

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority

**A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation
Commission**

Financial Statements

As of and for the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
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For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Members of the Board
Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
San Francisco, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements***Opinion***

We have audited the financial statements of the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority (BAIFA), a component unit of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the BAIFA's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the BAIFA, as of June 30, 2024, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the BAIFA, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

(Continued)

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

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the BAIFA's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the BAIFA's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on Partial Prior-Year Comparative Information

The financial statements include partial prior-year comparative information. Such information does not include all of the information required to constitute a presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with BAIFA's financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023, from which such partial information was derived.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with 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.

(Continued)

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the schedule of Toll Revenues and Traffic Count (in Number of Trip Transactions) but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the basic financial statements does not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

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

Crowe LLP

San Francisco, California
October 15, 2024

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority (BAIFA), a blended presented component unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC). This Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) presents an overview of the financial activities of BAIFA for the year ended June 30, 2024. The discussion has been prepared by management and should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes which follow.

BAIFA was created on August 1, 2006 by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between MTC and the Bay Area Toll Authority (BATA). In October of 2011, pursuant to California Streets and Highways Code Section 149.7, the California Transportation Commission (CTC) approved MTC's application to develop and operate a 270-mile network of express lanes. Express lanes function as high-occupancy vehicle (HOV) lanes that allow vehicles not meeting HOV eligibility requirements to pay a toll to travel in the lane.

In April of 2013, MTC entered into a cooperative agreement with BAIFA through which MTC delegated the authority to develop and operate the Bay Area Express Lanes network to BAIFA. The planned Bay Area Express Lanes include portions of Interstates 80, 880 and 680. On October 9, 2017, the first MTC express lanes on Interstate 680 between Walnut Creek and San Ramon, both north and south directions, commenced revenue operations. The construction of express lanes on Interstate 880 between Fremont and Oakland was completed and began operations on October 2, 2020. The southbound express lane segment on Interstate 680 between Martinez and Walnut Creek opened to traffic in August 2021.

A. Financial Highlights

BAIFA had \$73.4 million total operating revenues in fiscal year 2024. Revenues from I-880 express lanes reached \$56.8 million with an increase of \$6.4 million from prior year. I-680 express lanes revenues increased from \$15.1 million in fiscal year 2023 to \$16.6 million in fiscal year 2024.

BAIFA entered into a Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. to assist San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) to finance the rail car replacement program. Total distribution to BART to finance the rail car replacement program in fiscal year 2024 was \$272.9 million.

B. Overview of the Financial Statements

BAIFA's financial statements include *Statement of Net Position*, *Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position*, and *Statement of Cash Flows*. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports assets, liabilities, deferred out/inflows of resources, and the difference as net position. The *Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position* consists of operating revenues and expenses and nonoperating revenues and expenses. The *Statement of Cash Flows* are presented using the direct method.

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Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

Statement of Net Position, Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position, and Statement of Cash Flows are presented on pages 8-11 of this report.

C. Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

The following table is a summary of BAIFA's statement of net position as of June 30 for the last two fiscal years:

	2024	2023
Cash and investments	\$ 231,145,999	\$ 186,423,049
Accounts receivable	8,000,434	6,960,069
Other assets	523,000	—
Capital assets	120,245,211	119,733,767
Total assets	359,914,644	313,116,885
Deferred outflows of resources	1,412,039	1,273,538
Current liabilities	80,464,341	11,003,074
Non-current liabilities	211,944,472	983,232
Total liabilities	292,408,813	11,986,306
Deferred inflows of resources	196,634	133,023
Net investment in capital assets	116,729,631	116,751,198
Restricted for capital projects	84,521,149	65,304,273
Unrestricted	(132,529,544)	120,215,623
Total net position	\$ 68,721,236	\$ 302,271,094

Cash and investments increased by \$44.7 million in fiscal year 2024. The increase is mainly a result of net operating revenues of \$32.2 million from current year operations and interest income of \$11.1 million. Total accounts receivable increased by \$1.0 million in fiscal year 2024. The increase is due to a \$1 million increase of the year-end violation accrual in accounts receivable. Other assets increased by \$0.5 million which was the prepaid expenses to Caltrans for a I-880 project in fiscal year 2024. Capital assets increased by \$0.5 million is mainly a result of the additional \$11 million accumulated depreciation offset by \$11.6 million increase in construction in progress of I-80 express lane.

