SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AGENCY

Financial Statements

June 30, 2022 and 2021

(With Independent Auditor’s Report Thereon)

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION
CORRIDOR AGENCY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Board of Directors
San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency
Irvine, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency (“Agency”), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency’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 Agency, as of June 30, 2022 and 2021, and the changes in financial position and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits 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 Agency, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. 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 Agency’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 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 Agency'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 Agency's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, schedule of net pension liability and related ratios, and schedule of Agency contributions, 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.

Crowe LLP

Crowe LLP

Costa Mesa, California
November 21, 2022

This discussion and analysis of the financial performance of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency (the Agency) provide an overview of the Agency's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021. Please read it in conjunction with the Agency's financial statements and accompanying notes.

Background

The Agency was formed in 1986 as a joint powers authority by the County of Orange and cities in Orange County, California to provide traffic relief to Orange County through the construction and operation of a toll road. The Agency was created to plan, design, finance, construct, and operate a 15-mile toll road, known as the San Joaquin Hills (State Route 73) Toll Road. The Agency's primary focus is the operation of the facility and collection of tolls to repay the tax-exempt revenue bonds that were issued to construct the toll road.

Planning began in the 1970s when local transportation studies identified the need for new highways, including the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor, to serve Orange County's growing population. In the early 1980s, the corridor was envisioned as a free highway funded through state or federal gas-tax revenue, but with a shortage of gas-tax revenue to fund transportation improvements and increasing costs of building new roads, local officials began to study alternative ways to fund road projects.

In the mid-1980s, two state laws were passed authorizing the Agency to collect tolls and development impact fees to fund road construction. With a pledged revenue stream from future tolls and development impact fees, the Agency issued nonrecourse, toll-revenue bonds to fund road construction, rather than relying on the uncertainty of state gas-tax revenue. The Agency also reached an agreement with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for Caltrans to assume ownership, liability, and maintenance of the State Route 73 Toll Road as part of the state highway system. This agreement eliminated the need for the Agency to seek additional funding sources for road maintenance.

In 1996, the State Route 73 Toll Road opened to traffic, the first publicly operated toll road in Southern California. It serves as an important, time-saving alternative route to the Interstate 405 and Interstate 5 Freeways. As discussed in "Economic Factors" traffic has steadily recovered from the COVID-19 pandemic resulting in an increase in transactions to 24.8 million during the year ended June 30, 2022, compared to 19.7 million during the year ended June 30, 2021.

Financial Highlights

Tolls, fees, and fines earned in fiscal year 2022 (FY22) totaled $158,120 compared to $117,416 in fiscal year 2021 (FY21), an increase of 34.7% (see additional discussion of recovery from COVID-19 in "Economic Factors").

As of June 30, 2022 and 2021, the Agency had $532,489 and $534,716, respectively, of restricted cash and investments that were subject to master indentures of trust for the bonds outstanding at each date. The Agency also had $300,407 and $286,964, respectively, of unrestricted cash and investments.

(Continued)

(In thousands)

The Agency's net position at June 30, 2022 and 2021 was $(1,704,961) and $(1,683,212), respectively. The negative net position results from the inclusion in the Agency's financial statements of its long-term debt obligations (toll revenue bonds), which were used to fund design, planning and construction of the corridors, but not the related capital assets, since ownership of the corridors was transferred to Caltrans upon completion of construction.

Overview of the Financial Statements

The Agency's financial statements include its statements of net position, statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, statements of cash flows, and notes to the financial statements. The statements of net position and statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position, present the financial picture of the Agency from the economic resources measurement focus using the accrual basis of accounting. The statements of cash flows provide information about the Agency's cash receipts, cash payments, and net changes in cash resulting from operating, capital and related financing, and investing activities during the reporting period.

The statements of net position and the statements of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position report the Agency's net position and related changes. Net position is the difference between the total of recorded assets and deferred outflows and the total of liabilities and deferred inflows. The recorded activities include all toll revenue and operating expenses related to the operation of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor, as well as the Agency's design and construction-related activities and related financing costs. Activities are financed by toll revenue, development impact fees, fees and fines, and investment income.

Financial Analysis

The following table summarizes the net position of the Agency as of June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020:

	2022	Percentage increase (decrease)	2021	Percentage increase (decrease)	2020
Assets and deferred outflows:					
Current assets	$ 354,530	8.6 %	$ 326,431	0.5 %	$ 319,528
Capital assets, net	6,723	2.4	6,567	11.9	5,869
Net pension asset	4,353	160.8	1,669	103.5	820
Other noncurrent assets	499,230	(1.3)	505,814	4.4	489,813
Deferred outflows	161,024	114.0	75,241	(6.7)	80,477
Total assets and deferred outflows	1,025,860	12.0	915,722	2.1	896,507
Liabilities and deferred inflows:					
Current liabilities *	78,582	5.8	74,297	1.2	73,441
Bonds payable	2,519,286	5.2	2,393,981	1.8	2,352,354
Note payable to F/ETCA	129,633	0.4	129,077	1.1	127,626
Deferred inflows	3,320	110.3	1,579	57.6	1,002
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	2,730,821	5.1	2,598,934	1.7	2,554,423
Net position	$ (1,704,961)	(1.3)	$ (1,683,212)	(1.5)	$ (1,657,916)

* Excludes current portion of bonds payable which is included within Bonds payable.

(In thousands)

The increase in current assets is primarily attributable to the Agency's accumulation of additional cash reserves, as cash generated from operations has continued to surpass its immediate debt service requirements. See note "Debt Administration" for the change in bonds payable and deferred outflows. The increase in net pension asset is primarily attributable to the Agency's deferred inflows of resources resulting from differences between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments per the actuarial valuation of the OCERS pension plan.

Following is a summary of the Agency's revenue, expenses, and changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020:

	2022	Percentage increase (decrease)	2021	Percentage increase (decrease)	2020
Operating revenues:					
Tolls, fees, and fines	$ 158,120	34.7 %	$ 117,416	(23.5) %	$ 153,559
Development impact fees	4,210	(8.3)	4,590	(39.5)	7,588
Other revenues	—	100.0	—	100.0	1
Total operating revenues	162,330	33.1	122,006	(24.3)	161,148
Operating expenses	18,294	(1.8)	18,637	(15.1)	21,950
Operating income	144,036	3.5	139,198	(25.7)	174,138
Nonoperating expenses, net	(165,785)	28.9	(128,665)	25.4	(102,581)
Change in net position	(21,749)		36,617		54,519
Net position at beginning of year	(1,683,212)	(1.5)	(1,657,916)	2.2	(1,694,533)
Net position at end of year	$ (1,704,961)	(1.3)	$ (1,683,212)	(1.5)	$ (1,657,916)

The Agency's revenue consists primarily of tolls, fees, and fines, which comprised 97.4% of total revenue in FY22 as compared to 96.2% in FY21. Tolls, fees, and fines increased by 34.7% in FY22 after a decrease of 23.5% in FY21. The increase was primarily due to the continued recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic which resulted in reduced traffic on the roads beginning in March of 2020 following the governor's stay-at-home order. Development impact fees decreased by 8.3% and 39.5%, respectively, over each of the preceding years. The development impact fees collected fluctuate from year to year depending on residential and nonresidential development in Orange County within the area of benefit from the San Joaquin Hills Corridor.

Operating expenses were $18,294 in FY22 compared to $18,637 in FY21, a decrease of 1.8%. Included in FY22 operating expenses is noncash depreciation expense on capital assets of $824, compared to $1,203 in FY21, and noncash contra-expense recorded in salaries and wages related to the OCERS pension of ($1,183), compared to ($348) in FY21. Excluding depreciation and the pension contra-expense, operating expenses were $18,653 in FY22 and $17,439 in FY21. The increase in operating expenses is primarily due to the aforementioned increase in traffic and related toll revenue due to continued recovery from COVID-19, which in turn resulted in increased toll compliance and customer service costs as well as insurance costs. Operating expenses were $18,637 in FY21 compared to $21,950 in FY20, a decrease of 15.1%. Included in FY21 operating expenses is noncash depreciation expense on capital assets of $1,203, compared to $1,656 in FY20. Excluding depreciation, operating expenses were $17,434 in FY21 and $20,294 in FY20.

