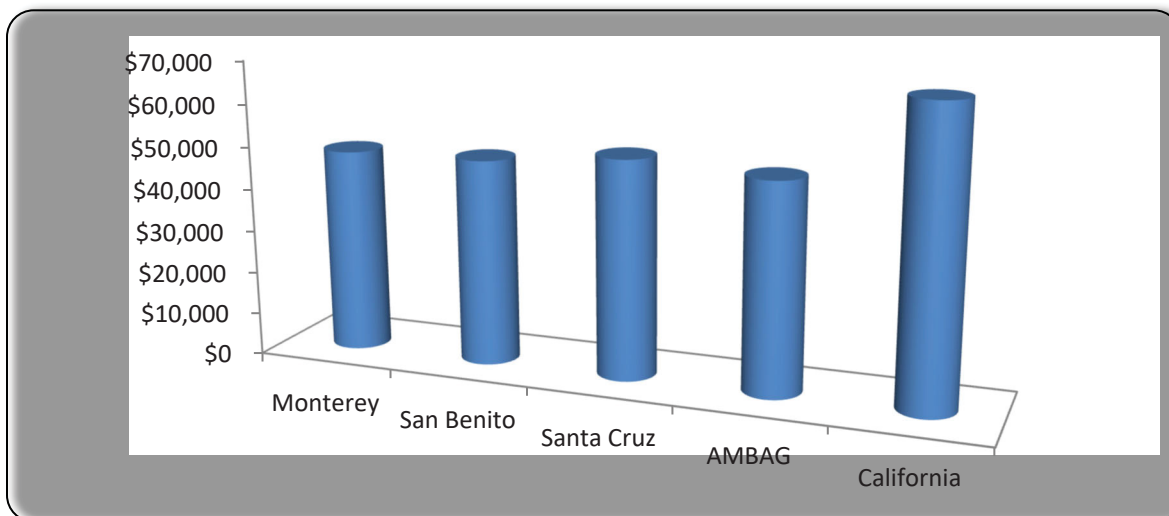
As depicted in the chart below, the Monterey Bay Area region is a racially and ethnically diverse region. In 2020, the U.S. Census Bureau reported that Hispanic or Latino residents constitute approximately 58 percent of Monterey County, 57 percent of San Benito County, and 34 percent of Santa Cruz County. In the tri-county region, 29 percent of Monterey County residents, 32 percent of San Benito County residents, and 58 percent of Santa Cruz County residents self-identified as non-Hispanic White. Statewide, Hispanic or Latino residents are reported at 39 percent, while 36 percent of statewide residents are non-Hispanic White. The remaining residents self-identified as Other for Santa Cruz County at 8 percent, San Benito County at 11 percent, Monterey County at 13 percent and statewide at 25 percent.

Racial Diversity in the AMBAG Region 2020



As noted in the chart below, of the three counties in the AMBAG region, Santa Cruz County residents have the highest average annual wages of approximately \$62,017, followed by Monterey and San Benito Counties with average annual wages of \$55,224 and \$55,169 respectively. A high per capita income for tri-county residents is crucial in the context of the county's high housing costs. In addition, a higher relative per capita income signals greater discretionary income for the purchase of goods and services.

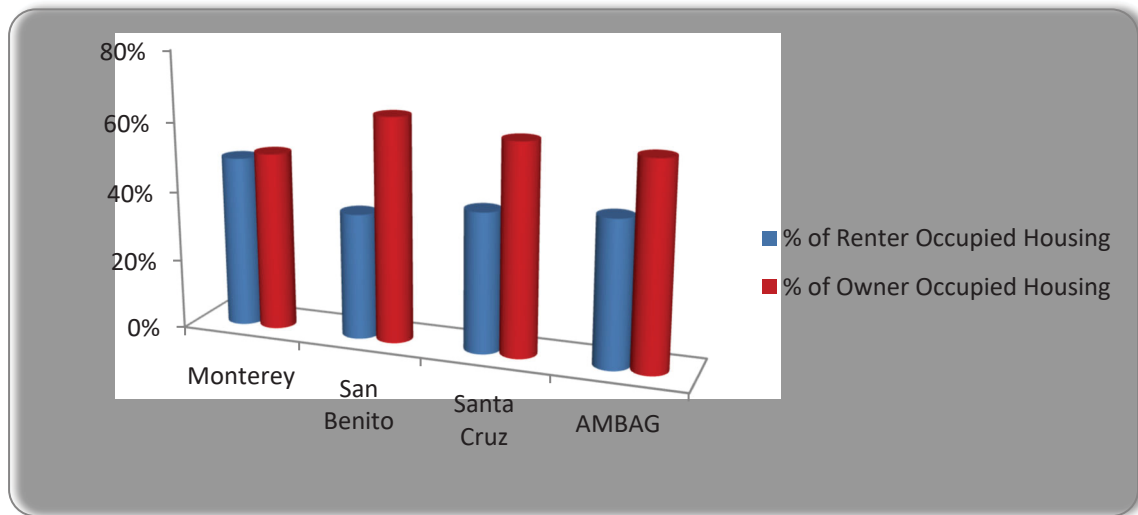
Average Annual Wages 2021



In 2020, the five-year estimate from the U.S. Census for percentage of renter-occupied housing was 42 percent for the AMBAG region. Monterey County showed the highest results with 49 percent, followed by 40 percent for Santa Cruz County, and 37 percent for San Benito County. The statistics for owner-occupied housing for the region was 58 percent, with San Benito County

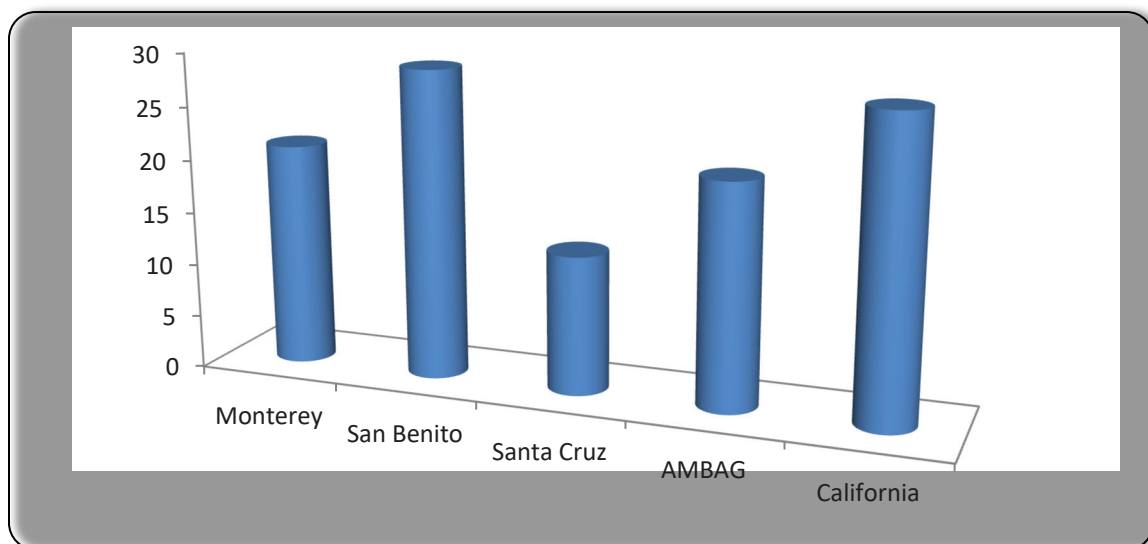
showing the highest with 64 percent, followed by Santa Cruz County with 60 percent and Monterey County with 51 percent.

Renter Occupied vs. Owner Occupied Housing 2020



The California Association of Realtors® Traditional Housing Affordability Index (HAI) measures the percentage of households that can afford to purchase the median priced home within their respective counties. The HAI is considered a primary measure of housing well-being for buyers in the state. In the year 2021, approximately 31 percent of households in Santa Cruz County, 36 percent of households in Monterey County, and 51 percent of households in San Benito County could afford to purchase a median priced home within their County. The statewide HAI in 2021 was 43, while the AMBAG average was 39.

Housing Affordability Index 2021



Long-Term Financial Planning

The federal government funds transportation projects and programs in part through taxes on fuel consumption and other fees related to use of the transportation system. The Highway Revenue Act of 1956 tied the gas tax to transportation projects through the Federal-Aid Highway program. The 1956 act created a dedicated transportation funding account, the Highway Trust Fund (HTF). In the early 1980s, Congress expanded the definition of federal highways and created new programs to address transit infrastructure as well as established a Mass Transit Account within the trust fund.

AMBAG is primarily dependent upon formula revenues and planning grants from FHWA, FTA and the State of California. These funds are administered by Caltrans.

Major Initiatives

Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act)

The FAST Act, which is a five-year transportation authorization bill, was signed into law on December 4, 2015 by President Obama. On October 1, 2020, Congress extended the Act through 2021. The FAST Act authorizes \$305 billion over fiscal years 2016 through 2020 for highway and motor vehicle safety, public transportation, motor carrier safety, hazardous materials safety, rail and research, technology, and statistics programs. The FAST Act maintains focus on safety, keeps intact the established structure of the various highway-related programs we manage, continues efforts to streamline project delivery and, for the first time, provides a dedicated source of federal dollars for freight projects.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed the [Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act \(IIJA\) \(Public Law 117-58, also known as the "Bipartisan Infrastructure Law"\)](#) into law. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law is the largest long-term investment in our infrastructure and economy in our Nation's history. It provides \$550 billion over fiscal years 2022 through 2026 in new Federal investment in infrastructure, including in roads, bridges, and mass transit, water infrastructure, resilience, and broadband. New programs under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law focus on key infrastructure priorities including rehabilitating bridges in critical need of repair, reducing carbon emissions, increasing system resilience, removing barriers to connecting communities, and improving mobility and access to economic opportunity.

Senate Bill 1 (SB 1)

Senate Bill 1 (Chapter 5, Beall, 2017) is known as The Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 and provides the first significant, stable and ongoing increase in state transportation funding totaling an estimated \$5.2 billion annually for the State of California. SB 1 created the Road

Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account and the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Program.

AMBAG received approximately \$319,856 in SB 1 funding for FY 2021-2022. In addition, AMBAG will receive a formula based apportionment of SB 1 funding annually for the next 10 years. This funding will assist in conducting local and regional multimodal transportation and land use planning that further AMBAG's Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS), contribute to the State's greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals and targets, and other sustainability goals.

2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy

AMBAG finalized the development of the 2045 Metropolitan Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). The MTP is the federally mandated long-range transportation plan for the Monterey Bay Area region. This plan lays out a financially constrained list of transportation projects over the next 20 plus years that will enhance regional mobility as well as reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Given the size and complexity of our region, the MTP by necessity is a living document that must be adjusted on a regular basis to keep it valid, relevant, and in accordance with new challenges and opportunities. Accordingly, it may be amended occasionally between major updates, to ensure major projects being planned and implemented in the region remain consistent with the prevailing MTP. The Draft 2045 MTP/SCS was released in November 2021 and the Final 2045 MTP/SCS adopted was in June 2022.

2022 Regional Growth Forecast

The RGF projects the region's population, employment and housing numbers for the tri-county area of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties. The purpose of the RGF is to show likely changes in employment, population and housing in the region by 2045, based on the most current information available. This forecast is used to inform regional and local planning projects such as the MTP/SCS, transportation projects, corridor studies and economic activity analyses. Results from this forecast are used as inputs in the AMBAG's Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM) to forecast travel patterns. The 2022 RGF was accepted by the AMBAG Board for planning purposes in November 2020 and formally adopted in June 2022.

Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program

Biennially, AMBAG updates the Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) for Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties. The MTIP is AMBAG's transportation project programming document necessary to bring state and federal transportation funds to the region. It is the short-term component of the MTP and is developed to be consistent with AMBAG's adopted MTP for the tri-county (Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties) Metropolitan Planning area. The MTIP contains transportation improvement projects including public mass transit, highway, local road, bicycle, and pedestrian projects proposed for funding based on anticipated available federal, state and local funding to be implemented over the next four years (federal fiscal year (FFY) 2020-2021 to FFY 2023-2024).

The table on the following page shows the MTIP funding sources by year. The MTIP must be financially constrained by year and must be updated at least every four years and amended as needed through formal amendments or an administrative modification. The AMBAG Board of Directors adopted the MTIP for FFY 2020-2021 to FFY 2023-2024 at their February 10, 2021 meeting and it was jointly approved by FHWA and FTA on April 16, 2021. The MTIP is amended as needed. A total of 11 formal amendments and modifications to the MTIP were processed, as of June 30, 2022.

AMBAG Region MTIP Funding Sources by Year

Funding Source (\$ in 1,000s)					
Year	Local	State	Federal	Other (TIFIA)	Total
2020/21	\$116,141	\$134,064	\$28,567	\$8,449	\$287,221
2021/22	\$194,070	\$234,673	\$27,328	\$0	\$456,071
2022/23	\$88,921	\$99,155	\$22,857	\$0	\$210,933
2023/24	\$87,579	\$70,608	\$62,564	\$0	\$220,751
Total \$	\$486,711	\$538,500	\$141,316	\$8,449	\$1,174,976
% of Total	41.42%	45.83%	12.03%	0.72%	100%

Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework

In Fiscal Year 2021-2022, AMBAG, San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG), Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG), Shasta Regional Transportation Agency (SRTA), and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), the five MPOs of the California, were awarded a Caltrans planning grant in the amount of \$550,000 which was matched with local funds \$90,000 and in-kind \$20,000. This is a multi-year project, with consulting support staff will be developing a cost effective and advanced Integrated Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework for all five MPOs. The final product will be five fully functional advanced Integrated Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework, to be utilized by the five MPOs, Caltrans, Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs), transit agencies and local jurisdictions to evaluate land use and transportation policies while also meeting California State Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) requirements. During FY 2021-22, agency staff prepared and solicited request for proposal and selected professional consultants and kick-off the project. This is a multi-year project and is expected to be completed by August 2024.

AMBAG Sustainability Program

The AMBAG Sustainability Program continued to work throughout the Monterey Bay to help communities and public agencies achieve their sustainability goals as well as reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in an equitable and cost-effective manner. In the past year, the program focused on implementing five initiatives. First, the program continued to provide technical assistance to school districts in order to close out their participation in the Proposition 39 program. Second, through an agreement with Central Coast Community Energy (3CE), AMBAG provided each 3CE member jurisdictions with a 2019 inventory and is working to provide each member jurisdiction with a 2020 inventory. Third, as part of an agreement with the San Joaquin Valley Clean Energy Organization (SJVCEO), staff worked with public agencies in Monterey

County to support benchmarking, energy efficiency, and electrification initiatives. Fourth, staff applied for and received a \$250,000 Sustainable Agricultural Lands Conservation planning grant to create the Monterey Bay Natural and Working Lands Climate Mitigation and Resiliency Study. Finally, sustainability program staff partnered with rural energy efficiency program implementers throughout California to submit a business plan to the California Public Utilities Commission, requesting funding to create a Rural Regional Network to design and implement new energy efficiency programs.

