



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021



SACOG

Sacramento Area
Council of
Governments

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

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SACOG MISSION

Provide leadership and a dynamic, collaborative public forum for achieving an efficient regional transportation system, innovative and integrated regional planning, and high quality of life within the greater Sacramento region.

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021



SACRAMENTO AREA COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

1415 L Street, Suite 300
Sacramento, California 95814

Prepared by:
Finance Group
Loretta Su, Finance Director

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Sacramento Area Council of Governments

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Introductory Section

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December 1, 2021

Honorable Chair and Members of Board of Directors
Sacramento Area Council of Governments

We are pleased to present the basic financial statements of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with management of SACOG. A comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed and implemented to ensure the assets of SACOG are protected from loss, theft, or misuse, and to ensure that financial information is accurate and complete. Because the cost of internal control should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and changes in financial position including results of SACOG's operations. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of SACOG's financial activities have been included.

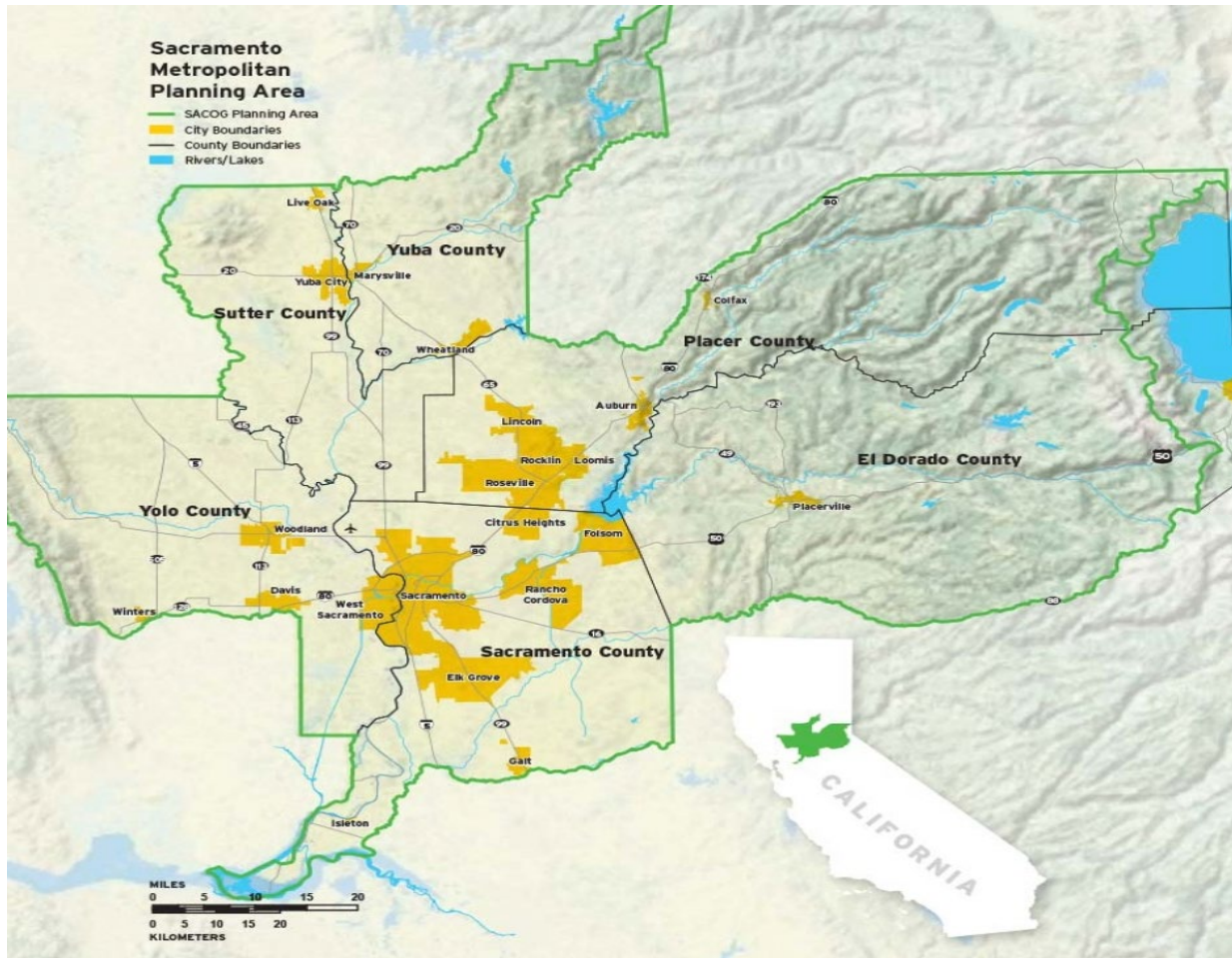
Eide Bailly has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on SACOG's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of Sacramento Area Council of Governments

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is a joint powers authority of local governments formed by six counties and 22 cities in the region. Member governments are the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba and the cities of Auburn, Citrus Heights, Colfax, Davis, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Isleton, Lincoln, Live Oak, Loomis, Marysville, Placerville, Rocklin, Rancho Cordova, Roseville, Sacramento, West Sacramento, Wheatland, Winters, Woodland, and Yuba City. SACOG provides transportation planning and funding for the region and serves as a forum for the study and resolution of regional issues. In addition to preparing the region's long-range transportation plan and assisting member agencies in delivery of the projects within that plan, SACOG approves the distribution of affordable housing in the region and assists in planning for transit, bicycle and pedestrian networks, clean air, and airport land uses.

Auburn
Citrus Heights
Colfax
Davis
El Dorado County
Elk Grove
Folsom
Galt
Isleton
Lincoln
Live Oak
Loomis
Marysville
Placer County
Placerville
Rancho Cordova
Rocklin
Roseville
Sacramento
Sacramento County
Sutter County
West Sacramento
Wheatland
Winters
Woodland
Yolo County
Yuba City
Yuba County

SACOG has a 31-member Board of Directors comprised of elected officials from each of the member agencies, plus one ex-officio member from Caltrans. These members sit on three committees: Policy and Innovation; Land Use & Natural Resources; and Transportation. The SACOG Board of Directors also meets as the Board of Directors for Capitol Valley SAFE; and the Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties. The Policy and Innovation Committee met as the Board of Directors for the Financing Corporation prior to the Corporation’s dissolution during this fiscal year.

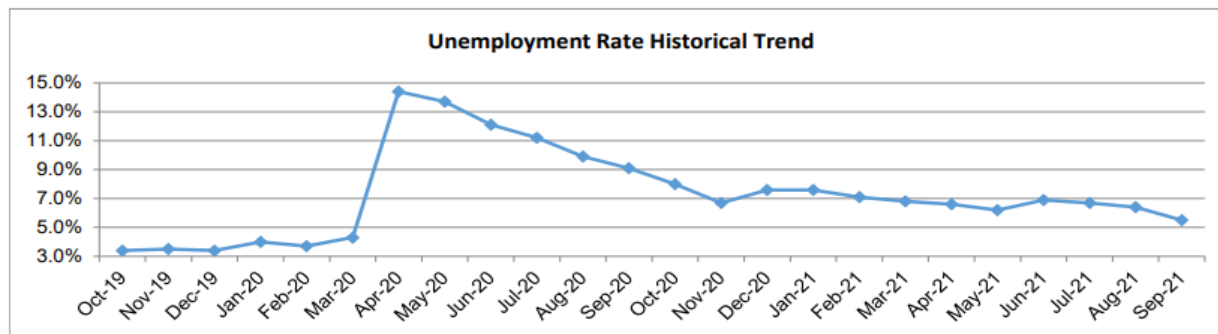


Local Economy

Along with the rest of the world, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the regional economy in 2020 and 2021, and the long-term impacts are still unknown. While regional job growth is faster here than nation, the Sacramento region is more middling among its peer group of fellow mid-sized regions. Over 57% of regional employment has been in government, education and health services and trade, transportation and utilities. Government is still the region’s largest sector, at 24% of total employment. Education/healthcare is the fastest growing sector, and now is the second largest sector by employment. These key industries interface with Sacramento Region’s service, hospitality, and government employers.

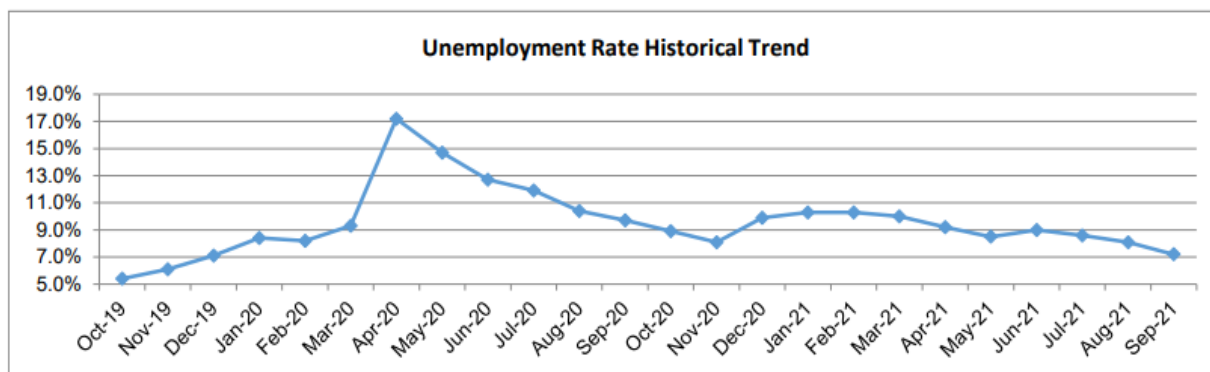
The SACOG region is home to two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs): Sacramento—Roseville-Arden-Arcade and Yuba City.

The unemployment rate in the Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade MSA was 5.5 percent in September 2021, down from a revised 6.4 percent in August 2021, and below the year-ago estimate of 9.1 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 6.4 percent for California and 4.6 percent for the nation during the same period. The unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in El Dorado County, 4.3 percent in Placer County, 6.1 percent in Sacramento County, and 4.7 percent in Yolo County.



Data Source: EDD Labor Market Information Division

The unemployment rate in the Yuba City MSA was 7.2 percent in September 2021, down from a revised 8.1 percent in August 2021, and below the year-ago estimate of 9.7 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 6.4 percent for California and 4.6 percent for the nation during the same period. The unemployment rate was 7.1 percent in Sutter County, and 7.3 percent in Yuba County.



Data Source: EDD Labor Market Information Division

Between August 2021 and September 2021, combined employment in the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo, increased by 1,600 to total 1,006,600 jobs.

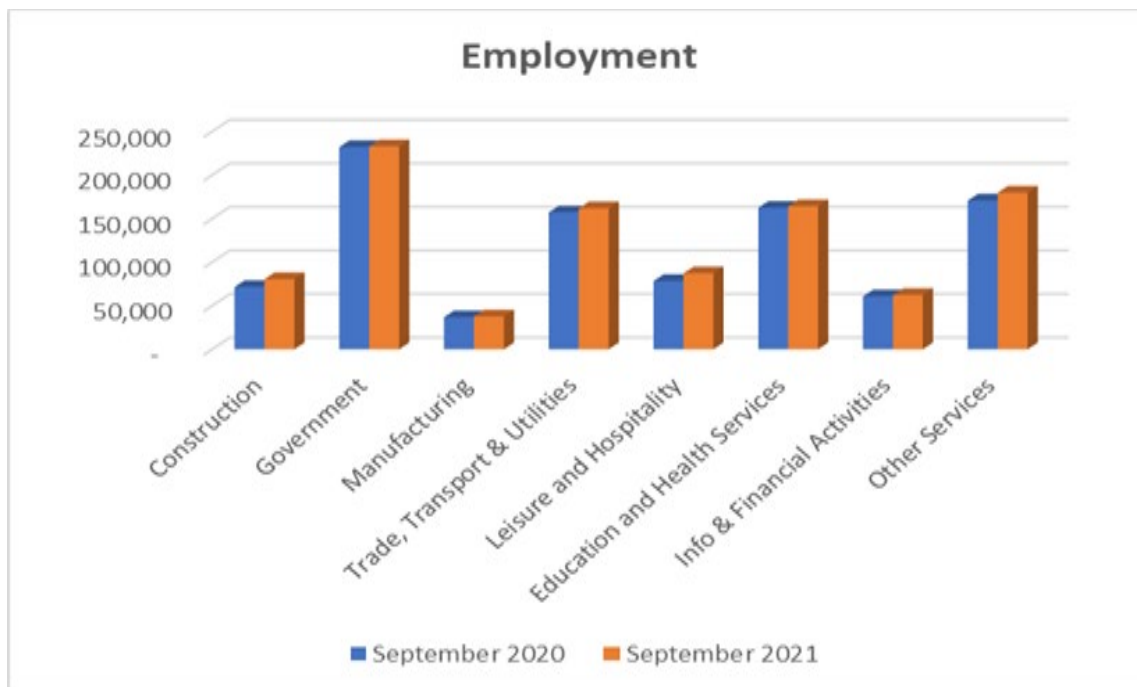
- Education and health services reported the largest employment gain in September, adding 1,700 jobs. Employment rose in health care and social assistance (up 1,300 jobs) and educational services (up 400 jobs).

- Government continued to gain employment from August to September, with the addition of 1,500 jobs. State government (up 1,400 jobs) and federal government (up 200 jobs) were responsible for the growth.
- Employment in trade, transportation, and utilities grew by 700 jobs with continued job growth in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (up 600 jobs). Retail trade employment was up 300 jobs. These gains were partially offset by a loss in wholesale trade (down 200 jobs).
- Meanwhile, leisure and hospitality led the region in job declines, dropping 1,800 jobs. Accommodation and food services (down 1,600 jobs) accounted for 89 percent of the decrease.

Between August 2021 and September 2021, employment in the Yuba City Metropolitan Statistical Area declined in farm (down 1,400 jobs), leisure & hospitality (down 100 jobs), construction (down 100 jobs), government (up 200 jobs), and professional & business services (up 200 jobs).

Between September 2020 and September 2021, total jobs in the region increased by 36,400, or 3.8 percent.

- Construction led the region in year-over growth, adding 9,000 jobs.
- Leisure and hospitality grew by 8,800 jobs since last September. Accommodation and food services gained 6,100 jobs. Arts, entertainment, and recreation was up 2,700 jobs.
- Trade, transportation, and utilities increased by 4,600 jobs. Employment gains were reported in transportation, warehousing, and utilities (up 3,000 jobs) and retail trade (up 1,900 jobs).
- Additional year-over employment gains of over 1,000 jobs occurred in the following sectors: other services (up 4,100 jobs), professional and business services (up 3,400 jobs), education and health services (up 1,700 jobs), farm (up 1,600 jobs), and financial activities (up 1,300 jobs).



Data Source: EDD Labor Market Information Division

Long-Term Financial Planning

The federal budget and transportation programs have been highly unstable and difficult to forecast over the past several years. Congress passed a short-term extension of the previous Transportation Act, continuing to make transportation funding unpredictable. In December 2015, President Obama signed into law the FAST Act, a five-year federal transportation reauthorization bill that succeeds Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21). The FAST Act maintained funding programs that SACOG relies on and provided a one-time increase in 2016, followed by inflationary increases in the final four years of the law. In the fall of 2020, Congress passed a one-year extension of the FAST Act which was expired in October 2021. In November 2021, Congress passed a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure bill, formally known as the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) that is the successor surface transportation law to the FAST Act and provides certainty over at least five years for formula programs, along with a combination of one-time and ongoing funding increases. Funds from federal agencies are primarily determined by formula and subject to Congressional appropriation.

SACOG is primarily dependent upon formula revenues and planning grants from the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Federal Transit Administration (FTA), and the State of California. These funds are passed through Caltrans. Additionally, SACOG receives an administrative and a transportation-planning fee for the administering the Transportation Development Act Funds (TDA). The TDA provides two major sources of funding: Local Transportation Fund (LTF) which are derived from a one-quarter state sales tax for the four counties (Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba) and State Transit Assistance (STA), which is derived from the statewide sales tax on diesel fuel. SACOG also has agreements with the transportation planning agencies in El Dorado and Placer counties to designate a portion of their LTF revenues in return for the transportation planning SACOG performs on their behalf.

Senate Bill 1, Road Repair and Accountability Act (SB 1) was passed by California State Legislature and signed by Governor Jerry Brown in April 2017, which is estimated to provide \$5.2 billion in annual funding in both competitive and formula distribution to cities, counties, transit agencies and Regional Transportation Planning Agencies such as SACOG starting in fiscal year 2018. At the same time, there is a forecasted long-term decline in state funding for transportation due to increasing fuel efficiency (and therefore lower gas tax revenues), which puts pressure on cities and counties to maintain existing infrastructure through other funding sources.

Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in sudden and severely negative economic consequences for businesses and the economy and has impacted the regional economy beyond 2021. The long-term impact of the economy is unknown but it could potentially impact on SACOG's formula revenues, planning grants and service fees from federal, state and local agencies.

Major Initiatives

MTP/SCS: SACOG began preliminary work to update the Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS). SACOG anticipates that the next update of this plan will be adopted by the SACOG Board in February 2024. Work this fiscal year included collecting data on growth trends and changes to local planning documents as well as building an initial scope and work plan for the update process. The MTP/SCS is an important document that, among other

things, outlines the region's transportation needs, sets principles and policies, proposes specific strategies to coordinate and manage future transportation improvements in the region, considers resource areas and farmland in the region, identifies areas in the region to house the projected population of the region in light of state housing goals, and, to the extent feasible, forecasts a development pattern for the region that will meet the regional target for greenhouse gas emission reductions. Updates on the project as the plan is developed are available on SACOG's website (<https://www.sacog.org/2024-metropolitan-transportation-plansustainable-communities-strategy-update>).

Green Means Go: Related to the MTP/SCS update, SACOG continued development of the Green Means Go pilot program to accelerate infill development in Green Zones and help the region achieve the greenhouse gas reduction goals in the SCS. Green Means Go will catalyze infill development projects, which paired with innovative transportation options, will increase housing opportunities, revitalize older commercial corridors, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In FY 2020-21, SACOG staff sought state funding for the program and worked with local jurisdictions to nominate and adopt Green Zones. Green Zones are infill areas where new growth is planned and is supported by local policies and actions so that the efforts to accelerate infill, travel choice, and electrification all have potential to be complementary strategies.

The Innovative Mobility Program (formerly known as 'Transportation Demand Management): SACOG continued to work with regional stakeholders to look for modern solutions to increase ridesharing, transit ridership, walking, and biking to reduce the number of single-occupancy vehicle trips in the region. SACOG conducted a Regional Telework Initiative in mid FY 20-21. The goal of this effort was to identify the tools and policies that support an increase of telework to replace commute trips, compared to pre-COVID-19 levels. The Innovative Mobility Program also adapted during COVID-19 by transitioning the annual May is Bike Month campaign to a month filled with virtual activities and challenges; expanded Guaranteed Ride Home program to incorporate more app-based transportation providers; and received 17 applications for new, rapid Civic Lab program that is incorporating COVID-19 and racial equity considerations.

REAP Program: SACOG continued the program administration and management of the Regional Early Action Planning (REAP) program. REAP is a first of its kind funding program to assist local governments with housing planning activities. Assembly Bill 101 established the Local Government Planning Support Grants Program to provide regions and jurisdictions with one-time funding to support housing planning and accelerate housing production. Under this program, the state Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) awarded funding to regional agencies through REAP. SACOG, as the regional council of governments, received \$6,762,880 in REAP funds to address our region's unique housing priorities and planning needs. The framework for distributing REAP funds in the Sacramento region included three primary components: (1) non-competitive grants allocated to each city and county based on their Regional Housing Needs Assessment (RHNA), (2) a competitive grant pilot program to support Green Means Go, and (3) a Civic Lab Housing Series consisting of workshops and technical assistance to support the two grant programs. The region, in partnership with local agencies, has until August 2023 to fully spend our REAP funds. (<https://www.sacog.org/regional-early-action-planning>)

Regional Housing Allocation Needs (RHNA): SACOG has a primary role in the State’s RHNA process. Every eight years, the State of California’s Housing and Community Development Department (HCD) provides SACOG with a regional determination, which represents the number of housing units the region must plan for. SACOG is responsible for developing a methodology for allocating that number by income category to each city and county in the region. SACOG adopted the final Regional Housing Needs Plan, describing the process and methodology in March 2021 and in FY 2020-21 worked with local agencies to update their housing elements and begin implementation of new policies and programs.

Big Data Pilot: SACOG has been actively exploring use of “big data” for monitoring transportation and travel behavior in our region and using that data for transportation planning and project evaluation. The “Big Data for Transportation Planning Pilot” delivered its first in a series of eight detailed, quarterly snapshots of travel behavior in the SACOG region in FY 2019-20. The Big Data Pilot is a partnership with the California Air Resources Board and Caltrans. The Pilot data platform (Replica) have been evaluated and applied in many planning projects by three agencies and partners during FY 2020-21. The data will be used in project evaluation for 2024 MTP/SCS. Evaluation report will be completed in the spring of 2022. (<https://www.sacog.org/post/big-data-pilot-project-transportation-planning-replica>).

SACOG has also taken another “big data” product (the National Performance Monitoring Research Dataset), and applied the data in Congestion Management Process, project evaluation in FY20-21 funding round and project prioritization in 2024 MTP/SCS.

Travel Demand Model: To meet the needs for 2024 MTP/SCS updates, the Travel Model will be improved by re-calibrating travel choice model parameters using SACOG 2018 Household Travel Survey data and adding a new module to forecast telework trends and model the impact of telework on various travel outcomes (VMT, congestion, etc.), given the fact that teleworking reduces commute trips, VMT, and GHG emissions without a trade-off of losing work efficiency. (<https://www.sacog.org/modeling>).