 (Continued)

(In thousands)

The decrease in operating expenses was primarily due to the aforementioned reduced traffic and related toll revenue due to COVID-19, which in turn resulted in lower toll compliance and customer service costs as well as professional services.

Net nonoperating expenses for FY22 were ($165,785) and include investment losses of ($18,799), compared to ($107) in FY21 with the decrease due to the change in unrealized gain/loss on investments driven by changes in interest rates set by the Federal Reserve; costs of bond issuance and an arbitrage rebate of ($5,636) and ($18,492), respectively, due to the December 2021 bond refunding; insurance recovery income and miscellaneous income of $1,350 and $200, respectively; and interest expense of ($124,408), compared to ($128,558) in FY21. Net nonoperating expenses for FY21 include investment losses of ($107), compared to $28,126 in FY20, with the decrease due to the change in unrealized gain/loss on investments; the elimination of the arbitrage rebate liability of $105 only in FY20 and due to changes in yields; interest expense of ($128,558), compared to ($130,807) in FY20; and legal settlements of ($5) in FY20.

Capital Assets, Net

The following table summarizes the Agency's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation at June 30:

	2022	2021	2020
Construction in progress	$ 2,427	2,177	947
Right-of-way acquisitions, grading, or improvements	106	106	106
Furniture and equipment	3,902	4,284	4,816
Total capital assets, net	$ 6,435	6,567	5,869

Right-of-way acquisitions, grading, or improvements include easements and environmental mitigation parcels. Furniture and equipment include facility and toll revenue equipment related to the corridor operations facility, transponders, toll and violations collection equipment, buildings, and changeable message signs.

More detailed information about the Agency's capital assets is presented in note 5 to the financial statements.

Debt Administration

At June 30, 2022, 2021, and 2020, the Agency had outstanding bonds payable of $2,519,286, $2,393,981, and $2,352,354, respectively. The changes in FY22 are primarily attributable to the accretion of principal on capital appreciation bonds of $14,372 offset by principal payments of $7,945. Additionally, in FY22 the Agency completed a refunding of its 2014 Senior Term current interest bonds. This resulted in net additional carried debt of $78,236, additional bond premiums of $96,039, and a write off of unamortized bond discounts of $51,615. See next section, "Economic Factors", for the total savings obtained through this bond refunding. The net changes during FY21 were primarily attributable to accretion of principal on capital appreciation bonds of $56,263 offset by principal payments of $12,385.

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The Agency’s tolls, fees, fines, and development impact fee revenue, less certain expenses, as defined in the indentures of trust, is pledged to repay these bonds. The Agency has several debt covenants contained in the master indentures of trust. Management of the Agency represents that the Agency was in compliance with all of its covenants as of and for the years ended June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020.

At June 30, 2022, 2021 and 2020, the Agency had a note payable to F/ETCA of $129,633, $129,077, and $127,626, respectively. As described in note 6(c) to the financial statements, the liability was established when the Agency’s board of directors and the board of directors of Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency (F/ETCA) approved an agreement that provided for the termination of the Mitigation Payment and Loan Agreement between the agencies, concurrently with the closing of its refinance transaction. The termination agreement also provided for the Agency to pay $120,000, plus accrued interest, to F/ETCA in annual installments beginning January 15, 2025 equal to 50% of the Agency’s surplus funds.

More detailed information about the Agency’s debt is presented in note 6 to the financial statements.

Economic Factors

During the first eight months of FY20, transactional toll revenue was trending up compared to FY19 until government action taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in significantly reduced traffic throughout the region. On March 19, 2020, the governor implemented a stay-at-home order which resulted in traffic reaching a low point at the end of March and then steadily increasing beginning in late April. In response, the board of directors approved a very conservative budget for FY21. Actual transactions and revenue significantly exceeded these budgeted amounts. For FY22, recovery from the COVID pandemic was slower than expected resulting in total tolls, fees, and fines coming in 2.6% below budget. Due to the Agency’s demonstrated financial discipline and actions taken in recent years to further strengthen the finances, the Agency has very strong liquidity and is well positioned to meet its continued financial obligations.

In December 2021, the Agency exchanged $424,231 of tax-exempt Series 2021 Toll Revenue Refunding Bonds with qualified institutional bondholders, issued $605,065 of federally taxable Series 2021 Toll Road Refunding Revenue Bonds, and issued $96,245 of tax-exempt Series 2021 Toll Road Revenue Refunding Bonds, which were used to refund $618,910 and exchange $428,395 of 2014 Senior Term current interest bonds at lower interest rates ranging from 2.15% to 5%. The favorable interest rates resulted in cash flow savings of approximately $138,660 through the final maturity of the bonds.

Contacting the Agency’s Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Agency’s finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Controller, San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency, 125 Pacifica, Suite 100, Irvine, CA 92618 or to info@thetollroads.com.

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AGENCY

Statements of Net Position

June 30, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

	2022	2021
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	$ 286,135	$ 276,661
Restricted cash and investments	56,188	39,205
Receivables:		
Accounts, net of allowance of $2,514 and $2,382 respectively	4,425	3,501
Other	1,898	1,613
Due from Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency	5,062	5,014
Other assets	822	437
Total current assets	354,530	326,431
Noncurrent assets:		
Cash and investments	14,272	10,303
Restricted cash and investments	476,301	495,511
Unamortized prepaid bond insurance	8,657	—
Net pension asset	4,353	1,669
Capital assets, net	6,723	6,567
Total noncurrent assets	510,306	514,050
Deferred outflows of resources:		
Unamortized deferral of bond refunding costs	160,397	74,619
Pension costs	627	622
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	1,025,860	915,722
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	3,236	3,007
Unearned revenue	25,527	25,263
Employee compensated absences payable	392	438
Interest payable	49,427	31,089
Reserve for settlement	—	14,500
Current portion of bonds payable	20,988	7,711
Total current liabilities	99,570	82,008
Long-term bonds payable	2,498,298	2,386,270
Note payable to Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency	129,633	129,077
Total liabilities	2,727,501	2,597,355
Deferred inflows of resources:		
Pension costs	3,320	1,579
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	2,730,821	2,598,934
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	(2,352,166)	(2,312,795)
Restricted	475,875	472,178
Unrestricted	171,330	157,405
Total net position	$ (1,704,961)	$ (1,683,212)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION
CORRIDOR AGENCY

Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position

Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

	2022	2021
Operating revenues:		
Tolls, fees, and fines	$ 158,120	$ 117,416
Development impact fees	4,210	4,590
Total operating revenues	162,330	122,006
Operating expenses:		
Toll compliance and customer service	9,350	8,750
Salaries and wages	2,909	3,754
Professional services	1,722	1,785
Depreciation	824	1,203
Toll systems	1,121	1,051
Facilities rent	581	692
Insurance	791	614
Toll facilities	169	181
Other operating expenses	827	607
Total operating expenses	18,294	18,637
Operating income	144,036	103,369
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Investment income (loss)	(18,799)	(107)
Insurance recovery income	1,350	—
Miscellaneous income	200	—
Arbitrage rebate	(18,492)	—
Cost of bond issuance	(5,636)	—
Interest expense	(124,408)	(128,558)
Nonoperating expenses, net	(165,785)	(128,665)
Change in net position	(21,749)	(25,296)
Net position at beginning of period	(1,683,212)	(1,657,916)
Net position at end of period	$ (1,704,961)	$ (1,683,212)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AGENCY