Regional Housing Planning

In September 2019, the adopted FY 2019-20 California Budget (AB 74) and associated housing trailer bill (AB 101) established the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program, including the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP 1.0) Program. AMBAG was selected as the fiscal agent for the REAP 1.0 funding in the Central Coast. In the AMBAG region, REAP 1.0 funding is being used to develop the local jurisdiction's housing elements and for the preparation of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan. In FY 21-22, AMBAG developed the RHNA methodology and released the draft 6th Cycle (2023-2031) RHNA Plan in April 2022. The final RHNA Plan is scheduled to be adopted in Fall 2022.

AMBAG will continue the work associated with the aforementioned initiatives and many other agency projects that support the principles of efficient and multimodal regional transportation that preserves the dynamic heritage of the region. The Work Program Initiatives section of this report provides additional details.

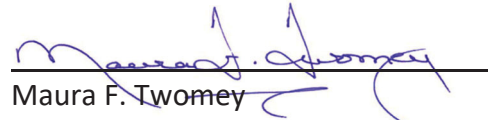
Acknowledgements

On behalf of all staff at AMBAG, we express our sincere gratitude to each of the Board Members for your leadership, hard work and support throughout the year. We recognize that being a member of the AMBAG Board of Directors is a demanding responsibility that requires a tremendous investment of time, and we do appreciate your efforts.

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 8th consecutive year that AMBAG has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government agency must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current ACFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate. The preparation of this report could not be accomplished without the dedication and efficient services of the entire AMBAG staff.

With leadership from the AMBAG Board of Directors and the work of management and our excellent staff, we are prepared to continue the complex and challenging work of planning for the Monterey Bay Area region!

Sincerely,



Maura F. Twomey
Executive Director



Errol Osteraa
Director of Finance and Administrative Services

Work Program Initiatives

Work Program Initiatives

AMBAG performs metropolitan-level transportation planning on behalf of the region utilizing a continuous, comprehensive and cooperative framework. Among its many duties, AMBAG manages the region's transportation demand model, Geographic Information System (GIS) data services and prepares regional housing, population and employment forecasts that are utilized in a variety of regional plans. While transportation planning is AMBAG's federally mandated requirement, as an MPO, AMBAG also provides other services that are summarized below. All projects, plans and deliverables are detailed in AMBAG's OWP and Budget. Please visit www.ambag.org for additional details.

2045 METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION PLAN (MTP)/SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES STRATEGY (SCS)

AMBAG initiated the 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). The MTP is the federally mandated long-range transportation plan for the Monterey Bay region. This plan lays out a financially constrained list of transportation projects and programs over the next 25 years that will enhance regional mobility while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The 2045 MTP/SCS was adopted in June 2022.

REGIONAL GROWTH FORECAST (RGF)

The Regional Growth Forecast (RGF) projects the region's population, employment and housing numbers for the tri-county Monterey Bay Area region. The purpose of the RGF is to show likely changes in employment, population and housing in the region by 2045 based on the most current information available. This forecast is used to support regional and local planning projects such as the MTP/SCS, transportation projects, corridor studies and economic activity analyses. Results from this forecast are used as inputs in the Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM) to forecast travel patterns. The AMBAG Board of Directors accepted the 2022 RGF for planning purposes in November 2020 and formally adopted in June 2022. The 2022 RGF will be used in the development of the 2045 MTP/SCS and the Regional Housing Needs Allocation.

METROPOLITAN TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (MTIP)

The AMBAG Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP) is the four-year financially constrained short range transportation programming document for the tri-county Monterey Bay region, updated every two years for the four years ahead. Staff processed seven amendments to include new projects or update project scope and/or funding in FY 2020-2021. AMBAG updated the program, in coordination and cooperation with FHWA, FTA, Caltrans, RTPAs, transit agencies and other interested stakeholders in the region. The FFY 2020-2021 to FFY 2023-2024 MTIP was finalized and adopted by the AMBAG Board of Directors on February 10, 2021. In addition, MAP-21 and the FAST Act established several performance management

requirements aiming to ensure the most efficient investment of transportation funds, support improved decision-making and increase accountability and transparency. Currently AMBAG is required to report on the safety, condition and performance of the transportation system in relation to its adopted performance targets (Title 23 CFR§ 450.324), as well as with other new federal requirements related to long-range planning including any potential scenario planning. These requirements were incorporated in the FFY 2020-2021 to FFY 2023-2024 MTIP in FY 2020-2021.

2019 GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORIES FOR ALL 3CE MEMBER JURISDICTIONS

Through a partnership with 3CE, the AMBAG Sustainability Program prepared 2019 Community-wide Greenhouse Gas Inventories for all 3CE member jurisdictions in Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz counties. Community-wide GHG Inventories are a tool that jurisdictions can use to track the progress of existing GHG reduction strategies or as a starting point towards the development a Climate Action Plan.

REGIONAL TRAVEL DEMAND MODEL

The Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM) is a tool used by AMBAG and its partner agencies to analyze the impacts of land use and transportation investment on the transportation network and its performance. Its primary output is a measure of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) in the tri-county area of Monterey, San Benito and Santa Cruz Counties. The AMBAG RTDM base year is 2015 and the future year is 2045. The latest data and travel demand modeling practices were applied to develop the 2045 MTP/SCS, adopted by AMBAG Board of Directors in June 2022, which involves extensive modeling work and data analysis. AMBAG staff reviewed, compiled, and input various datasets to ensure a fully-functional hybrid model is available for the development of region's long range transportation plan, 2045 MTP/SCS.

INTEGRATED LAND USE MODEL AND DEVELOPMENT MONITORING FRAMEWORK

In FY 2021-2022, AMBAG, San Luis Obispo Council of Governments (SLOCOG), Butte County Association of Governments (BCAG), Shasta Regional Transportation Agency (SRTA), and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), the five MPOs of the California, were awarded a Caltrans planning grant in the amount of \$550,000 which was matched with local funds \$90,000 and in-kind \$20,000. This is a multi-year project, with consulting support staff will be developing a cost effective and advanced Integrated Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework for all five MPOs. The final product will be five fully functional advanced Integrated Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework, to be utilized by the five MPOs, Caltrans, Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs), transit agencies and local jurisdictions to evaluate land use and transportation policies while also meeting California State Senate Bill 375 (SB 375) requirements. During FY 2021-22, agency staff prepared and solicited request for proposal and selected professional consultants and kick-off the project. This is a multi-year project and is expected to be completed by August 2024.

GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS (GIS) AND DATA CLEARINGHOUSE

AMBAG updated new GIS Portal leveraging the latest ESRI technology in FY 2021-2022. The GIS Portal allows jurisdictions to log in and edit data for inclusion in our long-range plan and also provides the ability for the public to view geospatial data in a live and interactive format. The Portal hosts most updated and historical spatial data holdings in a standardized, dynamic and accessible format. AMBAG compiled GIS datasets to show transportation project, managing agencies and the types of sensitive environmental or other resources are near projects to help them prepare Environmental Impact Reports (EIRs) and design projects which cause the least impact to these resources. In addition to the GIS Portal developed in FY 2020, AMBAG began evaluating the use of a GIS based land use mapping tool Urban Footprint back in 2018, as a case study to enhance the planning process in the MTP/SCS. In FY2021-22, AMBAG decided best process was to leverage GIS Portal technology for staff to work with the 18 cities and three county local jurisdictions to enhance technical support amongst our member jurisdictions and introduce the ability to quickly update land use data and opportunity area focused growth. AMBAG staff incorporated the data captured in GIS Portal into Urban Footprint as a key component in MTP/SCS's public participation process.

REGIONAL HOUSING PLANNING

The adopted FY 2019-20 California Budget (AB 74, June 2019) and the associated housing trailer bill (AB 101) established the Regional Early Action Planning Grant Program (REAP 1.0) REAP 1.0 was established for the purpose of providing regions and jurisdictions with one-time funding, focusing on grants for planning activities, to enable jurisdictions to meet the 6th Cycle of the Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA). The program is administered by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). The regional funding was allocated to mega-regions throughout the state. In the Central Coast, approximately \$8,000,000 in funding was allocated to the Central Coast Housing Working Group (CCHWG). The CCHWG is composed of representatives from jurisdictions within the counties of Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Barbara counties. Funding has been made available to COGs and jurisdictions within the region for housing planning purposes. AMBAG was selected as the fiscal agent for the REAP 1.0 funding in the Central Coast. In the AMBAG region, REAP 1.0 funding is being used to develop the local jurisdiction's housing elements and for the preparation of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation Plan.

AMBAG prepares the Regional Housing Need Allocation (RHNA) plan for Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. The RHNA plan establishes the total number of housing units that each city and county must plan for within an eight-year planning period. The amount of housing a region must plan for is largely determined by HCD housing need assessment. Since 1969, California has required that all local governments (cities and counties) adequately plan to meet the housing needs of everyone in the community. HCD oversees this process for all regions throughout the

state. The statutory objectives of the RHNA process are to ensure jurisdictions have the capacity to (1) increase the housing supply and mix of housing types, affordability in an equitable manner; (2) promote infill development & socio-economic equity, protect environmental and agricultural resources and encourage efficient development patterns; (3) promote improved intraregional jobs-housing relationship including jobs housing fit; (4) balance disproportionate household income distributions; and (5) affirmatively furthering fair housing.

Under state law and HCD oversight, AMBAG must develop RHNA every eight years. This process begins with HCD providing a Regional Housing Needs Determination (RHND) for the Monterey and Santa Cruz counties. The regional determination includes an overall housing need number, as well as the percentage of units required in different income categories. AMBAG received its 6th Cycle Regional Housing Need Determination from HCD in August 2021. In FY 21-22, AMBAG developed the RHNA methodology and released the draft 6th Cycle (2023-2031) RHNA Plan in April 2022. The final RHNA Plan is scheduled to be adopted in October 2022.

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Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
California**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

AMBAG Governing Board

AMBAG Board of Directors

Kristen Brown, City of Capitola, Council Member
Karen Ferlito, City of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Council Member
Kim Shirley, City of Del Rey Oaks, Council Member
Scott Funk, City of Gonzales, Mayor Pro Tem
Lance Walker, City of Greenfield, Mayor
Rick Perez, City of Hollister, Council Member
Carlos Victoria, City of King City, Mayor Pro Tem
Lisa Berkley, City of Marina, Council Member
Ed Smith, City of Monterey, Council Member
Jenny McAdams, City of Pacific Grove, Council Member
Steve McShane, City of Salinas, Council Member
John Freeman, City of San Juan Bautista, Council Member
Mary Ann Carbone, City of Sand City, Mayor
Justin Cummings, City of Santa Cruz, Council Member
Derek Timm, City of Scotts Valley, Mayor
Jon Wizard, City of Seaside, Council Member
Anna Velazquez, City of Soledad, Mayor Pro Tempore
Eduardo Montesino, City of Watsonville, Council Member
Mary Adams, County of Monterey, Supervisor
John Phillips, County of Monterey, Supervisor
Betsy Dirks, County of San Benito, Supervisor
Bea Gonzales, County of San Benito, Supervisor
Greg Caput, County of Santa Cruz, Supervisor
Manu Koenig, County of Santa Cruz, Supervisor

2022 Officers

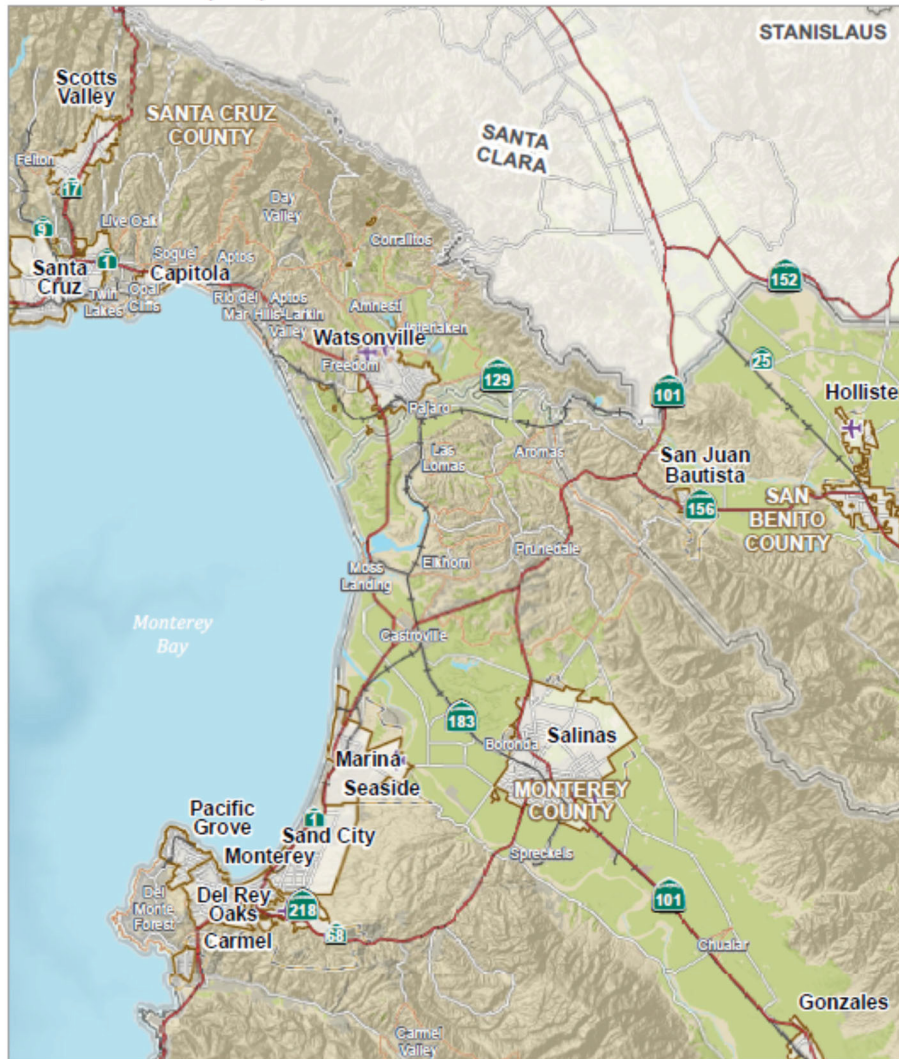
Kristen Brown, City of Capitola, President
Jenny McAdams, City of Pacific Grove, 1st Vice President
John Freeman, City of San Juan Bautista, 2nd Vice President