SB 743 Technical Assistance: Interest in modeling and analysis of vehicle miles traveled (VMT) as a measure of performance has grown in the SACOG region, and in the state more generally. At the federal level, VMT is a key input to the estimation of vehicle emission for implementation of the Clean Air Act. Within the state, VMT has replaced level of service and delay as the measure of transportation impacts for environment analysis of both land development and transportation projects. SACOG has facilitated a regional discussion on the VMT as a transportation measure, and specifically as a measure of impact for environmental analysis, with local agencies and provided technical assistance through an awarded Caltrans Planning Grant. Work on that grant-funded effort concluded in FY 2020-2021, but the coordination with local agencies on VMT impact analysis, and suitable mitigation for VMT impacts, will continue into FY 2021-2022 and beyond. SACOG has also provided technical and modeling support to estimate VMT within the region. (<https://www.sacog.org/node/2515>)

The Regional Parks and Trails Strategic Development Plan: SACOG launched this project in Fall 2020 as a multi-year planning effort to work with cities, counties, Caltrans, and other partners to identify a regional trail network and priority projects. The envisioned network will provide benefits ranging from increased health and safety to decreased vehicle miles traveled, while also providing opportunities for recreation and tourism in the region. In FY 2020-21, staff engaged local agencies to identify the existing and planned trail segments from adopted local and regional plans. Staff also

conducted online public engagement to understand priority destinations that serve utilitarian and recreational needs, and understand public values related to trails. Staff used this public input to engage local agencies to identify priority destinations that serve utilitarian and recreational needs, and unifying goals to demonstrate the value of the ultimate trail network.

The Next Generation Transit: This is a collaborative effort to shape a vision of next generation transit for the region that includes strategies to integrate traditional transit services with new mobility options. Activities involve working with cities, counties, and transit operators to identify improvements in service delivery, routing, and transit-oriented development. Implementation will focus on developing a regional transit network that improves transit travel speed, near-term infrastructure improvements to support high-capacity transit services, solutions to create seamless travel via fare technology (among other concepts), and strategies to implement mobility hubs throughout the region to facilitate multimodal local mobility in connection with regional transit services, as well as larger governance and operational strategies.

Electric-Assist Bike Share System: SACOG is the lead agency responsible for managing the regional bike share system in partnership with Lime (formerly JUMP by Uber), the cities of Davis, Sacramento, West Sacramento, UC Davis, and Sacramento State University. In 2018, the Sacramento region launched what was the largest electric-assist bike share system (E-bikes) in North America, featuring 900 electric assist bicycles. In 2020, the region was JUMP's second top market globally, coming in only after Paris. The pandemic disrupted some of this success, but partners have been making progress on bringing the system back up to pre-pandemic fleet size and ridership. The region currently has a 600-bike fleet across West Sacramento and Sacramento, with active discussions to relaunch bike share in Davis. Bike share is a membership-based system that can be used for recreation, commuting, exercise, or other trips. It can help people get to transit stops more easily, connect to different neighborhoods, shops, restaurants, and jobs, and can help people be more active. The e-bikes are similar to regular bikes, but they have pedal assist, allowing speeds up to 15 miles per hour. E-bikes do not operate without pedaling, but the electric assist makes it easier for people to travel longer distances in a shorter amount of time.

Connect Card Implementation: This project is a continuing project involving the planning, procurement, deployment, and operations of a regional electronic transit fare system. The new system is expected to simplify and integrate transit operations, improve system connectivity, contribute to regional air quality goals, and increase transit ridership. The primary activities this fiscal year were related to implementation, operations, and contract close out. The system has been available to the public since 2017 and the focused efforts have surrounded market penetration and system reliability. As the industry evolves, SACOG is transitioning the agreement to SacRT and the transit agency consortium to have a more direct role with the vendor for operations of the system.

The 511/STARNET: This project provides real-time sharing of data and video feeds and has facilitated the refinement of joint procedures for operations of roadways and public transportation safety activities. The project is providing timely and accurate multi-modal information for travelers via the region's 511 website, smart phone apps, and interactive phone services. The 511/STARNET allows multi agencies in the SACOG region to test new concepts jointly and have a regionally cohesive plan on addressing issues related to congestion and traveler information using advanced technologies. (<https://www.sacog.org/sacregion511org>)

Other Initiatives: SACOG administers programs that allocate flexible federal funds to regional jurisdictions for capital projects. In FY 19-20, SACOG staff updated policy framework and process for Community Design and Regional Program (Transformative and Maintenance & Modernization categories) with funding award recommendations in Spring of 2021. Engage, Empower, Implement and Innovative Mobility program will be implemented in FY 2021-2022.

SACOG also manages grants received from Caltrans and administers pass-through grants on behalf of our member jurisdictions and local transit agencies. In FY 2020-21, Caltrans grant was secured for leveraging road pricing and shared use mobility incentives to achieve policy goals. During the fiscal year, SACOG staff also assisted local agencies with applications for numerous federal and state grant programs to help increase the receipt of transportation funds in the region.

SACOG staff helped the region's transit agencies with meeting new federal requirements for Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) as well as provided grant training to Non-Profit Organizations for Caltrans funding. SACOG staff also provided guidance for all the region's transit agencies on utilization of the Transit Asset Management (TAM) tool (ThingTech) to develop their transit asset inventories, condition assessments, and plan their capital investment needs.

SACOG expanded its Open Data Portal, developing new data and coordinating with other agencies to share access to other data sources (<https://data.sacog.org/>). A growing part of the Open Data Portal development is online tools, such as the Project Performance Assessment tool, which was used for assessment of projects proposed for funding since 2018. The Project Performance Assessment tool will be updated to incorporate new data, new functionalities of reporting and accessibility tools in FY 2021-22 to support the discussion of project benefits both in regional competitions and through state competitive funding opportunities

Budgeting Controls

The annual budget serves as the foundation for SACOG's financial planning and control. SACOG prepares and adopts a final budget for the SACOG Planning and Administration and Capitol Valley SAFE by June of each year. The budget must be approved by a three-part majority of the Board of Directors: a majority of cities, a majority of counties, and a majority of the population by those members present. SACOG reports its primary activities through the Planning and Administrative General Fund. Budgetary control and the level of control are at the major work element level. Costs for the projects, as well as classification of costs, can be modified if the major element total remains the same. Board approval is required if costs are expected to exceed the major element total, or if new projects are added to the element.

Acknowledgements

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting (Certificate of Achievement) to SACOG for its annual comprehensive financial reports for many years. The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. To be awarded the Certificate of Achievement, SACOG must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report, the contents of which must conform to program standards. Such a

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 our current report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine eligibility for another Certificate of Achievement.

The preparation of this report could not be accomplished without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Finance Group and the cooperation and assistance of all SACOG departments. Their dedication to professional excellence is reflected in this annual comprehensive financial report. We would also like to commend SACOG's Board of Directors for their interest in, and support of, this substantial effort, as well as a shared commitment to assuring the financial viability of SACOG, which remains progressively committed to meeting the transportation planning needs of the region.

Respectfully submitted,


James Corless (Dec 1, 2021 13:33 PST)
James Corless
Executive Director


Erik Johnson (Dec 1, 2021 13:39 PST)
Erik Johnson
Deputy Executive Director
of Operations

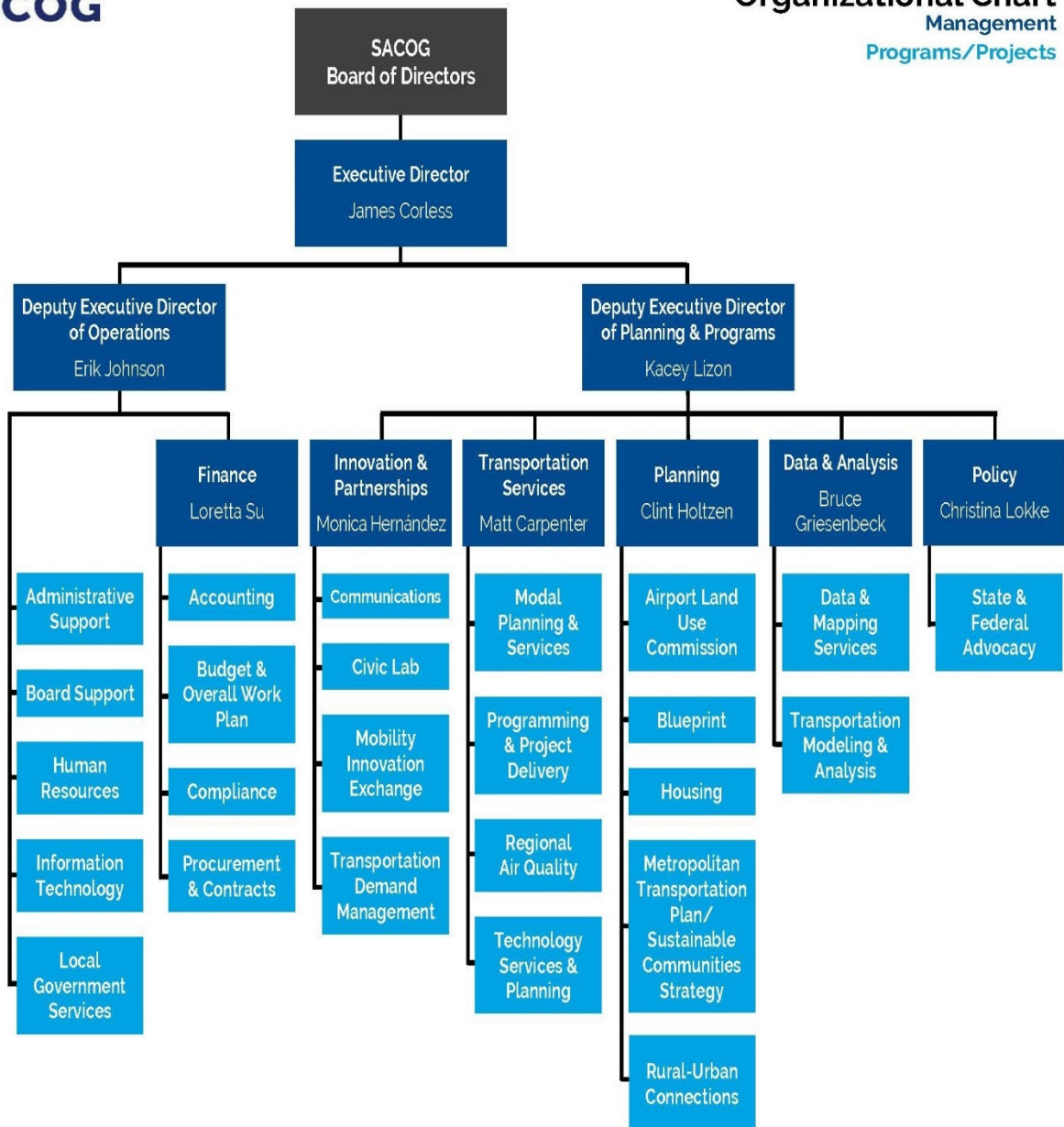

Loretta Su (Dec 1, 2021 15:13 PST)
Loretta Su
Finance Director



FY 2020-2021

Organizational Chart

Management
Programs/Projects





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**Sacramento Area Council of Governments
California**

For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2020

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

Financial Section

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors
Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Sacramento, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) as of, and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise SACOG's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We did not audit the financial statements of the Local Transportation Funds, the State Transit Assistance Special Revenue Fund, and the State of Good Repair Special Revenue Fund, which are major funds and collectively represent 67 percent, 79 percent, and 87 percent, respectively, of the assets, net position, and revenues of the governmental activities. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Local Transportation Funds, the State Transit Assistance Special Revenue Fund, and the State of Good Repair Special Revenue Fund, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of SACOG as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparison for the Planning and Administrative General Fund and Capitol Valley Regional SAFE Special Revenue Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise SACOG's basic financial statements. The introductory section, supplemental information, and statistical section, as listed in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplemental 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 the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 1, 2021 on our consideration of SACOG's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of SACOG's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering SACOG's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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

Sacramento, California
December 1, 2021

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Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

The Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) presents an overview and analysis of the financial activities and changes in financial position of SACOG and its blended component units for the year ended June 30, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the additional information that we have furnished in our letter of the transmittal. This comprehensive annual financial report includes the following funds:

- Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG)
- Sacramento Area Council of Governments Financing Corporation (Financing Corp)
- Public Transportation Modernization Improvement & Service Enhancement Account (PTMISEA)
- State Transit Assistance (STA) and State of Good Repair Fund (SGR)
- Local Transportation Funds (LTF)
- Capitol Valley Regional Service Authority for Freeways and Expressways (Capitol Valley SAFE)
- Glenn County Service Authority for Freeways and Expressways (Glenn County SAFE)

Financial Highlights

Highlights of SACOG and its blended component units' financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 are below:

- The assets and deferred outflow of resources of SACOG exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows at the close of fiscal year 2020-2021 by \$53.5 million (net position), increased by \$22.0 million during the fiscal year. The net position consisted of net investment in capital assets of \$0.8 million, restricted net position of \$55.2 million and unrestricted net position deficit of \$2.5 million.
- The unrestricted net position (deficit) results primarily from the recording of the net pension liability of \$14.9 million and net OPEB liability of \$4.2 million. The net pension liability is the difference between the total pension liability (present value of projected benefits) and the Plan's fiduciary net position (the assets set aside to pay current employees, retirees, and beneficiaries). The net Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) is the difference between the total OPEB liability (present value of projected benefits) and the Plan's fiduciary net position (the assets set aside to pay current employees, retirees, and beneficiaries). Accordingly, the SACOG does not have sufficient current resources on hand to cover current and long-term liabilities. The long-term portion of the net pension liability and OPEB liability will be funded over time with annual contributions from SACOG.
- As of June 30, 2021, SACOG governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$71.7 million, an increase of \$22.5 million compared to June 30, 2020. Of the total combined fund balances, \$13.9 million (19.3 percent) is available for spending at SACOG's Board discretion (*unassigned fund balance*).
- As of June 30, 2021, SACOG governmental funds reported combined revenues of \$136.6 million, an increase of \$8.0 million (5.9 percent) compared to June 30, 2020. The increase is primary due to increase in sales and use taxes and intergovernmental revenues, partially offset by decrease in other revenues and investment earnings.
- As of June 30, 2021, SACOG governmental funds reported combined expenditures of \$114.1 million, a decrease of \$20.3 million (17.8 percent) compared to June 30, 2020. The decrease is primary due to decrease in transportation claimant's expenditures and PTMISEA expenditures.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Overview of the Financial Statements

The MD&A is intended to serve as an overview of SACOG's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) the notes to the basic financial statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of SACOG's finances in a manner like private-sector financial statements. This means reporting the extent to which SACOG met its operating objectives. The government-wide statements ignore the partitions created by the funds, bringing the financial activity together in one place, reporting all assets and liabilities, and inflows and outflows of resources.

The statement of net position presents information on all SACOG's assets and liabilities, and deferred inflows/outflows of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of SACOG is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how SACOG's net position changed during the last fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods (e.g., unused vacation leave).

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. SACOG has one general fund (Planning and Administration) and eleven (11) special revenue funds used to account for the activities supported by grants, sales taxes, intergovernmental revenues, member assessments, charges for services, administrative services, and other similar types of revenue sources. These funds focus on the near-term annual inflows and outflows of resources, rather than the longer-term focus of governmental activities as seen in the government-wide financial statements. The governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate the comparison of the governmental funds to the government-wide statements.

The SACOG Board of Directors adopts annual budget for the Planning and Administration Fund which included Overall Work Program (OWP), the Board and Advocacy Fund, and capital budget. Much of the Planning and Administration fund budget is formulated through the OWP to comply with state and federal grant budgeting requirements. The OWP identifies the revenue sources and planned program expenditures for each of the project elements. The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and Federal Transit Administration (FTA) also review and approve the OWP.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

The SECAT and PTMISEA funds do not have annual budgets, as they are grant funded and used only for their ongoing specific programs. The STA and SGR funds have board approved allocations and approved projects for jurisdictions for each fiscal year. LTF funds do not have annual budgets but are funded and governed by California state statutes and California Code of Regulation requirements for each program. Capitol Valley Regional SAFE and Glenn County SAFE funds have an annual budget separately adopted by its Board of Directors, which is comprised of the members of the SACOG Board of Directors, plus two representatives from San Joaquin County.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is necessary to acquire a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found at the end of this report.

Other Information

In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents required supplementary information concerning SACOG'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 SACOG's financial position. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, SACOG's assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$53.5 million. The following table shows SACOG's condensed government-wide statement of net position for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020:

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2021, and 2020

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2021	2020	
ASSETS			
Current and other assets	\$ 103,148,761	\$ 94,217,034	\$ 8,931,727
Capital assets	830,170	967,986	(137,816)
Total assets	103,978,931	95,185,020	8,793,911
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS			
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	986,092	778,862	207,230
Deferred outflows related to pensions	3,328,713	3,682,460	(353,747)
Total deferred outflows	4,314,805	4,461,322	(146,517)
LIABILITIES			
Other liabilities	30,768,972	44,351,560	(13,582,588)
Long term liabilities	22,139,205	21,619,476	519,729
Total liabilities	52,908,177	65,971,036	(13,062,859)
DEFERRED INFLOWS			
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	844,636	725,790	118,846
Deferred inflows related to pensions	1,052,762	1,428,566	(375,804)
Total deferred inflows	1,897,398	2,154,356	(256,958)
NET POSITION			
Net Investment in capital assets	830,170	967,986	(137,816)
Restricted:			
Restricted for pension contributions	2,005,991	-	2,005,991
Transportation projects	1,861,884	1,774,167	87,717
Transportation claimants	51,327,551	30,274,437	21,053,114
Unrestricted	(2,537,435)	(1,495,640)	(1,041,795)
Total net position	\$ 53,488,161	\$ 31,520,950	\$ 21,967,211

As of June 30, 2021, total assets and deferred outflows of resources were \$108.3 million, an increase of \$8.8 million over fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The increase is due to the following key activities in SACOG's major funds:

- Planning and Administration assets increased by \$4.8 million, primarily due to collection of SACOG Managed Fund loan receivable and transfer in from SACOG Financing Corporation.
- The combined four LTF funds' assets increased by \$8.9 million due to higher sales and use taxes allocations.
- The STA and SGR funds' assets decreased by \$0.1 million due to lower sales and use taxes allocations.
- PTMISEA fund assets decreased by \$2.0 million due to program expenses for the fiscal year.
- SACOG Financing Corporation assets decreased by \$3.0 million due to dissolution of the corporation and transfer of funds to Planning and Administration.
- SAFE assets increased by \$0.2 million primarily due to the higher vehicle registration fees collected.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources were \$54.8 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, a decrease of \$13.3 million over fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The decrease is primarily due to STA/SGR and LTF funds owed to transportation claimants as of June 30, 2021.

Total Net Position was \$53.5 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, an increase of \$22.0 million over fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The increase is primarily due to increase in the STA and SGR funds of \$7.7 million, LTF funds of \$14.0 million, Planning and Administration of \$1.0 million, and SAFE funds of \$0.4 million, partially offset by decrease in the PTMISEA account of \$0.9 million.

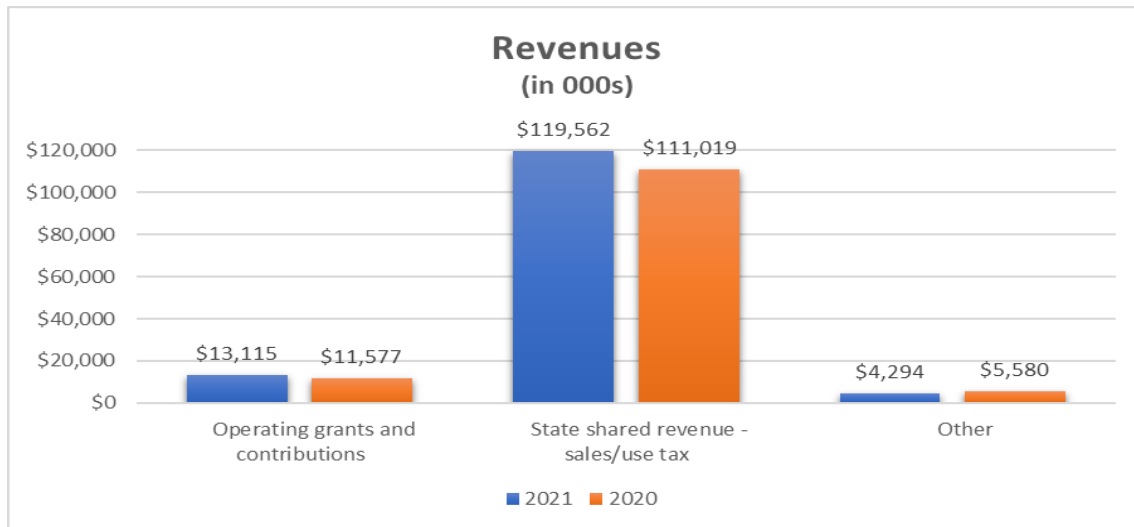
The following table shows SACOG's condensed statement of activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020:

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Years Ended June 30, 2021 and 2020

	Governmental Activities		Increase (Decrease)
	2021	2020	
Revenues			
Program Revenues:			
Charges for services	\$ 4,179,444	\$ 3,658,256	\$ 521,188
Operating Grants and contributions	13,114,579	11,576,978	1,537,601
General revenues:			
State shared revenue - sales /use tax	119,562,002	111,018,556	8,543,446
Investment earnings	(16,612)	1,737,139	(1,753,751)
Other and In-Kind	131,932	185,393	(53,461)
Total Revenues	\$ 136,971,345	\$ 128,176,322	\$ 8,795,023
Expenses			
Planning and Administration	17,183,884	17,160,749	23,135
Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program	-	375	(375)
Transportation Claimants	94,439,801	111,388,368	(16,948,567)
PTMISEA	910,549	3,982,780	(3,072,231)
SAFE	2,469,900	2,452,667	17,233
Total expenses	115,004,134	134,984,939	(19,980,805)
Change in Net Position	21,967,211	(6,808,617)	28,775,828
Net- Position Beginning	31,520,950	38,329,567	(6,808,617)
Net - Position Ending	\$ 53,488,161	\$ 31,520,950	\$ 21,967,211

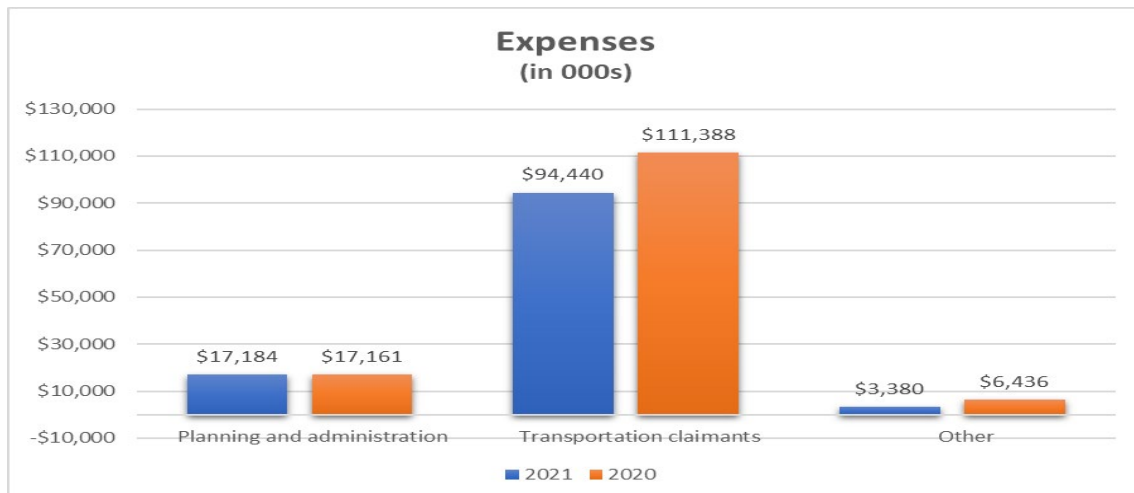
Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

As of June 30, 2021, total revenues were \$137.0 million, an increase of \$8.8 million compared to fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The increase is due to the following key activities:



- Operating Grants and Contributions revenue increased by \$1.5 million primarily due to additional funding for the REAP program.
- State Shared Revenue increased by \$8.5 million due to increase in LTF funds of \$12.2 million, partially offset by decreased in STA and SGR funds of \$3.7 million.
- Other revenue decreased by \$1.3 million primarily due to lower investment earnings.