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

		2022		2021
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Cash received from toll road patrons	$	157,409	$	114,839
Cash received from development impact fees		4,210		4,759
Cash payments to suppliers		(14,720)		(12,576)
Cash payments to employees		(3,902)		(3,919)
Cash payments for legal settlement		(14,500)		—
Net cash provided by operating activities		128,497		103,103
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:				
Cash payments for acquisition of capital assets		(978)		(1,901)
Cash received for insurance recovery		1,350		—
Cash received for sale of mitigation credits		201		—
Cash payments for interest and principal		(95,367)		(80,180)
Cash payments in connection with bond refunding transaction		(1,224,981)		—
Cash received from bond refunding transaction		1,221,580		—
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(98,195)		(82,081)
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Cash receipts for interest and dividends		10,674		12,211
Cash receipts from the maturity and sale of investments		410,091		304,369
Cash payments for purchase of investments		(429,245)		(351,894)
Net cash used in investing activities		(8,480)		(35,314)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		21,822		(14,292)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		34,833		49,125
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 4)	$	56,655	$	34,833
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income	$	144,033	$	103,369
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation		823		1,203
Legal settlement		(14,500)		—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable		(923)		(177)
Fees receivable		—		169
Due from Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency		(48)		(2,471)
Other assets		(386)		325
Accounts payable		227		778
Unearned revenue		264		71
Net pension liability/asset		(2,684)		(849)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions		1,742		56
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions		(5)		577
Employee compensated absences payable		(46)		52
Total adjustments		(15,536)		(266)
Net cash provided by operating activities	$	128,497	$	103,103

(Continued)

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AGENCY

Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

(In thousands)

		2022		2021
Noncash capital and related financing and investing activities:				
Amortization of bond premium recorded as reduction of interest expense	$	3,783	$	2,250
Amortization of deferred bond refunding costs		(7,298)		(5,345)
Amortization of prepaid bond insurance recorded as interest expense		(203)		—
Interest expense recorded for accretion of bonds and note payable		(14,930)		(57,714)
Change in unrealized gain/loss on investments		(26,877)		(8,867)
Amortization of discount/premium on investments		(3,546)		(2,446)

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

(1) Reporting Entity

In recognition of the regional transportation needs in the County of Orange (County), the California State Legislature enacted various amendments to the California Government Code to authorize the financing of bridges and major thoroughfares by joint powers agencies. Pursuant to such authorization, the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency (the Agency) was created in May 1986 by a joint exercise of powers agreement. Current members are the County and the cities of Aliso Viejo, Costa Mesa, Dana Point, Irvine, Laguna Hills, Laguna Niguel, Laguna Woods, Mission Viejo, Newport Beach, San Juan Capistrano, and Santa Ana (collectively, the member agencies). The purpose of the Agency is to plan, design, construct, finance, administer funds for, and operate the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor. The Agency is governed by a board of directors comprising representatives from the member agencies. The Agency has the power to, among other things, incur debt and establish and collect tolls. The financial statements comprise the activities of the Agency. There are no other organizations for which the Agency is financially accountable or for which it is fiscally responsible. The Agency and the Foothill/Eastern Transportation Corridor Agency (F/ETCA) are under common management and together are called the Transportation Corridor Agencies (TCA). However, each agency has an independent governing board. Refer to note 2(l) of the financial statements for interagency transactions detail.

During the year ended June 30, 2021, the city of San Clemente voluntarily withdrew from participation in the Agency as a member city. The city of San Clemente remains responsible for remitting development impact fees to the Agency and there is no foreseen financial impact to the Agency due to the withdrawal.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies of the Agency are in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (U.S. GAAP) applicable to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting principles.

(a) Basis of Presentation

The Agency records revenue in part from fees and other charges for services to external users and, accordingly, has chosen to present its financial statements using the reporting model for special-purpose governments engaged in business-type activities as an enterprise fund. This model allows all financial information for the Agency to be reported in a single column in each of the accompanying financial statements.

The Agency distinguishes operating revenue and expenses from nonoperating items in the preparation of its financial statements. Operating revenue and expenses generally result from the collection of tolls, fees, and fines on the corridor. The Agency's operating expenses include depreciation, materials, services, and other expenses related to the operation of the corridor, in addition to costs associated with the Agency's ongoing obligations for environmental mitigation and certain costs related to construction administration. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(b) Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Revenue is recognized when earned, and expenses are recognized when incurred.

Restricted resources are used in accordance with the Agency's master indentures of trust. Unrestricted resources are used at the Agency's discretion. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Agency's policy to determine on a case-by-case basis when to use restricted or unrestricted resources.

(c) Budget

Fiscal year budgets are prepared by the Agency's staff for estimated revenue and expenses. The board of directors adopts the annual budget at the June board meeting for the fiscal year commencing the following July. The approval of the budget requires the consent of at least two-thirds of the board members. No expenditures in excess of the total budget for each board-designated category are made without the approval of a budget amendment of at least two-thirds of the board members. All budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with U.S. GAAP. All budget appropriations lapse at year-end. Any budgeted expenses not incurred by each year-end must be reappropriated in the next fiscal year.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents generally consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

The Agency classifies cash and cash equivalents as current or noncurrent based on intended use and/or restriction for construction or debt service in accordance with GASB Statement No. 62.

(e) Investments

Investments, except for money market funds, are stated at fair value on a recurring basis. Money market funds are recorded at amortized cost.

The Agency classifies investments as current or noncurrent based on intended use and/or restriction for construction or debt service in accordance with GASB Statement No. 62.

(f) Receivables

Receivables include amounts due from member agencies for development impact fees collected on behalf of the Agency, credit card receivables, interoperable receivables due from other California toll agencies, receivables from patrons for tolls, and interest.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(g) Capital Assets

Capital assets include construction in progress, environmental mitigation sites, easements, the corridor operations facility, transponders, toll and violations collection equipment, buildings, changeable message signs, vehicles, and furniture. Capital assets are defined by the Agency as assets with an initial individual cost of more than five thousand dollars, with the exception of transponders that are valued in total, and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. The cost of capital assets includes ancillary charges necessary to place the assets into their intended location and condition for use.

As described further in note 5, the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor and the related purchases of rights of way, for which title vests with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), are not included as capital assets because the Agency does not have title to these assets. The Agency holds the title and capitalizes these projects while in construction until project completion, at which point the title is transferred to Caltrans to be maintained as part of the state highway system. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs and mitigation that do not add value to the assets or materially extend asset useful lives are not capitalized.

Capital assets are recorded at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Asset type	Useful life
Buildings	20–30 Years
Changeable message signs	15 Years
Toll revenue equipment	5 Years
Vehicles	5 Years
Leasehold improvements, other equipment, and furniture	5–10 Years

Assets determined to be impaired are recorded at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value.

(h) Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents prepaid tolls collected from patrons, including those using FasTrak®, an electronic toll collection system.

(i) Unamortized Deferral of Bond Refunding Costs

Deferred bond refunding costs represent certain costs related to the issuance of bonds. In refunding debt resulting in the legal defeasance of the old debt, the difference in the carrying value of the refunded debt and its reacquisition price is reported as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources in the Statements of Net Position and amortized over the life of the old or the new debt, whichever is shorter.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(j) Pension Plan

Qualified permanent employees of the Agency participate in a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Orange County Employees Retirement System (OCERS). For purposes of measuring the Agency's net pension liability, deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the plan and additions to/deductions from the plan's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OCERS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized when they are due and payable in accordance with plan terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

(k) Revenue Recognition

Toll revenue is recognized at the time each vehicle passes through the toll plaza. Violation revenue is recognized upon receipt of payment. Development impact fees are earned when building permits are issued and funds are collected by the member agencies. Other revenue is recognized when earned.

(l) Transactions with F/ETCA

Expenses directly related entirely to the Agency are charged to the Agency, and those incurred on behalf of both the Agency and F/ETCA are allocated between the two agencies based on the estimated benefit to each. In addition, the Agency has amounts due from F/ETCA related to F/ETCA customers who incur tolls on the Agency's corridor and has amounts due to F/ETCA related to the Agency's customers who incur tolls on state routes 241, 261, and 133 and other expenses. At June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, the Agency had tolls due from F/ETCA of $5,062 and $5,014, respectively.