The increase in current liabilities of \$69.5 million in fiscal year 2024 is mainly due to \$67 million payable to MTC for payments to Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) to finance BART's rail car replacement program. Non-current liabilities increased by \$211.0 million in fiscal year 2024. The

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
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Financial Statements for the Year Ended June 30, 2024
Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

increase is mainly a result of \$211 million in the credit agreement liability for the BART car replacement program.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

The following table is a summary of BAIFA's statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position for the last two fiscal years ended June 30:

	2024	2023
Operating revenues		
Total operating revenues	\$ 73,411,621	\$ 65,544,206
Operating expenses		
Express lane operating expenses	23,788,174	18,587,189
Other operating expenses	17,399,748	15,846,759
Total operating expenses	41,187,922	34,433,948
Net operating income	32,223,699	31,110,258
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)		
Interest income	11,097,114	5,654,909
Capital, operating and maintenance expenses for other agencies	(3,367,636)	(8,565,246)
Credit agreement - BART cars	(277,862,039)	—
Other nonoperating and miscellaneous revenues	4,359,004	3,347,147
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(265,773,557)	436,810
Change in net position	(233,549,858)	31,547,068
Net position - beginning	302,271,094	270,724,026
Net position - ending	\$ 68,721,236	\$ 302,271,094

BAIFA's operating revenues increased by \$7.9 million in fiscal year 2024. Compared to fiscal year 2023, total revenues from I-880 express lanes increased from \$50.4 million to \$56.8 million; and revenues from I-680 express lanes reached to \$16.6 million from \$15.1 million in fiscal year 2023.

Total operating expenses increased by \$6.8 million mainly due to the increase of \$5.2 million in the expenses related to express lane operations in fiscal year 2024. BAIFA started the I-880 roadway rehabilitation project in fiscal year 2024 and incurred \$3.2 million Caltrans profession fees. The DMV holding fees and professional fees from BAIFA operational vendors increased by \$2 million in fiscal year 2024.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis (unaudited)

Interest income increased by \$5.4 million was due to higher cash and investment balances and interest rates during fiscal year 2024. Capital, operating and maintenance expenses decreased by \$5.2 million. The decrease was mainly a result of less expenses on the San Mateo County Highway 101 express lane project in fiscal year 2024. The \$277.9 million BART cars expenses represent the amount transferred out to MTC for BART cars financing project including the interest expense, financing fees, and other charges related to the credit agreement. The \$1.0 million net increase in other nonoperating and miscellaneous revenues is mainly a result of the increase in revenues from the San Mateo Express Lane JPA for the Highway 101 express lane operation in fiscal year 2024.

D. Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements, beginning on page 12, provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in this management discussion and analysis as well as the financial statements.

E. Economic Factors

While the general economic picture nationally and regionally continues to perform well with meaningful growth in GDP and low unemployment, there are several headwinds that BAIFA must consider for FY 2024-25 and beyond.

These headwinds include:

- Inflation, which has continued to run higher than desired for the past 3 ½ years.
- The risk associated with regional banks and their exposure to commercial real estate as regional and national markets continue to experience high vacancy rates and decreasing commercial property values.
- Higher interest rates, partly driven by sustained short-term interest rates by the Federal Reserve, and partly by the market reaction to both inflation generally and the Federal Reserve's actions.
- Potentially weaker economic growth including potential slacking of consumer demand.

Requests for information

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) Finance Department, Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority, 375 Beale Street, Suite 800, San Francisco, CA 94105.

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024
(With comparative information for the prior year)

	2024	2023
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash - unrestricted	\$ 146,624,850	\$ 121,118,776
Accounts receivable	4,144,994	3,063,787
Interest receivable	336,560	449,457
Due from BATA	3,518,880	3,446,825
Prepaid expenses	523,000	—
Total current assets	155,148,284	128,078,845
Non-current assets		
Cash - restricted	42,414,903	18,575,538
Investments - restricted	42,106,246	46,728,735
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	17,554,603	9,598,664
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation/amortization	102,690,608	110,135,103
Total non-current assets	204,766,360	185,038,040
Total Assets	359,914,644	313,116,885
Deferred outflows of resources		
Deferred outflows from pension	769,015	812,549
Deferred outflows from OPEB	643,024	460,989
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,412,039	1,273,538
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	7,767,094	6,120,587
Retention payable	2,677,366	2,676,245
Accrued liabilities	1,664,215	1,602,949
Due to MTC	67,208,105	52,350
Due to BATA	971,025	401,413
Compensated absences liability - current	176,536	149,530
Total current liabilities	80,464,341	11,003,074
Non-current liabilities		
Credit agreement liability - BART cars	210,686,888	—
Net pension liability	742,713	617,373
Net OPEB liability	281,921	165,342
Compensated absences liability	232,950	200,517
Total non-current liabilities	211,944,472	983,232
Total Liabilities	292,408,813	11,986,306
Deferred inflows of resources		
Deferred inflows from pension	20,689	41,238
Deferred inflows from OPEB	175,945	91,785
Total deferred inflows of resources	196,634	133,023
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	116,729,631	116,751,198
Restricted for capital projects	84,521,149	65,304,273
Unrestricted	(132,529,544)	120,215,623
Total net position	\$ 68,721,236	\$ 302,271,094