Ex-Officios

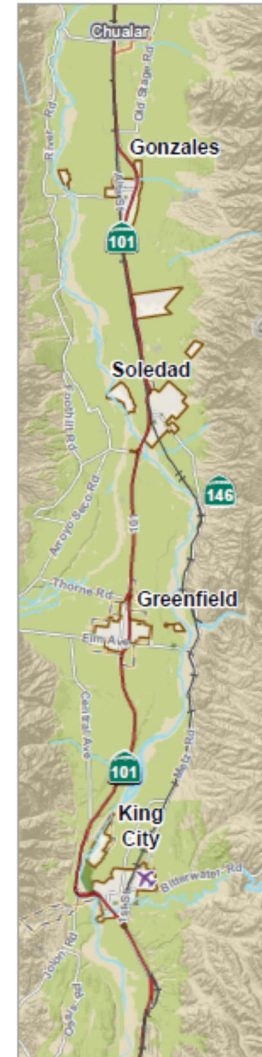
Tim Gubbins, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), District 5
Richard Stedman, Monterey Bay Air Resources District (MBARD)
Vacant, San Benito County Council of Governments (SBtCOG)
Guy Preston, Santa Cruz County Regional Transportation Commission (SCCRTC)
Alex Clifford, Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District (METRO)
Todd Muck, Transportation Agency for Monterey County (TAMC)
Carl Sedoryk, Monterey-Salinas Transit (MST)
Michael La Pier, Monterey Regional Airport
Tom Habaishi, Central Coast Community Energy

AMBAG Region

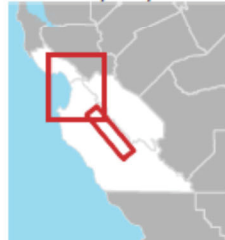
Central Monterey Bay Area



Salinas Valley



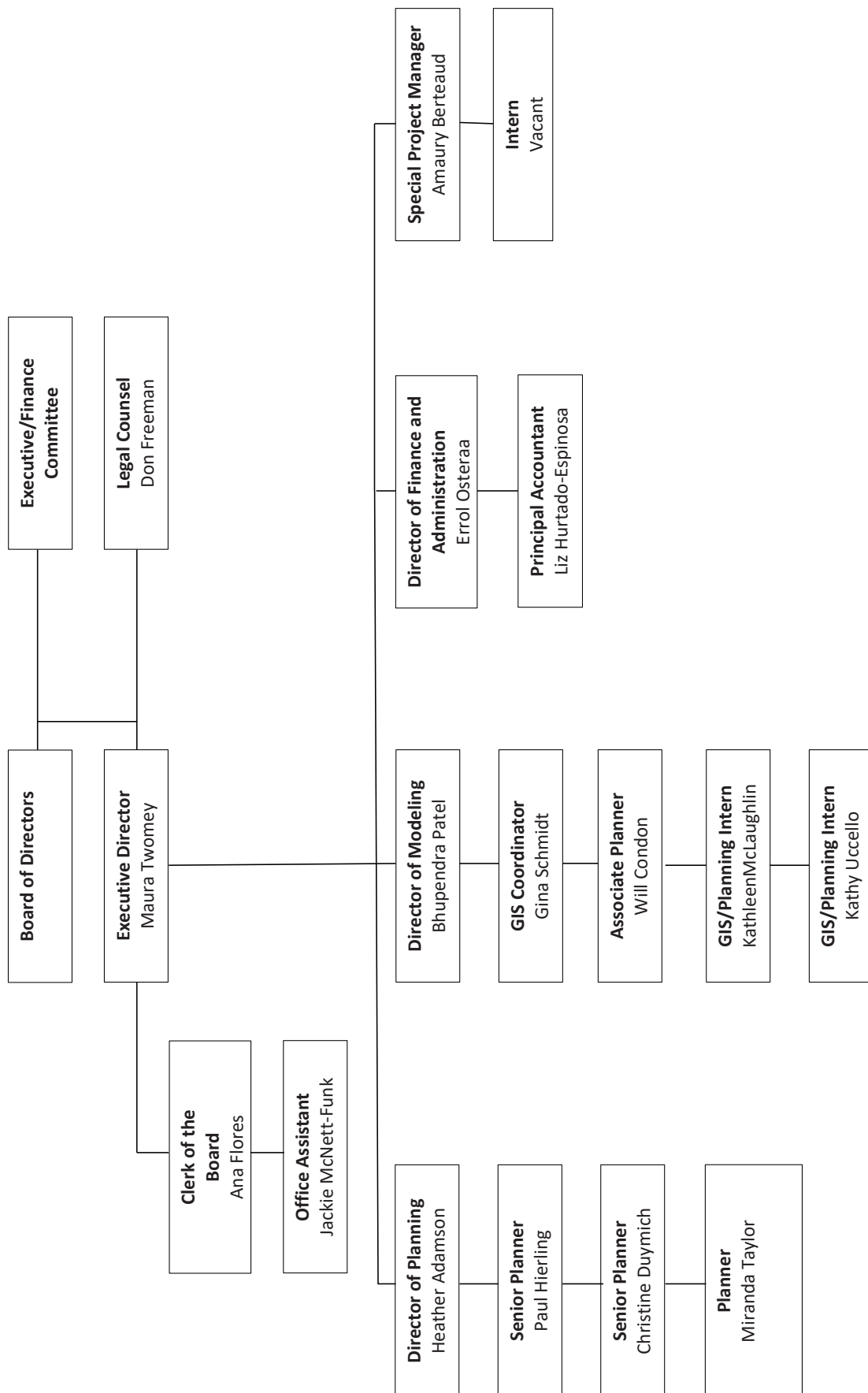
Monterey Bay Area



- Railroad
- ✈ Public Airport
- Highway
- Major Road
- Hydrography
- National Forests
- County Boundaries
- Census Designated Places
- Sphere of Influence
- City Boundaries

Data Sources:
ESRI Business Analyst;
CA Dept of Conservation
Farmland Mapping
and Monitoring Program;
AMBAG





FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Board of Directors
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
Monterey, California

Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments** (AMBAG), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise AMBAG's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund, of the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments**, 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.

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 the Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments**, 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 **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'** ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and Government Auditing Standards (GAS) 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 GAS, 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 ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'*** 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 ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'*** 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 Management's Discussion and Analysis, the Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios, the Schedule of Contributions – OPEB, Budgetary Comparison Schedules, the Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability and the Schedule of Contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management, 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 an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise the ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'*** basic financial statements. The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards, as required by Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirement for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance), Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations and the introductory section, supplementary information and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information and the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards 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 supplementary information and Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the Introductory and Statistical Section but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's opinion thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information and we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them. In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 22, 2022 on our consideration of the ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'*** 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 ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'*** 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 ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'*** internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Salinas, California
December 22, 2022

Management's Discussion & Analysis

The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) presents an overview and analysis of the financial activities and changes in financial position for AMBAG and its blended component unit, Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. (RAPS), a non-profit organization for the year ended June 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Highlights of AMBAG and RAPS financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are below:

AMBAG had a positive change in fund balance of \$65,470.

RAPS had a positive change in fund balance of \$7,394.

AMBAG funded \$36,573 of its Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC) for Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). The annual OPEB cost for the year ended June 30, 2022 was \$16,349. The difference between the ADC funded and the annual OPEB cost is \$20,224, which was the implicit subsidy. AMBAG is current on ARC payments. AMBAG currently has a net OPEB asset of \$263,954.

The Line of Credit was not utilized during FY 2021-2022.

The COVID-19 Pandemic continues to impact AMBAG's operations. AMBAG closely monitors and conforms to direction provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), state and local authorities, as well as the lessor for AMBAG's office facility to ensure that appropriate actions are taken to mitigate the spread of coronavirus within AMBAG's sphere of influence. The Agency has made modifications to the work environment, including a hybrid of remote and in office work to comply with CDC, state and regional direction and requirements. In addition, the majority of AMBAG Board and technical advisory committee meetings are hosted on virtual platforms. These modifications have required an increased investment in technological resources to provide assurance of business continuity in this unique circumstance.

In FY 2018-2019, AMBAG initiated the 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). The MTP/SCS is a long-range transportation plan for the Monterey Bay region that is completed on a four-year cycle. The 2045 MTP/SCS includes

transportation projects and programs that will enhance regional mobility and reduce greenhouse gas emissions over the next 25 years. The 2045 MTP/SCS was adopted by the AMBAG Board of Directors in June 2022.

In Fiscal Year 2021-2022, AMBAG, San Luis Obispo Council of Governments, Butte County Association of Governments, Shasta Regional Transportation Agency, and Tahoe Regional Planning Agency were awarded a Caltrans Planning Grant in the amount of \$550,000, which was matched with local and in-kind funds. The project will produce a cost effective and advanced Integrated Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework for all five MPOs. This is a multi-year project and is expected to be completed by August 2024.

In October 2021, RAPS added a work element to provide Clerk of the Board and administrative services to the recently established Pajaro Regional Flood Management Agency. RAPS continued to provide administrative and technical services to Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority (PRWFPA), as well as public agencies throughout the Monterey Bay Area Region and California. Revenues from services provided equaled \$87,760.

OVERVIEW OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The MD&A is intended to serve as an overview of AMBAG's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of the Government-Wide financial statements, the Governmental Fund financial statements and notes to the basic financial statements. These various presentations combine to form an integrated set of basic financial statements. In this MD&A, the Statement of Net Position and the individual accounts, which comprise total assets and liabilities, are discussed and analyzed for the reader. Specific information about the functional areas of grant revenues and expenses reported in the Statement of Activities is also provided.

The financial statements provide both long- and short-term information about AMBAG's financial status. The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

AMBAG's financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis in conformity with General Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned, expenses are recognized in the period in which they are incurred and depreciation of assets is recognized in the Statement of Activities. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of AMBAG are included in the Statement of Net Position. See notes to the basic financial statements for additional information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of AMBAG's finances, as well as its blended component unit, RAPS, in a manner similar to private-sectors financial statements. This means reporting the extent to which AMBAG met its operating objectives. The government-wide statements ignore the partitions created by the funds, bringing the financial activity together in one place and using just one type of information: accrual-based economic resources. As a result, all assets and liabilities are accounted for, as well as all inflows and outflows of resources. The statements organize information by whether it relates to governmental activities or business-type activities (AMBAG has no business-type activities).

Generally, the governmental activities are those accounted for in the governmental funds. Additionally, component units are included in the basic financial statements and consist of legally separate entities for which the primary government (AMBAG) is financially accountable and has a majority of the governing body. Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. (RAPS) is included as a blended component unit in these financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements include all the governmental activities of AMBAG. The governmental activities of AMBAG include the General Fund and the RAPS, Inc. Fund. The government-wide statements distinguish between the activities of AMBAG that are principally supported by grants or contracts and the General Fund activities, which are intended to be covered primarily by dues paid by AMBAG's members. Changes in net position are a result of the financial activities of the General Fund, not from the grant funds, which operate on a cost reimbursement basis.

There are two basic government-wide financial statements: the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of AMBAG's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. The Statement of Net Position presents the same information as a balance sheet: It assesses the balance of a government's assets, the resources it can use to provide services and operate the government against its liabilities and obligations to turn over resources to other organizations or individuals. The name of the statement reflects its emphasis on what a government would have left over after satisfying its liabilities. Over time, increases and decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of AMBAG is improving or deteriorating. The Statement of Net Position combines and consolidates governmental funds' current financial resources (short-term spendable resources) with capital assets and long-term obligations.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how AMBAG's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., accounts receivable). The Statement of Activities accomplishes the tasks of more recognizable income statements—revenues, expenses, and other changes in net position are presented, allowing the reader to see how AMBAG's net position changed during the year. The arrangement of the Statement of Activities also provides detail that focuses on how a government finances its services. The statement compares the costs (expenses) of a government's functions and programs with the resources those functions or programs generate themselves (program revenues). To the degree that functions or programs cost more than they raise, the statement shows how the government chose to finance the difference (principally general revenues).

The government-wide financial statements can be found in the Basic Financial Statements section of this report.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A fund is a grouping of related accounts used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not AMBAG as a whole. AMBAG, like other local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of AMBAG's funds are governmental fund types. Fund financial statements report essentially the same functions as those reported in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

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

of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison between governmental funds and government-wide statements. Information is presented separately in the balance sheet and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and the RAPS, Inc. Fund, both of which are considered to be major funds.

AMBAG adopts annual budgets for all funds. However, a comparison of budget-to-actual is required only for certain governmental funds (major funds) and these are presented in the required supplementary section of this report. The fund financial statements can be found in the basic financial statements section of this report.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements are located in the basic financial statements section of this report.

OTHER INFORMATION

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning AMBAG's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and OPEB benefits to its employees.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As noted earlier, net position over time, may serve as a useful indicator of AMBAG's financial position. Due to the annual pension and OPED adjustments, AMBAG's liabilities exceeded assets by \$66,837 at the close of the most recent fiscal year. The following table shows AMBAG's condensed government-wide statement of net position for the last two fiscal years.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021				
		2022 Governmental Activities	2021 Governmental Activities	Increase (Decrease)
ASSETS				
Current assets		\$ 3,241,901	\$ 4,863,914	\$ (1,622,013)
Capital assets - net		116,333	19,106	97,227
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 3,358,234	\$ 4,883,020	\$ (1,524,786)
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
		744,331	673,861	70,470
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS		\$ 4,102,565	\$ 5,556,881	\$ (1,454,316)
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities		\$ 1,713,274	\$ 3,642,662	\$ (1,929,388)
Long-term liabilities		1,230,348	2,232,420	(1,002,072)
TOTAL LIABILITIES		\$ 2,943,622	\$ 5,875,082	\$ (2,931,460)
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
		1,225,780	202,202	1,023,578
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS		\$ 4,169,402	\$ 6,077,284	\$ (1,907,882)
NET POSITION				
Investment in capital assets		\$ 116,333	\$ 19,106	\$ 97,227
Unrestricted (deficit)		(183,170)	(539,509)	356,339
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)		\$ (66,837)	\$ (520,403)	\$ 453,566
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND NET POSITION				
		\$ 4,102,565	\$ 5,556,881	\$ (1,454,316)

During fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, AMBAG implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues* (an amendment to GASB Statements No. 67, 68, and 73). GASB Statement No. 82 amends Statement No. 68 to instead require the presentation of covered payroll, defined as the payroll on which contributions to a pension plan are based, and ratios that use that measure. Payments that are made by an employer to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements should be classified as plan member contributions for the purpose of Statement No. 67 and as employee contributions for the purposes of Statement No. 68. In addition, as a result of GASB Statement No. 68, AMBAG had a negative net position as of fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 of \$66,837. Additional information regarding the GASB Statement No. 68 is provided in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements section of this report.

AMBAG experienced a material change in current assets and current liabilities in FY 2021-2022 over the prior year. The change resulted from \$3,982,827 in Regional Early Action Program

advance funds that AMBAG received in August 2020. The funds were recorded as unearned revenue and a corresponding liability. The funds will be earned over the three year period of the program.

At the end of the current fiscal year, AMBAG reported a negative net position for the government as a whole as a result of AMBAG's pension obligations.