A note payable to F/ETCA was established when the Agency's board of directors and the board of directors of F/ETCA approved an agreement that provided for the termination of the Mitigation Payment and Loan Agreement between the agencies, concurrently with the closing of its refinance transaction. The termination agreement also provided for the Agency to pay $120,000 to F/ETCA, in annual installments beginning January 15, 2025 equal to 50% of the Agency's surplus funds, plus accrued interest. At June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, the Agency had a note payable outstanding of $129,633 and $129,077, respectively.

(m) Net Position

The Agency's net position is classified within the following categories:

Net investment in capital assets: Represents the Agency's capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and unamortized bond refunding costs, reduced by the outstanding principal balances of debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, and improvement of the Agency's capital assets and capital assets related to construction, rights-of-way, grading, and improvements that were transferred to Caltrans in previous years. See note 5.

(In thousands)

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(m) Net Position (Continued)

Restricted: Represents the Agency's assets subject to externally imposed conditions, related primarily to restricted bond proceeds and the Agency's tolls, fees, fines, and development impact fee revenue, less certain expenses, in accordance with the Agency's master indentures of trust.

Unrestricted: Represents the remainder of the Agency's net position not included in the categories above.

(n) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(o) Reclassifications

Certain amounts reported in the prior period have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. There was no impact on total net position or changes in net position as a result of these reclassifications.

(3) Development Impact Fees

The sources of development impact fees for the nine months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 were as follows:

	2022	2021
City of San Juan Capistrano	$ 1,293	$ 315
City of Costa Mesa	1,077	—
City of Laguna Niquel	707	5
City of San Clemente	604	35
City of Santa Ana	209	533
City of Newport Beach	98	124
City of Irvine	93	3,368
County of Orange	47	65
City of Aliso Viejo	42	—
City of Dana Point	40	144
City of Laguna Hills	—	1
	$ 4,210	$ 4,590

(In thousands)

(4) Cash and Investments

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

		2022		2021
Current cash and investments	$	286,135	$	276,661
Noncurrent cash and investments		14,272		10,303
Current restricted cash and investments		56,188		39,205
Noncurrent restricted cash and investments		476,301		495,511
	$	832,896	$	821,680

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2022 consist of the following:

		Cash and cash equivalents		Investments		Total
Deposit accounts	$	8,842	$	—	$	8,842
Money market funds		35,156		—		35,156
California Asset Management Trust Cash Reserve Portfolio (CAMP)		—		27,025		27,025
LAIF		—		68,137		68,137
Commercial paper		—		8,465		8,465
Certificates of deposit		—		20,868		20,868
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes		—		78,730		78,730
Corporate notes		—		63,263		63,263
Investments held with trustee per debt agreements:						
U.S. Treasury securities		12,657		443,869		456,526
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes		—		28,517		28,517
Corporate notes		—		37,367		37,367
Total	$	56,655	$	776,241	$	832,896

(In thousands)

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

Cash and investments as of June 30, 2021 consist of the following:

	Cash and cash equivalents	Investments	Total
Deposit accounts	$ 9,912	$ —	$ 9,912
Money market funds	17,955	—	17,955
California Asset Management Trust Cash Reserve Portfolio (CAMP)	—	15,023	15,023
LAIF	—	82,801	82,801
Certificates of deposit	—	16,001	16,001
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes	—	116,631	116,631
Corporate notes	—	27,574	27,574
Investments held with trustee per debt agreements:			
Commercial paper	—	2,119	2,119
U.S. Treasury securities	6,966	454,500	461,466
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes	—	40,697	40,697
Corporate notes	—	31,501	31,501
Total	$ 34,833	$ 786,847	$ 821,680

(a) Cash Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk Related to Cash Deposits

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, the Agency will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party.

At June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, the carrying amounts of the Agency’s cash deposits were $8,842 and $9,912 respectively, and the corresponding aggregate bank balances were $9,152 and $10,165, respectively. The differences of $310 and $253 were principally due to outstanding checks. The Agency’s custodial credit risk is mitigated in that the full amounts of the bank balances outlined above are insured by federal depository insurance or collateralized in accordance with Section 53652 of the California Government Code with securities held by the pledging financial institution in the Agency’s name.

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of an investment in a single issuer. The Agency mitigates these risks by holding a diversified portfolio of high-quality investments. The Agency's investment policy sets specific parameters by type of investment for credit quality, maximum maturity, and maximum percentage investment. Both the policy and the Agency's debt agreements generally require that all securities must be issued by companies with a long-term debt rating of at least "A" by two of the Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations (NRSRO) or at least "AA" by one NRSRO. The policy also indicates specific rating requirements for certain types of investments. Further, there are percentage limitations on the purchase of specific types of securities, based on the purchase price of the security as compared to the market value of the total portfolio at the time of purchase. However, the policy does not require sales of individual securities due to subsequent changes in market value that cause their values to exceed the prescribed maximum percentages of the portfolio.

The table below identifies the types of investments that are authorized by the Agency's investment policy and certain provisions of the Agency's policy that address interest rate risk and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by the bond trustee, which are governed by the provisions of the Agency's debt agreements rather than by the Agency's investment policy.

Authorized investment type	Maximum maturity	Maximum percentage of portfolio*	Maximum percentage investment in one issuer	Specific rating requirement
U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds	5 Years	100	100	N/A
Federal agency and U.S. government-sponsored enterprise notes and bonds	5 Years	100	35	N/A
Federal agency mortgage-backed securities	5 Years	20	15	Second highest ratings category by an NRSRO
Supranational agency notes and bonds	5 Years	30	5	Second highest ratings category by an NRSRO

(In thousands)

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

Authorized investment type		Maximum maturity	Maximum percentage of portfolio*	Maximum percentage investment in one issuer	Specific rating requirement
Certificates of deposit	**	5 Years	100	5	Long-term debt rating in one of highest ratings categories by two NRSROs
Certificates of deposit account registry service		5 Years	30	5	Long-term debt rating in one of highest ratings categories by two NRSROs
Negotiable certificates of deposit		5 Years	30	5	Long-term debt rating in one of highest ratings categories by two NRSROs
Banker's acceptances		180 Days	30	5	Drawn on and accepted by a bank that carries the highest short-term ratings category by one NRSRO
Commercial paper		270 Days	40	Lesser of 10% of portfolio or 10% of outstanding paper of issuer	Highest short-term rating by an NRSRO
Repurchase agreements		90 Days	25	5	N/A
Medium-term maturity corporate notes		5 Years	30	5	Long-term debt rating in one of highest ratings categories by two NRSROs

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

Authorized investment type	Maximum maturity	Maximum percentage of portfolio*	Maximum percentage investment in one issuer	Specific rating requirement
State of California Local Agency Investment Fund	N/A	Lesser of $75 million or 15% of portfolio	5	N/A
County or local agency investment pools	N/A	15	5	N/A
Shares in a California common law trust	N/A	20	5	Highest rating category by an NRSRO
Asset-backed securities	5 Years	20	5	Highest rating by one NRSRO; issuer must also have one of the three highest ratings from two NRSROs
Money market mutual funds	N/A	20	5	Highest applicable rating by two NRSROs
Bonds or notes issued by the State of California, any local agency in the state, or any other state	5 Years	30	5	One of the three highest rating categories by at least two NRSROs

* Excluding amounts held by trustee, which are subject to provisions of the bond indentures

** The full amounts of principal and accrued interest must be insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or the National Credit Union Administration

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

The investment of debt proceeds and toll revenue held by the Agency's bond trustee is governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than by the general provisions of the California Government Code or the Agency's investment policy. The following table identifies the investment types that are authorized for these funds, and if applicable, the specific rating requirements.