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

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024
(With comparative information for the prior year)

	2024	2023
Operating Revenues		
Toll revenues	\$ 67,304,907	\$ 59,673,981
Other operating revenues	6,106,714	5,870,225
Total operating revenues	<u>73,411,621</u>	<u>65,544,206</u>
Operating Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	2,973,723	2,362,381
Professional fees	23,788,174	18,587,189
Bank charges	1,491,707	1,380,818
Overhead	1,689,223	1,451,802
Depreciation and amortization	11,033,513	10,566,045
Other operating expenses	211,582	85,713
Total operating expenses	<u>41,187,922</u>	<u>34,433,948</u>
Operating income	<u>32,223,699</u>	<u>31,110,258</u>
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)		
Interest income	11,097,114	5,654,909
Capital, operating and maintenance expenses for other agencies	(3,367,636)	(8,565,246)
Revenues from SMELJPA	4,094,580	2,457,776
Financing fees - BART cars	(3,096,991)	—
Credit agreement - BART cars interest expense	(1,901,760)	—
Payments to MTC - BART cars	(272,863,288)	—
Other non-operating and miscellaneous revenues	264,424	889,371
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>(265,773,557)</u>	<u>436,810</u>
Change in Net Position	<u>(233,549,858)</u>	<u>31,547,068</u>
Net Position - Beginning of year	<u>302,271,094</u>	<u>270,724,026</u>
Net Position - Ending of year	<u>\$ 68,721,236</u>	<u>\$ 302,271,094</u>

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

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024
(With Comparative information for the prior year)

	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash receipts from users / operations	\$ 72,342,402	\$ 65,629,602
Other cash receipts	4,844,572	2,850,059
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(29,912,727)	(26,421,100)
Cash payments for employee salaries and benefits	(2,766,651)	(2,401,640)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>44,507,596</u>	<u>39,656,921</u>
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities		
Interest paid on credit agreement	(1,901,760)	—
Financing fees	(3,096,991)	—
Proceeds from Credit agreement	210,686,888	—
Payment to MTC for BART cars	(205,688,137)	—
Distribution to other agencies	—	(2,553,606)
Net cash used in non-capital financing activities	<u>—</u>	<u>(2,553,606)</u>
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Acquisition of capital assets	(10,994,657)	(2,081,360)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities	<u>(10,994,657)</u>	<u>(2,081,360)</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from maturities of investments	136,205,506	221,384,224
Purchase of investments	(131,583,017)	(198,089,703)
Interest and dividends on investments	11,210,011	5,378,380
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>15,832,500</u>	<u>28,672,901</u>
Net increase in cash	49,345,439	63,694,856
Cash - Beginning of year	<u>139,694,314</u>	<u>75,999,458</u>
Cash - End of year	<u><u>\$ 189,039,753</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 139,694,314</u></u>

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

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024
(With Comparative information for the prior year)

Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	2024	2023
Operating income	\$ 32,223,699	\$ 31,110,258
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation / amortization	11,033,513	10,566,045
Other revenues	4,844,572	2,850,059
Capital, operating and maintenance expenses for other agencies	(3,061,978)	(8,686,269)
Net effect of changes in:		
Accounts receivable	(1,566,776)	473,613
Prepaid expenses	(523,000)	488
Deferred outflows from pension	43,534	(256,252)
Deferred outflows from OPEB	(182,035)	(211,502)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	852,937	3,770,204
Due from/(to) MTC & BATA RCSC	478,161	(335,868)
Net pension liability	125,340	948,321
Net OPEB liability	116,579	265,057
Compensated absences liability	59,439	(30,764)
Deferred inflows from pension	(20,549)	(795,792)
Deferred inflows from OPEB	84,160	(10,677)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u><u>\$ 44,507,596</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 39,656,921</u></u>

Significant Noncash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities

Acquisition of capital assets under accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 3,515,580	\$ 2,982,569
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
A Component Unit of Metropolitan Transportation Commission
Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

1. Reporting Entity

The Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority (BAIFA) was established on August 1, 2006 by an agreement of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) and the Bay Area Toll Authority (BATA) pursuant to the California Joint Exercise of Powers Act (Act) consisting of Sections 6500 through 6599.2 of the California Government Code. The Act provides for the joint exercise of powers common to MTC and BATA. BAIFA was authorized to obtain funding in the form of grants, contributions, appropriations, loans and other assistance from the United States government and from the State of California (the State) and apply funds received to pay debt service on notes issued by BAIFA to finance or refinance public transportation and related capital improvements projects.