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

During the current fiscal year, net position for governmental activities increased. The following table shows AMBAG's condensed government-wide statement of activities for the last two fiscal years.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022 AND 2021			
	2022 Governmental Activities	2021 Governmental Activities	Increase (Decrease)
REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$ 2,770,104	\$ 1,575,891	\$ 1,194,213
Operating grants and contributions	2,444,311	2,244,757	199,554
Investment income	165	324	(159)
Total Revenues	\$ 5,214,580	\$ 3,820,972	\$ 1,393,608
EXPENSES			
Transportation	\$ 4,761,014	\$ 3,908,226	\$ 852,788
Total Expenses	\$ 4,761,014	\$ 3,908,226	\$ 852,788
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	453,566	(87,254)	540,820*
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(520,403)	(433,149)	(87,254)
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$ (66,837)	\$ (520,403)	\$453,566

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

AMBAG uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

At June 30, 2022, AMBAG'S governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$1,264,675, an increase of \$72,864 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 100 percent of this amount constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of AMBAG. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the general fund was \$1,230,005. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Unassigned and total fund balances represent approximately 24 percent of total general fund expenditure.

During the current fiscal year, AMBAG'S general fund balance increased by \$65,470. The increase was due to various factors, such as sharing resources, an increase in billing rates, a reduction in operating expenditures as a result of cost cutting efforts and utilizing toll credits to meet non-federal local match grant requirements.

The RAPS, Inc. Fund had a \$7,394 increase in its fund balance during the current fiscal year, which is attributed to an increase in technical services.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022, there were three amendments to the Overall Work Programs (OWP) and Budget. The amendments were to reallocate revenue and expenditures among work elements, incorporate AMBAG's Indirect Cost Allocation Plan (ICAP) Rate and add grant funding to develop an Integrated Land Use Model and Development of a Monitoring Framework Tool.

Actual revenue was \$5,916,452 less than anticipated. AMBAG is designated as the fiscal administrator for the Regional Early Action Program created in FY 2018/2019. In that role, AMBAG administers funds dedicated to housing planning in the Central Coast. That work will continue through FY 2022-2023 and revenue will be earned over the three year period.

AMBAG continually works to identify and implement more changes for various programs and activities, such as the increased billing rates where applicable. This effort has been moderately successful in increasing the proportion of total revenues of governmental funds that results from these charges. A review of actual expenditures compared to the final budget yields no significant variances with the exceptions of salaries, fringe benefits, and professional services. Actual expenditures for the above mentioned categories did not exceed the related final budget amounts. The variance between actual and budget for these expenditures is mainly due to delay in project work because of the timing of grant award and the approval to expend funding.

The following table provides a budget to actual comparison for the General fund:

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE, BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022					
		Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With Final
		Original	Final	Amounts	Amounts
REVENUES					
	Income from federal sources	\$ 2,046,464	\$ 2,691,854	\$ 1,937,959	\$ (753,895)
	Income from state sources	7,300,537	7,461,361	2,472,660	(4,988,701)
	Income from local sources	477,000	672,523	495,889	(176,634)
	Non-federal local match	205,277	217,534	220,312	2,778
	TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 10,029,278	\$ 11,043,272	\$ 5,126,820	\$ (5,916,452)
EXPENDITURES					
	Salaries and fringe benefits	\$ 2,249,970	\$ 2,750,754	\$ 2,167,148	\$ 583,606
	Professional services	7,035,731	7,616,062	2,266,598	5,349,464
	Equipment and space rentals	91,000	91,000	81,318	9,682
	Communications	24,800	24,800	18,044	6,756
	Supplies	106,400	117,400	29,307	88,093
	Printing and reproduction	15,700	16,700	3,123	13,577
	Transportation	65,200	65,200	5,253	59,947
	Other costs	121,680	121,680	139,187	(17,507)
	Non-federal local match	205,277	217,534	220,314	(2,780)
	Capital outlay			131,058	(131,058)
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 9,915,758	\$ 11,021,130	\$ 5,061,350	\$ 5,959,780
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES		113,520	22,142	65,470	43,328
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,164,535	1,164,535	1,164,535	n/a
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR		\$ 1,278,055	\$ 1,186,677	\$ 1,230,005	\$ 43,328

CAPITAL ASSETS

Investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2022, amounts to \$116,333 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes equipment, vehicles, and software.

In the year ended June 30, 2022, AMBAG made a cumulative investment of \$96,060 in information technology servers and software to mitigate risks associated with business continuity. These investments include an agency server with a backup server, as well as rapid recovery backup and recovery software.

In the year ended June 30, 2022, AMBAG received the proceeds from a \$10,000 grant towards the purchase of an electrical vehicle in the amount of \$35,999. This investment provided an additional resource to staff for local travel, while reducing the agency's carbon footprint.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

An ongoing challenge for AMBAG over the last several years has been the loss of revenues from the close out of certain multi-year discretionary grants and finding new revenues to replace them. To address this issue, AMBAG has focused on cost-containment measures and the development of additional sources of revenue, including grants and technical services contracts. In addition, AMBAG staff has also continued their efforts with state, federal and local agencies in pursuing revenue streams.

While many of the revenues AMBAG receives are based on formula planning funds or discretionary grant awards, the requirement to match those funds with non-federal dollars can be a challenge. The primary sources of those matching dollars are toll credits or AMBAG member dues.

Accounting for pensions under GASB Statement No. 68 will have a significant impact on AMBAG's financial reporting and disclosures in the upcoming years. The impact could adversely affect AMBAG's ability to pursue lines of credit. AMBAG is proactively staying apprised of the requirements under GASB No. 68 and will continue to educate the AMBAG Board on the financial implications.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45 and No. 57 related to post-employment benefits other than pensions. Statement No. 75 establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The requirements of this statement will improve the usefulness of information in employer and governmental non-employer contributing entity financial reports and will enhance its value for assessing accountability and inter-period equity by requiring recognition

of the entire OPEB liability and a more comprehensive measure of OPEB expense. The provisions in this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. Implementation of Statement No. 75 in FY 2017-2018 resulted in the recognition of a net OPEB asset.

The economic outlook for the upcoming year will also depend on economic growth in the region and potential economic impacts arising from the Covid-19 Pandemic. A more immediate issue is the Highway Trust Fund and its constrained resources to support transportation projects and planning efforts. On November 15, 2021, President Biden signed into law the \$1.2 billion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act which will provide much needed funding for infrastructure projects. AMBAG staff is aggressively monitoring the Act's implementation to best position the AMBAG region to take advantage of the enhanced funding. AMBAG staff also continues to actively seek alternative funding sources.

The AMBAG Board of Directors adopted the Overall Work Program (OWP) and Budget, as amended, of \$11,021,131 to fund planning projects in fiscal year 2021-2022. A significant portion of the \$11,021,131 consisted of funding from the Regional Early Action Program, rollover grant funding and newly acquired grants.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of AMBAG's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be directed to AMBAG's Finance Office via email at: info@ambag.org or by calling (831) 883-3750. Written correspondence should be addressed to the Finance Office c/o AMBAG, 24580 Silver Cloud Court, Monterey, CA 93940.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

ASSETS

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,439,715
Accounts receivable – net	538,232
Net OPEB asset	263,954
Capital assets – net	<u>116,333</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>3,358,234</u>

DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred pension	610,937
Deferred OPEB	<u>133,394</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>744,331</u>
TOTAL ASSETS AND DEFERRED OUTFLOWS	<u>\$ 4,102,565</u>

LIABILITIES

Accounts payable	\$ 622,403
Employee benefits payable	529
Unearned revenue	1,090,342
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	80,451
Due in more than one year	<u>1,149,897</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>2,943,622</u>

DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

Deferred pension	989,206
Deferred OPEB	<u>236,574</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>1,225,780</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFERRED INFLOWS	<u>4,169,402</u>

NET POSITION

Investment in capital assets	116,333
Unrestricted (deficit)	<u>(183,170)</u>
TOTAL NET POSITION (DEFICIT)	<u>(66,837)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS AND NET POSITION	<u>\$ 4,102,565</u>

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		<u>Program Revenues</u>		Net
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	(Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position
<u>FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS</u>				
Governmental activities– Transportation	\$ <u>4,761,014</u>	\$ <u>2,770,104</u>	\$ <u>2,444,311</u>	\$ <u>453,401</u>
Total governmental activities	\$ <u>4,761,014</u>	\$ <u>2,770,104</u>	\$ <u>2,444,311</u>	<u>453,401</u>
General revenue – Investment income				<u>165</u>
Total general revenue				<u>165</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION				453,566
NET POSITION (DEFICIT), BEGINNING OF YEAR				<u>(520,403)</u>
NET POSITION (DEFICIT), END OF YEAR				<u>\$ (66,837)</u>

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>General</u>	<u>Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc.</u>	<u>Total Govern- mental Funds</u>
<u>ASSETS</u>			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,409,297	\$ 30,418	\$ 2,439,715
Accounts receivable – net	506,567	19,893	526,460
Interfund receivable – net	<u>11,772</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>11,772</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,927,636</u>	<u>\$ 50,311</u>	<u>\$ 2,977,947</u>
<u>LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND</u>			
<u>FUND BALANCES</u>			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 606,761	\$ 3,869	\$ 610,630
Interfund payable	–	11,772	11,772
Employee benefits payable	528	–	528
Unearned revenue	<u>1,090,342</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,090,342</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,697,631</u>	<u>15,641</u>	<u>1,713,272</u>
Fund balances:			
Assigned	–	34,670	34,670
Unassigned	<u>1,230,005</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>1,230,005</u>
Total fund balances	<u>1,230,005</u>	<u>34,670</u>	<u>1,264,675</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 2,927,636</u>	<u>\$ 50,311</u>	<u>2,977,947</u>

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2022

Total fund balances – governmental funds	\$ 1,264,675
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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 funds.

Governmental capital assets	319,090
Less accumulated depreciation	(202,757)

Amounts paid to the trust for other post-employment benefits in excess of the required contributions, the net OPEB asset, are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.

263,952

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

Compensated absences	(148,036)
Net pension liability	(1,082,312)

Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions are applicable to future periods and therefore, are not reported in the funds:

Deferred outflows	744,331
Deferred inflows	<u>(1,225,780)</u>

\$ (66,837)

NET POSITION (DEFICIT) OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES –
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>General</u>	<u>Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc.</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
REVENUES:			
Income from federal sources	\$ 1,937,959	\$ –	\$ 1,937,959
Income from state sources	2,472,660	–	2,472,660
Income from local sources	495,889	87,760	583,649
Non-federal local match	<u>220,312</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>220,312</u>
Total revenues	<u>5,126,820</u>	<u>87,760</u>	<u>5,214,580</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Salaries	1,387,933	–	1,387,933
Fringe benefits	779,215	–	779,215
Professional services	2,266,598	78,685	2,345,283
Equipment and space rentals	81,318	–	81,318
Communications	18,044	–	18,044
Supplies	29,307	–	29,307
Printing and reproduction	3,123	–	3,123
Transportation	5,253	–	5,253
Other costs	139,187	1,681	140,868
Non-federal local match	220,314	–	220,314
Capital outlay	<u>131,058</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>131,058</u>
Total expenditures	<u>5,061,350</u>	<u>80,366</u>	<u>5,141,716</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	65,470	7,394	72,864
FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,164,535</u>	<u>27,276</u>	<u>1,191,811</u>
FUND BALANCES, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 1,230,005</u>	<u>\$ 34,670</u>	<u>\$ 1,264,675</u>

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$ 72,864
Amounts reported in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period:	
Capital outlay	131,058
Current year depreciation	(33,832)
Compensated absences reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(14,880)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Current year pension cost difference	249,462
Current year OPEB cost difference	<u>48,894</u>
CHANGE IN NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES	<u>\$ 453,566</u>

See Notes to Basic Financial Statements.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Reporting Entity – The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) is a voluntary association of eighteen cities and Monterey, Santa Cruz, and San Benito Counties, with 5,159 square miles and a population of over 770,000. AMBAG was formed in 1968 as a Council of Governments (COG), by a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA). In 1975 AMBAG was designated as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the tri-county region. AMBAG was created as a forum for planning, discussion and study of regional issues of mutual interest and concern in California's Monterey Bay Area Region, and for the preparation of studies, plans, policy and action recommendations. Among its many duties, AMBAG manages the region's transportation demand model and prepares regional housing, population and employment forecasts that are utilized in a variety of regional plans.

AMBAG is a legally independent entity and is governed by a twenty-four member board of directors, the members of which are appointed by each of its member agencies. AMBAG's principal sources of revenue to fund its governmental operations include federal, state and local grants from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Transit Administration (FTA), the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and other agency grants. Member agency dues provide approximately five percent of total revenue, and no one agency accounts for more than twenty percent of the dues. No other entity has oversight responsibility for AMBAG and its financial statements are not a part of any other reporting entity.

Component Units – Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the reporting entity include (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. The criteria provided in Government Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 14 and 39 have been considered and there are no agencies or entities which should be presented with AMBAG as component units except those noted below.

Blended Component Unit – Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. (RAPS) is a non-profit organization that sponsors conferences and community forums and provides technical assistance in planning activities on issues affecting the Monterey Bay region to public entities who request it. AMBAG selects the board of directors for RAPS, with the majority of members coming from the AMBAG board, and AMBAG personnel are involved with RAPS operations. The financial statements of RAPS have been blended with those of AMBAG's because RAPS is fiscally dependent on AMBAG and RAPS receives revenue from a combination of local and state sources. RAPS did not issue separate financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Accounting Policies – The accounting policies of AMBAG conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board and the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements – The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of AMBAG. The effect of all significant interfund activity has been removed from the government-wide statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

The government-wide statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function or program of AMBAG's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and are therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. AMBAG allocates indirect expenses to functions in the statement of activities. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by a program, as well as grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues which are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues, with certain exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of AMBAG.

Fund financial statements report detailed information about AMBAG. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major governmental fund is presented in a separate column, and any non-major funds are combined into one column. AMBAG has no non-major funds.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of AMBAG as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. The focus of the fund financial statements is on the major individual funds. Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared to enhance the usefulness of the information.

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

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement* focus and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues, except for certain grant revenues, are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collected within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, AMBAG considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 90 days of year end, with the following exception, revenue received from government contracts. These revenues are considered available if collected within one year of the current fiscal period.

Grant revenues are recognized in the fiscal year in which all grant requirements are satisfied. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recognized only when payment is due. Capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

Revenue from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded under the accrual basis when the exchange takes place.

AMBAG utilizes governmental funds to record its financial operating activities.

NOTE 1. **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)**

The following is a description of the Governmental funds used by AMBAG:

- The General Fund is the general operating fund of AMBAG. All financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund, are accounted for in the General Fund.
- The RAPS Fund is the operating fund of Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc. All Regional Analysis and Planning Services, Inc.'s financial resources, except those required to be accounted for in another fund, are accounted for in the RAPS Fund. This includes revenue to provide administrative and technical services to Pajaro River Watershed Flood Prevention Authority.

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Balances in cash and cash equivalents consist of bank accounts insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Securities Investment Protection Corporation (SIPC) or are collateralized by the pledging institution under the California Government Code and unsecured and uncollateralized deposits in the California State Treasurer's Investment Pool, known as the Local Agency Investment Fund. AMBAG considers all highly liquid assets which have an original term of less than ninety days to maturity as cash equivalents.