Investments authorized by debt agreements	Specific rating requirement
U.S. government obligations	N/A
U.S. federal agency debt instruments	N/A
State and local government debt securities	One of the two highest rating categories by Moody's and S&P, and if rated by Fitch, in one of the two highest rating categories
Certificates of deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts, or money market deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	N/A
Certificates of deposit collateralized by U.S. government or federal agency obligations	N/A
Federal funds or bankers' acceptances	Prime-1 or A3 or better by Moody's, A-1 or A or better by S&P and, if rated by Fitch, F-1 or A or better
Commercial paper	Prime-1 or better by Moody's and A-1 or better by S&P and, if rated by Fitch, F-1 or better
Repurchase agreements with terms up to 30 days, secured by U.S. government or federal agency obligations	A or better by both Moody's and S&P and, if rated by Fitch, A or better
Medium-term corporate notes with maximum maturity of five years	One of the three highest applicable rating categories, or approved in writing, by S&P, and, if rated by Fitch, one of the three highest applicable rating categories

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

Investments authorized by debt agreements		Specific rating requirement
Money market mutual funds		AAAm-G, AAA-m, or AA-m by S&P and, if rated by Moody's, Aaa, Aa1, or Aa2 and, if rated by Fitch, AAA or AA
Investment agreements	*	N/A

* Investments may be allowed if the Agency certifies to the trustee that the investment was approved in writing by each rating agency, which has assigned a rating to the Agency's bonds, and by the Agency's bond insurer.

At June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, all of the Agency's investments were rated at or above the minimum levels required by its investment policy and its debt agreements, as shown below:

	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021	
Investment type	**S&P**	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Moody's**
U.S. Treasury bills and notes	AA+	Aaa	AA+	Aaa
U.S. Treasury State and Local Government Series (SLGS)	AA+	Aaa	AA+	Aaa
Federal Agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise and supranational notes	AA+/AAA	Aaa	AA+/AAA	Aaa
Money market funds	AAA	Aaa	AAA	Aaa
CAMP	AAA	NR	AAA	NR
LAIF	*	*	*	*
Commercial paper:				
MUFG Bank Ltd/NY	-	-	A-1	P-1
Toyota Motor Corp	A-1+	P-1	A-1+	P-1
Royal Bank of Canada	A-1+	P-1	-	-
Certificates of Deposit:				
Bank of Nova Scotia Houston	-	-	A-1	P-1
Royal Bank of Canada	-	-	A-1+	P-1
Toronto Dominion Holdings	AA-/A-1+	Aa1/P-1	-	-
Westpac Banking Corp NY	A-1+	P-1	-	-

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

	June 30, 2022		June 30, 2021	
Investment type	**S&P**	**Moody's**	**S&P**	**Moody's**
Corporate notes - Medium term:				
Amazon.com	AA	A1	-	-
Apple Inc	AA+	Aaa	AA+	Aa1
Bank of America Corp	A-	A2	A-	A2
Berkshire Hathaway	AA	Aa2	AA	Aa2
Caterpillar Inc.	A	A2	A	A2
Charles Schwab Corp/The	A	A2	A	A2
ChevronTexaco Corp	-	-	AA-	Aa2
Chubb Corporation	A	A3	A	A3
Cisco Systems	AA-	A1	AA-	A1
Deere & Company	A	A2	A	A2
Exxon Mobil Corp	AA-	Aa2	AA-	Aa2
IBM Corp	A-	A3	A-	A2
JP Morgan Chase & Co	A-	A2	A-	A2
Merck & Company	A+	A1	A+	A1
Morgan Stanley	A-	A1	-	-
Northern Trust Corp	A+	A2	A+	A2
National Rural Utilities	A-	A2	-	-
PNC Financial Services Group	-	-	A	A2
State Street Bank	A	A1	A	A1
Target Corp	A	A2	-	-
Toyota Motor Corp	A+	A1	A+	A1
Truist Financial Corporation	A	A2	-	-
United Health Group Inc	A+	A3	-	-
US Bancorp	A+/AA-	A2/A1	A+/AA-	A1
Visa Inc	AA-	Aa3	AA-	Aa3
Wal-Mart Stores	AA	Aa2	AA	Aa2

Ratings are indicated to the extent available. However, in some instances, discounted federal agency federal agency notes are not rated.

* The Agency has investments in LAIF which is not rated.

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(i) Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk (Continued)

At June 30, 2022, with the exception of investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, money market mutual funds, and external investment pools, there were no investments in any issuers that accounted for 5% or more of the Agency’s total investments, other than investments with Federal Home Loan Bank that represented approximately 6% of the Agency’s total investments, as permitted by the Agency’s investment policy and the applicable bond indentures.

At June 30, 2021, with the exception of investments issued or explicitly guaranteed by the U.S. government, money market mutual funds, and external investment pools, there were no investments in any issuers that accounted for 5% or more of the Agency’s total investments, other than investments with Federal Home Loan Bank and Federal Farm Credit Bank that represented approximately 9% and 7%, respectively, of the Agency’s total investments, as permitted by the Agency’s investment policy and the applicable bond indentures.

(ii) Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that the Agency will not be able to recover the value of investment securities that are in the possession of an outside party. All securities owned by the Agency are deposited in the Agency’s trustee bank with the exception of a money market account, LAIF, and CAMP funds that are deposited in the Agency’s primary bank. Securities are not held in broker accounts.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Agency mitigates this risk by matching maturity dates, to the extent possible, with the Agency’s expected cash flow.

(In thousands)

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(iii) Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

A summary of the Agency's investments held at June 30, 2022 that are governed by the Agency's investment policy and its bond agreements, including money market funds of $35,156 and U.S. Treasury securities of $12,657 that are considered cash equivalents, is as follows:

		Remaining maturity (in years)			
Investment type	**Total**	**Less than one**	**One to two**	**Two to five**	**More than five**
U.S. Treasury SLGS	$ 130,688	$ —	$	$ 130,688	$ —
Other U.S. Treasury securities	325,838	69,765	22,139	233,934	—
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes	107,322	56,258	38,815	12,249	—
Corporate notes	100,555	17,286	66,929	16,340	—
Money market funds	35,156	35,156	—	—	—
Commercial paper	8,465	8,465	—	—	—
CAMP	27,025	27,025	—	—	—
LAIF	68,137	68,137	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	20,868	20,868	—	—	—
Total	$ 824,054	$ 302,960	$ 127,883	$ 393,211	$ —

A summary of the Agency's investments held at June 30, 2021 that are governed by the Agency's investment policy and its bond agreements, including money market funds of $17,955 and U.S. Treasury securities of $6,966 that are considered cash equivalents, is as follows:

		Remaining maturity (in years)			
Investment type	**Total**	**Less than one**	**One to two**	**Two to five**	**More than five**
U.S. Treasury SLGS	$ 90,126	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 90,126
Other U.S. Treasury securities	371,341	58,939	18,095	294,307	—
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes	157,328	45,308	57,884	54,136	—
Corporate notes	59,075	14,644	18,515	25,916	—
Money market funds	17,955	17,955	—	—	—
Commercial paper	2,119	2,119	—	—	—
CAMP	15,023	15,023	—	—	—
LAIF	82,801	82,801	—	—	—
Certificates of deposit	16,001	16,001	—	—	—
Total	$ 811,768	$ 252,790	$ 94,494	$ 374,358	$ 90,126

(In thousands)

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(iv) Fair Value Measurements

Because investing is not a core part of the Agency's mission, the Agency has determined that the disclosures related to these investments only need to be disaggregated by major type and has chosen a tabular format for disclosing the levels within the fair value hierarchy established by U.S. GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset, as follows:

- 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.

Debt securities classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy are valued using a matrix pricing technique. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. Commercial paper and certificates of deposit are valued based on quoted prices in active markets of similar securities.