In October 2011, MTC obtained the approval from the California Transportation Commission (CTC) to develop and operate a 270-mile network of express lanes in the Bay Area. On March 27, 2013, the Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between MTC and BATA dated August 1, 2006 was amended to authorize BAIFA to undertake programs and projects, including the development, financing, and operation of high-occupancy toll lanes in MTC's jurisdiction. In April 2013, MTC delegated its express lane authority to BAIFA through a cooperative agreement. The first BAIFA express lanes on Interstate 680 between Walnut Creek and San Ramon, both north and south directions, opened to traffic and started its revenue operations on October 9, 2017. Forty-seven miles of express lanes on Interstate 880 began revenue collection in October 2020, and a new 11 mile segment of Interstate 680 south bound express lane opened to traffic in August 2021.

In April 2022, the Joint Powers Agreement between MTC and BATA was amended. The amendment modified the composition of BAIFA's board to match the composition of MTC's board. As a result of the new board composition, BAIFA meets the blending criteria under paragraph 53 of GASB 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, as amended by GASB No. 61. In fiscal year 2022 and thereafter, BAIFA is presented as a blended component unit of MTC as a major enterprise fund.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The financial statements for BAIFA have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

BAIFA follows Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, *Basic Financial Statements – Management's Discussion & Analysis – for State and Local Governments* as amended.

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

New Accounting Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements of this statement are effective as follows: (a) The requirements in paragraph 26-32 related to extension of the use of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), accounting for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by the pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement 53 and Statement 63 are effective upon issuance. (b) The requirements in paragraphs 11-25 related to leases, public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs), and subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022, and all reporting periods thereafter. (c) The requirements in paragraphs 4-10 related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. BAIFA adopted paragraphs 26-32 in fiscal year 2022, paragraphs 11-25 in fiscal year 2023, and paragraphs 4-10 in fiscal year 2024. The adoption of the above requirements has no impact on BAIFA's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, enhances accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. The requirements of this statement are effective for accounting changes and errors corrections made in fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. BAIFA adopted this standard for fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The adoption of the standard has no impact on BAIFA's financial statements.

Cash and Investments

BAIFA invests its available cash under the prudent investor rule. The prudent investor rule states, in essence, that "in investing ... property for the benefit of another, a trustee shall exercise the judgment and care, under the circumstance then prevailing, which people of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs." This policy affords BAIFA a broad spectrum of investment opportunities as long as the investment is deemed prudent and is authorized under the California Government Code Sections 53600, et seq. Allowable investments include the following:

- Securities of the U.S. Government or its agencies
- Securities of the State of California or its agencies
- Certificates of deposit issued by a nationally or state-chartered bank
- Authorized pooled investment programs
- Commercial paper – Rated "A1" or "P1"
- Corporate notes – Rated "A" or better
- Municipal bonds – Rated "A1" or "P1" or better

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Notes to Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

- Mutual funds – Rated “AAA”
- Other investment types authorized by state law and not prohibited in MTC's investment policy.

BAIFA applies the provisions of GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools*, as amended (including by GASB Statement No. 72, *Fair Value Measurement and Application*), which generally requires investments to be recorded at fair value with the difference between cost and fair value recorded as an unrealized gain or loss. BAIFA reports its money market securities and short-term investments at cost. This is permissible under this standard provided those investments have a remaining maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less and that the fair value of those investments is not significantly affected by the credit standing of the issuer or other factors. Net increases or decreases in the fair value of investments are shown in the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position as interest income.

BAIFA considers all balances in demand deposit accounts and the California Asset Management Program (CAMP) to be cash and classifies all other highly liquid short-term investments as cash equivalents. Highly liquid short-term investments are cash equivalents that meet the following definitions:

- Readily convertible to known amounts of cash.
- So near their maturity that they present insignificant risk of changes in value because of changes in interest rates.

Restricted Cash

Certain cash is restricted as the assets are for a special purpose, such as uses on capital projects and reserves to ensure financial stability and mitigate future financial risks.

Prepaid Expenses

Certain payments to vendors applicable to future accounting periods are recorded as prepaid expenses based on the consumption method.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, consisting of construction in progress, furniture and equipment, as well as intangible assets, are reported at historical cost. Capital assets are defined by BAIFA as assets with an initial individual or aggregate cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. BAIFA's intangible assets consist of purchased or licensed commercially available computer software and internally developed software.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the useful life of the asset are not capitalized.

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Construction in progress is not depreciated. The other assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

	<u>Years</u>
Furniture and equipment	3-25
Intangible assets	5-10

Net Pension Liabilities /Assets

The net pension liabilities/assets are the liability employers have for the employee benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plan. BAIFA net pension liabilities/assets are derived from BAIFA's proportional share of MTC's payroll costs for the relevant measurement year.

Net Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) Liabilities/Assets

Net OPEB liabilities/assets are the liabilities/assets employers have for the other post-employment benefits provided through the defined benefit plan. BAIFA net OPEB liabilities/assets are derived from BAIFA's proportional share of MTC's payroll cost for the relevant measurement year.