Receivables and Payables – Accounts receivable primarily represent funds to be received from other local governments, state grant-in-aid, state contracts or federal funds. Estimated uncollectible accounts are based upon historical experience rates.

During the course of operations, transactions occur between individual funds that result in amounts owed between funds, which are classified as "due to/from other funds." Eliminations have been made on the government-wide statements for amounts due to/from within governmental funds.

Subrecipient payables represent funds due to agencies for work performed in adherence to AMBAG's Overall Work Program and Budget and Continuing Cooperative Agreements.

Capital Assets – Capital assets include property and equipment which is reported in the applicable governmental columns in the government-wide financial statements. All capital assets are carried at historical cost, if purchased or constructed. Contributed capital assets are valued at their acquisition value at the date of the contribution. Capital assets have an initial cost of more than \$5,000 and estimated useful life in excess of one year.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations and accumulated depreciation is reported on the statement of net position. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Equipment and vehicles	5 – 7 Years
Software	5 Years

Fair Value – AMBAG categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset.

- Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets;
- Level 2 – inputs are significant other observable inputs;
- Level 3 – inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

All investments are stated at Level 1.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Unearned Revenue – Unearned revenues arise when contract monies are received prior to incurring qualified expenses. In subsequent periods, when revenue recognition criteria are met, revenue is recognized.

AMBAG is the recipient of grants that require expenditures for specified activities before the organization is reimbursed by the grantor for those costs incurred. Documentation showing actual costs expended is included when submitting a monthly report for reimbursement. Certain grantors pay in advance of incurring the specified costs; in those cases, the amount is reported as unearned revenue.

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

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

Compensated Absences – Accrued vacation hours in excess of 240 hours for an employee must be used by January 1 each year. Payment for accrued vacation on termination is made up to a maximum of 240 hours. Administrative leave is accrued annually for the Executive Director and any unused portion is paid out in full by December 31 each year. Vacation time and administrative leave payable are accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Long-Term Obligations – In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities statement of net position. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types report the face amount of debt issued as other financing sources.

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 AMBAG's California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Plans and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) – For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability/(asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the AMBAG’s plan (OPEB Plan) and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan’s fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Generally accepted accounting principles require 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

Net Position – The Statement of Net Position presents AMBAG’s assets and deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Net position is reported in three categories:

- *Investment in capital assets* consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets.
- *Restricted* presents external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- *Unrestricted* represents net position not restricted for any project or other purpose.

Fund Balances – In the Fund financial statements, fund balance consists of non-spendable fund balance which includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. Restricted fund balances are amounts restricted to specific purposes. Committed fund balances are amounts that can only be used for specific purposes as pursuant to official action by the Board prior to the end of the reporting period (passage of resolution). Assigned fund balances are amounts the Board intends to use for a specific purpose but is neither restricted nor committed. The Executive Director has authority to assign fund balance by the approval of contracts up to \$15,000. Unassigned fund balance represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and has not been restricted, committed or assigned to specific purposes within the general fund. When restricted and other fund balance resources are available for use, it is AMBAG’s policy to use restricted resources first, followed by committed, assigned and unassigned amounts, respectively.

Effects of New Pronouncements – In June 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments’ financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities.

In March 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93 *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. Some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR)—most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. Statement No. 53, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Derivative Instruments*, as amended, requires a government to terminate hedge accounting when it renegotiates or amends a critical term of a hedging derivative instrument, such as the reference rate of a hedging derivative instrument's variable payment. In addition, in accordance with Statement No. 87, *Leases*, as amended, replacement of the rate on which variable payments depend in a lease contract would require a government to apply the provisions for lease modifications, including remeasurement of the lease liability or lease receivable. The objective of this Statement is to address those and other accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The implementation of this statement had no impact on the accompanying financial statements.

In June 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 97 *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a supersession of GASB Statement No. 32*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to (1) increase consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; (2) mitigate costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plans, and employee benefit plans other than pension plans or OPEB plans (other employee benefit plans) as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 deferred compensation plans (Section 457 plans) that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. For purposes of determining whether a primary government is financially accountable for a potential component unit, the requirements of this Statement that provide that for all other arrangements, the absence of a governing board be treated the same as the appointment of a voting majority of a governing board if the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform. The implementation of this statement had no impact on the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Authoritative Pronouncements Issued but not yet Adopted

In May 2019, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. The effective date of this Statement is for fiscal year ending June 30, 2023. At this time AMBAG is not certain of the effect that the adoption of this Statement will have on the accompanying financial statements.

In January 2020, GASB issued GASB Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020: This Statement's goal is to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and bring uniformity in practice related to 1) commitments extended by issuers, 2) arrangement associated with conduit debt obligations, and 3) related note disclosures. This Statement also clarifies the existing definition of conduit debt obligation; establishes that conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; established the standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures. This Statement is effective for the County's fiscal year June 30, 2023. In March 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The effective date of this Statement is for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. At this time AMBAG is not certain of the effect that the adoption of this Statement will have on the accompanying financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements. This Statement provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. At this time AMBAG is not certain of the effect that the adoption of this Statement will have on the accompanying financial statements.

On April 2022, GASB issued GASB Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements of this Statement that are effective as follows:

- The requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for SNAP distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

- The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter.
- The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter.

Earlier application is encouraged and is permitted by topic. At this time AMBAG is not certain of the effect that the adoption of this Statement will have on the accompanying financial statements.

On June 2022, GASB issued GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62: The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. This Statement defines accounting changes as changes in accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates, and changes to or within the financial reporting entity and describes the transactions or other events that constitute those changes. As part of those descriptions, for (1) certain changes in accounting principles and (2) certain changes in accounting estimates that result from a change in measurement methodology, a new principle or methodology should be justified on the basis that it is preferable to the principle or methodology used before the change. That preferability should be based on the qualitative characteristics of financial reporting—understandability, reliability, relevance, timeliness, consistency, and comparability. This Statement also addresses corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. At this time AMBAG is not certain of the effect that the adoption of this Statement will have on the accompanying financial statements.

On June 2022, GASB issued GASB Statement No. 101, Compensated Absences: The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. At this time AMBAG is not certain of the effect that the adoption of this Statement will have on the accompanying financial statements.

Use of 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 the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

AMBAG's policies relating to deposits and investments are governed by various State statutes. Those statutes specify the type of deposits and investments as well as the methods of securing those deposits and investments.

Interest rate risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. AMBAG has no formal policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates beyond those specified in the statutes.

Credit risk – AMBAG's practice is to place idle funds in Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) accounts in banks for savings and loan associations or the California State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF). The LAIF is not rated. The LAIF is managed by the Pool Investment Board.

Custodial credit risk – The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. This risk is mitigated in that AMBAG's total bank balance, \$250,000 is insured by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation. The remaining amount on deposit is collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's agent. Per Government Code Section 53652, the depository is required to maintain a market value of at least 110% of the pledged collateral. At June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of AMBAG's deposits was \$2,435,518 and the corresponding bank balance was \$2,509,853. The difference of \$74,335 was principally due to outstanding checks.

Concentration of credit risk – This is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of a government's investment in a single issuer. AMBAG manages this risk by placing funds with financial institutions that are FDIC insured and by the fact that the monies in the State of California Local Agency Investment Fund are diverse according to the policies of the investment pool.

Cash Equivalents – AMBAG has deposits invested in the California State Treasurer's Local Agency Investment Fund. All investments are recorded at fair value, which equals cost. The investment of state pooled funds is governed by state law, by policies adopted by the Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) and by accepted norms for prudent fiduciary management of investments. PMIB funds may be invested in a wide range of interest-bearing securities, such as Treasury notes, prime commercial paper, certain California municipal and agency obligations, highly rated corporate bonds, obligations of such agencies as FannieMae and negotiable certificates of deposit. Also allowed are time deposits in California banks, savings and loans and credit unions that have not less than a "satisfactory" Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) rating. The value of each participating dollar equals the fair value divided by the amortized cost. AMBAG's fair value of its position in the pool is the same as the value of the pool shares. The method used to determine the value of participants equity withdrawn is based on the book value of the participants percentage at the date of such withdrawal. Investments at June 30, 2022 consisted of the following:

Governmental activities –	
Local Agency Investment Fund	\$ 3,697
Total cash equivalents	\$ 3,697

NOTE 3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE – NET

Receivables at June 30, 2022 for AMBAG's individual major funds, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	<u>General</u>	<u>RAPS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trade receivables	\$ 561,706	\$ 19,893	\$ 581,599
RAPS	<u>11,772</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>11,772</u>
Gross receivables	573,478	19,893	593,371
Less allowances for uncollectible accounts	<u>(55,139)</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>(55,139)</u>
Accounts receivable – net	<u>\$ 518,339</u>	<u>\$ 19,893</u>	<u>\$ 538,232</u>

NOTE 4. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

At June 30, 2022, interfund receivables and payables consist of:

	<u>Receivable</u>	<u>Payable</u>
General	\$ 11,772	\$ –
RAPS	<u>–</u>	<u>11,772</u>
	<u>\$ 11,772</u>	<u>\$ 11,772</u>

Interfund payables and receivables arise primarily from the General Fund providing consultant services to RAPS.

NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS – NET

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

	<u>Balance July 1, 2021</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Disposals</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2022</u>
Equipment, vehicles and software	\$ 188,031	\$ 131,059	\$ –	\$ 319,090
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>168,925</u>	<u>33,832</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>202,757</u>
Total capital assets – net	<u>\$ 19,106</u>	<u>\$ 97,227</u>	<u>\$ –</u>	<u>\$ 116,333</u>

NOTE 6. LINE OF CREDIT

AMBAG has available a line of credit with a bank for \$100,000. The line of credit expires February 2023. Borrowings under the line of credit bear interest at the Wall Street Journal Prime rate, plus a margin of 2.25 percent, but is subject to an interest rate floor of 5.25 percent. The interest rate at June 30, 2022 was 5.50 percent. The line of credit is secured by Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) collateral. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2022 was \$ –0–.

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liabilities activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022	Due within One year
Compensated absences	\$ 133,156	\$ 98,839	\$ (83,959)	\$ 148,036	\$ 80,451
Net pension liability	<u>2,182,768</u>	<u>1,049,107</u>	<u>(2,149,562)</u>	<u>1,082,313</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,315,924</u>	<u>\$ 1,147,946</u>	<u>\$ (2,233,521)</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,349</u>	<u>\$ 80,451</u>

For governmental activities, compensated absences and other post-employment benefits are generally liquidated by the general fund.

NOTE 8. JOINT POWERS AGREEMENT

AMBAG participates in one joint venture under a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) with the Special District Risk Management Authority (SDRMA). The relationship between AMBAG and the JPA is such that the JPA is not a component unit of AMBAG for financial reporting purposes.

SDRMA was formed under a JPA pursuant to California Government Code Section 6500 et seq. effective August 1, 1986 to provide general liability, comprehensive/collision liability and property damage, and errors and omissions risk financing for the member districts. SDRMA is administered by a Board of Directors, consisting of one member appointed by the California Special Districts Association and five members elected by the districts participating. The board controls the operations of the JPA, including selection of management and approval of operating budgets, independent of any influence by the member districts beyond their representation on the board. Each member district pays a premium to commensurate with the level of coverage requested and shares surpluses and deficits proportionate to their participation in the JPA.

SDRMA did not have long-term debt outstanding at June 30, 2022, other than claims liabilities and lease obligations. AMBAG's share of year-end assets, liabilities and risk margin has not been calculated by SDRMA.

NOTE 9. PENSION PLAN**General Information about the Pension Plan**

Plan Description – All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in AMBAG’s Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plan, cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS). Benefit provisions under the Plan are established by State statute and Local Government resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov.

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to ten months of full-time employment for one year’s credit. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. Public Employees’ Pension Reform Act 2013 (PEPRA) Miscellaneous members become eligible for Service Retirement upon attainment of age 52 with at least 5 years of service with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for the plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees’ Retirement Law.

The Plan provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022, is summarized as follows:

<u>Hire date</u>	PERS Classic	PEPRA
	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
	Prior to <u>January 1, 2013</u>	On or after <u>January 1, 2013</u>
Benefit formula	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 55	52 - 67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 4.18 %	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	7%	7.25%
Required employer contribution rates	11.66%	7.70%

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees’ Retirement Law (PERL) requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan is 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. AMBAG is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense for the Plan were as follows:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
Contributions	\$ 343,516

NOTE 9. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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

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

	<u>Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability</u>
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,082,312

AMBAG's net pension liability is measured as the proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability is measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability 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 updated procedures. AMBAG's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of AMBAG's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. AMBAG's proportionate share of the net pension liability as of June 30, 2020 and 2021 was as follows:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
Proportion - June 30, 2020	0.051748%
Proportion - June 30, 2021	0.057000%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	(0.005252%)

For the year ended June 30, 2022, AMBAG recognized pension expense of \$94,054. At June 30, 2022, AMBAG 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	\$ 343,516	\$ -
Differences between actual and expected experience	121,369	-
Adjustment due to differences in proportions	146,052	-
Change in employer's proportion and differences between the employer's contributions and the employer's proportionate share of contributions	-	44,401
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	<u>-</u>	<u>944,805</u>
Total	<u>\$ 610,937</u>	<u>\$ 989,206</u>

NOTE 9. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

Deferred outflows of resources in the amount of \$343,516 were reported related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date and will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2023. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of June 30 as follows:

2023	\$	(132,908)
2024	\$	(145,949)
2025	\$	(181,832)
2026	\$	(261,096)

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
Valuation date	June 30, 2020
Measurement date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry-Age Normal
Actuarial assumptions:	
Discount rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Payroll Growth	2.75%
Projected Salary increases	Varies by entry age and service
Investment Rate of Return	7.0%
Mortality rate table	Derived using CalPERS’ membership data for all funds

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

The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS’ specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report located on the CalPERS website.

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1997 to 2015, including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be found on CalPERS’ website under Forms and Publications.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15 percent for the Plan. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for the Plan, CalPERS performed crossover testing of the plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.15 percent discount rate is adequate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The long-term expected discount rate of 7.15 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF). The crossover test results are presented in a detailed report called “GASB Crossover Testing Report” that can be obtained from the CalPERS website under the GASB 68 section.

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

NOTE 9. PENSION PLAN (Continued)

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. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, 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 fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The long-term expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

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:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Asset Real Return Allocation</u>	<u>Years 1 - 10(a)</u>	<u>Years 11+(b)</u>
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	—	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	—	(0.92%)
Total	100%		

(a) An expected inflation of 2.00% used for this period.