Total expenses were \$115.0 million in fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, a decrease of \$20.0 million over fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The decrease is due to the following key activities during fiscal year 2021.

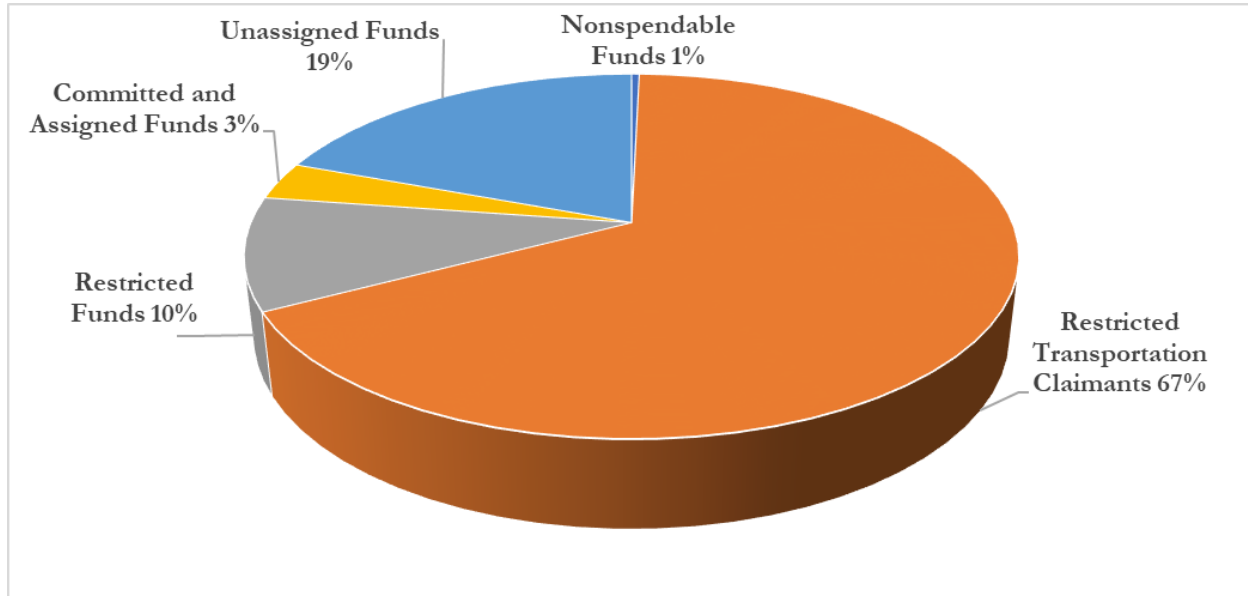


- Transportation claimants' expenses decreased by \$16.9 million due to lower in claims and annual apportionments in STA funds by \$12.4 million and the four LTF funds by \$4.5 million.
- Other expenses decreased by \$3.1 million primarily due to decrease expenses in PTMISEA.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Fund Financial Statement Analysis

As noted earlier, SACOG uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financial-related legal requirements. The chart below shows the fund balance components as of June 30, 2021.



The following table represents the fund balances for the governmental funds for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020:

	Fund Balance			
	Fiscal Year 2020-2021	Fiscal Year 2019-2020	Change	% of Change
Planning and Administration	\$ 25,374,859	\$ 15,993,506	\$ 9,381,353	59%
SACOG Financing Corp	-	2,993,725	(2,993,725)	-100%
SECAT Fund	-	295	(295)	-100%
PTMISEA Program	5,971,910	6,909,745	(937,835)	-14%
State Transit Assistance Fund	5,209,812	842,909	4,366,903	518%
State of Good Repair Fund	4,956,169	1,605,345	3,350,824	209%
Local Transportation Funds (LTF)	31,878,903	17,862,156	14,016,747	78%
SAFE Funds	3,310,757	3,054,282	256,475	8%
Total Fund Balance	\$ 76,702,410	\$ 49,261,963	\$ 27,440,447	56%

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Key elements for SACOG's governmental funds at June 30, 2021 were:

- The Planning and Administration fund balance increased by \$4.4 million (59%) primarily due to funds transfer in from SACOG Financing Corporation and SACOG Managed Fund loan repayment.
- SACOG Financing Corp fund balance decreased by \$3.0 million (100%) due to dissolution of the corporation and transfer of funds to Planning and Administration.
- PTMISEA fund balance decreased by \$0.9 million (14%) due to payment to transit agencies for capital projects during the fiscal year.
- STA fund balance increased by \$4.4 million (518%) and SGR Fund balance increased by \$3.3 (209%) million primarily due to higher collected sale tax revenues during the fiscal year.
- The LTF fund balance decreased by \$14.0 million (78%) primarily due to higher collected sale tax revenues during the fiscal year.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The Board adopts an annual budget for the SACOG Planning and Administration General Fund and the Capitol Valley SAFE Special Revenue fund based on anticipated projects at the beginning of the year. SACOG reports its primary activities through the Planning and Administrative General Fund. The budget includes the Overall Work Program (OWP), Board of Directors and Advocacy operating project budget, capital assets, and can include other related functions not associated with the OWP.

When the original budget is prepared, the exact carry-in balances of continuing projects are unknown, and estimates are made. Amendments are made throughout the year to the budget to true-up available grant funds remaining at the end of the prior fiscal year for multi-year grant funded projects, add new projects, and adjust existing projects as needed. The difference between the original budget and the final budget for the Planning and Administration fund resulted in approximately a \$4.5 million increase in revenues and were largely related to the following changes:

- The approximate \$4.4 million positive variance for intergovernmental revenues were primarily due to the increase in federal funding of \$2.5 million for the Transportation Demand Management program and Connect Card project, increase in state funding of \$1.7 million for the Housing Planning and Sustainable Communities projects and increase in local funding of \$0.2 million for various projects.
- The approximate \$0.1 million negative variance for use of reserve fund balance for the settlement of the MTP/SCS litigation.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Variances between the actual expenditures and the final amended budget are summarized in the following table:

	Fiscal Year 2020-2021		Variance	Percentage
	Final Budget	Actual	with Final Budget	Variance
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	23,673,730	12,696,776	(10,976,954)	-86%
Charges for services	775,361	730,455	(44,906)	-6%
Member assessments	740,617	740,616	(1)	0%
Other	96,885	109,734	12,849	12%
Total revenues	25,286,593	14,277,581	(11,009,012)	-77%
Expenditures:				
Planning and administration	24,152,000	16,020,331	8,131,669	51%
Payments to SMF grantees	1,000,000	225,676	774,324	343%
Capital outlay	40,000	22,429	17,571	78%
Total expenditures	25,192,000	16,268,436	8,923,564	55%
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers in	3,410,445	6,416,039	3,005,594	47%
Total Other Financing Uses	3,410,445	6,416,039	3,005,594	47%
Net Change in fund balances	\$ 3,505,038	\$ 4,425,184	\$ 920,146	21%

Significant budgetary variances between the final amended budget and the actual amounts are as follows:

- The approximate \$11.0 million negative variance for intergovernmental revenues occurred because of delayed projects. As the expenditures did not occur, the reimbursement revenues were not requested. Projects carried-over into the next fiscal year.
- The approximate \$8.9 million positive variance for planning and administration expenditures were primarily due to the followings:
 - \$6.4 million in consulting, pass-through and other direct costs because of delayed projects which included Transportation Demand Management program of \$1.9 million, the Connect Card project of \$1.6 million, Regional Bikeshare Pilot of \$0.8 million and other discretionary grants and services of \$2.1 million.
 - \$1.7 million in pass-through funds to local jurisdictions on the Housing Planning program.
 - \$0.8 million in staff and other costs because of unfilled positions and impacted from COVID-19.
- The approximate \$0.7 million in payments to SMF grantees because of delayed projects by member jurisdictions.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Capital Assets

Total investment in capital assets at June 30, 2021, net of accumulated depreciation, was \$0.8 million, resulting in decrease of \$0.1 million from last fiscal year as a result of the depreciation expense.

	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Balance as of June 30, 2020</u>
Computers, Furniture and Equipment, Phones, Software, Leasehold Improvements and Automobiles	\$ 1,389,396	\$ 1,366,967
Less Accumulated Depreciation	<u>(559,226)</u>	<u>(398,981)</u>
Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 830,170</u>	<u>\$ 967,986</u>

Additional information regarding capital assets can be found in the Note E to the Basic Financial Statements.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget

Leading economic indicators remain mixed as the economy continues to slowly recover from COVID-19 pandemic. Uncertainty remains for both federal and state funding impacting the projects SACOG can undertake and the services it is able to provide to its member jurisdictions. Ongoing challenges are the rising fringe benefit and indirect costs charged to each project as well as finding enough resources to fully fund new goals and initiatives.

In November 2021, President Biden enacted a \$1.2 trillion infrastructure law, formally known as the Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act (IIJA) that provides certainty over at least five years for formula programs, along with a combination of one-time and ongoing funding increases. Funds from federal agencies are primarily determined by formula and subject to Congressional appropriation.

In May 2021, the SACOG Board of Directors adopted the FY 2021-22 budget of \$28.3 million. This budget projected the use of reserve funds in categories like that of the previous year. Reserve funds planned usage includes \$0.9 million for projects for the SACOG Managed Fund and \$6.8 million in deferred expenses and carried-over projects and grants. The budget includes the Overall Work Program (OWP), which includes expenditures to fund the transportation planning projects for the year, of which a sizable portion includes carried-over grant funding or pass-through to other agencies. These projects focus and align with the agency's resources and the three strategic goals endorsed by the board in 2020. The goals include (1) economic prosperity; (2) connected communities; (3) vibrant places. These goals aligned to the goals, policies and supporting actions of SACOG's 2020 Metropolitan Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (MTP/SCS) and the region's Prosperity Strategy.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

SACOG and its component units remain fiscally stable. Management and the Board of Directors remain conservative in their financial policies and have not budgeted for revenues that are not quantified; expenditures are managed carefully, and adjustments made as conditions require. While much of the budget relies on funding from the federal and state governments, there continues to be a steady flow of revenues from other programs funding transportation. As additional funding is received, projects will be assessed to determine whether and how they align with SACOG's three goals noted above, and the availability of staff to work on projects funded by those revenues. SACOG is committed to assisting our member agencies with their land use and transportation planning to create a more livable region.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide the reader with a general overview of SACOG's finances and to demonstrate SACOG's accountability for the resources it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, please contact the Finance Group, Sacramento Area Council of Governments, 1415 L Street, Suite 300, Sacramento, California, 95814.

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Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 69,013,413
Restricted cash and investments	2,005,991
Receivables	31,856,061
Other assets	273,296
Total current assets	<u>103,148,761</u>
Non-current assets:	
Capital assets, net	830,170
Total assets	<u>103,978,931</u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	986,092
Deferred outflows related to pension	3,328,713
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>4,314,805</u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Payables	30,302,520
Compensated absences - due within one year	466,452
Total current liabilities	<u>30,768,972</u>
Non-current Liabilities	
Compensated absences	568,048
Net OPEB liability	4,348,493
Net pension liability	17,222,664
Total non-current liabilities	<u>22,139,205</u>
Total liabilities	<u>52,908,177</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	844,636
Deferred inflows related to pensions	1,052,762
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,897,398</u>
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	830,170
Restricted for pension contributions	2,005,991
Restricted for transportation projects	1,861,884
Restricted for transportation claimants	51,327,551
Unrestricted	(2,537,435)
Total net position	<u>\$ 53,488,161</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
Planning and administration	\$ 17,183,884	\$ 1,471,071	\$ 13,114,579	\$ (2,598,234)
Transportation claimants	94,439,801	-	-	(94,439,801)
PTMISEA	910,549	-	-	(910,549)
SAFE	2,469,900	2,708,373	-	238,473
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 115,004,134</u>	<u>\$ 4,179,444</u>	<u>\$ 13,114,579</u>	<u>(97,710,111)</u>
General revenues:				
		State shared revenue - sales and use tax		119,562,002
		Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)		(16,612)
		Other		<u>131,932</u>
		Total general revenue		<u>119,677,322</u>
		Change in net position		21,967,211
		Net Position - beginning		<u>31,520,950</u>
		Net Position - ending		<u>\$ 53,488,161</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds

June 30, 2021

		<u>Special Revenue</u>		
	<u>Planning and Administration</u>	<u>SACOG Financing Corporation</u>	<u>Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program</u>	<u>Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement & Service Enhancement Account</u>
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 14,657,254	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,306,649
Restricted cash and investments	2,005,991	-	-	-
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous receivable	2,104	-	-	-
Due from other governments	6,079,770	-	-	-
Interest receivable	42,873	-	-	18,051
Prepaid items	273,296	-	-	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 23,061,288</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,324,700</u>
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,523,248	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 352,790
Accrued liabilities	19,350	-	-	-
Due to other governments	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	<u>1,542,598</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>352,790</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:				
Unavailable revenues	1,100,000	-	-	-
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable:				
Prepaid Items	273,296	-	-	-
Restricted:				
PTMISEA Funds	-	-	-	5,971,910
State Transit Assistance Funds	-	-	-	-
State of Good Repairs	-	-	-	-
Local Transportation Funds	-	-	-	-
SAFE Funds	-	-	-	-
Transportation Projects	1,861,884	-	-	-
Pension Contributions (CEPPT)	2,005,991	-	-	-
Committed:				
Board & Advocacy	222,850	-	-	-
SACOG Managed Fund Grantees	1,255,834	-	-	-
Assigned:				
Legal defense	500,000	-	-	-
Project specific carryover funds	187,137	-	-	-
GIS Recipients	243,105	-	-	-
Unassigned:				
Unassigned fund balance	13,868,593	-	-	-
Total fund balances	<u>20,418,690</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,971,910</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 23,061,288</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 6,324,700</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds (Continued)

June 30, 2021

	<u>Special Revenue</u>				
	<u>State Transit Assistance Fund</u>	<u>State of Good Repair Fund</u>	<u>Local Transportation Funds</u>	<u>SAFE Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
Assets					
Cash and investments	\$ 6,194,426	\$ 5,269,332	\$ 33,424,063	\$ 3,161,689	\$ 69,013,413
Restricted cash and investments	-	-	-	-	2,005,991
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	484,483	484,483
Miscellaneous receivable	-	-	-	-	2,104
Due from other governments	4,670,790	639,557	19,828,389	-	31,218,506
Interest receivable	26,809	16,346	38,721	8,168	150,968
Prepaid items	-	-	-	-	273,296
Total assets	<u>\$ 10,892,025</u>	<u>\$ 5,925,235</u>	<u>\$ 53,291,173</u>	<u>\$ 3,654,340</u>	<u>\$ 103,148,761</u>
Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 338,922	\$ 2,214,960
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	4,661	24,011
Due to other governments	5,682,213	969,066	21,412,270	-	28,063,549
Total liabilities	<u>5,682,213</u>	<u>969,066</u>	<u>21,412,270</u>	<u>343,583</u>	<u>30,302,520</u>
Deferred inflows of resources:					
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-	1,100,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid Items	-	-	-	-	273,296
Restricted:					
PTMISEA Funds	-	-	-	-	5,971,910
State Transit Assistance Funds	5,209,812	-	-	-	5,209,812
State of Good Repairs	-	4,956,169	-	-	4,956,169
Local Transportation Funds	-	-	31,878,903	-	31,878,903
SAFE Funds	-	-	-	3,310,757	3,310,757
Transportation Projects	-	-	-	-	1,861,884
Pension Contributions (CEPPT)	-	-	-	-	2,005,991
Committed:					
Board & Advocacy	-	-	-	-	222,850
SACOG Managed Fund Grantees	-	-	-	-	1,255,834
Assigned:					
Legal defense	-	-	-	-	500,000
Project specific carryover funds	-	-	-	-	187,137
GIS Recipients	-	-	-	-	243,105
Unassigned:					
Unassigned fund balance	-	-	-	-	13,868,593
Total fund balances	<u>5,209,812</u>	<u>4,956,169</u>	<u>31,878,903</u>	<u>3,310,757</u>	<u>71,746,241</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 10,892,025</u>	<u>\$ 5,925,235</u>	<u>\$ 53,291,173</u>	<u>\$ 3,654,340</u>	<u>\$ 103,148,761</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2021

Total Fund Balances on Governmental Funds' Balance Sheet	\$ 71,746,241
Long-term receivables not available to pay for current period expenditures and, therefore, are reported as deferred inflows of resources in governmental funds.	1,100,000
Capital assets used in government activities are not financial resources, and therefore, are not reported as assets in the governmental funds.	830,170
Compensated absences not due and payable in the current period, and therefore, not reported in the governmental funds' Balance Sheet.	(1,034,500)
Net pension liability and related deferred inflows and outflows are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.	
Deferred outflows related to pension	3,328,713
Net pension liability	(17,222,664)
Deferred inflows related to pension	(1,052,762)
Net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows and outflows are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported as a liability in the governmental funds.	
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	986,092
Net OPEB liability	(4,348,493)
Deferred inflows related to OPEB	(844,636)
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 53,488,161</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

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Sacramento Area Council of Governments

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021**

			Special Revenue	
	Planning and Administration	SACOG Financing Corporation	Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program	Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement & Service Enhancement Account
Revenues:				
Sales and use taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Vehicle registration fees and traffic fines	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental:				
Federal	6,504,971	-	-	-
State	3,822,830	-	-	-
Local	2,368,975	-	-	-
Charges for services	730,455	-	-	-
Member assessments	740,616	-	-	-
Investment earnings (loss)	(22,198)	11,573	-	(27,286)
Other	131,932	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>14,277,581</u>	<u>11,573</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(27,286)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Transportation Claimants	-	-	-	-
SAFE services	-	-	-	-
Planning and administration	16,020,331	-	-	-
Public Transportation Modernization	-	-	-	910,549
Payments to SMF grantees	225,676	-	-	-
Capital outlay	22,429	-	-	-
Total expenditures	<u>16,268,436</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>910,549</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(1,990,855)</u>	<u>11,573</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(937,835)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	6,416,039	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	(3,005,298)	(295)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>6,416,039</u>	<u>(3,005,298)</u>	<u>(295)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	4,425,184	(2,993,725)	(295)	(937,835)
Fund balances - beginning	15,993,506	2,993,725	295	6,909,745
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 20,418,690</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,971,910</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes
In Fund Balances – Governmental Funds (Continued)**
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Special Revenue				
	State Transit Assistance Fund	State of Good Repair Fund	Local Transportation Funds	SAFE Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Sales and use taxes	\$ 18,117,970	\$ 3,873,365	\$ 97,570,667	\$ -	\$ 119,562,002
Vehicle registration fees and traffic fines	-	-	-	2,708,373	2,708,373
Intergovernmental:					
Federal	-	-	-	-	6,504,971
State	-	-	-	-	3,822,830
Local	-	-	-	19,422	2,388,397
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	730,455
Member assessments	-	-	-	-	740,616
Investment earnings (loss)	7,467	16,024	(772)	(1,420)	(16,612)
Other	-	-	-	-	131,932
Total revenues	<u>18,125,437</u>	<u>3,889,389</u>	<u>97,569,895</u>	<u>2,726,375</u>	<u>136,572,964</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Transportation Claimants	13,758,534	538,565	80,142,702	-	94,439,801
SAFE services	-	-	-	2,469,900	2,469,900
Planning and administration	-	-	-	-	16,020,331
Public Transportation Modernization	-	-	-	-	910,549
Payments to SMF grantees	-	-	-	-	225,676
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-	22,429
Total expenditures	<u>13,758,534</u>	<u>538,565</u>	<u>80,142,702</u>	<u>2,469,900</u>	<u>114,088,686</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>4,366,903</u>	<u>3,350,824</u>	<u>17,427,193</u>	<u>256,475</u>	<u>22,484,278</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	6,416,039
Transfers out	-	-	(3,410,446)	-	(6,416,039)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,410,446)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	4,366,903	3,350,824	14,016,747	256,475	22,484,278
Fund balances - beginning	842,909	1,605,345	17,862,156	3,054,282	49,261,963
Fund balances - ending	<u>\$ 5,209,812</u>	<u>\$ 4,956,169</u>	<u>\$ 31,878,903</u>	<u>\$ 3,310,757</u>	<u>\$ 71,746,241</u>

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance to the Statement of Activities Governmental Funds

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds \$ 22,484,278

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities
are different because:

Capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures.