Deferred Outflows / Inflows of Resources from Pensions and Other Post-Employment Benefits

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources are recognized for:

- Changes in the total pension and OPEB liabilities arising from differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic or demographic factors.*
- The effects of changes of assumptions about future economic or demographic factors or of other inputs.*
- Difference between projected and actual investment earnings on defined benefit pension and OPEB plan investments.**

*The balances on these accounts are recognized in pension and OPEB expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining service lives of employees determined as of the beginning of the measurement period.

**This amount is recognized in pension and OPEB expense using a systematic and rational method over a closed five-year period.

Net Position

Net position represents the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position consists of three sections: Net investment in capital assets, as well as restricted and unrestricted assets, if applicable. Net position is reported as restricted when constraints are imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations or other governments or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the residual

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value that is not included in the restricted categories of net position. It is BAIFA's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Toll Revenues

BAIFA recognizes toll revenues as amounts are earned from the utilization of the express lanes. Toll revenues are BAIFA's principal operating revenues.

Other Operating Revenues

BAIFA recognizes violation fees and penalties earned as other operating revenues.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses are expenses related to BAIFA's express lane service activities.

Nonoperating Revenues and Expenses

Nonoperating revenues and expenses are all other revenues and expenses not related to the entity's service activities.

Capital, Operating, and Maintenance Expenses for other agencies

Expenses incurred by BAIFA for other agencies' capital projects, operating and maintenance cost.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Prior Year Comparative Information

Selected information regarding the prior year has been included in the accompanying financial statements. This information has been included for comparison purposes only and does not represent a complete presentation in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, such information should be read in conjunction with BAIFA's prior year financial statements, from which this selected financial data was derived.

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3. Cash and Investments

A. A summary of Cash and Investments as shown on the Statement of Net Position at June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Cash - unrestricted	\$ 146,624,850
Cash - restricted	42,414,903
Investments - restricted	42,106,246
Total Restricted Cash and Investments	<u>84,521,149</u>
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 231,145,999</u>

B. The composition of cash at June 30, 2024 is as follows:

Cash at banks	\$ 13,273,983
Money market mutual funds	148,866
Government Pools	
California Asset Management Program	175,616,904
Total Cash	<u>\$ 189,039,753</u>

The California Asset Management Program (CAMP) fund is a joint powers authority and common law trust. The Trust's Cash Reserve Portfolio is a short-term money market portfolio, which seeks to preserve principal, provide daily liquidity and earn a high level of income consistent with its objectives of preserving principal. CAMP funds are available for immediate withdrawal. Therefore, the position in CAMP is classified as cash. CAMP's money market portfolio is rated "AAA" by Standard & Poor's.

Investments

GASB Statement No. 72 sets forth the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described as follows:

Level 1: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Inputs to the valuation methodology include:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability;

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- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.

If the asset has a specified (contractual) term the level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets measured at fair value at June 30, 2024:

Level 1 securities include U.S. treasury securities that are traded on an active exchange or by dealers or brokers in active over-the-counter markets. The fair value of these securities is determined by quoted prices on an active exchange or over-the-counter market.

The following tables set forth by level, within the fair value hierarchy, BAIFA's investments at fair value.

Investments by fair value level at June 30, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
U.S. Treasury	\$ 42,106,246	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42,106,246
Total Investments Measured at Fair Value	<u>\$ 42,106,246</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 42,106,246</u>

C. Deposit and Investment Risk Factors

There are many factors that can affect the value of deposits and investments such as credit risk, custodial credit risk, concentration of credit risk, and interest rate risk.

i.) Credit Risk

The U.S. Treasury and Government-Sponsored Enterprises (GSE) holdings carry “AA+/Aaa/AA+” ratings from Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch, respectively.

ii.) Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that securities held by the custodian and in the custodian's name may be lost and not be recovered.

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, BAIFA may not be able to recover its deposits that are in the possession of an outside party. All checking accounts are insured by the Federal Depositary Insurance Corporation (FDIC) up to the limit of \$250,000.

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Under California Government Code Sections 53651 and 53652, depending on specific types of eligible securities, a bank must deposit eligible securities to be posted as collateral with its agent with the securities having a fair value of 110% to 150% of BAIFA's cash on deposit.

iii.) Concentration of Credit Risk

Investments in issuers that represent 5 percent or more of total investments at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

U.S. Treasury 100%

iv.) Interest Rate Risk

The weighted average maturities of BAIFA's U.S. Treasury and GSE securities (expressed in number of years) at June 30, 2024 are as follows:

U.S. Treasury 0.23 years

4. Capital Assets

A summary of capital assets for the period ended June 30, 2024 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance 7/1/2023	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance 6/30/2024
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized:				
Construction in progress	\$ 9,598,664	\$ 11,640,697	\$ (3,684,758)	\$ 17,554,603
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	9,598,664	11,640,697	(3,684,758)	17,554,603
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized:				
Equipment	126,077,162	3,643,682	(99,593)	129,621,251
Intangible	25,228,875	89,427	(44,498)	25,273,804
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	151,306,037	3,733,109	(144,091)	154,895,055
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:				
Equipment	26,549,217	8,544,659	—	35,093,876
Intangible	14,621,717	2,488,854	—	17,110,571
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	41,170,934	11,033,513	—	52,204,447
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	110,135,103	(7,300,404)	(144,091)	102,690,608
Total capital assets, net	\$ 119,733,767	\$ 4,340,293	\$ (3,828,849)	\$ 120,245,211

5. Employees' Retirement Plan

MTC, the primary government, provides a defined benefit pension plan, the Miscellaneous Plan of Metropolitan Transportation Commission (the "Plan"), which provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits to Plan members and beneficiaries. The

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Plan is part of the Public Agency portion of the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS).

GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pension Plans*, and amendment to GASB Statement No. 27, requires that reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Valuation Date (VD)	June 30, 2022
Measurement Date (MD)	June 30, 2023
Measurement Period (MP)	July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023

GASB Statement No. 68 requires the actuarial valuations to be performed at least every two years. If a valuation is not performed as of the measurement date, the total pension liability is required to be based on update procedures to roll forward amounts from an earlier actuarial valuation performed within 30 months and 1 day prior to the employer's fiscal year end. Accordingly, for financial reporting purposes, MTC's total pension liability was determined by CalPERS using a valuation date of June 30, 2022. CalPERS then rolled forward the total pension liability to June 30, 2023, and this is the basis for reporting MTC's net pension liability at June 30, 2024.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/asset, deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, pension expense, information about MTC's fiduciary net position of the Plan and additions to / deletions from the Plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

BAIFA reports its participation in the Plan under the cost-sharing plan requirements of GASB Statement No. 68. MTC allocated BAIFA's pension related balances based on BAIFA's proportional share of payroll costs. The percentage of the allocation for the fiscal year 2024 was 3.51%, which was based on the fiscal year 2023 measurement year.

In fiscal year 2024, BAIFA had a pension expense of \$371,476, net pension liability of \$742,713, deferred outflows of resources from pension \$769,015, and deferred inflows of resources from pension of \$20,689.

For additional information on employees' retirement plan, refer to MTC's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Note 9. A copy of MTC's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report may be obtained by writing to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission Finance Department, 375 Beale Street, Suite 800, San Francisco, CA 94105.

6. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

MTC, the primary government, provides post employment medical coverage to all eligible retired employees and their eligible dependents. MTC post employment medical plan is the same medical plan as for its active employees. MTC established a Section 115 irrevocable benefit trust fund for its post employment benefit plan with Public Agency Retirement Services (PARS). The benefit trust

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

fund is reported as OPEB plan fiduciary net position in the Net OPEB Liability on the Statement of Net Position. The annual determined contribution to the trust fund is recorded in salaries and benefits expense.

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

GASB 75 requires that reported results must pertain to liability and assets information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Valuation Date (VD)	June 30, 2023
Measurement Date (MD)	June 30, 2023
Measurement Period (MP)	July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023

GASB Statement No. 75 requires the actuarial valuations to be performed at least every two years. If a valuation is not performed as of the measurement date, the total OPEB liability is required to be based on update procedures to roll forward amounts from an earlier actuarial valuation performed within 30 months and 1 day prior to the employer's fiscal year end. Accordingly, for financial reporting purposes, MTC's net OPEB liability/asset at June 30, 2024 was determined using the actuarial valuation and measurement date of June 30, 2023.

BAIFA reports its participation in the OPEB plan under the cost-sharing plan requirements of GASB Statement No. 75. MTC allocated the OPEB related balances to BAIFA based on BAIFA's proportional share of payroll costs. The percentage of the allocation for fiscal year 2024 was 3.51%, which was based on the fiscal year 2023 measurement year.

In fiscal year 2024, BAIFA had \$220,824 in OPEB expenses, net OPEB liability of \$281,921, deferred outflows of resources from OPEB of \$643,024, and deferred inflows of resources from OPEB of \$175,945.

For additional information on employees' OPEB plan, refer to MTC's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Note 10.

7. Compensated Absences

MTC's regular staff employees accumulate vacation pay and sick leave pay pursuant to the agreement with the Committee for Staff Representation, Confidential, and Specific Executive Employees pursuant to the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act. A liability exists for accumulated vacation and sick leave. Unused accumulated sick and vacation leave is paid at the time of employment termination up to a maximum of 240 hours for sick leave as well as the total accumulated vacation leave of an employee.

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MTC allocated the compensated absences liability related balance to BAIFA based on BAIFA's proportional share of payroll costs for the relevant year. In fiscal year 2024, BAIFA's percentage was 3.51% and had a compensated absences liability of \$176,536 for short term and \$232,950 for long term. For additional information on compensated absences, refer to MTC's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report Note 11.