At June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, the Agency had the following fair value measurements:

		June 30, 2022		
Investment type	**Fair Value**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
U.S. Treasury SLGS	$ 130,688	$ —	$ 130,688	$ —
Other U.S. Treasury securities	325,838	—	325,838	—
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes	107,322	—	107,322	—
Corporate notes	100,555	—	100,555	—
Commercial paper	8,465	—	8,465	—
Certificates of deposit	20,868	—	20,868	—
	$ 693,736	$ —	$ 693,736	$ —

(In thousands)

(4) Cash and Investments (Continued)

(b) Investments (Continued)

(iv) Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

Excluded from the table above are money market funds of $35,156, which are reported at amortized cost, and funds on deposit with CAMP of $27,025 and LAIF of $68,137, which are not subject to fair value measurement categorization.

		June 30, 2021		
Investment type	**Fair Value**	**Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)**	**Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)**	**Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)**
U.S. Treasury SLGS	$ 90,126	$ —	$ 90,126	$ —
Other U.S. Treasury securities	371,341	—	371,341	—
Federal agency, U.S. government-sponsored enterprise, and supranational notes	157,328	—	157,328	—
Corporate notes	59,075	—	59,075	—
Commercial paper	2,119	—	2,119	—
Certificates of deposit	16,001	—	16,001	—
	$ 695,990	$ —	$ 695,990	$ —

Excluded from the table above are money market funds of $17,955, which are reported at amortized cost, and funds on deposit with CAMP of $15,023 and LAIF of $82,801, which are not subject to fair value measurement categorization.

(In thousands)

(5) Capital Assets

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

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Transfers/ deletions	Balance at end of year
Construction in progress	$ 2,177	$ 538	$ —	$ 2,715
Right-of-way acquisitions, grading, or improvements	106	—	—	106
Furniture and equipment	2,151	223	—	2,374
Non-depreciable capital assets	$ 4,434	$ 761	$ —	$ 5,195
Furniture and equipment	$ 13,956	$ 218	$ (457)	$ 13,717
Accumulated depreciation	(11,823)	(823)	457	(12,189)
Depreciable capital assets, net	$ 2,133	$ (605)	$ —	$ 1,528
Capital assets, net	$ 6,567	$ 156	$ —	$ 6,723

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

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions	Transfers/ deletions	Balance at end of year
Construction in progress	$ 947	$ 1,230	$	$ 2,177
Right-of-way acquisitions, grading, or improvements	106	—	—	106
Furniture and equipment	1,597	554	—	2,151
Non-depreciable capital assets	$ 2,650	$ 1,784	$ —	$ 4,434
Furniture and equipment	$ 14,272	$ 117	$ (433)	$ 13,956
Accumulated depreciation	(11,053)	(1,203)	433	(11,823)
Depreciable capital assets, net	$ 3,219	$ (1,086)	$ —	$ 2,133
Capital assets, net	$ 5,869	$ 698	$ —	$ 6,567

Right-of-way acquisitions, grading, and improvements include easements and environmental mitigation parcels. Furniture and equipment include transponders, toll and violations collection equipment, buildings, vehicles, and leasehold improvements.

(Continued)

(In thousands)

(5) Capital Assets (Continued)

Transfers/Deletions

Ownership of the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor construction, rights-of-way, grading, and improvements were transferred to Caltrans during the year ended June 30, 1997, upon satisfaction of all conditions contained within the Cooperative Agreement between the Agency and Caltrans. The Agency incurs additional costs for improvements and enhancements to the thoroughfares previously transferred to Caltrans. These improvements and enhancements are covered by separate project-specific cooperative agreements with Caltrans and are transferred to Caltrans and recognized as contribution expense upon completion.

(6) Long-Term Obligations

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

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions/ accretions	Reductions	Balance at end of year	Due within one year
Series 2021 current interest toll road refunding revenue bonds:					
Senior lien bonds	$ —	$ 1,125,541	$ —	$ 1,125,541	$ —
Series 2014 current interest toll road refunding revenue bonds:					
Senior lien bonds	1,047,305	—	(1,047,305)	—	—
Junior lien bonds	293,910	—	—	293,910	—
Series 1997A toll road refunding revenue bonds:					
Restructured convertible capital appreciation bonds	766,851	1,849	—	768,700	—
Capital appreciation bonds	222,568	12,524	(7,945)	227,147	20,988
Subtotal	$ 2,330,634	$ 1,139,914	$ (1,055,250)	$ 2,415,298	$ 20,988
Plus unamortized bond premiums	63,347	96,039	(55,398)	103,988	
Total bonds payable	2,393,981	1,235,953	(1,110,648)	2,519,286	
Note payable to F/ETCA (Direct)	129,077	556	—	129,633	
Total long-term obligations	$ 2,523,058	$ 1,236,509	$ (1,110,648)	$ 2,648,919	

(In thousands)

(6) Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations during the year ended June 30, 2021:

	Balance at beginning of year	Additions/ accretions	Reductions	Balance at end of year	Due within one year
Series 2014 current interest toll road refunding revenue bonds:					
Senior lien bonds	$ 1,047,305	$ —	$ —	$ 1,047,305	$ —
Junior lien bonds	293,910	—	—	293,910	—
Series 1997A toll road refunding revenue bonds:					
Restructured convertible capital appreciation bonds	722,989	43,862	—	766,851	—
Capital appreciation bonds	222,552	12,401	(12,385)	222,568	7,711
Subtotal	$ 2,286,756	$ 56,263	$ (12,385)	$ 2,330,634	$ 7,711
Plus unamortized premium on 2014 bonds	65,597	—	(2,250)	63,347	
Total bonds payable	2,352,353	56,263	(14,635)	2,393,981	
Note payable to F/ETCA (Direct)	127,626	1,451	—	129,077	
Total long-term obligations	$ 2,479,979	$ 57,714	$ (14,635)	$ 2,523,058	

(a) Toll Road Revenue Bonds

In October 1997, the Agency issued convertible capital appreciation bonds and capital appreciation bonds. In May 2011, bondholders consented to amending the master indentures and approved a supplemental indenture to amend certain terms of $430 million of the convertible capital appreciation bonds (Restructured Bonds) that had maturity dates in 2018, 2020, 2022, 2023, and 2024. The primary change in terms for these bonds was to extend the originally scheduled maturity dates to 2037, 2038, 2040, 2041, and 2042, respectively. The Restructured Bonds ceased to bear interest on July 15, 2011 and a 10-year accretion period through July 15, 2021 began during which interest on the bonds is scheduled to accrue at the same rates, ranging from 5.65% to 5.75% compounded semiannually, as had applied prior to the amendment. Commencing January 15, 2022, interest on the accreted value of the bonds is payable semiannually. The bonds were scheduled to mature in annual installments from January 15, 2037 to 2042, subject to early redemption from mandatory sinking fund payments beginning January 15, 2037 by payment of accrued interest and principal with no premium. In connection with the 2014 transaction described below, the terms of the Restructured Bonds were amended to provide for interest rates that range from 5.90% to 6.00%; adjusted maturity dates that range from January 15, 2038 to 2046; and an increase of $12,400, in the aggregate maturity value, to $768,700.

(6) Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

(a) Toll Road Revenue Bonds (Continued)

In November 2014, the Agency issued $1,098,850 of Series 2014 Senior Lien Current Interest Toll Road Refunding Revenue Bonds (2014 Senior Bonds) and $293,910 of Junior Lien Current Interest Toll Road Refunding Revenue Bonds (2014 Junior Bonds) (collectively, the 2014 Bonds); the proceeds of the issuance were used to refund the certain outstanding bonds. The reacquisition price of the refunded bonds exceeded their net carrying amount by $109,326; this amount is considered a deferred loss for accounting purposes, and is being amortized through 2036, the remaining period during which the refunded bonds were scheduled to be repaid. The 2014 Bonds were issued at a premium of $78,347, which is being amortized over the life of the bonds.