However, they are capitalized on the Statement of Net Position and allocated
over the estimated useful life of the asset as depreciation. This is the amount by
which depreciation is netted against capital additions in the period. (137,816)

Unavailable revenues in the Statement of Activities do not provide current financial
resources and are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds' statements. 398,381

In the Statement of Activities, certain operating expenses, such as compensated
absences are measured by the amounts earned during the year. In the governmental
funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of
financial resources used (essentially, the amounts actually paid). (81,132)

In the governmental funds, pension costs are based on employer contributions made
to the pension plan during the year. However, in the Statement of Activities,
pension expense is the net effect of all changes in the deferred outflows, deferred
inflows and net pension liability during the year. (945,943)

In the governmental funds, OPEB costs are based on employer contributions made
to the OPEB plan during the year. However, in the Statement of Activities, OPEB
expense is the net effect of all changes in the deferred outflows, deferred inflows
and net OPEB liability during the year. 249,443

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 21,967,211

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual — Planning and Administration
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental:				
Federal	\$ 9,393,909	\$ 11,927,709	\$ 6,504,971	\$ (5,422,738)
State	9,461,317	11,154,939	3,822,830	(7,332,109)
Local	422,089	591,082	2,368,975	1,777,893
Charges for services	594,147	775,361	730,455	(44,906)
Member assessments	740,617	740,617	740,616	(1)
Investment earnings	60,000	20,000	(22,198)	(42,198)
In-kind	21,000	21,000	-	(21,000)
Other	46,000	55,885	131,932	76,047
Total revenues	<u>20,739,079</u>	<u>25,286,593</u>	<u>14,277,581</u>	<u>(11,009,012)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Planning and administration	24,157,034	24,152,000	16,020,331	8,131,669
Payments to SMF grantees	1,000,000	1,000,000	225,676	774,324
Capital outlay	50,000	40,000	22,429	17,571
Total expenditures	<u>25,207,034</u>	<u>25,192,000</u>	<u>16,268,436</u>	<u>8,923,564</u>
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	<u>(4,467,955)</u>	<u>94,593</u>	<u>(1,990,855)</u>	<u>(2,085,448)</u>
Other Financing Sources:				
Transfers in	3,531,465	3,410,445	6,416,039	3,005,594
Total other financing sources	<u>3,531,465</u>	<u>3,410,445</u>	<u>6,416,039</u>	<u>3,005,594</u>
Change in fund balances	<u>\$ (936,490)</u>	<u>\$ 3,505,038</u>	<u>4,425,184</u>	<u>\$ 920,146</u>
Fund balance - beginning			<u>15,993,506</u>	
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ 20,418,690</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual –SAFE Funds Special Revenue Fund
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual Amounts</u>	
Revenues:				
Vehicle registration fees	\$ 2,769,529	\$ 2,384,100	\$ 2,708,373	\$ 324,273
Local	22,400	22,400	19,422	(2,978)
Investment earnings	4,000	4,000	(1,420)	(5,420)
Total revenues	<u>2,795,929</u>	<u>2,410,500</u>	<u>2,726,375</u>	<u>315,875</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
SAFE services	<u>2,956,332</u>	<u>2,918,455</u>	<u>2,469,900</u>	<u>448,555</u>
Total expenditures	<u>2,956,332</u>	<u>2,918,455</u>	<u>2,469,900</u>	<u>448,555</u>
Change in fund balance	<u>\$ (160,403)</u>	<u>\$ (507,955)</u>	<u>256,475</u>	<u>\$ 764,430</u>
Fund balance - beginning			<u>3,054,282</u>	
Fund balance - ending			<u>\$ 3,310,757</u>	

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

I. Reporting Entity

In January 1965, the Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission (SRAPC) was organized under the State Planning Law to provide a forum for elected officials to address multi-county problems, issues, and needs. In January 1981, the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) succeeded SRAPC under a new Joint Powers Agreement pursuant to Section 6500 of the California Government Code. Per Title 26 of the Internal Revenue Code, Section 115, states that income derived from a governmental function is tax exempt. Since SACOG's members are all governmental entities and SACOG exercises the common powers of its members and governmental functions, SACOG's income is exempt from federal taxation.

SACOG is an association of local governments formed by six counties and 22 cities in the region. SACOG's member governments are the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba, and the cities of Auburn, Citrus Heights, Colfax, Davis, Elk Grove, Folsom, Galt, Isleton, Lincoln, Live Oak, Loomis, Marysville, Placerville, Rocklin, Rancho Cordova, Roseville, Sacramento, West Sacramento, Wheatland, Winters, Woodland, and Yuba City.

SACOG is governed by a 31-member Board of Directors composed of elected officials representing the member governments. The Board of Directors maintains budgetary controls over SACOG's accounts.

SACOG's various designations and certifications include:

Designations as:

- Regional Transportation Planning Agency (RTPA) for Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba counties by the California State Transportation Agency Secretary.
- Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) by the Governor and the U.S. Department of Transportation for the Sacramento, Yuba City, and Davis Urbanized Areas.
- Metropolitan Planning Organization in the Sacramento Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA) by the California State Transportation Agency Secretary.
- Airport Land Use Commission (ALUC) for Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba counties.
- Service Authority for Freeway and Expressways for Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo, Yuba, Sutter, and El Dorado counties.
- Area Wide Clearinghouse for the counties of El Dorado, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba and the cities of Lincoln, Rocklin, and Roseville by the State of California Procedures of Intergovernmental Review of Federal Financial Assistance and Direct Development Activities.
- Designated recipient for the Sacramento large urbanized area for FTA Section 5316 Job Access Reverse Commute (JARC) and FTA Section 5317 New Freedom Programs.

Joint Certification as:

- Sacramento Area Metropolitan Planning Process by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA).

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

The governmental reporting entity consists of SACOG and its component units. Component units are legally separate organizations for which the Board is financially responsible, or other organizations whose nature and significant relationship with SACOG are such that exclusion would cause SACOG's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Financial accountability is defined as the appointment of a voting majority of the component unit's board, and (i) either SACOG's ability to impose its will on the organization or (ii) the potential for the organization to provide a financial benefit to or impose a financial burden on SACOG.

Blended Component Units:

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments Financing Corporation (Corporation) was established on April 9, 2002, and is governed by SACOG's Board of Directors Policy and Innovation Committee. Although it is legally separate from SACOG, the Corporation is reported as if it were part of the primary government because its sole purpose was to purchase, own, lease, encumber and dispose of all or any interest in certain real property located at 14th and L Streets and 15th and K Streets in Sacramento, California, which was to benefit SACOG. After the property was sold, it was legally determined that the Corporation should continue to exist in order to manage the proceeds from the sale of the property, until another use is determined. In April 2021, the board approved the dissolution of the Corporation and transferring of approximately \$3.0 million funds to SACOG to address the CalPERS unfunded actuarial liability and increase SACOG reserves.

The Capitol Valley Regional Service Authority for Freeways and Expressways (Capitol Valley SAFE) and Glenn County SAFE are legally constituted public entities created and established pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 14 of Division 3 of the Street and Highways Code of the State of California (the "Freeway Act") to serve as the service authority for freeway emergencies in the counties of El Dorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba, and Glenn County. Under the Freeway Act, Capitol Valley SAFE and Glenn County SAFE are authorized to impose a fee on vehicles registered in the seven counties for the implementation, maintenance and operation of the motorist aid system of call boxes. Capitol Valley SAFE and Glenn County SAFE are administered by a governing board consisting of members of SACOG's Board of Directors plus one member representing San Joaquin County and one member representing the cities of San Joaquin County. SACOG provides administrative services for Capitol Valley SAFE and Glenn County SAFE. Capitol Valley SAFE and Glenn County SAFE are included in SACOG's reporting entity because of the significance of their financial or operational relationship and its mutual governing board.

The financial statements of SACOG have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

I I . Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and statement of activities report information on all of the activities of SACOG. SACOG is engaged only in governmental activities, which are normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of SACOG's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a specific function. Program revenues include (i) charges paid by the recipients of the goods or services offered by the programs and (ii) grants and contributions that are restricted for meeting the operational requirements of SACOG's activities. Sales and use taxes, investment earnings, and other revenues not included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

I I I . Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

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 the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* if they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, SACOG considers revenues to be available if they are collected within twelve months from the end of the current fiscal period. SACOG uses a twelve-month availability period to align with the reimbursement timeline associated with most of its funding sources, except for LTF revenues, which is 60 days. Revenues considered susceptible to accrual primarily include sales tax revenues, federal, state and local funds, as well as investment earnings. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting.

Major sources of revenue are federal, state and local planning grants and sales tax revenues. Grant revenue is recognized as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. When such funds are received in advance, they are recorded as unavailable revenue until SACOG has satisfied the grantor's eligibility requirements. Such funding is subject to review by the funding agency and may result in disallowance in subsequent periods. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year-end on behalf of SACOG are recognized as revenue.

Used to account for SACOG's transportation planning and administration activities funded from various federal, state and local sources. Included in it are the transactions for the Board and Advocacy Fund and the SACOG Managed Fund.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

SACOG reports the following Governmental Funds:

Planning and Administration Fund

SACOG reports the following Major Special Revenue Funds:

SACOG Financing Corporation Fund

Used to account for the proceeds received from the sale of the Meridian Plaza building and for annual interest income earned on the funds. The Financing Corporation is a blended component unit and its general fund is reported as a special revenue fund of SACOG. In April 2021, the board approved the dissolution the Corporation and transferring \$3,005,298 fund balance to SACOG to establish a CalPERS pension pre-funding trust and design the remaining funds as Legal defense reserve and unassigned operating cash balance.

Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program Fund (SECAT)

Accounts for the revenues and expenditures restricted for SACOG's administration of the Traffic Congestion Relief Program (TCRP), funded by the State of California. However, in FY 2016-17 these funds were reclassified from a liability to the Restricted Fund Category, based upon a new agreement between SACOG and the Sacramento Metropolitan Air Quality Management District (SMAQMD). The funds now belong to SACOG; however, the funds must be used on projects, that meet certain specifications. The SECAT fund is fully spent and closed out as of FY 2020-21.

Public Transportation, Modernization, Improvement & Service Enhancement Account

Used to account for restricted funds from Public Transportation, Improvement & Service Enhancement Account (PTMISEA) Regional Funds. SACOG is the grant recipient for these funds and will pass the funding to transit agencies for approved transit projects. SACOG Board approval is required for the subrecipient funding agreements.

State Transit Assistance Fund

Created pursuant to the Transportation Development Act (TDA) to account for the allocations received from the state restricted for transportation planning, public transportation and community transit purposes as specified by the Legislature. Funds are derived from the statewide sales tax on gasoline and diesel fuel.

State of Good Repair Fund

Created pursuant to Senate Bill (SB) 1, the Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 to account for a new transportation improvement fee on vehicle registrations due on or after January 1, 2018. The fee is to provide capital assistance to Regional Transportation Planning Agencies (RTPAs) to rehabilitate and modernize existing local transportation system, including the purchase of new vehicles and the maintenance and rehabilitation of transit facilities and vehicles.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Local Transportation Funds

Created pursuant to the TDA to account for the proceeds received from the State Board of Equalization of the ¼ cent of the state's 7.5 percent retail sales tax collected within the below listed counties. These restricted funds are administered by SACOG on behalf of Counties of Sacramento, Yuba, Sutter, and Yolo, and used to fund various transportation related activities as authorized by California Law, under the Transportation Development Act.

SAFE Funds

The SAFE Funds accounts for the activity of the Capitol Valley Regional SAFE Fund and the Glenn County SAFE Fund.

Capitol Valley Regional SAFE Fund

Used to account for SACOG's administrative activities for implementing, operating and maintaining the motorist aid system of call boxes and 511 operations within the counties of El Dorado, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Sutter, Yolo and Yuba. Revenues are derived from the vehicle registration fee imposed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 14 of Division 3 of the Streets and Highways Code.

Glenn County SAFE Fund

Used to account for activities in accordance with the contract with the County of Glenn for implementing, operating and maintaining the motorist aid system of call boxes within the County of Glenn pursuant to Street and Highways Code section 2553. Revenues are derived from the vehicle registration fee imposed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 14 of Division 3 of the Streets and Highways Code.

I V . Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources, and Net Position or Fund Balance

Investments/Fair Value Measurement

Investments are recorded at fair value. SACOG categorizes the fair value measurements of its investments based on the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy, which has three levels, is based on the valuation inputs used to measure an asset's fair value: 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.

Interest Receivable

Investment income earned but not yet received at June 30, 2021.

Prepaid Items

Payments for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2021. SACOG uses the consumption method of accounting for Prepaid Items. Under the consumption method — governments may initially report inventories and prepaid items they purchased as an asset and defer the recognition of the expenditure until the period the inventories and prepaid items are consumed or used.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Capital Assets (including Intangible Assets)

Capital and intangible assets are recorded at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value on the Sacramento Area Council of Governments date of receipt of donation. Capital and intangible assets are defined by SACOG as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life more than one year. Capital and intangible assets used in operations are depreciated/amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives in the government-wide statements of net position. The estimated useful lives for furniture and equipment are 3 to 15 years.

Compensated Absences

It is SACOG's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused paid time off (PTO) leave benefits and to cap PTO accrual at 592 hours. Employees' entitlement to these balances is attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that virtually all of these balances will be liquidated by either paid time off or payments upon separation or retirement.

SACOG has recognized a liability in the government-wide financial statements for unused PTO leave in which employees have a vested right and which is attributable to employee services already performed. A current liability for this amount is reported in the governmental funds only if the PTO has matured, for example, because of employee resignations and retirements.

Interfund Transfers

Interfund transfers typically report the amounts provided to SACOG for planning and administrative services performed by the Local Transportation Funds. For FY 2020-21, the Interfund Transfers also included funds transferred from the SACOG Financing Corporation of \$3,005,298 and Sacramento Emergency Clean Air and Transportation Program Fund (SECAT) of \$295.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized an expense until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. A deferred inflows of resources is an acquisition of net position that applies to a future reporting period and will not be recognized as a revenue until then.

In addition to liabilities, the balance sheet of government funds reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Unavailable revenue reported consists primarily of revenue outs of SACOG's twelve-month availability policy. This separate financial statement element represents an acquisition of fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as revenue until that time.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

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 certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fund Balance Policy

The Fund Balance Policy establishes a key element of the financial stability of SACOG by setting guidelines for fund balance. Fund balance is an important measure of economic stability. It is essential that SACOG maintains adequate levels of fund balance to mitigate financial risk that can occur from unforeseen revenue fluctuations, unanticipated expenditures, and similar circumstances. The fund balance also provides cash flow liquidity for the general operations of the Agency. The policy also authorizes and directs management to prepare financial reports which accurately categorize fund balance as per Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*.

The general policies applicable to all SACOG funds are as follows:

1. Maintaining adequate fund balance reserves is an essential part of sound financial management. SACOG realizes the importance of reserves in providing reliable service to its members, financing its operations, and funding emergencies should the need arise.
2. For committed fund balances, the highest level of decision-making authority is the Board of Directors; a SACOG Board resolution is required to formally establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment.
3. The Board delegates to the Executive Director authority to assign, change, and manage unassigned fund balance transactions going in and out of the funds where SACOG's intent is for those amounts to be used for specific purposes. This delegation of authority is for the sole purpose of reporting these amounts in the annual financial statements.
4. It is the policy of SACOG that when an expenditure is incurred, and both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available for the expenditure, that the expenditure reduces the restricted balance first and the unrestricted balance second.
5. It is the policy of SACOG that when an expenditure is incurred, and committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balance is available for the expenditure, that the expenditure reduces the committed balance first, the assigned fund balance second, and the unassigned fund balance last.
6. SACOG's Fund Balance Policy is reviewed as a part of the annual budget process.

Fund Balance

Nonspendable – This category represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (i) not in a spendable form, such as prepaid items, inventories of supplies, or loans receivable; or (ii) legally or is contractually required to be maintained intact, such as the principal portion of endowment. At June 30, 2021, SACOG has \$273,296 for prepaid expenditures that are considered nonspendable.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Restricted Fund Balance – This category represents 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.

Restricted for 'Transportation Projects' relates to specific grant funds for specific projects that were received in advance of work performed. The revenue was recognized in the current year; however, fund balance is being restricted for the expenditures for these project activities, as they are expected to occur in future years.

Committed – This category represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority and remain binding unless removed in the same manner. SACOG's Board of Directors is the highest level of decision-making authority. Any formal actions to establish (and modify or rescind) a fund balance commitment would have to be approved the Board of Directors through Board resolution or motion.

Board and Advocacy – represents a portion of fund balance segregated for that portion of discretionary revenue available to support activities of the Board of Directors.

SACOG Managed Fund grantees – represents a portion of the SACOG Managed Fund balance segregated for grantee commitments that are contracted for, but services have not yet been acted on by the grantee.

Assigned – This category represents amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but that are neither restricted nor committed. Such intent needs to be established at either the highest level of decision-making or by an official designated for that purpose. The SACOG Board of Directors has designated the Executive Director for this purpose.

Unassigned Fund Balance – This category includes amounts that do not fall into one of the above four categories. The general fund is the only fund that should report a positive amount in this category of fund balance. These funds are the amounts in the Planning and Administration fund not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned.

The unassigned fund balance also includes funds previously reported in the SACOG Managed Fund. The SACOG Managed Fund has been used to accumulate funds from local agencies for reimbursement of projects originally expected to have been completed with local funds but were instead funded with available Federal Funds. Through these reimbursement arrangements, SACOG has been able to accumulate flexible local funds without the burden of state and federal restrictions and processes. The SACOG Managed Fund has been used to provide financing and cash flow to benefit local agency projects. Historically, the Fund has been treated as a separate special revenue fund and was consolidated with the Planning and Administration Fund in accordance with GASB 54 in fiscal year 2011. As of June 30, 2021, the approximate amount of unassigned fund balance that is attributable to the SACOG Managed Fund was \$7,515,352. The SACOG Managed Fund cash balance was \$8,771,186. Management continues work on developing an official Board policy for these funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE A — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Pensions

In the government-wide financial statements, retirement plans are required to be recognized and disclosed using the accrual basis of accounting (see Note L), regardless of the amount recognized as pension expenditures on the governmental fund statements, which use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

SACOG recognizes a net pension liability which represents SACOG's proportional share of the excess of the total pension liability over the fiduciary net position of the pension reflected in the actuarial report provided by California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The net pension liability is measured as of SACOG's prior fiscal year-end. Employer pension contributions made subsequent to the measurement period are recorded as deferred outflows of resources. 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 SACOG's pension plan with 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.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purpose of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of SACOG's other postemployment benefits plan (OPEB Plan), and additions to/deductions from the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, the OPEB Plan recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit term. Investments are reported at fair value.

V. Implementation of New Governmental Accounting Standard

GASB Statement No. 84. In January 2017, GASB issued Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. SACOG determined that this statement had no impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 90. In September 2018, the GASB issued Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests, An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*. The objectives of this Statement are to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and certain component units. The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. SACOG determined that this statement had no impact on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 98. In October 2021, the GASB issued Statement No. 98, *The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*. This Statement establishes the term *annual comprehensive financial report* and its acronym ACFR. That new term and acronym replace instances of *comprehensive annual financial report*. This Statement is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2021. SACOG early implemented this statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE B — Budgetary Information

The Board adopts an annual budget for the SACOG Planning and Administration General Fund and the Capitol Valley SAFE Special Revenue Fund based on anticipated projects at the beginning of the year. SACOG reports its primary activities through the Planning and Administrative General Fund. The budget includes the Overall Work Program (OWP), Board of Directors and Advocacy operating budget, capital assets, and can include other related functions not associated with the OWP.

The OWP defines the continuing, comprehensive, and coordinated metropolitan planning process for the six-county Sacramento region. It establishes transportation, air quality, and other regional planning objectives for the fiscal year, the methods and timing for achieving those objectives, and identifies planning responsibilities and funding to complete the work. As such, the Overall Work Program requires the approval of the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), and the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) after the adoption by the Board of Directors.

The annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles and are presented in the modified accrual basis of accounting. Within the OWP budget, the level of budgetary control is at the element level. Board approval is required if overall expenditures are expected to exceed the major work element total, or if new projects are added to the element. The major work elements are as follows:

1. Core and Long-Range member, Agency, and Transportation and Planning Activities
2. Discretionary Transportation Planning Grant Activities and Partnership Projects
3. Regional Projects
4. Pass-Through to Other Agencies
5. Services to Other Agencies.

During the FY 2020-21 the original adopted budget was amended by the Board of Directors. The final budget data contained in the financial statements reflects the effect of all approved budget amendments.

No annual adopted budget is prepared for the SACOG Financing Corporation because the only activity is interest income. No adopted budget is prepared for the PTMISEA fund due to the nature of how revenue is determined, and the ending fund balance at June 30 becomes the amount available for the next fiscal year. Both STA and LTF have distinct and separate annual Board approval processes (February and March of each year) whereby their annual funds are apportioned and allocated for the next year, and therefore not included in SACOG's budgetary process. Glenn County SAFE is a legally separate organization (and included as a component unit herein) that has contracted with SACOG to provide management and accounting services for implementing, operating, and maintaining the motorist aid system of callboxes with the County of Glenn pursuant to Street and Highway Code Section 2553. The County of Glenn has not directed SACOG to prepare a budget for their activities.

Because of SACOG's dependency on federal, state, and local budgetary decisions, revenue estimates are based upon the best available information as to potential sources of funding. SACOG's annual budget differs from that of a local government in two respects: (i) the uncertain nature of grant awards from other entities, and (ii) conversion of grant budgets to a fiscal year basis.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE C — Cash and Investments**Authorized Investments**

The table below identifies the investments types that are authorized by the California Government Code Section 53601 et seq. and 53635 et seq., which constitutes SACOG's investment policy, for funds held with the Sacramento County Pooled Investment Fund. The Pooled Investment Fund investors are comprised of Sacramento County, school and community college districts, districts directed by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, JPAs, and independent special districts (SACOG being a JPA) whose "Treasurer" is the Sacramento County Director of Finance. The following articles, in order of supremacy, govern the Pooled Investment Fund.

1. California Government Code
2. Sacramento County Annual Investment Policy of the Pooled Investment Fund
3. Current Investment Guidelines
4. Approved lists of banks, note issuers, money market funds, and firms as broker/dealers

The Pooled Investment Fund shall be prudently invested in order to earn a reasonable return, while awaiting application for governmental purposes.

The specific objectives for the Pooled Investment Fund are ranked in order of importance.