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

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents AMBAG's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate, as well as what AMBAG's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
1% Decrease	6.15%
Net pension liability	\$2,414,255
Current discount rate	7.15%
Net pension liability	\$1,082,312
1% Increase	8.15%
Net pension liability (asset)	(\$18,785)

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

NOTE 10. OTHER POST–EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

Plan Description and Eligibility – AMBAG provides post-retirement health insurance coverage, in accordance with the Public Employees’ Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), Chapter One, Article 8 of the California Public Employees Retirement Law, to employees who retire under the Public Employee’s Retirement System on or after attaining the age of 50 with 5 years of State or public agency service or approved disability retirement. Employees receive 100 percent of their health premiums up to the maximum amount of the Single Party Basic/Medicare Rate of the plan enrolled per month.

AMBAG participates in the California Employer’s Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) Fund, which is administered by CalPERS. CERBT is a tax-qualified irrevocable trust organized under Internal Revenue Code Section 115 and established to prefund retiree healthcare benefits. CERBT, an agent multiple-employer trust, issues a publicly available financial report including GASB Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans*, disclosure information in aggregate with other CERBT participating employers. That report can be obtained from the CalPERS website at www.calpers.ca.gov. The plan provides health benefits to all retired employees.

Funding Policy – The contribution rate is determined on an annual basis by an independent actuary and is authorized by the AMBAG Board of Directors. The contribution rate is based on the Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC), an amount that is actuarially determined. The ADC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover the normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (for funding excess) over a period not to exceed 30 years. The ADC for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was 3.29% percent of annual covered payroll. The specific calculation of the ADC and annual OPEB expense for an employer depends on how the employer elects to fund these benefits. AMBAG prefunds its OPEB liability by consistently making contributions greater than or equal to the ADC. Therefore, liabilities are developed using a discount rate of 6.75 percent.

Employees Covered – As of the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuation, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the plan:

Active employees	12
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	<u>2</u>
Total	14

Contributions – The obligations of the Plan members and AMBAG are established by action of AMBAG’s Board of Directors pursuant to the passing of a resolution. The annual contribution is based on the actuarially determined contribution, which is paid to the California Employer’s Retiree Benefit Trust Program (CERBT). Cash subsidy and implied subsidy benefit payments and PEMCHA administrative fees are currently paid with AMBAG assets on a prefunded basis and are not reimbursed by CERBT. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, AMBAG’s prefunded payments were \$14,990 and the estimated implied subsidy was \$10,330 resulting in total payments of \$25,320 and contributions to CERBT were \$18,654 for a total contribution of \$43,974.

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Net OPEB AMBAG Liability/(Asset) – AMBAG’s net OPEB liability/(asset) was measured as of June 30, 2021 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2021 based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

Actuarial Assumptions:

Discount Rate	6.75%
Inflation	2.5%
Salary Increases	3.0% annually
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Mortality Rate (1)	Derived using CalPERS’ Membership Data for all funds
Pre-Retirement Turnover(1)	Derived using CalPERS’ Membership Data for all funds
Healthcare Trend Rate	5.7% decreasing to 4.0%

Notes:

- (1) Information was derived from data collected during 1997 to 2015 CalPERS Experience Study dated December 2017 and post-retirement mortality information was derived from CalPERS rates, adjusted back out 15 years of Scale MP 2016 to central year 2015 then projected. The Experience Study Reports may be accessed on the CalPERS website www.calpers.ca.gov under Forms and Publications.

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return (Years 1-10)</u>	<u>Long-term Expected Real Rate of Return (Years 11+)</u>
Global Equity	57%	5.25%	5.71%
Fixed Income	27%	1.79%	2.40%
TIPS	5%	1.00%	2.25%
REITs	8%	3.25%	7.88%
Commodities	3%	0.34%	4.95%
	100%		

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that AMBAG contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Changes in the Net OPEB Liability/ (Asset) – The changes in the net OPEB liability/(asset) for the Plan are as follows:

	<u>Total OPEB Liability</u>	<u>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</u>	<u>Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$ 598,669	\$ 711,614	\$ (112,945)
<i>Changes recognized for measurement period:</i>			
Service cost	41,025	–	41,025
Interest	42,325	–	42,325
Difference between expected and actual experience	22,712	–	22,712
Expected investment income	–	48,654	(48,654)
Investment experience	–	148,001	(148,001)
Contributions - employer	–	43,974	(43,974)
Changes in assumptions	(16,713)	–	(16,713)
Benefit payments	(25,320)	(25,320)	–
Administrative expense	–	(271)	271
Net Changes	<u>\$ 64,029</u>	<u>\$ 215,038</u>	<u>\$ (151,009)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 662,698</u>	<u>\$ 926,652</u>	<u>\$ (263,954)</u>

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) of AMBAG if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate, for the measurement period ended June 30, 2021:

	<u>1% Decrease (5.75%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (6.75%)</u>	<u>1% Increase (7.75%)</u>
Net OPEB Liability/ (Asset)	\$ (157,165)	\$ (263,954)	\$ (351,159)

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) to Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the net OPEB liability/(asset) of AMBAG if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease</u>	<u>Cost Trend Rates</u>	<u>1% Increase</u>
Net OPEB Liability/ (Asset)	\$ (370,044)	\$ (263,954)	\$ (130,096)

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position – CERBT issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained from California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust Program at the CalPERS website.

NOTE 10. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

Recognition of Deferred Outflows 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:

Net difference between projected and Actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	5 years
All other amounts	Expected average remaining service Lifetime (EARSL) (8.95 years at June 30, 2021)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB – For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, AMBAG recognized OPEB income of \$2,990. As of fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, AMBAG reported deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflow of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflow of Resources</u>
OPEB contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$ 45,904	\$ –
Changes of assumptions	67,316	14,846
Differences between expected and actual experience	20,174	118,227
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on OPEB plan investments	<u>–</u>	<u>103,501</u>
Total	<u>\$ 133,394</u>	<u>\$ 236,574</u>

The \$45,904 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability during the year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as expense as follows:

<u>Deferred Fiscal Year Ended June 30:</u>	<u>Outflows/(Inflows) Of Resources</u>
2023	\$(35,219)
2024	\$(34,795)
2025	\$(36,061)
2026	\$(40,326)
2027	\$(4,026)
Thereafter	\$1,343

NOTE 11. DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

AMBAG has two deferred compensation plans for its eligible employees wherein amounts earned by the employees are paid at a future date. These plans meet the requirements of Internal Revenue Code Section 457. All employees are permitted to participate in the plan beginning on the date of hire.

The employee may elect to make tax deferred contributions up to the limits established by the Internal Revenue Service for this type of plan. The employee is 100 percent vested in their contributions from the first date of participation. The plans do not provide for AMBAG contributions. The participant has a choice of investment options.

The plans are administered by International City Management Association Retirement Corporation (ICMA-RC) and CalPERS Voya Financial. The assets of the plans are held in trust, with AMBAG serving as trustee. The plan assets held in the ICMA-RC Retirement Trust and CalPERS are held for the exclusive benefit of the plan participants and their beneficiaries. The assets shall not be diverted to any other purpose. The CalPERS 457 plan permits loans to plan participants.

Government Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) 97 states that if a fiduciary relationship does not exist between the governmental entity and the Section 457 deferred compensation plan, the government entity should not report the assets of the plan in its financial statements.

AMBAG believes that since it does not provide investment advice or administer the plans, it does not maintain a fiduciary relationship with the plan. Therefore, AMBAG does not report plan assets in its financial statements.

NOTE 12. RISK FINANCING

AMBAG is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, thefts of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters for which AMBAG carries commercial insurance. The commercial insurance carried by AMBAG includes policies for workers' compensation, general liability, errors and omissions and vehicular liability.

There have not been any significant reductions in insurance coverage as compared to the previous year. Settled claims from these risks have not exceeded commercial coverage for the past three years.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS

In April 2021, AMBAG entered into a contract with Caliper Corporation for the Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM) project. The amount of this contract is not to exceed \$250,000. For this contract \$212,335 was outstanding at June 30, 2022.

In August 2019, AMBAG entered into a contract with The Sohagi Law Group to provide legal assistance in development and implementation of the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). The amount of the contract is not to exceed \$95,000. For this contract \$15,895 was outstanding at June 30, 2022.

In August 2021, AMBAG entered into a contract with The Sohagi Law Group to provide legal assistance in the implementation of the Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA) project. The amount of the contract is not to exceed \$34,750. For this contract \$7,711 was outstanding at June 30, 2022.

NOTE 13. COMMITMENTS (Continued)

In April 2019, AMBAG entered into a contract with Population Reference Bureau for technical assistance in developing the forecast for AMBAG to update and implement the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP). The amount of the contract is not to exceed \$100,000. For this contract \$24,272 was outstanding at June 30, 2022.

In February 2022, AMBAG entered into a contract with Manhan Group, LLC to develop the Integrated Land Use Model & Development Monitoring Framework Tool project. The amount of the contract is not to exceed \$480,000. For this contract \$474,234 was outstanding at June 30, 2022.

NOTE 14. CONTINGENCIES

AMBAG receives significant financial assistance from the Federal and State government in the form of agreements and grants. Entitlement to these resources is generally contingent on the availability of Federal and State funds and the passage of the applicable State Budget Act. These funds may be terminated, limited, or otherwise adversely affected by factors which may include, but are not limited to, changes in State or Federal law regarding the encumbrance and reimbursement of the funds provided by each funding source. Entitlement to these resources is also contingent upon compliance with terms and conditions of the contract or grant agreements and applicable federal regulations, including the expenditure of the resources for eligible purposes. Failure to fulfill those conditions could result in the return of the funds to the grantor. Although the possibility remains, AMBAG deems the contingency remote and has recognized all agreement services and grants received as income in the year earned.

NOTE 15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

AMBAG has evaluated subsequent events through December 22, 2022, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

**REQUIRED
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

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ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET OPEB LIABILITY/(ASSET) AND RELATED RATIOS
For the Measurement Periods Ended June 30

	Measurement Period				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Total OPEB Liability					
Service cost	\$ 41,025	\$ 39,830	\$ 38,775	\$ 37,555	\$ 51,625
Interest on the total OPEB liability	42,325	38,150	37,280	32,517	34,152
Actual and expected experience difference	22,712	-	(85,591)	-	(137,522)
Changes in assumptions	(16,713)	-	69,193	-	49,971
Benefit payments	(25,320)	(9,325)	(5,903)	(5,847)	(7,383)
Net change in total OPEB liability	64,029	68,655	53,754	64,225	(9,157)
Total OPEB liability - beginning	598,669	530,014	476,260	412,035	421,192
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	662,698	598,669	530,014	476,260	412,035
Plan Fiduciary Net Position					
Contribution - employer	43,974	49,405	44,610	41,785	62,093
Net investment income	196,655	23,760	36,783	39,653	44,706
Benefit payments	(25,320)	(9,325)	(5,903)	(5,847)	(7,383)
Administrative expense	(271)	(324)	(125)	(266)	(226)
Other expense	-	-	-	(659)	-
Net Change in plan fiduciary net position	215,038	63,516	75,365	74,666	99,190
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	711,614	648,098	572,733	498,067	398,877
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	926,652	711,614	648,098	572,733	498,067
Net OPEB liability/(asset) - ending (a)-(b)	\$ (263,954)	\$ (112,945)	\$ (118,084)	\$ (96,473)	\$ (86,032)
Plan fiduciary net position as percentage of the total OPEB liability	139.83%	118.87%	122.28%	120.26%	120.88%
Covered-employee payroll	1,336,776	1,367,160	1,449,758	1,368,028	1,322,768
Net OPEB liability/(asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	(19.75%)	(8.26%)	(8.15)%	(7.05)%	(6.50)%

Notes to Schedule:

Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS – OPEB
 Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)	\$ 30,284	\$ 35,367	\$ 44,351	\$ 42,945	\$ 41,785
Contributions in relation to the ADC	(45,904)	(43,965)	(49,405)	(44,610)	(41,785)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ (15,620)	\$ (8,598)	\$ (5,054)	\$ (1,665)	\$ –
Covered-employee payroll	1,447,868	1,336,776	1,493,251	1,449,758	1,368,028
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.17%	3.29%	3.31%	3.08%	3.05%

Notes to Schedule:

*Actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for Fiscal Year 2022 were from the June 30, 2021 actuarial valuations, respectively.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions:

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal	Entry Age Normal
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
Inflation	2.5% annually	2.5% annually	2.5% annually	2.75% annually	2.75% annually
Payroll Growth	2.75% annually	3.25% annually	3.25% annually	3.25% annually	3.25% annually
Investment Rate of Return	7.0%	6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	7.28%
Healthcare cost-trend rates	5.4% decreasing to 4.00%	5.4% decreasing to 4.00%	7.5% decreasing to 5.00%	6.0% decreasing to 5.00%	
Retirement Age	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.	Misc.
Hired < 1/1/13	7% @ 52	7% @ 52	7% @ 52	7% @ 52	7% @ 52
Hired > 12/31/12	20% @ 50	20% @ 50	20% @ 50	20% @ 50	20% @ 50
Mortality	Pre-retirement mortality probability based on December 2017 CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study covering CalPERS participants. Post-retirement mortality probability based on CalPERS rates, adjusted back out 15 years of Scale MP 2015 then projected.				

Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE,
BUDGET AND ACTUAL – GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>With Final</u>
				<u>Amounts</u>
REVENUES:				
Income from federal sources	\$ 2,046,464	\$ 2,691,854	\$ 1,937,959	\$ (753,895)
Income from state sources	7,300,537	7,461,361	2,472,660	(4,988,701)
Income from local sources	477,000	672,523	495,889	(176,634)
Non-federal local match	<u>205,277</u>	<u>217,534</u>	<u>220,312</u>	<u>2,778</u>
Total revenues	<u>10,029,278</u>	<u>11,043,272</u>	<u>5,126,820</u>	<u>(5,916,452)</u>
EXPENDITURES:				
Salaries and fringe benefits	2,249,970	2,750,754	2,167,148	583,606
Professional services	7,035,731	7,616,062	2,266,598	5,349,464
Equipment and space rentals	91,000	91,000	81,318	9,682
Communications	24,800	24,800	18,044	6,756
Supplies	106,400	117,400	29,307	88,093
Printing and reproduction	15,700	16,700	3,123	13,577
Transportation	65,200	65,200	5,253	59,947
Other costs	121,680	121,680	139,187	(17,507)
Non-federal local match	205,277	217,534	220,314	(2,780)
Capital outlay	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>131,058</u>	<u>(131,058)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>9,915,758</u>	<u>11,021,130</u>	<u>5,061,350</u>	<u>5,959,780</u>
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	113,520	22,142	65,470	43,328
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	<u>1,164,535</u>	<u>1,164,535</u>	<u>1,164,535</u>	<u>–</u>
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 1,278,055</u>	<u>\$ 1,186,677</u>	<u>\$ 1,230,005</u>	<u>\$ 43,328</u>

See Accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE,
BUDGET AND ACTUAL - REGIONAL ANALYSIS AND PLANNING SERVICES, INC. FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>With Final</u>
				<u>Amounts</u>
REVENUES –				
Income from local sources	\$ 109,850	\$ 109,850	\$ 87,760	\$ (22,090)
Total revenues	109,850	109,850	87,760	(22,090)
EXPENDITURES:				
Professional services	103,985	103,985	78,685	25,300
Other costs	1,870	1,870	1,681	189
Total expenditures	105,855	105,855	80,366	25,489
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	3,995	3,995	7,394	3,399
FUND BALANCE, BEGINNING OF YEAR	27,276	27,276	27,276	–
FUND BALANCE, END OF YEAR	\$ 31,271	\$ 31,271	\$ 34,670	\$ 3,399

See Accompanying Notes to Required Supplementary Information.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1. BUDGETARY DATA

AMBAG and RAPS adopt annual budgets. All budgetary items lapse at fiscal year end and then are budgeted for the coming fiscal year. Encumbrance accounting is not used. The budgets are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting, which is consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

A budget review is performed when anticipated revenues and expenditures change. The budget is amended and adopted by the board of directors. The Board must approve additional grant requests or contracts not included in the amended budget resolution.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF AMBAG'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
(LAST 10 YEARS*)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	Proportion of the net pension liability	Proportionate share of the net pension liability	Covered payroll	Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	Plan's fiduciary net position	Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability
2014						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.02453%	\$ 1,526,353	\$ 1,136,161	134.34%	\$10,639,461,174	81.15%
2015						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05612%	\$ 1,539,765	\$ 1,148,537	134.06%	\$10,896,036,068	79.89%
2016						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05287%	\$ 1,836,564	\$ 1,185,532	154.91%	\$10,923,476,287	75.87%
2017						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05089%	\$ 2,006,211	\$ 1,262,690	158.88%	\$12,074,499,781	75.39%
2018						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05010%	\$ 1,888,154	\$ 1,370,055	137.82%	\$13,122,440,092	77.69%
2019						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05066%	\$ 2,028,536	\$ 1,369,865	148.08%	\$13,979,687,268	77.73%
2020						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05175%	\$ 2,182,768	\$ 1,367,160	159.66%	\$14,702,361,183	87.04%
2021						
Miscellaneous Plan	0.05700%	\$ 1,082,312	\$ 1,336,776	80.96%	\$18,065,791,524	90.49%

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit Changes

For 2016, the figures above do not include any liability impact that may have resulted from plan changes, which occurred after the June 30, 2015 valuation date. This applies for voluntary benefit changes as well as any offers of Two Years Additional Service Credit (a.k.a. Golden Handshakes).

Changes in Assumptions

In 2015, amounts reported as changes in assumptions resulted primarily from adjustments to expected retirement ages of general employees.

In 2016, the discount rate was changed from 7.50 percent (net of administrative expense) to 7.65 percent to correct for an adjustment to exclude administrative expense.

In 2017, the discount rate was changed from 7.65 to 7.15 percent.

In 2018, demographic assumptions and the inflation rate were changed in accordance with the CalPERS Experience Study and review of Actuarial Assumptions December 2017.

*Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS AND RELATED NOTES TO SCHEDULE
(LAST 10 YEARS*)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)</u>	<u>Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions</u>	<u>Contribution deficiency (excess)</u>	<u>Covered payroll</u>	<u>Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll</u>
2015					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 211,829	\$ 211,829	\$ –	\$ 1,148,537	18.44%
2016					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 257,171	\$ 257,171	\$ –	\$ 1,185,532	21.69%
2017					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 296,519	\$ 296,519	\$ –	\$ 1,262,690	23.48%
2018					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 287,133	\$ 287,133	\$ –	\$ 1,370,055	20.96%
2019					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 272,964	\$ 272,964	\$ –	\$ 1,369,865	19.93%
2020					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 293,550	\$ 293,550	\$ –	\$ 1,367,160	21.47%
2021					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 317,005	\$ 317,005	\$ –	\$ 1,336,776	23.71%
2022					
Miscellaneous Plan	\$ 343,516	\$ 343,516	\$ –	\$ 1,352,453	25.40%

Notes to Schedule:

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for the fiscal year are as follows:

For year end June 30, 2015 – June 30, 2012 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2016 – June 30, 2013 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2017 – June 30, 2014 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2018 – June 30, 2015 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2019 – June 30, 2016 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2020 – June 30, 2017 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2021 – June 30, 2018 funding valuation report
For year end June 30, 2022 – June 30, 2020 funding valuation report

Actuarial Cost Method -	Entry age normal
Amortization Method/Period -	Level percentage of payroll
Asset Valuation Method -	Fair value
Inflation -	2.50%
Salary Increases -	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Payroll Growth -	2.75%
Investment Rate of Return -	7.0% Net Investment and Administrative Expenses; includes Inflation
Retirement Age -	The probabilities of Retirement are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015.
Mortality -	Derived using CalPERS' Membership Data for all Funds. The post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected on-going mortality improvement using 90 percent of Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries

Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF DIRECT, INDIRECT AND UNALLOWABLE EXPENDITURES –
GOVERNMENTAL GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

	<u>Direct Costs</u>	<u>Indirect Costs</u>	<u>Unallowable Costs</u>	<u>Totals</u>
SALARIES AND BENEFITS:				
Salaries	\$ 788,767	\$ 599,166	\$ –	\$ 1,387,933
Fringe benefits	<u>445,185</u>	<u>334,030</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>779,215</u>
Total salaries and benefits	<u>1,233,952</u>	<u>933,196</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>2,167,148</u>
OTHER EXPENDITURES:				
Professional services	2,146,349	120,249	–	2,266,598
Equipment and space rentals	–	81,318	–	81,318
Communications	–	18,044	–	18,044
Supplies	4,620	24,249	438	29,307
Printing and reproduction	2,439	684	–	3,123
Transportation	1,863	2,731	659	5,253
Other costs	49,652	63,218	26,317	139,187
Non-federal local match	220,314	–	–	220,314
Capital outlay	<u>–</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>131,058</u>	<u>131,058</u>
Total other expenditures	<u>2,425,237</u>	<u>310,493</u>	<u>158,472</u>	<u>2,894,202</u>
Depreciation expense	<u>2,902</u>	<u>30,930</u>	<u>–</u>	<u>33,832</u>
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 3,662,091</u>	<u>\$ 1,274,619</u>	<u>\$ 158,472</u>	<u>\$ 5,095,182</u>

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES
CONSOLIDATED PLANNING GRANT NO. 74A0815
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

		<u>TOTAL</u>
Authorized Expenditures:		
Federal Highway Administration Funds	\$	1,773,364
Federal Transit Administration Section 5303		368,490
SB1 Formulas and Competitive Grants		<u>392,486</u>
Total authorized expenditures		<u>2,534,340</u>
Actual Expenditures		
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG)		
Program		
<u>No.</u>	<u>Program Name</u>	
101	Overall Work Program, Budget and Administration	89,804
112	Transportation Plans Coordination and Interagency Liaison	189,000
113	Public Participation Plan	24,739
231	GIS Analysis, Data Collection, Uniformity, Coordination and Access	180,438
251	Regional Travel Demand Model (RTDM)	565,195
259	Integrated Land Use Model and Development Monitoring Framework	9,081
411	Clearinghouse	11,164
606	Sustainable Community Planning (FY120-21)*	82,040
607	Sustainable Community Planning (FY21-22)*	313,397
610	Transportation Performance Management	44,581
621	Elderly and Disabled and Americans with Disabilities Act	26,563
622	Regional/Metropolitan Transportation Planning	548,775
624	San Benito County Regional Transportation Planning**	25,678
641	Metropolitan Transportation Improvement Program (MTIP)	170,660
642	San Benito Transportation Improvement Program**	11,591
680	Rail Planning/Corridor Studies	31,279
Total Expenditures		<u>2,323,985</u>
Balance of Federal Highway Administration Grant		<u>\$ 210,355</u>

*Expenditures reported at federal reimbursement rate (105.1%)

**AMBAG performs the planning work on behalf of the Council of San Benito County Governments

STATISTICAL SECTION

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
Statistical Section Introduction

The Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG) annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, notes disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the government’s over all financial health.

Financial Trends	These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the government’s financial performance and well-being have changed over time. (Table 1-5)
Revenue Capacity	These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the government’s ability to generate its own revenue. (Table 6-7)
Demographic & Economic Indicators	These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the government’s financial activities take place. (Table 8-14)
Operating	These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the information reader understand how the information in the government’s financial report relates to the services the government provides and the activities it performs. (Table 15-16)

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the audited financial reports for the relevant year. Schedules presenting government-wide financial statements include information beginning with that year.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 1 - Net Position by Component – Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014¹	2015²	2016
Governmental activities:				
Investment in capital assets	46,906	70,356	87,417	62,295
Restricted for repayment of deposits	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	227,773	331,201	(1,029,304)	(871,966)
Total governmental activities				
Net position	274,679	(1,029,304)	(941,887)	(809,671)

¹The net position of governmental activities significantly decreased in fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 as a result of implementing GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 71, requiring the recognition of net pension liability and related pension expense and deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

²A prior period adjustment was made to net position for fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 as a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 82, which recognizes the classification of employer-paid member contributions.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
Table 1 - Net Position by Component – Last Ten Fiscal Years

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
39,876	33,635	19,498	30,269	19,106	116,333
-	-	-	-	-	-
(492,764)	(333,975)	(251,374)	(463,418)	(539,509)	(183,170)
(452,888)	(300,340)	(231,876)	(433,149)	(520,403)	(66,837)

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014¹	2015²
Expenses			
Governmental activities:			
Transportation	\$ 3,443,131	\$ 2,907,159	\$ 2,178,019
Energy watch (Sustainability from 2021)	970,598	595,743	620,562
Total governmental activities expenses	4,413,729	3,502,902	2,798,581
Program Revenues			
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services	40,893	218,252	214,584
Operating grants and contributions	4,222,462	3,411,368	2,810,924
Total governmental activities program revenues	4,263,355	3,629,620	3,025,508
Net revenues/(expenses)	(150,374)	126,718	226,927
General Revenues			
Investment income	221	158	175
Membership dues	173,700	-	-
Loss on sale of capital assets	-	-	-
Total general revenues	173,921	158	175
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	23,547	126,876	227,102
NET POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	251,132	274,679	(1,168,989)
NET POSITION, END OF YEAR	\$ 274,679	\$ (1,168,989)	\$ (941,887)

¹The net position of governmental activities significantly decreased in fiscal year ended June 30, 2014 as a result of implementing GASB Statements No. 68 and No. 71, requiring the recognition of net pension liability and related pension expense and deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

²A prior period adjustment was made to net position for fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 as a result of implementing GASB Statement No. 82, which recognizes the classification of employer paid member contributions.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 2 - Changes in Net Position – Last Ten Fiscal Years

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 2,391,469	\$ 2,422,284	\$ 2,800,986	\$ 2,454,574	\$ 3,143,874	\$ 3,832,655	\$ 4,761,014
602,845	521,967	666,572	677,623	619,885	75,571	-
2,994,314	2,944,251	3,467,558	3,132,197	3,763,759	3,908,226	4,761,014
246,063	258,634	295,578	262,544	217,511	1,575,891	2,770,104
2,937,533	3,042,186	3,284,460	2,937,691	3,344,555	2,244,757	2,444,311
3,183,596	3,300,820	3,580,038	3,200,235	3,562,066	3,820,648	5,214,415
189,282	356,569	112,480	68,038	(201,693)	(87,578)	453,401
170	214	291	426	420	324	165
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
170	214	291	426	420	324	165
189,452	356,783	112,771	68,464	(201,273)	(87,254)	453,566
(999,123)	(809,671)	(413,111)	(300,340)	(231,876)	(433,149)	(520,403)
\$ (809,671)	\$ (452,888)	\$ (300,340)	\$ (231,876)	\$ (433,149)	\$ (520,403)	\$ (66,837)

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 3 - Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
General fund				
Committed	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	397,150	460,353	511,457	648,291
Total general fund	397,150	460,353	511,457	648,291
Other governmental fund				
Unassigned	(2,279)	(3,615)	(4,030)	(3,646)
Total other governmental funds	(2,279)	(3,615)	(4,030)	(3,646)

¹Fiscal year ended 2010 has not been restated per GASB Statement No. 54. This statement enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 3 - Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
-	-	-	-	-	-
783,094	993,171	1,054,274	1,075,122	1,164,535	1,230,005
783,094	993,171	1,054,274	1,075,122	1,164,535	1,230,005
(4,014)	2,849	10,753	12,840	27,276	34,670
(4,014)	2,849	10,753	12,840	27,276	34,670

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 4 - Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2013	2014	2015	2016
REVENUES:				
Income from federal sources	\$ 2,139,456	\$ 1,798,562	\$ 1,551,319	\$ 1,515,681
Income from state sources	715,543	427,488	758,293	964,838
Income from local sources	1,427,345	1,259,012	551,761	537,288
Non-federal local match	154,932	144,716	164,310	165,959
Total revenues	4,437,276	3,629,778	3,025,683	3,183,766
EXPENDITURES:				
Salaries	1,099,428	1,185,089	1,143,154	1,176,094
Fringe benefits	551,630	649,501	705,020	687,384
Professional services	1,605,290	955,698	513,469	640,895
Equipment and space rentals	76,782	75,406	74,747	78,009
Communications	18,707	17,925	17,819	20,958
Supplies	39,369	23,546	20,616	43,630
Printing and reproduction	4,587	5,080	2,960	2,037
Transportation	13,058	21,446	27,814	19,785
Other costs	134,809	101,148	136,720	122,517
Subrecipients	669,827	380,047	130,000	89,278
Non-federal local match	154,932	144,716	164,310	165,959
Bad debt recovery	-	(27,047)	-	-
Capital outlay	38,374	35,356	38,365	-
Total expenditures	4,406,793	3,567,911	2,974,994	3,046,546
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER/(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	30,483	61,867	50,689	137,220
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	\$ 30,483	\$ 61,867	\$ 50,689	\$ 137,220

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 4 - Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 1,458,360	\$ 1,782,164	\$ 1,544,949	\$ 1,834,086	\$ 1,799,690	\$ 1,937,959
965,240	975,202	1,066,017	1,269,853	1,184,177	2,472,660
731,568	604,523	417,452	282,776	536,382	495,889
145,866	218,440	172,243	175,771	201,566	220,312
3,301,034	3,580,329	3,200,661	3,562,486	3,721,815	5,126,820
1,252,840	1,299,810	1,436,819	1,427,975	1,424,949	1,387,933
773,994	757,772	738,261	759,603	740,535	779,215
656,599	740,256	453,226	889,643	1,125,957	2,345,283
80,488	77,687	88,247	81,054	80,042	81,318
15,103	17,258	19,853	17,766	19,277	18,044
26,561	13,726	31,096	24,161	15,749	29,307
4,031	7,564	6,474	3,530	872	3,123
33,009	31,935	33,995	25,260	503	5,253
100,918	110,040	146,175	108,256	107,673	140,868
77,190	74,390	-	-	-	-
145,866	218,440	172,243	175,772	201,566	220,314
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	14,511	5,265	26,531	-	131,058
3,166,599	3,363,389	3,131,654	3,539,551	3,717,123	5,141,716
134,435	216,940	69,007	22,935	4,692	(14,896)
\$ 134,435	\$ 216,940	\$ 69,007	\$ 22,935	\$ 4,692	\$ (14,896)

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 5 – Indirect and Fringe Benefit Costs – Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Indirect Cost	Fringe Benefits	Totals
2013	799,282	393,111	1,192,393
2014	888,443	386,206	1,274,649
2015	932,641	392,347	1,324,988
2016	971,486	438,762	1,410,248
2017	981,338	499,705	1,481,043
2018	1,009,673	478,674	1,488,347
2019	1,155,050	456,688	1,611,738
2020	1,227,606	456,226	1,683,832
2021	1,258,283	415,919	1,674,202
2022	1,274,619	445,185	1,719,804

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 6 - Member Dues – Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Member Cities			Member Counties		
	No. of Members	Population	Annual Dues ¹	No. of Members	Population	Annual Dues ¹
2013	18	489,193	99,974	3	249,894	73,726
2014	18	491,600	100,530	3	250,864	73,670
2015	18	493,048	100,574	3	251,777	73,626
2016	18	498,678	100,564	3	256,190	73,636
2017	18	498,859	100,562	3	256,544	73,638
2018	18	509,776	100,876	3	259,952	73,324
2019	18	514,299	100,940	3	261,523	73,260
2020	18	517,239	101,205	3	259,994	72,995
2021	18	520,848	101,342	3	261,733	72,858
2022	18	514,897	101,339	3	259,832	72,861

¹As prescribed by Section 8B of the AMBAG By-Laws, dues are allocated one half by population ratio, and one half by assessed valuation ratio. Population figures are those published by the California State Dept. of Finance. Assessed valuations are those reported by County Auditor-Controllers.