The 2014 Senior Bonds are scheduled to mature in installments from January 2027 through January 2050, and interest is payable semiannually at 5.00%. The 2014 Junior Bonds are scheduled to mature in installments from January 2037 through January 2049, and interest is payable semiannually at 5.25%. The 2014 Senior and Junior Bonds are subject to early redemption on or after January 15, 2025, at the option of the Agency, by payment of principal and accrued interest.

The remaining outstanding balance of the 1997 capital appreciation bonds accrues interest at rates ranging from 4.20% to 5.67% compounded semiannually. The bonds mature in annual installments through January 15, 2036.

A portion of the Series 1997 bonds was used to purchase U.S. government securities, which were placed in an irrevocable escrow fund to be used for the debt service payments related to the refunded portion of the 1993 bonds. As of June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, the amounts of the refunded bonds outstanding, which were previously eliminated from the financial statements as a result of the refunding, are $762,386 and $798,030, respectively.

Included in principal at June 30, 2022 and June 30, 2021, are $689,747 and $678,107, respectively, related to accreted principal on convertible capital appreciation bonds and capital appreciation bonds.

In December 2021, the Agency exchanged $424,231 of tax-exempt Series 2021 Toll Road Revenue Refunding Bonds with qualified institutional bondholders, issued $605,065 of federally taxable Series 2021 Toll Road Refunding Revenue Bonds, and issued $96,245 of tax-exempt Series 2021 Toll Road Revenue Refunding Bonds (collectively, “2021 Bonds”). The proceeds of the issuance were used to refund $618,910 and exchange $428,395 of certain 2014 Senior Term current interest bonds.

The reacquisition price of the refunded bonds exceeded their net carrying amount by $93,075; this amount was considered a deferred outflow of resources for accounting purposes and is being amortized through 2050, the remaining period during which the refunded bonds were scheduled to be repaid. In addition, the Agency incurred bond insurance premiums of $8,860, which are being amortized over the life of the 2021 Bonds. The 2021 Bonds were issued at a total premium of $96,039 and mature in annual installments from January 2027 to January 2050. Interest on the 2021 Bonds is payable semiannually at rates ranging from 2.15% to 5%. The 2021 Bonds are subject to early redemption on or after January 15, 2032 at the option of the Agency by payment of principal and accrued interest.

(6) Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

(a) Toll Road Revenue Bonds (Continued)

A portion of the net proceeds of the bond refunding totaling $600,913 from the issuance of the federally taxable bonds were used to purchase U.S. government securities, which were placed in an irrevocable escrow fund to be used for the debt service payments related to the portion of the 2014 bonds which are to be refunded in their entirety on January 15, 2025. The transaction resulted in a present value savings of approximately $96,900 and cash flow savings of approximately $138,660. As of June 30, 2022, the amount of the 2014 bonds outstanding, which were eliminated from the financial statements as a result of the December 2021 refunding, was $545,032.

(b) Note Payable to F/ETCA

On November 10, 2005, the Agency's board of directors and the board of directors of F/ETCA entered into a Mitigation Payment and Loan Agreement (the Agreement). The terms of the Agreement called for F/ETCA to make payments to the Agency totaling $120,000 over four years to mitigate for the anticipated loss of revenue due to the construction of the 241 to I-5 connection project. All scheduled payments totaling $120,000 were made by F/ETCA as of June 2009. In addition, F/ETCA committed to provide loans, subject to the terms of the Agreement, on an as-needed basis, up to $1,040,000 to assist the Agency in achieving its debt service coverage ratio. However, no amounts were borrowed.

The Agreement was designed to meet the near term needs of each agency while preserving the flexibility to continue to pursue alternatives. The Agreement provided that F/ETCA loans would be made only to the extent that surplus revenue was available and all findings and determinations required by law were met, including California Government Code Section 66484.3, paragraph (f), which required that the following findings must be met before F/ETCA could make a loan: 1) F/ETCA will benefit mutually financially by sharing and/or loaning revenue with the Agency, 2) F/ETCA possesses adequate financial resources to fund all costs of construction of existing and future projects that it plans to undertake prior to the final maturity of the loan, and 3) funding the loan will not materially impair F/ETCA's financial condition or operations during the term of the loan. The Agency's obligation to repay the loans was, in turn, secured by and payable only from its toll stabilization and surplus revenue funds. The Agreement also stipulated that F/ETCA would not be obligated to make loans to the Agency prior to securing the necessary funds for constructing the 241 to I-5 connection project unless F/ETCA has determined that it would not build the project. If the commencement and diligent pursuit of the construction of the 241 to I-5 connection project did not occur by June 30, 2015, the mitigation payments would be added to the principal amount of the loan.

On August 14, 2014, the Agency's board of directors and the board of directors of F/ETCA approved an agreement that provided for termination of the Agreement concurrently with the closing of the refinance transaction described above in note 6(a). The termination agreement also provided for the Agency to pay $120,000 to F/ETCA, in annual installments beginning January 15, 2025 equal to 50% of the Agency's surplus funds as defined in the agreement. Interest accrual based on the average annual yield of the State of California Pooled Money Investment Account commenced upon closing of the transaction, and interest is payable annually beginning January 15, 2025, if and to the extent that surplus funds are then available.

(In thousands)

(6) Long-Term Obligations (Continued)

(c) Scheduled Debt Service

The following is a summary of the annual debt service requirements by fiscal year for the Agency's long-term debt obligations, exclusive of the note payable to F/ETCA and related interest, as of June 30, 2022:

	Principal	Interest[(1)]	Junior lien interest[(1)]	Total	Total including sinking fund payments
2023	20,988	87,870	15,430	124,288	106,546
2024	19,009	88,930	15,430	123,369	109,592
2025	72,891	98,268	15,430	186,589	112,723
2026	49,717	98,077	15,430	163,224	115,944
2027	17,102	88,433	15,430	120,965	120,965
2028 – 2032	137,301	461,955	77,151	676,407	695,313
2033 – 2037	317,324	402,245	77,051	796,620	777,714
2038 – 2042	547,438	298,004	66,277	911,719	911,719
2043 – 2047	737,714	155,246	35,620	928,580	928,580
2048 – 2050	495,814	24,335	3,461	523,610	523,610
	$ 2,415,298	1,803,363	336,710	4,555,371	4,402,706

(1) Includes payments scheduled on January 1 and January 15 of the indicated fiscal year and July 1 and July 15 of the following fiscal year, to coincide with the annual debt service calculations used for covenant compliance purposes.

The 2014 master indenture established an internal sinking fund to provide for a portion of the payments due on the 1997 capital appreciation bonds beginning in 2022 and included within the table above. A total of $178,593 will be deposited into the sinking fund in fiscal years 2017 through 2021 and fiscal year 2031, and will reduce the Agency's need to fund the amounts listed above in fiscal years 2022 through 2026 and fiscal year 2032. As of June 30, 2022, a balance of $159,867 remains in the sinking fund and is included within noncurrent restricted cash and investments.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Toll Collection and Revenue Management System Agreements

The Agency and F/ETCA have entered into agreements with contractors for various services, including toll collection systems operation and maintenance. The agreements expire on various dates through June 30, 2025 and are cancelable by the Agency, without further obligation, with advance written notice.

(b) Corridor Operations Facility Lease

In January 2000, the Agency relocated to the corridor operations facility and signed an operating lease agreement with F/ETCA. The agreement expires at the earliest occurrence of 1) dissolution of the Agency, 2) sale of the facility by F/ETCA, or 3) dissolution of F/ETCA. Lease payments are based on the estimated fair market rental value and are adjusted annually. The Agency incurred lease expense for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021 of $581 and $692, respectively. The Agency's commitment for the year ending June 30, 2023 is $574.

(c) Commitments

The Agency has agreed with Caltrans to provide a maintenance facility for State Route 73. As of June 30, 2022, the Agency has earmarked approximately $8 million for this project. As of June 30, 2022, the Agency has outstanding commitments and contracts related to construction activities of approximately $1.8 million.