1. Safety of Principal
2. Liquidity
3. Public Trust
4. Maximum Rate of Return

	Maximum Maturities	Maximum Concen- trations	Maximum Investment in One Issuer	Minimum Rating
U.S. Treasury Notes and Agency Obligations	5 years	100%	--	SP-1/MIGI
Washington Supranational Obligations	5 years	30%	10%	SP-1/MIGI
Bonds Issued by Local Agencies	5 years	80%	--	SP-1/MIGI
Notes	5 years	80%	--	None
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	10%	A-1
Commercial Paper	270 days	40%	10%	A1/P1
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	180 days	30%	10%	A-1
CRA Bank Deposits/Certificates of Deposit	1 Year	30%	--	A-2/P-2
Repurchase Agreements	1 Year	30%	10%	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20%	10%	None
Medium Term Corporate Notes	180 days	30%	10%	A-1
Shares of Money Market Mutual fund	SEC regs	20%	10%	None
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations	180 days	20%	10%	None
		Max \$75 million		
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	--	per account	10%	None

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE C — Cash and Investments

The ultimate maximum maturity of any investment shall be five (5) years. The dollar-weighted average maturity of all securities shall be equal to or less than three (3) years.

No more than 80 percent of the portfolio may be invested in issuers other than United States Treasuries and Government Agencies. No more than 10 percent of the portfolio, except Treasuries and Agencies, Bonds issued by Local Agencies, Notes, and Bank Deposits may be invested in securities of a single issuer including its related entities.

Restricted Cash and Investments - Pension Trust (CEPPT)

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021, SACOG established a Section 115 trust with California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) called California Employers' Pension Prefunding Trust (CEPPT) that is dedicated to pre-funding employer contributions to the defined benefit pension plan. Trust account holders can select one of two strategy options for investments. SACOG selected the CEPPT asset allocation Strategy 1 portfolio, which seeks to provide capital appreciation and income consistent with its strategic asset allocation.

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. SACOG manages its exposure to interest rate risk by investing a significant portion of its investments in investment pools not subject to such risk and by purchasing investments with maturity dates evenly distributed over time. SACOG's cash and investments at county pools and their respective maturities are as follows:

	Weighted Average Maturity		Total Fair Value
	No Maturity	0 - 5 Years	at June 30, 2021
Petty Cash	\$ 300	\$ -	\$ 300
Deposits in banks	256,329	-	256,329
Pension CEPPT Fund	2,005,991	-	2,005,991
County of Sacramento investment pool	-	50,317,010	50,317,010
County of Sutter investment pool	-	395,237	395,237
County of Yolo investment pool	-	17,022,049	17,022,049
County of Yuba investment pool	-	1,022,488	1,022,488
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 2,262,620</u>	<u>\$ 68,756,784</u>	<u>\$ 71,019,404</u>

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. SACOG's investments in CEPPT and the County of Sacramento, County of Sutter, County of Yolo, and County of Yuba's investment pools are not rated.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE C — Cash and Investments, Continued

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party.

SACOG has no exposure to custodial credit risk because it primarily invests in external investment pools and CEPPT. The California Government Code does not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law. The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. At year end, the carrying amount of SACOG's cash deposits was \$256,329 which was fully insured and collateralized.

Fair Value Measurements

SACOG 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. As of June 30, 2021, SACOG held no individual investments. All funds are invested in the County Treasurer's Investment Pool. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. SACOG's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

Deposits and withdrawals are made on the basis of \$1 and not fair value. Accordingly, the SACOG's proportionate share of investments in the County Treasurers' Investment Pool and CEPPT at June 30, 2021 of \$68,756,784 and \$2,005,991, respectively, are uncategorized inputs not defined as Level 1, Level 2, or Level 3 inputs. In instances where inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels in the above fair value hierarchy, fair value measurements in their entirety are categorized based on the lowest level input that is significant to the valuation. SACOG's assessment of the significance of particular inputs to these fair value measurements requires judgment and considers factors specific to each asset or liability.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE D — Receivables

Receivables as of June 30, 2021, for SACOG are as follows:

Fund Name	Accounts Receivable	Due from Other Governments	Interest Receivable	Miscellaneous Receivable	Total
Planning and Administration	\$ -	\$ 6,079,770	\$ 42,873	\$ 2,104	\$ 6,124,747
PTMISEA	-	-	18,051	-	18,051
State Transit Assistance Fund	-	4,670,790	26,809	-	4,697,599
State of Good Repair Fund	-	639,557	16,346	-	655,903
Local Transportation Funds	-	19,828,389	38,721	-	19,867,110
SAFE Funds	484,483	-	8,168	-	492,651
Total Receivables – Governmental Activities	\$ 484,483	\$ 31,218,506	\$ 150,968	\$ 2,104	\$ 31,856,061

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE E — Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>
Capital Assets, being depreciated				
Computers	\$ 477,151	\$ 22,429	\$ -	\$ 499,580
Furniture and Equipment	60,873	-	-	60,873
Phones	57,253	-	-	57,253
Intangible Assets - Software	60,000	-	-	60,000
Leasehold Improvements	680,070	-	-	680,070
Automobiles	31,620	-	-	31,620
Total for SACOG	<u>1,366,967</u>	<u>22,429</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,389,396</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:				
Computers	181,574	73,178	-	254,752
Furniture and Equipment	43,982	9,622	-	53,604
Phones	41,830	8,913	-	50,743
Intangible Assets - Software	60,000	-	-	60,000
Leasehold Improvements	40,502	68,005	-	108,507
Automobiles	31,093	527	-	31,620
Total for SACOG	<u>398,981</u>	<u>160,245</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>559,226</u>
Net Book Value of Assets				
Computers	295,577	(50,749)	-	244,828
Furniture and Equipment	16,891	(9,622)	-	7,269
Phones	15,423	(8,913)	-	6,510
Leasehold Improvements	639,568	(68,005)	-	571,563
Automobiles	527	(527)	-	-
Total Net Book Value of Capital Assets	<u>\$ 967,986</u>	<u>\$ (137,816)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 830,170</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE F — Payables

Payables as of June 30, 2021, for SACOG are as follows:

Fund Name	Accounts Payable	Accrued Liabilities	Due to Other Governments	Total
Planning and Administration	\$ 1,523,248	\$ 19,350	\$ -	\$ 1,542,598
PTMISEA	352,790	-	-	352,790
State Transit Assistance Fund	-	-	5,682,213	5,682,213
State of Good Repair Fund	-	-	969,066	969,066
Local Transportation Funds	-	-	21,412,270	21,412,270
SAFE Funds	338,922	4,661	-	343,583
Total Payables – Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 2,214,960</u>	<u>\$ 24,011</u>	<u>\$ 28,063,549</u>	<u>\$ 30,302,520</u>

NOTE G — Operating Lease

In July 2002, SACOG entered into a lease agreement to lease office space in the Meridian Plaza office building. SACOG moved into the building on August 18, 2003, and the lease commitment was for 10.5 years with early termination available after 7 years if the landlord sells the property within the first 5 years after completion. That lease was amended effective October 1, 2010 and February 20, 2019, where the lease term was extended for an additional ten years through September 30, 2029, with new lease rates.

Rental expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021 were \$704,036. There were also additional tenant costs of \$2,675.

As of June 30, 2021, SACOG minimum lease payments required under the lease are as follows:

Year ending June 30,	
2022	\$ 721,637
2023	739,678
2024	758,170
2025	777,125
2026	796,553
Thereafter	<u>2,726,911</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,520,074</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE H — Compensated Absences

Compensated absences activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, was as follows:

	<u>July 1, 2020</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>June 30, 2021</u>	<u>Due within One year</u>
Compensated Absences	\$ 953,368	\$ 774,354	\$ 693,222	\$ 1,034,500	\$ 466,452

A portion of the ending balance is expected to be paid out in the next fiscal year so is categorized as due within one year. The Planning and Administration fund is used to liquidate the compensated absences liability.

NOTE I — Contingent Liabilities, Commitments and Long-Term Liabilities

SACOG has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the granting agencies or their designee. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant.

Based on prior experience, SACOG believes such disallowance, if any, will be immaterial.

Commitments generally represent open consultant contracts and subrecipient agreements, whereby the goods and services for which the contracts and agreements were set up, but were not received or provided by the end of the year and are expected to be liquidated in the following year(s). In some cases, certain longer-term amounts (commitments) are shown at their total amount, even though the work to be performed will cover multiple future years' activity and be funded by future revenues.

At June 30, 2021, the Planning and Administration Fund commitments totaled \$5,891,567, of which \$2,929,176 is included in the restricted fund balance and the remaining balance of \$2,962,391 will be paid with future revenues. The PTMISEA Fund commitments totaled \$5,325,308 at June 30, 2021, and the SAFE Fund commitments totaled \$1,602,896 at June 30, 2021. These amounts are not intended to tie out to the committed fund balance sections of the financial statements.

NOTE J — 401(a)/ Special Pay Plans

The Board of Directors has established five defined contribution plans (IRC Section 401(a)) for the employees. The plans are fully vested. As a defined contribution plan, benefits are dependent solely on amounts contributed to the plan plus investment earnings. These plans are administered by ICMA Retirement Corporation (now MissionSquare Retirement).

The first plan is the FICA-Alternative Plan. This plan is for temporary employees and interns. These employees are exempt from the Old Age and Survivors Disability Insurance portion of Social Security and employees contribute 7.5 percent of their gross pay to the plan. These funds are fully vested to the employee. Under this program, neither SACOG nor the employee contributes to Social Security. SACOG does not contribute to this plan, and it is funded solely by the employee.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE J — 401(a)/ Special Pay Plans, Continued

The second plan is for year-end PTO hours and employees who terminate employment. The cash value of Paid Time Off (PTO) leave in excess of 592 hours is deposited to the Special Pay Plan based on the PTO balance at June 30 each year. In addition, any employee who separates from SACOG employment with cash value of accumulated PTO hours over 80 hours deposited to the Special Pay Plan, subject to IRS limitation. Total contributions to this plan were \$133,483 for the year.

The third plan is a voluntary 401(a) money purchase program for all regular employees. SACOG does not contribute to the plan, and it is funded solely by voluntary employee contributions. Employees may designate a percentage of compensation they wish to contribute up to the then-current IRS limits for 401(a) contributions. The minimum contribution is 1% of gross taxable monthly salary and the maximum contribution is 20% of gross taxable monthly salary. Contributions shall be in increments of 1% only. Once an option is selected, changes may not be made to the amount contributed or to select an option to not participated. Deposits to the ICMA-RC (MissionSquare) 401(a) Plan shall be coordinated with deposits to the Special Pay Plan in manner such that the then-current maximum amount to be deposited to an individual 401(a) plan is not exceeded for any employee.

The fourth plan is for eligible employees who opt out of retiree health benefits and instead choose to have ten years of the Kaiser two-party Sacramento premium rate at the time of retirement deposited into a health retirement savings account (HRSA). Additionally, new hires starting employment with SACOG on or after July 1, 2017 will receive \$50 per month deposited into the HRSA plan as a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan. SACOG will continue to pay the then-current minimum health insurance contribution for retirees (PEMHCA minimum), which is currently \$143 per month. Total contributions to this plan as of June 30, 2021, were \$63,934.

The fifth plan is an executive deferred compensation plan. Per employment contract, the executive director has deferred compensation contributed by SACOG to a 401(a) plan. SACOG contributes 5% of earnings on behalf of the executive director.

NOTE K — Risk Management

SACOG is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. SACOG reports its risk management activities in its Planning and Administration Fund and SAFE Funds. SACOG purchases commercial insurance through the Golden State Risk Management Authority, a pooled risk Joint Powers Authority. To date, there have been no reductions in any of SACOG's insurance coverage, and no settlement amounts have exceeded commercial insurance coverage for the last three years.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE L — Pension Plan**Plan Description**

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the Public Agency Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Plan) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). The Plan consists of individual rate plans (benefit tiers) within a safety risk pool (police and fire) and a miscellaneous risk pool (all other.) Plan assets may be used to pay benefits for any employer rate plan of the safety and miscellaneous pools. Accordingly, rate plans within the safety or miscellaneous pools are not separate plans under GASB Statement No. 68. Individual employers may sponsor more than one rate plan in the miscellaneous or safety risk pools. SACOG sponsors one miscellaneous rate Plan. 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 plan regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Assembly Bill (AB) 340 created the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act (PEPRA) that implemented new benefit formulas and final compensation period, as well as new contribution requirements for new employees hired on or after January 1, 2013 who meet the definition of "new member" under PEPRA. Employees who meet the definition of "classic member" hired on or after January 1, 2013 fall into the Tier II benefit formula.

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full-time employment. 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 each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law. The rate plan provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2021, are summarized as follows:

	MISCELLANEOUS		
	Tier I	Tier II	PEPRA
Hire Date	Prior to May 1, 2011	May 1, 2011 - December 31, 2012	On or after January 1, 2013
Benefit Formula	2.5% @ 55	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	55	55	62
Monthly benefits, as a % of annual salary	2.5%	2%	2%
Required employee contribution rates	8%	7%	7.25%
Required employer contribution rates	13.27%	11.27%	7.85%

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE L — Pension Plan, Continued

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 the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. SACOG is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rates of employees. Based on the most recent MOU with SEA, employees pay their full employee share of PERS contributions beginning on July 1, 2019. Additionally, Tier I and Tier II employees split with SACOG (50-50) of any normal increase of the employer rate, with a 1 percent cap for the burden on employees beginning on July 1, 2019.

SACOG's employer contributions to the Plan for the year ended June 30, 2021 were \$1,929,552.

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

As of June 30, 2021, SACOG reported a net pension liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability of the Plan of \$17,222,664.

SACOG'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, 2020, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, rolled forward to June 30, 2020 using standard update procedures. SACOG's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the SACOG's long-term share of contributions to the pension plans relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. SACOG's proportionate share of the net pension liability measured as of June 30, 2019, and 2020 was as follows:

Proportion - June 30, 2019	0.15864%
Proportion - June 30, 2020	<u>0.15829%</u>
Change - Increase (Decrease)	<u><u>-0.00035%</u></u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE L — Pension Plan, Continued

For the year ended June 30, 2021, SACOG recognized pension expense of \$2,875,495. At June 30, 2021, SACOG reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ 887,536	\$ -
Changes in assumptions	-	122,838
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	511,625	-
Changes in proportion and differences between employer's contributions and proportionate share of contributions	-	929,924
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	1,929,552	-
Total	<u>\$ 3,328,713</u>	<u>\$ 1,052,762</u>

The \$1,929,552 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	
2022	\$ (287,358)
2023	163,807
2024	224,558
2025	245,392
Total	<u>\$ 346,399</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE L — Pension Plan, Continued

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2019
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation	2.50%
Investment Rate of Return	7.15%
Projected Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality	Derived using CalPERS'
	Membership Data for all Funds (1)

(1) 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% of scale MP 2016. For more details on this table, please refer to the December 2017 experience study report (based on CalPERS demographic data from 1997 to 2015) that can be found on the CalPERS website.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all of 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 rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE L — Pension Plan, Continued

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.

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Real Return Years 1-10 [1]	Real Return Years 11+ [2]
Global Equity	50.00%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28.00%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation assets	0.00%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.00%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Estate	13.00%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.00%	0.00%	-0.92%
	<u>100.00%</u>		

[1] An expected inflation of 2.00% is used for this period

[2] An expected inflation of 2.92% is used for this period

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

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate - The following presents the SACOG's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15%, as well as what SACOG'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:

	1 % Decrease	Current Discount Rate	1% Increase
	6.15%	7.15%	8.15%
Net Pension Liability	<u>\$ 25,291,613</u>	<u>\$ 17,222,664</u>	<u>\$ 10,555,545</u>

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

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE M — Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan***Plan Description***

SACOG has established a Retiree Healthcare Plan (HC Plan) and participates in an agent multi-employer plan with the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT or The Plan). The CERBT was established by Chapter 331 of the 1988 California Statutes, and employers elect to participate in the CERBT to pre-fund health, dental, and other non-pension postemployment benefits for their retirees and survivors. The CERBT has pooled administrative and investments functions, while separate employer accounts are maintained to prefund and pay for health care or other postemployments in accordance to terms of participating employers' plans. The Plan is administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). Financial statements of CERBT are included in the CalPERS ACFR. Copies of the CalPERS ACFR may be obtained from the CalPERS Executive Office – 400 P Street, Sacramento, California, 95814.

Benefits Provided

Through June 30, 2017, SACOG provided three-tier 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. On July 1, 2017, a new Memorandum of Understanding between SACOG and the SACOG Employees Association modified post-retirement health benefits for future retirees (current employees) and all new hires. The long-term effect of this change should reduce SACOG's overall OPEB liability with the reduction of future benefits for current employees and the introduction of a hybrid defined benefit/defined contribution plan for new employees. The benefits below are provided to employees who retired prior to December 31, 2018:

- Tier I employees receive 100 percent of their health premiums up to the maximum amount of the Kaiser Bay Area/Sacramento Family rate, currently \$2,115.46 per month.
- Tier II employees, those hired after November 1, 2005, and before June 30, 2006, are funded based on the vesting schedule identified in Article 8 of the PEMHCA. Employees who have five years of SACOG service and five years of other PERS service shall receive the premium value of 50 percent of the Kaiser Bay Area/Sacramento Family rate. Tier II employees will also receive an additional 5 percent of the premium for each year up to 20 years of service which will entitle them to 100 percent of the Kaiser Bay Area/Sacramento Family rate.
- Tier III employees, those hired on or after July 1, 2006, are subject to the same vesting schedule as Tier II employees; however, their benefit is limited to the Kaiser/Sacramento Two-Party Basic premium, currently \$1,627.28 per month.

In addition, employees hired prior to July 1, 2006, may "opt out" of any retiree health benefits in exchange for monthly Health Retirement Savings Account payments, net of OASDI and Medicare premiums, equal to the Kaiser Bay Area/Sacramento Two-Party Basic premium as of the retirement date, for ten years from the date of retirement. As of June 30, 2021, 16 retirees and their spouses met the Tier I eligibility requirements, and there was no Tier II retiree and no Tier III retirees.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE M — Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB), Continued

There are two Tiers that took effect January 1, 2019 for employees retiring on or after that date:

- Tier 1: For employees hired prior to July 1, 2017, those who retire from SACOG and retire from CalPERS within 120 days would receive the same SACOG contribution towards the medical benefit premium amount as existing employees, with the vesting schedule based on years of service at SACOG if applicable, below. As the employee benefit portion paid by SACOG increases, retirees will see this same increase. SACOG will pay the then-current PEMHCA minimum, which is set by CalPERS. The current rate is \$143 per month towards CalPERS-provided health premiums. The rest of the premium will be paid to the retiree through an HRSA, and the premium amount will be deposited by direct deposit to the retiree once the retiree identifies annually to the benefits administrator the monthly premium amount. Tier 1 employees hired prior to July 1, 2006 will still be eligible for the “opt out” option described above.
- Tier 2: For employees hired starting on or after July 1, 2017, those who retire from SACOG and retire from CalPERS within 120 days will receive the then-current PEMHCA minimum, which is set by CalPERS. The current rate is \$143 per month towards CalPERS-provided health premiums. An additional \$50 per month will be added to a portable HRSA during employment at SACOG (i.e., the employee can take the HRSA funds if they leave SACOG, pre- or post-retirement).

SACOG provides post-retirement health benefits to spouses, surviving spouses and dependent children (up to age 26) of eligible retirees. SACOG’s policy is to contribute the cost of retiree and dependent medical coverage based on the limits identified above. Once the eligible retiree has reached the age of 65, the retiree is required to enroll in Medicare, and the cost to SACOG decreases.

At June 30, 2021, the most recent valuation date, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the HC Plan:

Active employees	53
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	48
Inactive employees entitled to, but not yet receiving benefits	7
Total	<u><u>108</u></u>

Contributions

The contribution rate is determined on an annual basis by an independent actuary and is authorized by the SACOG Board of Directors. The annual contribution is based on the actuarially determined contribution. Employees are not required to contribute to the plan. Contributions recognized by the plan from the employer for the year ended June 30, 2021 were \$654,342.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE M — Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB), Continued***OPEB Liability***

The Agency's net OPEB liability of the HC Plan was measured as of June 30, 2020, using an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020.

Actuarial Assumptions – The total OPEB liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Actuarial Assumptions:	
Measurement Date	June 30, 2020
Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.00%
Investment rate of return	6.95%
Mortality rate	2017 CalPERS Experience Study; Improvement using MW Scale 2020
Healthcare cost trend rates	5.8% in 2021, step down 0.1% per year to 4% for years 2076 and later

The long-term expected rate of return on the HC 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 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 asset allocation and most recent best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	59%	5.98%
Fixed Income	25%	2.62%
Global Real Estate (REIT)	8%	5.00%
Treasury Inflation Protected Securities	5%	1.46%
Commodities	3%	2.87%
Total	100%	

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE M — Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB), Continued

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.95 percent for the Plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that SACOG's contributions will be made at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contributions rates and the employee rate. Based on those assumptions, the HC Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total liability.

Changes in the Net OPEB liability for the HC Plan measured as of June 30, 2020 are as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net OPEB Liability
Balance at June 30, 2020	\$ 9,522,594	\$ 5,013,042	\$ 4,509,552
Changes in the year:			
Service cost	233,675	-	233,675
Interest on total OPEB liability	663,187	-	663,187
Contribution - employer	-	681,500	(681,500)
Net investment income	-	177,450	(177,450)
Benefit payments	(564,347)	(564,347)	-
Assumption changes	149,311	-	149,311
Plan experience	(350,731)	-	(350,731)
Administrative expenses	-	(2,449)	2,449
Net changes	131,095	292,154	(161,059)
Balance at June 30, 2021	\$ 9,653,689	\$ 5,305,196	\$ 4,348,493

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net OPEB liability of SACOG, as well as what the SACOG's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current discount rate, for measurement period ended June 30, 2020.