Source: AMBAG Finance Department

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 7 - Principle Members – Current Year and Five Years Ago

2022/2017

City/County	2022		2017	
	Annual Dues	Percent of Total Dues Assessment	Annual Dues	Percent of Total Dues Assessment
City of Capitola	3,216	2%	3,253	2%
City of Carmel	3,825	2%	3,804	2%
City of Del Rey Oaks	878	1%	886	1%
City of Gonzales	1,774	1%	1,793	1%
City of Greenfield	2,981	2%	2,810	2%
City of Hollister	7,529	4%	6,913	4%
City of King City	2,562	1%	2,437	1%
City of Marina	4,508	3%	4,141	2%
City of Monterey	7,520	4%	7,735	4%
City of Pacific Grove	4,049	2%	4,046	2%
City of Salinas	25,072	14%	24,983	14%
City of San Juan Bautista	896	1%	839	0%
City of Sand City	754	0%	724	0%
City of Santa Cruz	13,845	8%	13,922	8%
City of Scotts Valley	3,603	2%	3,655	2%
City of Seaside	5,746	3%	5,818	3%
City of Soledad	3,882	2%	3,817	2%
City of Watsonville	8,699	5%	8,986	5%
County of Monterey	34,237	20%	34,502	20%
County of San Benito	5,983	3%	5,867	3%
County of Santa Cruz	32,641	19%	33,269	19%

Source: AMBAG Finance Department

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 8 - Population by County in the AMBAG Region – Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Monterey	San Benito	Santa Cruz	Total Region
2011	420,485	56,081	265,851	742,417
2012	424,867	56,726	268,379	749,972
2013	426,959	57,254	271,105	755,318
2014	429,418	57,892	272,102	759,412
2015	434,604	58,464	274,514	767,582
2016	438,591	59,207	275,247	773,045
2017	439,822	59,737	274,574	774,133
2018	441,764	60,781	273,426	775,971
2019	443,397	62,051	272,185	777,633
2020	441,290	62,789	270,067	774,146
2021	445,181	61,719	275,023	781,923

Source: State of California, Department of Finance

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 9 - Number of Household Units by County in the AMBAG Region - Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Monterey	San Benito	Santa Cruz	Total Region
2011	138,206	17,892	104,566	260,664
2012	138,308	18,060	104,642	261,010
2013	138,451	18,090	104,843	261,384
2014	138,817	18,130	105,047	261,994
2015	139,177	18,262	105,221	262,660
2016	139,435	18,347	105,380	263,162
2017	139,821	18,510	105,501	263,832
2018	140,330	18,935	105,646	264,911
2019	141,007	19,395	105,692	266,094
2020	141,763	19,913	106,135	267,811
2021	144,011	20,721	106,684	271,416

Source: State of California, Department of Finance

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 10 - Labor Force & Unemployment by County in the AMBAG Region – Last Ten Calendar Years

2012					2013				
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monterey	217,400	191,800	25,600	11.8%		215,700	193,200	22,500	10.4%
San Benito	28,600	24,800	3,800	13.3%		28,800	25,600	3,200	11.2%
Santa Cruz	141,800	124,800	17,000	12.0%		141,600	126,900	14,700	10.4%
2014					2015				
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monterey	217,400	197,400	19,900	9.2%		218,300	200,500	17,800	8.2%
San Benito	29,100	26,400	2,700	9.4%		29,800	27,500	2,300	7.6%
Santa Cruz	142,000	129,500	12,600	8.9%		143,200	132,400	10,800	7.5%
2016					2017				
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monterey	218,800	202,000	16,800	7.7%		219,600	203,800	15,900	7.2%
San Benito	29,800	28,400	2,000	6.7%		30,600	28,800	1,800	5.8%
Santa Cruz	143,800	133,700	10,000	7.0%		142,700	134,500	8,200	5.7%
2018					2019				
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monterey	221,900	207,700	14,300	6.4%		221,200	207,100	14,100	6.4%
San Benito	31,200	29,600	1,600	5.1%		32,300	30,600	1,600	5.0%
Santa Cruz	141,300	134,200	7,100	5.0%		141,100	134,100	7,000	5.0%
2020					2021				
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate		Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Monterey	213,500	190,400	23,100	10.8%		213,800	189,800	24,000	11.2%
San Benito	31,500	28,400	3,100	9.9%		32,500	29,300	3,200	10.0%
Santa Cruz	133,600	120,900	12,700	9.5%		134,600	121,400	13,200	9.8%

Source: State of California, Employment Development Department

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 11 - Median Household Income by County in the AMBAG Region - Last Ten Calendar Years

Year	Monterey	San Benito	Santa Cruz	Regional Average
2011	52,746	62,618	61,228	58,864
2012	56,038	60,577	65,799	60,805
2013	55,411	66,780	65,282	62,491
2014	57,864	68,444	65,368	63,892
2015	60,047	76,521	64,841	67,136
2016	62,999	73,298	75,929	70,742
2017	70,294	77,200	76,633	74,709
2018	69,665	80,063	84,213	77,980
2019	76,509	84,209	85,770	82,163
2020	85,031	91,185	93,015	89,744
2021	81,404	95,187	90,370	88,987

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Estimates Branch

*Annual Data is not available until late December

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
Table 12 - Employment by Industry in the AMBAG Region - Prior Year & Ten Years Ago

2021				2011		
	Firm	Number of Employed	Percent of Total Employment Listed	Firm	Number of Employed	Percent of Total Employment Listed
Monterey	Agriculture	54,800	29%	Agriculture	46,300	27%
	Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	6,600	3%	Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	4,000	2%
	Manufacturing	5,100	3%	Manufacturing	5,600	3%
	Wholesale Trade	5,300	3%	Wholesale Trade	4,900	3%
	Retail Trade	16,100	8%	Retail Trade	15,700	9%
	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	3,600	2%	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	3,400	2%
	Information	800	0%	Information	1,600	1%
	Financial Activities	4,100	2%	Financial Activities	4,100	2%
	Professional and Business Services	15,100	8%	Professional and Business Services	11,500	7%
	Educational and Health Services	20,200	11%	Educational and Health Services	16,500	10%
	Leisure and Hospitality	20,300	11%	Leisure and Hospitality	20,200	12%
	Other Services	4,800	3%	Other Services	4,600	3%
	Government	33,700	18%	Government	31,700	19%
San Benito	Agriculture	2,000	11%	Agriculture	1,600	11%
	Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	1,600	9%	Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	700	5%
	Manufacturing	3,000	17%	Manufacturing	2,700	19%
	Wholesale Trade	400	2%	Wholesale Trade	300	2%
	Retail Trade	1,400	8%	Retail Trade	2,200	15%
	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	500	3%	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	300	2%
	Information	100	1%	Information	100	1%
	Financial Activities	400	2%	Financial Activities	300	2%
	Professional and Business Services	1,500	9%	Professional and Business Services	700	5%
	Educational and Health Services	1,500	9%	Educational and Health Services	1,100	8%
	Leisure and Hospitality	1,700	10%	Leisure and Hospitality	1,100	8%
	Other Services	500	3%	Other Services	500	3%
	Government	3,000	17%	Government	2,800	19%
Santa Cruz	Agriculture	7,100	7%	Agriculture	8,600	9%
	Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	4,700	4%	Natural Resources, Mining and Construction	2,900	3%
	Manufacturing	7,400	7%	Manufacturing	4,800	5%
	Wholesale Trade	3,300	3%	Wholesale Trade	3,400	4%
	Retail Trade	11,200	11%	Retail Trade	11,300	12%
	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	2,000	2%	Transportation, Warehousing and Utilities	1,500	2%
	Information	600	1%	Information	900	1%
	Financial Activities	3,200	3%	Financial Activities	3,100	3%
	Professional and Business Services	10,600	10%	Professional and Business Services	10,100	10%
	Educational and Health Services	17,200	16%	Educational and Health Services	15,400	16%
	Leisure and Hospitality	11,800	11%	Leisure and Hospitality	11,100	11%
	Other Services	4,500	4%	Other Services	3,600	4%
	Government	21,000	20%	Government	20,300	21%

Source: State of California Employment Development Department, Employment by Industry Data

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 13 - Average Annual Wages by County in the AMBAG Region - Last Ten Calendar Years

	2012		2013		2014	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
Monterey	\$796	\$41,394	\$804	\$41,812	\$818	\$42,526
San Benito	\$752	\$39,092	\$758	\$39,417	\$791	\$41,130
Santa Cruz	\$855	\$44,454	\$866	\$45,035	\$859	\$44,653

	2015		2016		2017	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
Monterey	\$848	\$42,526	\$874	\$45,426	\$907	\$47,146
San Benito	\$839	\$44,080	\$854	\$44,402	\$890	\$46,285
Santa Cruz	\$888	\$46,189	\$913	\$47,497	\$949	\$49,372

	2018		2019		2020	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
Monterey	\$924	\$48,027	\$952	\$49,504	\$1,017	\$52,888
San Benito	\$931	\$48,428	\$975	\$50,677	\$1,001	\$52,043
Santa Cruz	\$986	\$51,268	\$1,066	\$55,434	\$1,155	\$60,045

	2021	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
Monterey	\$1,062	\$55,224
San Benito	\$1,061	\$55,169
Santa Cruz	\$1,193	\$62,017

Source: United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
https://data.bls.gov/cew/apps/data_views/data_views.htm#tab=Tables

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 14 - Transit Providers by County in the AMBAG Region - Current Year

County	Transit Providers
Monterey	MST (Monterey-Salinas Transit)
San Benito	San Benito County Express
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz METRO

Source: AMBAG Finance Department

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS

Table 15 – Full-Time and Part-Time Employees by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Transportation	Energy Watch*	Administration	Total
2013	8	3.5	4.5	16
2014	8.5	4.1	4.5	17.1
2015	8.25	4.5	4.75	17.5
2016	9.25	3.5	4.75	17.5
2017	8.5	3.42	4.75	16.67
2018	8.35	3	4.75	16.1
2019	8	3.5	4.75	16.25
2020	9	3	4.4	16.4
2021	9	1.5	5.7	16.2
2022	8	1	5.7	14.7

* Sustainability Programs from 2021

Source: AMBAG Finance Department

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
Table 16 - Net Capital Assets by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Transportation
2013	46,906
2014	70,356
2015	87,417
2016	62,295
2017	39,876
2018	33,635
2019	19,498
2020	30,270
2021	19,106
2022	116,333

Source: AMBAG Finance Department

SINGLE AUDIT SECTION



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*

**Board of Directors
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
Monterey, 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 and each major fund of the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Government**, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments' basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 22, 2022.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'** internal control as a basis for designing over audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'** internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the **Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments'** 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments***' 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 determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Salinas, California
December 22, 2022



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE FOR EACH MAJOR
FEDERAL PROGRAM AND REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

**Board of Directors
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments
Monterey, California**

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the ***Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments*** (AMBAG) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of AMBAG's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022. AMBAG's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, AMBAG complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2022.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

We are required to be independent of AMBAG, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. Our audit does not provide a legal determination of AMBAG's compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above.

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material noncompliance, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding AMBAG, Inc.'s compliance with the compliance requirements referred to above and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.
- Obtain an understanding of AMBAG's internal control over compliance relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of AMBAG's internal control over compliance. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

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

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

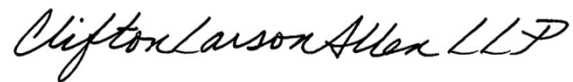
A *deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement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

**Board of Directors
Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments**

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "CliftonLarsonAllen LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

CliftonLarsonAllen LLP

Salinas, California
December 22, 2022

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF
FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ PASS-THROUGH GRANTOR/ PROGRAM TITLE	ASSISTANCE LISTING	IDENTIFYING NUMBER	PROGRAM EXPENDITURES
U.S. Department of Transportation			
Pass-Through Grant:			
California Department of Transportation:			
Federal Highway Metropolitan Planning	20.205	74A0815	\$ 1,590,854
Federal Transit Administration Section 5303	20.505	74A0815	338,023
Federal Transit Administration Section 5304	20.505	74A0815	<u>9,081</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			<u>\$ 1,937,958</u>

See Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF
FEDERAL AWARDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

NOTE 1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the "Schedule") includes the federal award activity of AMBAG under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2022. The information in this Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of AMBAG, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of AMBAG.

NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in the Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement. Negative amounts shown on the Schedule represent adjustments or credits made in the normal course of business to amounts reported as expenditures in prior years.

NOTE 3. INDIRECT COST RATE

AMBAG has a federally negotiated indirect cost rate that is being used for federal awards.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

I. SUMMARY OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weakness (es) identified? No
- Significant deficiency (ies) identified that are not considered material weakness (es)? None reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? No

Federal Awards

Internal control over the program:

- Material weakness (es) identified? No
- Significant deficiency (ies) identified that are not considered to be material weakness (es)? None reported

Type of auditor's report issued on compliance for the program – Unmodified

- Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Section 2 CFR 200 516 (a)? No

Identification of Major Programs

<u>Assistance Listing Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
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20.205	Highway Planning and Construction
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Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs: \$750,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? Yes

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Continued)

II. FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

There were no financial statement findings.

III. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS

There are no findings and questioned costs for federal awards.

ASSOCIATION OF MONTEREY BAY AREA GOVERNMENTS
SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

There were no findings or questioned costs for the year ended June 30, 2021.