8. Credit agreement - BART cars

On November 8, 2023, BAIFA entered into a Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A. for a maximum principal amount of \$450,000,000 with an expiration date of November 8, 2026. Interest on the unpaid principal amount is calculated based on 80% of the daily Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) plus 0.1148% plus a credit spread of 0.70%. Undrawn amounts are charged a commitment fee of 0.30%. The Credit Agreement was executed to assist San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART) in financing the rail car replacement program. The Credit Agreement is indirectly secured by FTA Transit Formula Funds.

As of June 30, 2024, the outstanding draw amount is \$210,686,888.

9. Commitment and Contingencies

BAIFA entered into contracts with external parties to construct express lanes, provide traffic control in the construction area, and develop the toll collection system. As of June 30, 2024, there are approximately \$20,090,000 in future capital expenditure commitments.

10. Related Party Transactions

BATA

BATA administers the FasTrak® system in the San Francisco Bay Area, and all FasTrak® accounts are processed by BATA's Regional Customer Service Center ("BATA's RCSC"). In January 2017, BAIFA signed a cooperative agreement with BATA for the use of FasTrak® system for the express lanes toll facilities and FasTrak® accounts as the payment device for users of the express lanes.

BATA, through BATA's RCSC, processes all trip records received by BAIFA, and charges BAIFA for all services provided in accordance with fee schedules provided by BATA to BAIFA.

In fiscal year 2024, BATA charged BAIFA \$270,000 in administrative fees and \$1,473,294 for bank charges related to transactions processed.

MTC

MTC does not have its own financing authority, BAIFA, however, a joint powers agency (JPA) established by MTC and BATA under a joint powers agreement, as permitted by state law, can issue special obligation debt (as it has done in the past). In October 2023, BAIFA Resolution No. 50

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For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

authorized BAIFA to enter into a transit funding agreement with MTC under which BAIFA would issue debt and advance funds to MTC for payments to BART to reimburse eligible rail car replacement expenditures. In fiscal year 2024, through a Credit Agreement with Bank of America, N.A., BAIFA obtained funds and transferred \$272,863,288 to MTC for the payments to BART.

Required Supplementary Information

Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority
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Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability / Asset (unaudited)
For the Measurement Periods Ended June 30
Last Ten Years *

	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2023	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2022	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2021	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2020	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2019	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2018	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2017
Measurement Period							
Proportion of the collective net pension liability/asset	3.51 %	3.81%	3.51%	3.78%	1.29%	0.01%	0.24%
Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability/(asset)	\$ 742,713	\$ 617,373	\$ (330,948)	\$ 1,095,905	\$ 452,346	\$ (3,392)	\$ 87,276
Covered payroll	\$ 1,654,716	\$ 1,573,736	\$ 1,369,905	\$ 1,372,583	\$ 450,889	\$ 407,062	\$ —
Proportionate share of the collective net pension liability/(asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	44.88 %	39.23%	-24.16%	79.84%	100.32%	-0.83%	NA
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Plan's total pension liability	92.89 %	94.44%	107.53%	89.00%	80.75%	82.04%	76.85%

Notes to Schedule:

Change of Benefit Terms: The figures above generally include any liability impact that may have resulted from voluntary benefit changes that occurred on or before the measurement date. However, offers of Two Years Additional Service Credit (a.k.a. Golden Handshakes) that occurred after the valuation date are not included in the figures above, unless the liability impact is deemed to be material by the plan actuary.

Changes of Assumptions: There were no assumption changes in 2023. Effective with the June 30, 2021 valuation date (June 30, 2022 measurement date), the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.15% to 6.90%. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. In addition, demographic assumptions and the price inflation assumption were changed in accordance with the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. The accounting discount rate was 7.15% for measurement dates June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2021, 7.65% for measurement dates June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2016, and 7.50% for measurement date June 30, 2014

* Only seven years' data is available.

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Schedule of Pension Contributions (unaudited)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30
Last Ten Years ***

	Miscellaneous Plan	Miscellaneous Plan	Miscellaneous Plan	Miscellaneous Plan	Miscellaneous Plan	Miscellaneous Plan	Miscellaneous Plan
	Tier I & II	Tier I & II	Tier I & II	Tier I & II	Tier I & II	Tier I & II	Tier I & II
Fiscal Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 216,428	\$ 238,588	\$ 222,489	\$ 186,543	\$ 90,334	\$ 703	\$ 12,988
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	(216,428)	(238,588)	(391,749)	(479,033)	(203,731)	(703)	(12,988)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (169,260)</u>	<u>\$ (292,490)</u>	<u>\$ (113,397)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered payroll **	\$ 1,854,901	1,654,716	1,573,736	1,369,905	1,372,583	450,889	407,062
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	11.67 %	14.42%	24.89%	30.58%	15.46%	0.16%	3.19%

* Additional payment above the Actuarially Determined Contribution to paydown the Unfunded Pension Liability.