	1% Decrease 5.95%	Discount Rate 6.95%	1% Increase 7.95%
Net OPEB liability	\$ 5,603,913	\$ 4,348,493	\$ 3,316,314

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE M — Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB), Continued

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates – The following presents the net OPEB liability of SACOG, as well as what the SACOG's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (4.8%) or one percentage point higher (6.8%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates (5.8%):

	1% Decrease in Healthcare Trend Rate	Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	1% Increase in Healthcare Trend Rate
Net OPEB liability	\$ 3,250,302	\$ 4,348,493	\$ 5,709,011

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

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2021, SACOG recognized OPEB expense of \$404,899 and reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Changes in assumptions	\$ 179,134	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	25,335	844,636
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	127,281	-
OPEB contributions subsequent to measurement date	654,342	-
Total	<u>\$ 986,092</u>	<u>\$ 844,636</u>

The \$654,342 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 in the year ended June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

For the Year Ended June 30,	
2022	\$ (139,483)
2023	(113,358)
2024	(106,488)
2025	(102,002)
2026	(29,973)
Thereafter	(21,582)
	<u>\$ (512,886)</u>

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE N — Public Transportation Modernization, Improvement and Service Enhancement Account (PTMISEA)

In November 2006, California voters passed a bond measure enacting the Highway Safety, Traffic reduction, Air Quality and Port Security Bond Act of 2006. Of the \$19.925 billion of state general obligation bonds authorized, \$3.6 billion was set aside by the state as instructed by statute into the PTMISEA account. These funds are available to the California Department of Transportation for intercity rail projects and to transit operators in California for rehabilitation, safety or modernization improvements, capital service enhancements or expansions, new capital projects, bus rapid transit improvements or for rolling stock procurement, rehabilitation or replacement. All PTMISEA funds are available for encumbrance and liquidation until June 30, 2023. As of June 30, 2021, the SACOG PTMISEA's cash balance is \$6.2 million and outstanding accounts payable is \$0.35 million.

The PTMISEA activity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2020 and 2021 are as follows:

Cash Balance at June 30, 2019	\$ 11,032,688
Receipts: Interest, Net of GASB 31 Adjustment	310,336
Disbursements: Paratransit Vehicle Replacements	(2,405,575)
Disbursements: Non-Revenue Vehicles	(517,755)
Disbursements: Maintenance Equipment	(111,574)
Disbursements: Unitrans Davis Community Transit Vehicle	(42,000)
Disbursements: Connect Card	(8,155)
Cash Balance at June 30, 2020	<u>8,257,965</u>
Receipts: Interest, Net of GASB 31 Adjustment	40,574
Disbursements: Paratransit Vehicle Replacements	(71,476)
Disbursements: Sacramento Regional Transit Vehicles	(1,692,736)
Disbursements: Unitrans Davis Community Transit Vehicle	(383,181)
Disbursements: Connect Card	155,503
Cash Balance at June 30, 2021	<u>\$ 6,306,649</u>

NOTE O — Future Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2017, GASB issued **Statement No. 87, Leases**, effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021. 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 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. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE O — Future Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In June 2018, GASB issued **Statement No. 89**, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance the relevance and comparability of information about capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and to simplify accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

In May 2019, GASB issued **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 Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

In January 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 92**, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practices issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 93**, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. The objective of this Statement is to address the accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an IBOR. The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

In March 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 94**, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to improve financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

In May 2020, the GASB issued **Statement No. 96**, *Subscription-based Information Technology Arrangements*. The objective of this Statement is to provide guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users (governments). The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

NOTE O — Future Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In June 2020, the 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 Statement No.14 and No.84 and A Supersession of GASB Statement No.32*. The objective of this Statement is (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. The Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021. SACOG has not determined the effect, if any, on the financial statements.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of SACOG'S Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
SACOG's Proportion of the net pension liability	0.15829%	0.15864%	0.15807%	0.15793%	0.15979%	0.16382%	0.14297%
SACOG's Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 17,222,664	\$ 17,222,664	\$ 15,231,710	\$ 15,664,853	\$ 13,826,741	\$ 11,244,576	\$ 8,896,169
Covered payroll	\$ 5,801,807	\$ 5,610,618	\$ 5,311,623	\$ 5,214,553	\$ 5,066,256	\$ 5,070,320	\$ 5,095,286
SACOG's Proportionate Share of the net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	33.69%	32.58%	34.87%	33.29%	36.64%	45.09%	57.28%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	75.10%	75.26%	75.26%	70.93%	74.06%	78.40%	79.82%
Measurement date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014

Notes to Schedule:

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only seven years are shown.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Contributions – Retirement Plan
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Actuarially determined contributions	\$ 1,929,552	\$ 1,929,552	\$1,590,293	\$ 1,395,452	\$ 1,292,761	\$ 1,194,202	\$ 984,832
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>1,929,552</u>	<u>1,778,408</u>	<u>1,590,293</u>	<u>1,395,452</u>	<u>1,292,761</u>	<u>1,194,202</u>	<u>984,832</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 5,686,986	\$ 5,801,807	\$5,610,618	\$ 5,311,623	\$ 5,214,553	\$ 5,066,256	\$ 5,070,320
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	33.93%	30.65%	28.34%	26.27%	24.79%	23.57%	19.42%

Notes to Schedule

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only seven years are shown.

Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021
 Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Total OPEB liability				
Service Cost	\$ 233,675	\$ 226,320	\$ 232,998	\$ 225,664
Interest on the total OPEB liability	663,187	641,287	676,349	644,344
Differences between actual and expected experience	(350,731)	-	(967,249)	51,759
Changes of assumptions	149,311	-	92,179	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(564,347)	(559,879)	(497,096)	(439,248)
Net change in total OPEB liability	<u>131,095</u>	<u>307,728</u>	<u>(462,819)</u>	<u>482,519</u>
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>9,522,594</u>	<u>9,214,866</u>	<u>9,677,685</u>	<u>9,195,166</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u><u>\$ 9,653,689</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,522,594</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,214,866</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,677,685</u></u>
Plan fiduciary net position				
Contributions - employer	\$ 681,500	\$ 676,609	\$ 653,354	\$ 478,305
Net investment income	177,450	284,966	328,990	391,353
Benefit payments	(564,347)	(559,879)	(497,096)	(439,248)
Administrative expenses	(2,449)	(988)	(2,203)	(1,986)
Other expenses	-	-	(5,468)	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	<u>292,154</u>	<u>400,708</u>	<u>477,577</u>	<u>428,424</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>5,013,042</u>	<u>4,612,334</u>	<u>4,134,757</u>	<u>3,706,333</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>5,305,196</u>	<u>5,013,042</u>	<u>4,612,334</u>	<u>4,134,757</u>
Net OPEB liability - ending (a)-(b)	<u><u>\$ 4,348,493</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,509,552</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,602,532</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 5,542,928</u></u>
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	 54.96%	 52.64%	 50.05%	 42.72%
Covered-employee payroll	5,801,807	5,610,618	5,529,653	5,191,432
 Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	 74.95%	 80.38%	 83.23%	 106.77%
Measurement date	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2017

Notes to Schedule:

*Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation, therefore only four years are shown.

Required Supplementary Information
Other Postemployment Benefit Plan (OPEB)
Schedule of Contributions

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Last 10 Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contributions	\$ 654,342	\$ 681,500	\$ 676,609	\$ 607,178
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	654,342	681,500	676,609	478,305
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 128,873</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 5,694,892	\$ 5,801,807	\$ 5,610,618	\$ 5,529,653
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.49%	11.75%	12.06%	8.65%

Notes to Schedule

* Fiscal year 2018 was the first year of implementation, therefore, only four years are shown.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

**Schedule of Revenues and Expenditures
Board of Directors and Advocacy
Budget and Actual**

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>			Variance with
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u> <u>Amounts</u>	<u>Final Budget</u> <u>(over) and</u> <u>under budget</u>
Revenues:				
Member assessments	\$ 740,617	\$ 740,617	\$ 740,616	\$ (1)
Investment earnings	60,000	20,000	35,569	15,569
Funds from Board and Advocacy Reserve	28,000	28,000	-	(28,000)
Total revenues	<u>828,617</u>	<u>788,617</u>	<u>776,185</u>	<u>(12,432)</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Meetings/training/travel expenses	95,000	95,000	5,658	89,342
Board reimbursement (per diem & director fees)	60,000	60,000	73,975	(13,975)
Consultant	151,000	125,700	192,850	(67,150)
Other (printing, supplies, employee travel)	135,313	116,341	11,252	105,089
Marketing/Advertising	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Memberships	14,000	14,000	17,958	(3,958)
Salaries and benefits	368,304	372,576	361,560	11,016
Total expenditures	<u>828,617</u>	<u>788,617</u>	<u>663,253</u>	<u>125,364</u>
Excess of Expenditures over Revenues	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 112,932</u>	<u>\$ 112,932</u>

Schedule of Indirect Service Costs

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

DIRECT COSTS:

Salaries	\$	3,514,146
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INDIRECT COSTS:

Allocated Indirect Costs (99.83%):

Service costs		3,508,171
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Actual Indirect Costs:

Building Costs	706,712
Career Development Program	15,355
Consultants	141,946
Depreciation	96,004
Insurance	96,566
Legal	115,072
Maintenance	310
Meetings	447
Memberships	40,959
Miscellaneous	35,769
Office Equipment	1,064
Parking	9,200
Postage	440
Printing	771
Publications	12,511
Salaries and Benefits	1,472,547
Software & Maintenance	203,772
Supplies	4,599
Telephone / Telecommunications	60,510
Temporary services / Recruitment	27,832
Staff Training	4401

Total indirect costs	<u>3,046,787</u>
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Over-absorbed indirect costs	\$	<u>461,384</u>
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Statistical Section

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Statistical Section

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

This section of SACOG's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the SACOG's overall financial health. This information has not been audited by the independent auditor.

Financial Trends

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the SACOG's financial performance and wellbeing has changed over time.

Demographic and Economic Information

These schedules contain demographic and economic indicators to assist the reader in understanding the environment within which SACOG's financial activities take place.

Principal Employers Operational Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the SACOG's financial report relates to the services SACOG provides and the activities it performs.

Principal Employers Operational Information

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the SACOG's financial report relates to the services SACOG provides and the activities it performs.

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Net Position by Component

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 281,982	\$ 102,217	\$ 148,847	\$ 174,906
Restricted for Pension Contributions (CEPPT)	-	-	-	-
Restricted for Transportation Projects	-	882,560	917,880	700,946
Restricted for Transportation Claimants	38,980,228	49,966,728	36,701,567	37,546,082
Unrestricted	16,669,133	16,183,317	15,798,418	5,215,052
Total governmental activities Net Position	\$ 55,931,343	\$ 67,134,822	\$ 53,566,712	\$ 43,636,986

Note: For SACOG, governmental activities are the same as the Primary Government Activities. Therefore, the Primary Government Activities section is not shown.

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Net Position by Component
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 204,303	\$ 209,730	\$ 339,945	\$ 288,240	\$ 967,986	\$ 830,170
-	-	-	-	-	2,005,991
574,181	473,445	485,831	445,642	1,774,167	1,861,884
32,365,872	30,653,263	32,188,187	36,731,395	30,274,437	51,327,551
2,952,631	3,657,730	957,629	864,290	(1,495,640)	(2,537,435)
\$ 36,096,987	\$ 34,994,168	\$ 33,971,592	\$ 38,329,567	\$ 31,520,950	\$ 53,488,161

Note: For SACOG, governmental activities are the same as the Primary Government Activities. Therefore, the Primary Government Activities section is not shown.

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Statement of Activities & Changes in Net Position
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015***
EXPENSES				
Transportation Claimants	\$ 73,899,504	\$ 72,395,499	\$ 82,519,242	\$ 80,040,856
Planning and Administration	16,548,264	18,329,698	23,478,952	19,462,387
Sacramento Emergency Clean Air & Transportation Program	58,172	-	-	-
PTMISEA	6,385,003	20,405,161	10,872,693	9,424,005
Capitol Valley SAFE	2,247,338	2,030,134	1,955,345	2,091,288
Glenn County SAFE	15,851	10,196	23,781	16,712
SAFE Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Expenses	\$ 99,154,132	\$ 113,170,688	\$ 118,850,013	\$ 111,035,248
PROGRAM REVENUES				
Operating Grants and Contributions:				
Planning and Administration	11,909,077	15,319,095	22,010,737	15,820,697
Sacramento Emergency Clean Air & Transportation Program	-	-	-	-
PTMISEA	13,695,246	27,710,682	170,197	10,780,660
Charges for Services:				
Planning and Administration	481,980	561,106	424,844	586,896
Capitol Valley SAFE	2,261,157	2,189,461	2,269,183	2,326,565
Glenn County SAFE	30,763	29,655	30,303	30,790
SAFE Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Program Revenues	28,378,223	45,809,999	24,905,264	29,545,608
Net Expense	\$ (70,775,909)	\$ (67,360,689)	\$ (93,944,749)	\$ (81,489,640)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Assets				
State Shared Revenue - Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 73,300,929	\$ 77,777,632	\$ 79,607,818	\$ 82,089,764
Investment Earnings	249,031	336,414	81,680	(49,608)
In-Kind Revenue	293,611	320,458	582,399	-
Other	154,109	129,664	104,742	58,562
Total General Revenues	\$ 73,997,680	\$ 78,564,168	\$ 80,376,639	\$ 82,098,718
Change in Net Position	3,221,771	11,203,479	(13,568,110)	609,078
Net Position - Beginning	52,709,572	55,931,343	67,134,822	53,566,712
Prior Period Adjustment Pension Liability GASB 68	-	-	-	(10,538,804)
Prior Period Adjustment Pension Liability GASB 75	-	-	-	-
Net Position - Ending	\$ 55,931,343	\$ 67,134,822	\$ 53,566,712	\$ 43,636,986

Note: For SACOG, governmental activities are the same as the Primary Government Activities. Therefore, the Primary Government Activities section is not shown.

***2015 and 2017 Net Position was restated due to implementation of GASB 68 and 75 respectively.

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Statement of Activities & Changes in Net Position

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017***	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 81,636,347	\$ 79,530,309	\$ 90,155,212	\$ 103,433,330	\$ 111,388,368	\$ 94,439,801
16,149,917	22,248,042	21,322,636	16,894,265	17,160,749	17,183,884
-	-	-	317,840	375	-
5,452,494	4,930,158	4,018,076	3,664,050	3,982,780	910,549
2,472,852	2,961,035	3,177,595	3,364,043	2,432,718	-
90,061	889	29,140	39,527	19,949	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,469,900
\$ 105,801,671	\$ 109,670,433	\$ 118,702,659	\$ 127,713,055	\$ 134,984,939	\$ 115,004,134
11,371,902	17,663,047	18,072,722	11,671,349	11,576,978	13,114,579
-	303,776	-	-	-	-
887,174	3,902,487	149,858	3,347,585	-	-
851,521	577,946	1,035,151	1,149,781	1,066,343	1,471,071
2,521,364	2,487,681	2,490,482	2,569,529	2,559,315	-
31,453	32,667	32,551	33,416	32,598	-
-	-	-	-	-	2,708,373
15,663,414	24,967,604	21,780,764	18,771,660	15,235,234	17,294,023
\$ (90,138,257)	\$ (84,702,829)	\$ (96,921,895)	\$ (108,941,395)	\$ (119,749,705)	\$ (97,710,111)
\$ 82,144,492	\$ 83,067,575	\$ 99,868,505	\$ 111,253,431	\$ 111,018,556	\$ 119,562,002
407,335	421,368	547,564	1,886,474	1,737,139	(16,612)
-	-	-	-	-	-
46,431	111,067	154,091	159,465	185,393	131,932
\$ 82,598,258	\$ 83,600,010	\$ 100,570,160	\$ 113,299,370	\$ 112,941,088	\$ 119,677,322
(7,539,999)	(1,102,819)	3,648,265	4,357,975	(6,808,617)	21,967,211
43,636,986	36,096,987	30,323,327	33,971,592	38,329,567	31,520,950
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	(4,670,841)	-	-	-	-
\$ 36,096,987	\$ 30,323,327	\$ 33,971,592	\$ 38,329,567	\$ 31,520,950	\$ 53,488,161

Note: For SACOG, governmental activities are the same as the Primary Government Activities. Therefore, the Primary Government Activities section is not shown.

***2015 and 2017 Net Position was restated due to implementation of GASB 68 and 75 respectively.

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Planning and Administration Fund
Changes in Fund Balance
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
REVENUES				
Federal	\$ 8,678,720	\$ 9,533,766	\$ 12,847,391	\$ 10,476,372
State	2,676,805	4,654,503	4,783,759	3,923,625
Local	553,552	1,130,826	1,410,738	1,420,700
Charges for Services	197,710	277,719	140,574	302,626
Member Assessments	284,270	284,270	284,270	284,270
Investment Earnings	50,047	75,288	11,847	(22,172)
In-Kind	293,611	320,458	582,399	-
Other	66,295	79,108	69,354	36,732
Total Revenues	<u>12,801,010</u>	<u>16,355,938</u>	<u>20,130,332</u>	<u>16,422,153</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Planning and Administration	15,857,825	18,182,940	22,331,342	19,002,274
Payments to SMF agencies	517,451	146,758	1,005,170	647,705
Capital Outlay	42,023	66,086	95,110	75,716
Total Expenditures	<u>16,417,299</u>	<u>18,395,784</u>	<u>23,431,622</u>	<u>19,725,695</u>
Deficiency of Revenues under Expenditures	<u>(3,616,289)</u>	<u>(2,039,846)</u>	<u>(3,301,290)</u>	<u>(3,303,542)</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				
Transfers in	<u>2,547,066</u>	<u>2,445,564</u>	<u>2,802,773</u>	<u>2,821,163</u>
Change in Fund Balance	<u>(1,069,223)</u>	<u>405,718</u>	<u>(498,517)</u>	<u>(482,379)</u>
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>15,245,584</u>	<u>14,176,361</u>	<u>14,582,079</u>	<u>14,083,562</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u><u>\$ 14,176,361</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,582,079</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,083,562</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,601,182</u></u>
Fund Balance				
Nonspendable - Prepaid Items	72,497	95,313	18,011	75,929
Restricted:				
Restricted for Transportation Projects	-	882,560	917,880	583,947
Restricted for Pension Contributions (CEPPT)	-	-	-	-
Committed:				
Board and Advocacy	211,122	233,770	166,323	37,999
Community Design Grantees	1,820,244	1,712,060	1,256,846	797,670
Assigned:				
Legal Defense	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Self Insurance	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Project Specific Carryover Funds	193,182	193,182	193,182	193,182
GIS Recipients	89,897	117,397	139,897	162,397
Unassigned:				
Unassigned Fund Balance	11,089,419	10,647,797	10,691,423	11,050,059
Total Ending Fund Balance	<u><u>\$ 14,176,361</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,582,079</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,083,562</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 13,601,183</u></u>

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Planning and Administration Fund
Changes in Fund Balance
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 7,560,062	\$ 12,059,126	\$ 12,710,609	\$ 7,340,007	\$ 6,755,581	\$ 6,504,971
2,726,891	904,757	3,386,211	2,740,627	4,334,061	3,822,830
1,084,949	1,425,276	3,621,790	2,110,096	894,336	2,368,975
475,533	153,416	595,289	686,918	465,049	730,455
375,988	424,530	439,862	462,863	601,294	740,616
54,698	71,896	92,779	301,556	315,592	(22,198)
-	-	-	-	-	-
46,431	111,067	122,115	112,323	161,633	131,932
<u>12,324,552</u>	<u>15,150,068</u>	<u>20,968,655</u>	<u>13,754,390</u>	<u>13,527,546</u>	<u>14,277,581</u>
15,106,301	21,655,454	19,165,515	15,981,412	15,513,013	16,020,331
453,123	272,244	554,757	316,055	263,527	225,676
90,755	68,258	210,452	50,260	821,497	22,429
<u>15,650,179</u>	<u>21,995,956</u>	<u>19,930,724</u>	<u>16,347,727</u>	<u>16,598,037</u>	<u>16,268,436</u>
<u>(3,325,627)</u>	<u>(6,845,888)</u>	<u>1,037,931</u>	<u>(2,593,337)</u>	<u>(3,070,491)</u>	<u>(1,990,855)</u>
2,891,043	3,082,708	3,063,312	3,348,050	4,804,623	6,416,039
<u>(434,584)</u>	<u>(3,763,180)</u>	<u>4,101,243</u>	<u>754,713</u>	<u>1,734,132</u>	<u>4,425,184</u>
<u>13,601,182</u>	<u>13,166,598</u>	<u>9,403,418</u>	<u>13,504,661</u>	<u>14,259,374</u>	<u>15,993,506</u>
<u>\$ 13,166,598</u>	<u>\$ 9,403,418</u>	<u>\$ 13,504,661</u>	<u>\$ 14,259,374</u>	<u>\$ 15,993,506</u>	<u>\$ 20,418,690</u>
81,339	66,217	59,025	108,059	86,526	273,296
574,181	473,445	485,831	445,642	1,774,167	1,861,884
-	-	-	-	-	2,005,991
384	7,985	32,385	28,452	109,919	222,850
1,351,093	1,029,814	1,601,425	2,290,899	781,510	1,255,834
500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	356,575	500,000
200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-
193,182	193,182	193,182	193,182	193,182	187,137
184,897	209,897	234,897	259,897	258,682	243,105
10,081,522	6,722,878	10,197,916	10,233,243	12,232,945	13,868,593
<u>\$ 13,166,598</u>	<u>\$ 9,403,418</u>	<u>\$ 13,504,661</u>	<u>\$ 14,259,374</u>	<u>\$ 15,993,506</u>	<u>\$ 20,418,690</u>

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
REVENUES				
Sales and Use Taxes	\$ 86,996,175	\$ 105,488,314	\$ 79,778,015	\$ 92,870,424
Vehicle registration fees and traffic fines	2,291,919	2,219,115	2,299,485	2,357,355
Intergovernmental:				
Federal	8,678,720	9,533,766	12,847,391	10,476,372
State	2,676,805	4,654,503	4,783,759	3,923,625
Local	553,552	1,130,826	1,410,738	1,420,700
Charges for services	197,710	277,719	140,574	302,626
Member assessments	284,270	284,270	284,270	284,270
Investment earnings	249,031	336,414	81,680	(49,608)
In-Kind	293,611	320,458	582,399	-
Other	154,109	129,664	104,742	58,562
Total Revenues	102,375,902	124,375,049	102,313,053	111,644,326
EXPENDITURES				
City of Elk Grove	5,708,010	5,784,892	6,359,521	6,640,834
City of Citrus Heights	3,376,119	3,016,818	3,368,745	3,464,765
City of Davis	3,074,492	3,522,718	3,643,141	3,773,822
City of Folsom	2,788,369	2,667,342	2,965,270	2,994,838
City of Galt	929,674	857,479	966,917	993,483
City of Isleton	31,494	29,151	32,531	33,478
City of Live Oak	333,610	319,649	336,684	293,500
City of Marysville	-	-	77,028	-
City of Sacramento	331,851	295,055	339,472	353,082
City of West Sacramento	2,132,866	2,514,725	2,651,674	2,757,538
City of Rancho Cordova	42,932	41,159	47,641	49,906
City of Wheatland	62,663	55,756	85,968	51,472
City of Winters	312,839	338,503	367,905	381,115
City of Woodland	2,523,464	2,840,885	2,993,489	3,109,907
City of Yuba City	1,345,087	1,464,744	1,696,190	1,289,439
County of Sacramento	1,365,862	1,579,742	1,681,590	1,667,857
County of Sutter	715,189	679,161	756,226	641,138
County of Yolo	1,042,866	1,258,760	1,366,234	1,381,364
County of Yuba	352,238	410,109	883,272	359,374
Sacramento Regional Transit District	43,151,709	40,062,709	44,128,867	44,967,604
Yolo County Transportation District	201,715	2,807,839	2,872,942	2,732,566
Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority	2,251,612	214,427	213,026	140,588
Paratransit, Inc	1,824,843	1,633,876	1,882,136	1,963,186
SAFE services	360,441	436,837	367,588	364,335
Freeway service patrol	851,210	848,418	831,623	857,834
Equipment and maintenance	459,685	455,440	656,886	584,818
Insurance and DMV fees	19,780	20,393	11,291	21,462
Planning and Administration	15,945,296	18,258,075	22,443,080	19,281,825
SACOG Managed Fund	517,451	-	-	-
Transportation Claimants	-	-	-	-
Public Transportation Modernization Improvement & Service Enhancement	6,385,003	20,405,161	10,872,693	9,424,005
Community Design Grants	-	146,758	1,005,170	647,705
SECAT grants or refunds	58,172	-	-	-
Capital outlay	42,023	66,086	95,110	75,716
Total Expenditures	98,538,565	113,032,667	115,999,910	111,298,556
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	3,837,337	11,342,382	(13,686,857)	345,770
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers in	\$ 2,547,066	\$ 2,445,564	\$ 2,445,564	\$ 2,821,163
Transfers out	(2,547,066)	(2,445,564)	(2,445,564)	(2,821,163)
Total other financing uses	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,837,337	11,342,382	(13,686,857)	345,770
Fund Balance - Beginning	53,183,924	57,021,261	68,363,643	54,676,786
Fund Balance - Ending	\$ 57,021,261	\$ 68,363,643	\$ 54,676,786	\$ 55,022,556

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 83,031,666	\$ 86,970,062	\$ 100,018,363	\$ 114,601,016	\$ 111,018,556	\$ 119,562,002
2,552,816	2,520,348	2,523,033	2,602,945	2,591,913	2,708,373
7,560,062	12,059,126	12,710,609	7,340,007	6,755,581	6,504,971
2,726,891	1,208,533	3,386,211	2,740,627	4,334,061	3,822,830
1,084,949	1,425,276	3,621,790	2,110,096	894,336	2,388,397
475,533	153,416	595,289	686,918	465,049	730,455
375,988	424,530	439,862	462,863	601,294	740,616
407,335	421,368	547,564	1,886,474	1,737,139	(16,612)
-	-	-	-	-	-
46,431	111,067	154,091	159,465	185,393	131,932
98,261,671	105,293,726	123,996,812	132,590,411	128,583,322	136,572,964
6,782,505	6,744,562	7,620,753	-	-	-
3,509,808	3,503,965	3,910,696	-	-	-
3,518,718	3,489,076	3,365,531	-	-	-
3,094,786	3,095,668	3,616,313	-	-	-
1,008,347	1,012,626	1,144,221	-	-	-
33,835	33,744	38,353	-	-	-
366,996	401,570	292,369	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
357,147	382,018	393,501	-	-	-
2,574,828	2,620,351	2,455,887	-	-	-
50,994	54,992	57,925	-	-	-
63,164	45,132	54,850	-	-	-
353,484	355,397	339,376	-	-	-
2,898,327	2,939,922	2,718,286	-	-	-
1,540,935	1,647,686	957,774	-	-	-
1,693,570	1,724,568	1,934,991	-	-	-
774,868	813,077	573,460	-	-	-
1,255,389	1,379,008	1,282,356	-	-	-
395,445	83,965	177,955	-	-	-
45,903,513	43,985,229	52,973,969	-	-	-
203,485	121,910	3,599,419	-	-	-
3,268,262	2,967,874	451,737	-	-	-
1,987,941	2,127,969	2,195,490	-	-	-
814,681	742,901	1,126,665	3,403,570	2,452,667	2,469,900
886,303	924,423	1,083,741	-	-	-
414,471	920,121	487,710	-	-	-
22,293	22,907	26,129	-	-	-
15,531,462	22,075,284	19,648,005	15,981,412	15,513,013	16,020,331
-	-	-	316,055	263,527	225,676
-	-	-	103,433,330	111,388,368	94,439,801
5,452,494	4,930,158	4,018,076	3,664,050	3,982,780	910,549
453,123	272,244	554,757	-	-	-
-	-	-	317,840	375	-
90,755	-	210,452	50,260	821,497	22,429
106,168,696	109,418,347	117,310,747	127,166,517	134,422,227	114,088,686
(7,907,025)	(4,124,621)	6,686,065	5,423,894	(5,838,905)	22,484,278
\$ 2,891,043	\$ 3,082,708	\$ 3,063,312	\$ 3,348,050	\$ 4,804,623	\$ 6,416,039
(2,891,043)	(3,082,708)	(3,063,312)	(3,348,050)	(4,804,623)	(6,416,039)
-	-	-	-	-	-
(7,907,025)	(4,124,621)	6,686,065	5,423,894	(5,838,905)	22,484,278
55,022,555	47,115,530	42,990,909	49,676,974	55,100,868	49,261,963
\$ 47,115,530	\$ 42,990,909	\$ 49,676,974	\$ 55,100,868	\$ 49,261,963	\$ 71,746,241

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
OTHER FINANCING USES				
Transfers in	\$ 2,547,066	\$ 2,445,564	\$ 2,445,564	\$ 2,821,163
Transfers out	<u>(2,547,066)</u>	<u>(2,445,564)</u>	<u>(2,445,564)</u>	<u>(2,821,163)</u>
Total other financing uses	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	3,837,337	11,342,382	(13,686,857)	345,770
Fund Balance - Beginning	<u>53,183,924</u>	<u>57,021,261</u>	<u>68,363,643</u>	<u>54,676,786</u>
Fund Balance - Ending	<u>\$ 57,021,261</u>	<u>\$ 68,363,643</u>	<u>\$ 54,676,786</u>	<u>\$ 55,022,556</u>

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 2,891,043	\$ 3,082,708	\$ 3,063,312	\$ 3,348,050	\$ 4,804,623	\$ 6,416,039
<u>(2,891,043)</u>	<u>(3,082,708)</u>	<u>(3,063,312)</u>	<u>(3,348,050)</u>	<u>(4,804,623)</u>	<u>(6,416,039)</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(7,907,025)	(4,124,621)	6,686,065	5,423,894	(5,838,905)	22,484,278
<u>55,022,555</u>	<u>47,115,530</u>	<u>42,990,909</u>	<u>49,676,974</u>	<u>55,100,868</u>	<u>49,261,963</u>
<u>\$ 47,115,530</u>	<u>\$ 42,990,909</u>	<u>\$ 49,676,974</u>	<u>\$ 55,100,868</u>	<u>\$ 49,261,963</u>	<u>\$ 71,746,241</u>

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Components of Fund Balances

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014
Nonspendable			
Prepaid Items	\$ 74,621	\$ 97,511	\$ 20,472
Restricted:			
SECAT Program	-	-	-
PTMISEA Funds	21,528,870	28,952,646	18,276,282
State Transit Assistance Funds	255,441	(72,779)	351,541
State of Good Repair Funds	-	-	-
Local Transportation Funds - Sacramento County	9,397,543	13,270,404	11,856,983
Local Transportation Funds - Yuba County	693,038	761,228	67,647
Local Transportation Funds - Sutter County	668,609	537,017	116,659
Local Transportation Funds - Yolo County	2,191,913	1,741,805	968,827
Local Transportation Funds	-	-	-
Capitol Valley Regional SAFE	4,127,375	4,573,048	4,926,394
Glenn County SAFE	117,439	130,580	137,234
SAFE Funds	-	-	-
Restricted for Transportation Projects	-	882,560	917,880
Restricted for Pension Contributions (CEPPT)	-	-	-
Committed:			
Board and Advocacy	211,122	233,770	166,323
Community Design Grantees (SMF)	1,820,244	1,712,060	1,256,846
Office Improvements	-	-	-
Assigned:			
Legal Defense	500,000	500,000	500,000
Self Insurance	200,000	200,000	200,000
Project Specific Carryover Funds	193,182	193,182	193,182
GIS Recipients	89,897	117,397	139,897
Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)	2,820,548	3,885,417	3,889,196
Purpose of the Fund	-	-	-
Planning and Administration Fund	1,042,000	-	-
Unassigned:			
Unassigned Fund Balance	11,089,419	10,647,797	10,691,423
Total Fund Balance	\$ 57,021,261	\$ 68,363,643	\$ 54,676,786

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Components of Fund Balances
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 75,929	\$ 84,654	\$ 66,217	\$ 59,025	\$ 108,059	\$ 86,526	\$ 273,296
-	-	306,460	309,945	492	295	-
19,578,874	15,178,617	14,269,401	10,566,038	10,662,059	6,909,745	5,971,910
915,777	-	144,397	1,229,432	1,517,485	842,909	5,209,812
-	-	-	816,435	1,600,037	1,605,345	4,956,169
10,998,193	12,228,043	11,492,510	13,547,839	-	-	-
258,426	79,005	421,767	717,973	-	-	-
481,406	277,365	-	481,342	-	-	-
(21,478)	116,307	-	1,045,919	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	20,129,615	17,862,156	31,878,903
5,183,974	4,392,796	3,892,104	3,341,870	2,691,841	2,907,548	-
150,910	93,739	126,624	131,394	130,358	146,734	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,310,757
700,946	574,181	473,445	485,831	445,642	1,774,167	1,861,884
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005,991
27,063	384	7,985	32,385	28,452	109,919	222,850
797,670	1,351,093	1,029,814	1,601,425	1,034,226	781,510	1,255,834
-	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	-
500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	356,575	500,000
200,000	200,000	260,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	-
193,182	193,182	193,182	193,182	193,182	193,182	187,137
162,397	184,897	209,897	234,897	259,897	258,682	243,105
3,875,291	3,909,655	3,939,388	3,984,126	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2,909,607	2,993,725	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10,943,996	7,751,612	5,657,718	10,197,916	11,489,916	12,232,945	13,868,593
\$ 55,022,556	\$ 47,115,530	\$ 42,990,909	\$ 49,676,974	\$ 55,100,868	\$ 49,261,963	\$ 71,746,241

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Total Population by Jurisdiction

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*	2021
SACOG 6- County Region	2,355,877	2,374,438	2,393,622	2,416,505	2,443,181	2,474,083	2,502,061	2,528,449	2,553,645	2,559,566
El Dorado County	180,717	180,599	181,408	182,540	183,684	185,147	188,185	190,018	193,227	195,362
Placerville	10,343	10,382	10,485	10,504	10,555	10,658	10,748	10,836	10,980	10,888
South Lake Tahoe	21,263	21,268	21,201	21,289	21,346	21,346	22,116	22,304	22,525	23,398
Unincorporated	149,111	148,949	149,722	150,747	151,783	153,143	155,321	156,878	159,722	161,076
Placer County	359,648	363,837	368,059	371,264	376,508	383,598	389,387	395,978	403,711	404,994
Auburn	13,655	13,787	14,000	14,025	14,135	14,223	14,342	14,440	14,594	14,433
Colfax	2,011	2,049	2,060	2,059	2,083	2,098	2,113	2,121	2,152	2,172
Lincoln	44,131	44,714	45,576	46,224	46,962	47,736	48,264	48,679	49,317	49,624
Loomis	6,577	6,599	6,631	6,646	6,697	6,775	6,803	6,828	6,888	6,808
Rocklin	58,986	59,448	59,897	60,475	61,646	64,205	66,410	68,806	70,350	70,469
Roseville	123,681	126,297	128,311	129,723	132,676	135,398	137,983	141,299	145,163	146,875
Unincorporated	110,607	110,943	111,584	112,112	112,309	113,163	113,472	113,805	115,247	114,613
Sacramento County	1,442,546	1,453,969	1,466,176	1,481,751	1,496,385	1,512,721	1,527,132	1,541,301	1,555,365	1,561,014
Citrus Heights	84,417	84,540	84,972	85,668	86,453	87,106	87,550	87,731	87,811	87,811
Elk Grove	156,678	160,355	162,313	164,648	167,395	170,103	171,774	173,170	176,154	178,124
Folsom	73,059	72,752	74,596	75,560	76,562	77,398	78,019	79,171	81,610	82,303
Galt	24,152	24,163	24,270	24,602	24,841	25,153	25,562	25,655	25,849	26,116
Isleton	813	814	808	812	814	817	825	827	828	832
Rancho Cordova	66,549	68,436	69,689	71,118	72,749	74,492	75,937	77,438	78,381	79,662
Sacramento	472,509	476,794	479,424	483,830	487,455	492,858	498,563	505,230	510,931	515,673
Unincorporated	564,369	566,115	570,104	575,513	580,116	584,794	588,902	592,079	593,801	590,493
Sutter County	94,950	94,861	95,600	96,056	96,868	98,607	100,634	102,914	100,750	101,289
Live Oak	8,215	8,247	8,439	8,451	8,459	8,850	8,973	9,164	9,200	9,367
Yuba City	65,310	65,368	65,868	66,916	67,669	68,753	70,336	72,005	70,458	70,776
Unincorporated	21,425	21,246	21,293	20,689	20,740	21,004	21,325	21,745	21,092	21,146
Yolo County	204,987	207,801	208,637	210,801	215,016	218,039	219,990	220,896	221,705	217,500
Davis	65,688	66,454	66,498	66,809	67,270	68,141	68,596	69,179	69,183	69,295
West Sacramento	49,819	50,630	50,929	51,540	53,089	53,384	53,876	53,995	54,328	53,967
Winters	6,904	6,945	6,929	6,951	6,990	7,130	7,204	7,169	7,279	7,618
Woodland	56,247	57,056	57,569	58,058	58,681	59,568	60,079	60,068	60,742	60,978
Unincorporated	26,329	26,716	26,712	27,443	28,986	29,816	30,235	30,485	30,173	25,642
Yuba County	73,029	73,371	73,742	74,093	74,720	75,971	76,733	77,342	78,887	79,407
Marysville	12,116	12,246	12,274	12,265	12,294	12,336	12,323	12,333	12,424	12,201
Wheatland	3,478	3,527	3,485	3,533	3,568	3,591	3,613	3,620	3,641	3,610
Unincorporated	57,435	57,598	57,983	58,295	58,858	60,044	60,797	61,389	62,822	63,596

* Rise and Fall of total population within Sutter County are due to the temporary movement of persons affected by the Butte County Fires of 2018 into and out of Sutter County

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-5 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, as of January 1, of each year.

NOTE: DOF adjusts their population count each year for back years from the latest decennial Census. This table has been updated to reflect changes in population estimates by jurisdiction as of the 2020 E-5 series.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Total Households by County

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant
SACOG Region	937,017	87,619	940,393	82,758	944,332	85,181	948,072	87,374
El Dorado County	88,300	17,981	88,495	17,924	88,950	18,061	89,293	18,156
Placer County	154,525	19,956	155,782	19,608	157,117	20,033	158,518	20,297
Sacramento County	558,191	40,012	559,806	36,042	561,460	39,037	562,950	40,539
Sutter County	33,935	2,361	33,971	2,207	34,080	2,199	34,140	2,239
Yolo County	74,379	4,072	74,589	3,779	74,920	3,340	75,231	3,457
Yuba County	27,687	3,237	27,750	3,198	27,805	2,511	27,940	2,686

	2016		2017		2018		2019	
	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant
SACOG Region	952,724	83,625	959,216	92,747	966,695	96,697	974,711	97,388
El Dorado County	89,675	18,145	90,353	18,422	91,745	18,852	91,987	18,904
Placer County	160,369	20,075	162,489	20,961	164,820	21,415	167,548	21,637
Sacramento County	564,517	37,254	567,281	44,636	570,305	47,291	574,449	47,645
Sutter County	34,205	2,244	34,339	2,253	34,363	2,243	34,398	2,244
Yolo County	75,869	3,247	76,449	3,793	77,138	4,004	77,679	4,031
Yuba County	28,089	2,660	28,305	2,682	28,324	2,892	28,650	2,927

	2020		2021	
	Total Units	Vacant	Total Units	Vacant
SACOG Region	983,083	76,301	992,102	75,824
El Dorado County	92,508	17,125	93,146	16,568
Placer County	169,526	20,666	171,735	20,330
Sacramento County	579,115	31,018	583,631	31,379
Sutter County	34,498	2,320	34,631	2,328
Yolo County	78,377	2,958	79,472	2,917
Yuba County	29,059	2,214	29,487	2,302

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-5 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, California Department of Finance, Demographic Research Unit, as of January 1, of each year.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Labor Force & Unemployment by County

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2011				2012			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SACOG Region	1,110,800	974,400	136,500	12.3	1,118,600	997,100	121,500	10.9
El Dorado County	91,000	80,300	10,700	11.8	90,500	81,100	9,400	10
Placer County	175,100	156,200	18,900	10.8	178,800	162,000	16,800	9
Sacramento County	675,600	594,100	81,500	12.1	680,200	608,400	71,800	11
Sutter County	43,300	35,200	8,200	18.8	42,800	35,300	7,500	18
Yolo County	97,800	85,700	12,100	12.4	98,500	87,200	11,300	12
Yuba County	28,000	22,900	5,100	18.2	27,800	23,100	4,700	17

	2013				2014			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SACOG Region	1,115,600	1,015,200	100,400	9.0	1,122,000	1,038,000	84,000	7.5
El Dorado County	89,300	81,700	7,600	8.5	88,800	82,600	6,200	7
Placer County	179,200	165,600	13,600	7.6	176,500	165,400	11,100	6
Sacramento County	680,000	620,200	59,800	8.8	682,200	632,200	50,000	7
Sutter County	41,900	35,500	7,500	17.6	44,500	38,800	5,700	13
Yolo County	98,100	88,900	9,200	9.4	101,800	94,000	7,800	8
Yuba County	27,100	23,300	3,800	14.0	28,200	25,000	3,200	11

	2015				2016			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
SACOG Region	1,133,100	1,063,600	69,600	6.1				
El Dorado County	89,100	84,100	5,100	5.7	89,700	85,200	4,500	5.1
Placer County	178,200	169,200	9,000	5.0	179,800	171,800	8,000	4
Sacramento County	689,000	647,600	41,400	6.0	697,400	660,100	37,300	5
Sutter County	44,800	40,000	4,800	10.8	45,300	41,000	4,300	10
Yolo County	103,900	97,200	6,700	6.4	106,300	100,100	6,100	6
Yuba County	28,100	25,500	2,600	9.2	28,300	25,900	2,400	9

Source: Labor Force Data for Sub-Country Areas (Annual), State of California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>)

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Labor Force & Unemployment by County

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2017				2018			
	Labor	Employment	Unemploy-	Rate	Labor	Employment	Unemploy-	Rate
SACOG Region								
El Dorado County	89,900	86,000	3,900	4.4	91,600	88,300	3,300	3.6
Placer County	182,200	175,200	7,000	3.8	185,200	179,400	5,800	3.1
Sacramento County	702,000	669,500	32,600	4.6	710,400	683,500	27,000	3.8
Sutter County	45,700	41,800	3,900	8.6	45,500	42,100	3,400	7.5
Yolo County	107,800	102,400	5,400	5.0	108,500	104,000	4,600	4.2
Yuba County	28,500	26,400	2,100	7.4	29,100	27,200	1,900	6.4

	2019				2020			
	Labor	Employment	Unemploy-	Rate	Labor	Employment	Unemploy-	Rate
SACOG Region								
El Dorado County	92,000	88,800	3,200	3.5	90,800	83,300	7,500	8.3
Placer County	187,900	182,100	5,800	3.1	184,900	171,300	13,600	7.3
Sacramento County	712,400	686,300	26,100	3.7	707,200	641,600	65,600	9.3
Sutter County	458,700	42,400	3,400	7.3	45,500	40,500	5,000	11.0
Yolo County	108,700	104,200	4,400	4.1	105,000	97,100	7,900	7.5
Yuba County	30,000	28,200	1,800	6.0	30,000	26,900	3,200	10.5

Source: Labor Force Data for Sub-Country Areas (Annual), State of California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>)

Information for 2021 is not yet available.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Largest Employment Centers by County

For 2019 and 2020

El Dorado County

2019			2020		
Employer	# of Emps	%	Employer	# of Emps	%
El Dorado County	1,700	3.6%	El Dorado County	1,963	4.5%
Marshall Medical Center	1,648	3.5%	Marshall Medical Center	1,640	3.8%
Blue Shield of California	1,424	3.0%	Blue Shield of California	1,400	3.2%
Red Hawk Casino	1,300	2.8%	Barton Health	900	2.1%
Barton Health	944	2.0%	Safeway	834	1.9%
US Government	750	1.6%	US Government	737	1.7%
State of California	631	1.3%	EL Dorado High School District	660	1.5%
Safeway	604	1.3%	State of California	643	1.5%
Sierra-at-Tahoe Resort LLC	500	1.1%	Buckeye Union Elementary School Di	525	1.2%
			Raleys Inc	505	1.2%
County Employment Estimate	47,164	100.0%	County Employment Estimate	43,368	100.0%