** Includes one year's payroll growth using 2.80% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended in 2022 and 2023; 2.75% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended in 2018 through 2021; 3.00% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended in 2014 through 2017.

Notes to Schedule of Plan Contribution:

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for the fiscal year 2023-24 were derived from the June 30, 2021 funding valuation report.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization Method / Period	For details, see June 30, 2021 Funding Valuation Report.
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets. For details, see June 30, 2021 Funding Valuation Report.
Inflation	2.3%
Salary Increases	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Payroll Growth	2.8%
Investment Rate of Return	6.80% Net of Pension Plan Investment and Administrative expenses; includes Inflation.
Retirement Age	The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study or the period from 2000 to 2019.
Mortality	The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 2000 to 2019. Mortality rates are projected generationally for future years using 80% of the Society of Actuaries' Scale MP-2020.

*** Only seven years' data is available.

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Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net OPEB Liability / Asset (unaudited)
For the Measurement Periods Ended June 30
Last Ten Years *

Measurement Period	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2023	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2022	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2021	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2020	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2019	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2018	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II 2017
Proportion of the collective net OPEB liability/(Asset)	3.51%	3.81%	3.51%	3.78%	1.29%	0.79%	0.71%
Proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability/(Asset)	\$ 281,921	\$ 165,342	\$ (99,715)	\$ (246,570)	\$ (37,399)	\$ 59,445	\$ 51,021
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 1,748,434	\$ 1,653,139	\$ 1,437,049	\$ 1,449,955	\$ 477,266	\$ 277,349	\$ 205,342
Proportionate share of the collective net OPEB liability/(Asset) as a percentage of its covered-employee payroll	16.12%	10.00%	-6.94%	-17.01%	-7.84%	21.43%	24.85%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the Plan's total OPEB liability	86.27%	91.92%	105.69%	114.10%	106.80%	80.98%	80.19%

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit Changes: None in 2023.

Changes of Assumptions: The general inflation rate decreased from 2.75 percent in FY 2023 to 2.5 percent in FY 2024. The long-term expected rate of return on investments used to measure the total OPEB liability was 3.75 percent in FY 2023 and FY 2024. Medical trend rate for Kaiser Senior Advantage was decreased; mortality improvement scale was updated to Scale MP-2021. The demographic assumptions were updated to the CalPERS 2000-2019 Experience Study. The participation at retirement is 98 percent for people before age 65 and 95 percent on and after age 65.

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

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Schedule of OPEB Contributions (unaudited)
For the Fiscal Years Ended June 30
Last Ten Years **

	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II	Miscellaneous Plan Tier I & II
Fiscal Year	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 127,163	\$ 126,798	\$ 121,089	\$ 82,910	\$ 38,663	\$ 26,149	\$ 22,490
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	(196,138)	(122,716)	(133,598)	(50,160)	(61,553)	(89,625)	(22,490)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ (68,975) *</u>	<u>\$ 4,082</u>	<u>\$ (12,509)</u>	<u>\$ 32,750</u>	<u>\$ (22,890)</u>	<u>\$ (63,476)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Covered-employee payroll for OPEB	\$ 1,919,433	\$ 1,748,434	\$ 1,653,139	\$ 1,437,049	\$ 1,449,955	\$ 477,266	\$ 277,349
Actual contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	10.22%	7.02%	8.08%	3.49%	4.25%	18.78%	8.11%

* Additional payment above the Actuarially Determined Contribution to paydown the Unfunded OPEB Liability.

Notes to Schedule:

Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of June 30, 2021, three years prior to the end of fiscal year in which contributions are reported.

Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:

Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Normal. Level percentage of pay
Amortization method	Level percentage of pay
Amortization period	16-year fixed period for 2023/24
Asset valuation method	Investment gains and losses spread over 5-year rolling period
Inflation	2.75 percent
Healthcare cost trend rates	Non-Medicare - 7% for 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076 Medicare (Non-Kaiser) - 6.1% for 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076 Medicare (Kaiser) - 5% for 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076
Investment rate of return	3.75 percent
Mortality	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study
Mortality Improvement	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2020

** Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

Other Information

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Toll Revenues and Traffic Count (in Number of Trip Transactions) (unaudited)
By Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Toll Revenues	Trip Count
2018*	\$7,850,387	3,850,837
2019	\$11,730,498	4,491,172
2020	\$9,701,727	3,288,664
2021	\$21,179,380	8,450,308
2022	\$52,398,523	13,195,761
2023	\$59,673,981	12,715,698
2024	\$67,304,907	13,066,470

* Nine months ended as of June 30, 2018.