Placer County

2019			2020		
Employer	# of Emps	%	Employer	# of Emps	%
Kaiser Permanente	6,015	3.9%	Kaiser Permanente	7,735	5.4%
Sutter Health	5,835	3.8%	Sutter Health	7,242	5.0%
Squaw Valley Resort	2,600	1.7%	Sierra Joint Community College Distri	2,100	1.5%
Thunder Valley Casino Resort	2,500	1.6%	Adventist Health System/ West dba A	1,810	1.3%
Sierra Joint Community College Distri	2,149	1.4%	Safeway	1,336	0.9%
Pride Industries	1,291	0.8%	Pride Industries	1,248	0.9%
Hewlett Packard Enterprise Co	1,200	0.8%	Hewlett Packard Enterprise Co	1,200	0.8%
City of Roseville	1,162	0.8%	City of Roseville	1,150	0.8%
Safeway	1,119	0.7%	Roseville City School District	1,102	0.8%
Union Pacific Railroad Co Inc	990	0.6%	Pacific Gas and Electric Co	1,048	0.7%
County Employment Estimate	153,077	100.0%	County Employment Estimate	143,569	100.0%

Sacramento County

2019			2020		
Employer	# of Emps	%	Employer	# of Emps	%
State of California	76,131	15.1%	State of California	77,172	16.2%
UC Davis Health System	12,674	2.5%	Kaiser Permanente	15,585	3.3%
Kaiser Permanente	11,404	2.3%	UC Davis Health	14,510	3.0%
Sacramento County	11,330	2.2%	Sacramento County	12,360	2.6%
US Government	10,227	2.0%	Sutter Health	10,764	2.3%
Sutter Health	8,809	1.7%	US Government	10,559	2.2%
Dignity Health	7,000	1.4%	Dignity Health	7,871	1.7%
Elk Grove Unified School District	6,381	1.3%	Intel Corp	6,200	1.3%
Intel Corp	6,200	1.2%	Elk Grove Unified School District	6,164	1.3%
San Juan Unified School District	5,289	1.0%	San Juan Unified School District	5,350	1.1%
Apple Inc	5,000	1.0%			
County Employment Estimate	504,521	100.0%	County Employment Estimate	477,002	100.0%

Information for 2021 is not yet available.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Largest Employment Centers by County

For 2019 and 2020

Sutter County

2019		
Employer	# of Emps	%
WalMart	630	2.3%
Sunsweet Growers	565	2.1%
Sutter County	500	1.8%
Yuba City	353	1.3%
Express Services	350	1.3%
Sierra Gold Nurseries	302	1.1%
Sysco Sacramento, Inc	289	1.1%
Legend Transportation	283	1.0%
Serve Max	261	1.0%
Target	200	0.7%

County Employment Estimate 27,296 100.0%

2020		
Employer	# of Emps	%
WalMart	600	2.3%
Sunsweet Growers	514	1.9%
Sutter County	480	1.8%
Yuba City	350	1.3%
Express Services	314	1.2%
Sierra Gold Nurseries	302	1.1%
Sysco Sacramento, Inc	283	1.1%
Legend Transportation	275	1.0%
Serve Max	200	0.8%
Target	188	0.7%

County Employment Estimate 26,522 100.0%

Yolo County

2019		
Employer	# of Emps	%
University of California, Davis	10,032	9.3%
State of California	3,465	3.2%
Cache Creek Casino Resort	3,200	3.0%
US Government	1,532	1.4%
Yolo County	1,473	1.4%
Woodland Joint Unified School District	1,000	0.9%
Raley's Inc	947	0.9%
Clark Pacific Corp.	870	0.8%
Sutter Health	853	0.8%
Woodland Memorial Hospital	775	0.7%

County Employment Estimate 72,484 100.0%

2020		
Employer	# of Emps	%
University of California, Davis	10,309	9.5%
State of California	3,546	3.3%
US Government	2,334	2.2%
Cache Creek Casino Resort	2,300	2.1%
Yolo County	1,490	1.4%
Woodland Joint Unified School District	1,105	1.0%
Dignity Health	995	0.9%
Raley's	950	0.9%
Sutter Health	928	0.9%
Clark Pacific	843	0.8%

County Employment Estimate 69,203 100.0%

Yuba County

2019		
Employer	# of Emps	%
Rideout Memorial Hospital	1,913	16.7%
Hard Rock Hotel and Casino	1,000	8.7%
Beale AFB	800	7.0%
WalMart	450	3.9%
Yuba Community College District	375	3.3%
Yuba County	250	2.2%
Pacific Gas and electric	225	2.0%
State of California	150	1.3%

County Employment Estimate 11,470 100.0%

2020		
Employer	# of Emps	%
Rideout Memorial Hospital	1,750	15.5%
Hard Rock Hotel and Casino	1,000	8.8%
Beale AFB	1,100	9.7%
WalMart	465	4.1%
Yuba Community College District	435	3.8%
Yuba County	250	2.2%
Pacific Gas and electric	230	2.0%
State of California	165	1.5%

County Employment Estimate 11,301 100.0%

Source: Labor Force Data for Sub-Country Areas (Annual), State of California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>)

Information for 2021 is not yet available.

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Public School Enrollment by County
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
SACOG Region	400,310	401,784	402,061	403,258	406,734
El Dorado	29,781	29,441	27,237	26,960	26,987
Placer	68,815	69,831	70,141	70,496	71,435
Sacramento	237,362	238,290	240,216	241,022	242,725
Sutter	21,110	21,170	21,390	21,459	21,693
Yolo	29,404	29,250	29,185	29,345	29,681
Yuba	13,838	13,802	13,892	13,976	14,213

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
SACOG Region	411,074	416,220	419,464	424,666	418,374
El Dorado	27,021	27,875	28,221	31,126	30,131
Placer	72,769	74,063	74,927	75,208	73,926
Sacramento	244,394	245,906	246,663	249,540	246,069
Sutter	22,633	23,690	24,813	23,308	23,695
Yolo	29,841	30,067	30,085	30,569	29,839
Yuba	14,416	14,619	14,755	14,915	14,714

Source: County Reports (Annual), California Department of Education

(<http://www.ed-data.k12.ca.us/Navigation/fsTwoPanel.asp?bottom=%2Fprofile.asp%3Flevel%3D05%26reportNumber%3D16>)

Total Acreage by County

	Total Acreage
SACOG Region	4,199,415
El Dorado	1,145,825
Placer	959,744
Sacramento	637,640
Sutter	389,537
Yolo	654,720
Yuba	411,950

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Tiger Line File

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Average Weekly & Annual Wages by County

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2011		2012		2013		2014	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
SACOG Region	\$876	\$45,552	\$899	\$46,748	\$903	\$46,956	\$919	\$47,788
El Dorado County	\$740	\$38,490	\$766	\$39,850	\$789	\$41,044	\$805	\$41,860
Placer County	\$883	\$45,924	\$912	\$47,416	\$916	\$47,633	\$947	\$49,244
Sacramento County	\$915	\$47,557	\$934	\$48,586	\$936	\$48,687	\$948	\$49,296
Sutter County	\$639	\$33,249	\$654	\$33,986	\$659	\$34,251	\$682	\$35,464
Yolo County	\$799	\$41,534	\$827	\$42,987	\$832	\$43,241	\$847	\$44,044
Yuba County	\$754	\$39,185	\$757	\$39,341	\$755	\$39,285	\$774	\$40,248

	2015		2016		2017		2018	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages ¹	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages ¹	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Mean Annual Wages
SACOG Region	\$954	\$49,614	\$964	\$50,128	\$993	\$51,636	\$1,149	\$59,726
El Dorado County	\$837	\$43,524	\$871	\$45,292	\$899	\$46,748	\$1,032	\$53,664
Placer County	\$989	\$51,428	\$1,013	\$52,676	\$1,036	\$53,872	\$1,141	\$59,328
Sacramento County	\$983	\$51,116	\$986	\$51,272	\$1,015	\$52,780	\$1,192	\$61,980
Sutter County	\$714	\$37,128	\$727	\$37,804	\$739	\$38,428	\$828	\$43,056
Yolo County	\$872	\$45,344	\$891	\$46,332	\$928	\$48,256	\$1,032	\$53,676
Yuba County	\$823	\$42,796	\$835	\$43,420	\$877	\$45,604	\$948	\$49,296

	2019		2020	
	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Annual Wages
SACOG Region	\$1,172	\$60,965	\$1,164	\$60,528
El Dorado County	\$1,019	\$52,992	\$1,058	\$55,016
Placer County	\$1,164	\$60,504	\$1,235	\$64,220
Sacramento County	\$1,222	\$63,552	\$1,183	\$61,516
Sutter County	\$833	\$43,308	\$852	\$44,304
Yolo County	\$1,030	\$53,580	\$1,098	\$57,096
Yuba County	\$1,017	\$52,872	\$1,032	\$53,664

Source: Labor Force Data for Sub-Country Areas (Annual), State of California Employment Development Department Labor Market Information Division (<http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>)

Information for 2021 is not yet available.

Transit Providers by County

SACOG REGION	TRANSIT PROVIDERS
El Dorado County	El Dorado Transit
Placer County	Auburn Transit Lincoln Transit Placer County Transit Roseville Transit
Sacramento County	Elk Grove Transit Folsom Stage Lines Paratransit, Inc. Sacramento Regional Transit District South County Transit/LINK
Yolo County	Davis Community Transit UC Davis - TAPS Unitrans Yolo County Transportation District
Yuba-Sutter County	Yuba-Sutter Transit

Source: SACOG

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

**Summary of Full-Time Equivalent Employees
By Function & Program
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FUNCTION										
Executive Director	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Deputy Executive Director	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Chief Operations Officer/ General Counsel	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Administration	9	8	8	8	9	10	10	7	7	7
Finance	4	4	3	3	4	4	6	7	7	7
Research Analysts**	12	11	11	11	11	11	13	11	12	8
Information Technology	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Planning	19	23	22	22	21	24	22	19	18	18
Public Affairs and Communications	5	6	5	6	7	7	6	8	8	6
Interns	2	2	2	3	1	5	8	2	1	2
Total Approved Full-Time Positions	53	57	54	56	56	64	68	58	56	51

*Formerly called Chief Executive Officer

** Formerly called Geographic Information Systems

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Summary of Full-Time Equivalent Employees By Project

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Direct Projects				
Metropolitan Transportation Plan	10.8	3.9	4.7	11.1
Sustainable Communities Strategy Implementation				
Grant from Strategic Growth Council, Round #2	n/a	1.0	1.2	2.9
Services to Other Agencies (pass-through)	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7
Misc Other Funding	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.1
Government Relations, Public Affairs & Administration	4.0	5.6	6.1	5.5
Long-Range Transportation Planning	3.5	4.2	3.0	1.7
Short-Range Transportation Planning & Studies	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.5
Continuing Transportation Implementation	7.8	6.9	8.1	6.7
Land Use & Housing Planning	3.5	6.8	8.4	4.2
Public Services	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Member & Agency Services	8.6	9.6	8.6	5.7
Services to Other Agencies	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.6
Board and Advocacy	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3
Subtotal - Direct Projects	40.7	42.7	43.4	45.0
Indirect	12.3	14.3	10.6	10.6
Total FTEs Based on Total Hours	53.0	57.0	54.0	55.6

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Summary of Full-Time Equivalent Employees By Project

For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Direct Projects						
Core and Long-Range Member, Agency, and Transportation Services and Planning Activities	27.3	28.2	34.1	30.4	27.9	26.0
Discretionary Transportation Planning Grant Activities	2.1	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.2	2.2
Other Planning Grant and Partnership Projects	7.0	2.8	1.4	0.1	0.3	0.0
Regional Bikeshare Pilot Project	n/a	2.2	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Downtown Riverfront Streetcar Project	n/a	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.0
Connect Card	n/a	2.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.3
Regional Early Action Planning					0.0	0.5
Services to Other Agencies	2.9	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.2
Board and Advocacy	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5
Subtotal - Direct Projects	41.1	42.0	44.3	36.4	32.7	30.9
Indirect	12.9	22.3	23.7	21.6	23.3	20.1
Total FTEs Based on Total Hours	54.0	64.2	68.0	58.0	56.0	51.0

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Planning & Administration Fund
Indirect Service Cost Comparison
For the last Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
INDIRECT COSTS				
Building Costs	\$ 575,236	\$ 597,186	\$ 602,173	\$ 595,752
Career Development Program	50,103	50,515	58,748	40,713
Consultants	45,455	38,972	91,669	156,099
Depreciation	44,537	42,462	47,330	49,658
Insurance	67,924	69,721	76,403	69,777
Legal	40,782	78,814	67,426	95,132
Maintenance	3,439	5,366	8,537	9,377
Meetings	8,678	4,798	2,052	1,916
Memberships	11,663	4,818	6,412	24,701
Miscellaneous	5,242	5,960	5,972	10,458
Office Equipment	12,499	14,878	32,878	48,062
Parking	10,650	9,925	8,300	8,607
Postage	8,219	6,954	6,739	3,819
Printing	(8,146)	(6,204)	14,266	2,209
Publications	1,497	2,589	1,885	2,057
Salaries and Benefits	1,600,335	1,911,553	1,560,919	1,683,761
Software & Maintenance	66,675	63,373	72,148	120,135
Supplies	45,136	49,377	26,867	39,181
Travel Expense	13,717	10,548	11,392	12,799
Accounting Services	10,189	12,142	39,153	12,567
Unemployment Costs	1,281	4,619	-	4,520
Telephone/Telcommunications	45,640	35,154	37,542	25,512
Temporary services/Recruitment	1,623	865	41,062	20,154
Staff Training	-	-	-	-
Total Indirect Costs	\$ 2,662,374	\$ 3,014,385	\$ 2,819,873	\$ 3,036,966

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Planning & Administration Fund
Indirect Service Cost Comparison
 For the last Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 627,635	\$ 662,936	\$ 675,365	\$ 660,713	\$ 568,493	\$ 706,712
64,409	75,491	99,761	95,680	56,507	15,355
193,000	153,126	234,109	140,629	124,890	141,946
61,358	62,831	80,237	101,964	103,864	96,004
72,503	72,193	91,079	97,323	102,348	96,566
92,152	111,393	81,456	88,858	107,689	115,072
8,037	6,509	3,294	235	1,457	310
1,655	1,628	13,741	21,172	10,549	447
43,282	41,012	28,050	34,716	45,014	40,959
8,359	32,803	43,368	48,064	65,949	35,769
43,835	61,122	34,093	98,280	56,020	1,064
7,510	8,070	11,360	10,048	9,237	9,200
5,028	12,473	6,018	1,464	1,284	440
22,944	17,250	18,974	20,366	12,425	771
2,442	4,222	3,335	1,554	765	12,511
991,498	1,048,707	1,224,653	1,461,019	1,596,700	1,472,547
121,058	99,682	171,244	150,991	164,618	203,772
16,154	22,662	41,181	15,374	14,286	4,599
14,869	13,345	13,712	13,439	13,225	-
14,481	6,006	870	-	-	-
5,333	-	-	-	-	-
22,940	28,228	28,286	25,362	26,329	60,510
37,880	48,916	92,365	43,595	319	4,401
-	-	-	-	29,976	27,832
\$ 2,478,361	\$ 2,590,606	\$ 2,996,551	\$ 3,130,844	\$ 3,111,944	\$ 3,046,787

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Capital Assets – by Fund
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Planning and Administration Fund:				
Furniture/equipment/computers	\$ 77,873	\$ 102,217	\$ 148,847	\$ 174,906
Capital Valley Regional SAFE:				
Call boxes	196,441	-	-	-
Glenn County SAFE:				
Call boxes	7,668	-	-	-
Total	\$ 281,982	\$ 102,217	\$ 148,847	\$ 174,906

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Capital Assets – by Fund
For Ten Fiscal Years Ended June 30

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 204,303	\$ 209,730	\$ 339,945	\$ 288,240	\$ 967,986	\$ 830,170
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>\$ 204,303</u>	<u>\$ 209,730</u>	<u>\$ 339,945</u>	<u>\$ 288,240</u>	<u>\$ 967,986</u>	<u>\$ 830,170</u>

Source: Individual internal fund statements

Miscellaneous Statistics

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Date of Joint Powers Authority	In January 1965, the Sacramento Regional Area Planning Commission (SRAPC) was organized under the State Planning Law to provide a forum for elected officials to address multi-county problems, issues, and needs. In January 1981, SACOG succeeded SRAPC under a new Joint Powers agreement pursuant to section 6500 of the California Government Code.
Form of Government	Joint Powers Authority, Board of Directors.
Member Jurisdictions	Six counties and 22 Cities within the greater Sacramento Metropolitan Area.
Board of Directors	Board of Supervisors and City Council members appointed by their member jurisdictions, 31 members and one ex-officio member from Caltrans.
Board Committees	Policy and Innovation; Land Use & Natural Resources; Transportation; and Strategic Planning.
Board Terms	Board members serve multi-year terms and may be reappointed. The chair and vice-chair, elected by voting members of SACOG, serve one-year terms.
SACOG Mission	Provide leadership and a dynamic, collaborative public forum for achieving an efficient regional transportation system, innovative and integrated regional planning, and a high quality of life within the greater Sacramento region.
Regional Transportation Planning Agency	Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties.
Metropolitan Planning Organization	Sacramento, Yuba City, and Davis Urbanized Areas and the Sacramento Metropolitan Planning Area.
Airport Land Use Commission	Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, and Yuba Counties.
Service Authority for Freeways and Expressways	Sacramento, San Joaquin, Yolo, Yuba, and Sutter Counties.
Designated Recipient for Sacramento Large Urbanized Area	FTA Section 5316 Job Access Reverse Commute and Section 5317 New Freedom Programs.

Source: SACOG

Single Audit Section

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Sacramento Area Council of Governments

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title	Assistance Listing	Grant Award Number or Passthrough	Federal Expenditures	Expenditures to Subrecipients
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION</u>				
Direct Programs:				
Federal Transit Cluster:				
Federal Transit Formula Grants - Transit Asset Management	20.507	CA-2017-074-03	\$ 53,640	\$ -
Federal Transit Formula Grants - Downtown/Riverfront Transit Alt/Connect Card	20.507	CA-90-Y989-01	61,803	-
Federal Transit Formula Grants - Connect Card - (Earmark Repurposing)	20.507	CA-2020-226-00	50,805	-
Passed through Sacramento Regional Transit				
Federal Transit Formula Grants - Connect Card	20.507	CA-2017-161-00	72,296	-
Subtotal - Federal Transit Formula Grants			<u>238,544</u>	<u>-</u>
Subtotal - Federal Transit Cluster			<u>238,544</u>	<u>-</u>
Passed through the State of California,				
Department of Transportation				
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:				
Highway Planning and Construction - Planning	20.205	74A0816	2,787,074	-
Highway Planning and Construction - CMAQ - Transportation Demand Management	20.205	03-6085F15	1,203,479	162,212
Highway Planning and Construction - CMAQ - Transportation Demand Management	20.205	03-6085F15	188,964	76,617
Highway Planning and Construction - CMAQ - Regional Bike Share	20.205	03-6085F15	186,151	-
Highway Planning and Construction - FHWA Partnership Planning	20.205	74A0816	219,084	-
Highway Planning and Construction - Regional Surface Transportation Program - Regional Bike/Pedestrian Data Collection	20.205	03-6085R	402,170	26,750
Highway Planning and Construction - Regional Surface Transportation Program - Planning, Programming, and Monitoring	20.205	03-6085F15	242,643	-
Highway Planning and Construction - Regional Surface Transportation Program - ITS Master Plan and Architecture	20.205	03-6085F15	16,923	-
Subtotal - Highway Planning and Construction Cluster:			<u>5,246,488</u>	<u>265,579</u>
Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research:				
Section 5303 - Metropolitan Transportation Planning	20.505	74A0816	1,018,787	-
Section 5304 - Statewide Transportation Planning	20.505	74A0816	1,152	-
Subtotal - Metropolitan Transportation Planning and State and Non-Metropolitan Planning and Research			<u>1,019,939</u>	<u>-</u>
Total U.S. Department of Transportation			<u>6,504,971</u>	<u>265,579</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS			<u>\$ 6,504,971</u>	<u>\$ 265,579</u>

See the accompanying notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For Fiscal Year Ended June 30

NOTE #1– BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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 SACOG, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of SACOG.

NOTE #2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting, except for subrecipient expenditures, which are reported on the cash basis. When applicable, 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.

NOTE #3 – INDIRECT COST RATE

SACOG elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

To the Board of Directors
Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Sacramento, California

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) as of and for the year then ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise SACOG's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 1, 2021. Our report includes a reference to other auditors who audited the fund financial statements of the Local Transportation Funds, the State Transit Assistance Special Revenue Fund, and the State of Good Repair Fund Special Revenue Fund, as described in our report on SACOG's financial statements. This report does not include the results of the other auditors' testing of internal control over financial reporting or compliance and other matters that are reported on separately by those auditors.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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 "Eide Bailly LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento, California
December 1, 2021



Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by Uniform Guidance

To the Board of Directors
Sacramento Area Council of Governments
Sacramento, California

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Sacramento Area Council of Government's (SACOG) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of SACOG's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. SACOG's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of SACOG's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about SACOG's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of SACOG's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, SACOG 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, 2021.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of SACOG is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered SACOG's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program 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 internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the SACOG's 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 a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. *A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

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 "Eide Sully LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento, California
December 1, 2021

Section I – Summary of Auditor’s Results

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Type of auditors' report issued on whether the financial statements audited were in accordance with GAAP:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiencies identified?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

FEDERAL AWARDS

Internal control over major federal programs:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	No
Significant deficiency(ies) identified not considered to be material weaknesses?	None reported
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major federal programs:	Unmodified
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR 200.516(a)?	No

Identification of major federal programs:

Name of Federal Program or Cluster	CFDA Number
Highway Planning and Construction Cluster	20.205
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:	\$ 750,000
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?	Yes

Section II – Financial Statement Findings

None reported.

Section III – Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None reported.

None reported.

WHAT WE DO

The Sacramento Area Council of Governments (SACOG) is an association of local governments in the six-county Sacramento region. Its members include the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba and the 22 cities within.

SACOG provides transportation planning and funding for the region and serves as a forum for the study and resolution of regional issues. In addition to preparing the region's long-range transportation plan, SACOG approves the distribution of affordable housing in the region and assists in planning for transit, bicycle networks, clean air and airport land uses.

This report was funded in part through grants from the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. The views and opinions of the authors or agency expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the U.S. Department of Transportation.

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