(d) Litigation

The Agency established a $14,500 reserve for a tentative settlement of a class action lawsuit that was approved by the board of directors. In 2015, a class of drivers filed a complaint alleging that the Agency, along with other California toll operators, violated due process and assessed excessive fines during the toll collection process. In 2016, the plaintiffs amended their complaint to include a claim alleging that the California toll operators violated California Streets and Highways Code 31490 by transmitting drivers' personal information for purposes of toll collection and enforcement, interoperability and communications with customers. In 2018, the Court certified a limited class relating to the alleged violation of California Streets and Highways Code 31490, and found that the Agency's penalties did not violate the excessive fines clause in the State or Federal Constitution. In January 2020, the Court confirmed that the majority of the Agency's enforcement related practices did not violate California Streets and Highways Code 31490. The settlement was granted final approval by the Court in February 2022, and the final payment was made in April 2022.

The Agency is a defendant in various other legal actions. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of these actions will not have a significant effect on the Agency's financial position or results of operations.

(7) Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

(e) Risk Management

The Agency maintains insurance coverage for various risks, including, but not limited to, property, liability, earthquake, and flood coverage. Coverage is purchased in accordance with the Agency's master indentures of trust, as applicable. No losses have exceeded insurance coverage in the past three fiscal years.

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans

Defined Contribution Plan – The Agency sponsors a defined contribution plan under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 457 that permits employees to defer portions of their pretax compensation. The Agency provides matching contributions to a related Section 401(a) plan, at a rate of 50% of the employees' deferral contributions, up to a maximum of 2% of each employee's related compensation. In connection with this plan, the Agency incurred $44 and $48 of expense for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Benefit terms, including contribution rates, for the 401(a) plan are established and may be amended by the Agency. The 401(a) plan is administered by MissionSquare Retirement.

Defined Benefit Plan – Qualified permanent employees of the Agency participate in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (the Plan) administered by OCERS, a public employee retirement system established in 1945. The Plan is subject to the provisions of the County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (California Government Code Section 31450 et. seq.), the California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (Government Code Section 7522 et. seq.), and other applicable statutes.

(a) Benefits

The Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to eligible plan members and their beneficiaries. Monthly retirement benefits are determined by benefit formulas that depend upon the classification of employees, the date of entering membership in OCERS or a reciprocal plan, retirement age, years of service, and final average compensation. The Agency's members hired prior to January 1, 2013 are subject to a benefit formula of 2.0% of final average compensation per year of service, based upon retirement at age 55. Members hired on or after January 1, 2013 are subject to a benefit formula of 2.5% at 67.

Amounts payable for retired members are subject to annual cost-of-living adjustments based upon changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the prior calendar year. Adjustments are limited to a maximum increase or decrease of 3% per year. Any increase greater than 3% is banked and may be used in years when the CPI is less than 3%. The increase is established and approved annually by the Board of Retirement.

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans (Continued)

(b) Contributions

Employer and employee contribution requirements are determined as percentages of covered payroll amounts and vary based upon the age of each employee at the date of entering membership in OCERS or a reciprocal plan. Employer contribution rates are determined using the entry age normal actuarial cost method based upon a level percentage of payroll. Employer contribution rates ranged from 11.93% to 67.55% for the year ended December 31, 2021, and from 12.11% to 65.24% for the year ended December 31, 2020. Employee contributions are established by the OCERS Board of Retirement and guided by applicable state statutes. Employee contribution rates ranged from 9.72% to 17.22% for the year ended December 31, 2021, and from 9.63% to 17.22% for the year ended December 31, 2020. The contributions from the Agency recognized by the Plan, measured as the total amounts of additions to the Plan's fiduciary net position for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, were $331 and $330, respectively, and equaled 100% of the required contributions, and represented 12.4% and 11.4% of the Agency's covered payroll, respectively.

The actuarially determined contributions from the Agency for the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2021, were $331 and $330, respectively and represented 12.4% and 11.4%, respectively of the Agency's covered payroll.

The Agency paid off its portion of TCA's unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL), totaling $3,895, on July 1, 2019. This is included in the Agency's total contributions during the year ended June 30, 2020.

(In thousands)

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans (Continued)

(c) Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

For purposes of reporting under GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions,* OCERS arranged for determination of the Plan's collective net pension liability; deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions; and pension expense, as well as the proportionate share of each amount applicable to the Plan's participating employers, using measurement dates of December 31, 2021 and 2020, with respective actuarial valuations as of December 31, 2020 and 2019 and standard procedures to roll forward to the respective measurement dates that correspond with the Agency's reporting dates of June 30, 2022 and 2021. The proportionate share of the total pension liability attributable to TCA has been determined by OCERS's actuary based upon actual employer contributions within each rate group and TCA is the only employer within its rate group. TCA's proportionate share is further allocated between the Agency and F/ETCA on the basis of their respective shares of covered payroll to determine the amounts reportable by the Agency, as indicated below:

	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2021
Collective net pension liability (asset) - OCERS	$ 2,050,238	$ 4,213,247
Proportionate share attributable to Transportation Corridor Agencies	(10,882)	(3,881)
Share allocable to San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency	(4,353)	(1,669)
Agency's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability	-0.21%	-0.04%
Collective deferred outflows of resources - OCERS	$ 443,275	$ 663,467
Proportionate share attributable to Transportation Corridor Agencies	1,119	1,687
Share allocable to San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency	448	457
Collective deferred inflows of resources - OCERS	$ 2,644,140	$ 1,521,246
Proportionate share attributable to Transportation Corridor Agencies	8,301	4,304
Share allocable to San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency	3,320	1,579
Collective pension expense	$ (121,127)	$ 255,862
Proportionate share attributable to Transportation Corridor Agencies	(1,613)	(81)
Share allocable to San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor Agency	(645)	(32)

(In thousands)

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans (Continued)

(c) Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources (Continued)

The Agency's deferred outflows of resources related to pensions as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 are attributable to the following:

	2022	2021
Changes of assumptions	$ 173	$ 207
Differences between expected and actual experience	274	250
Contributions to the plan subsequent to the measurement date of the collective net pension liability	180	165
Total deferred outflows of resources related to pensions	$ 627	$ 622

The Agency's deferred inflows of resources related to pensions as of June 30, 2022 and 2021 are attributable to the following:

	2022	2021
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 445	$ 228
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	2,875	1,351
Total deferred inflows of resources related to pensions	$ 3,320	$ 1,579

The Agency's balances of deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources as of June 30, 2022 will be recognized as changes to the net pension liability/asset as follows:

Year ending June 30:	
2022	$ (524)
2023	(962)
2024	(684)
2025	(491)
2026	(33)
	$ (2,694)

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans (Continued)

(d) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs

The following significant methods and assumptions were used to measure the Plan's total pension liability as of December 31, 2021 and 2020:

- Actuarial experience study – Three-year period ended December 31, 2019
- Inflation rate of 2.5%.
- Projected salary increases for general members of 4.00% to 11.00% and safety members from 4.60% to 15.00%.
- Mortality rate based on Pub-2010 mortality tables, projected generationally using two-dimensional MP-2019 scale, adjusted separately for healthy and disabled for both general and safety members.

The mortality assumptions were based, respectively, on the results of the actuarial experience studies for the period January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2019 using the Pulic Retirement Plans Mortality tables (Pub-2010) published by the Society of Actuaries. Within the Pub-2010 family of mortality tables, OCERS has adopted both the General and Safety Amount-Weighted Above-Median Mortality Tables (adjusted for OCERS experience), projected generationally using the two-dimensional mortality improvements scale MP-2019.

The discount rate used to measure the Plan's total pension liability as of December 31, 2021 and 2020 was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rates assumed that plan member contributions will be made at the current contribution rates and that employer contributions will be made at actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments for 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. The long-term expected rate of return should be determined without reduction for plan administrative expense. The investment return assumptions are net of administrative expenses, assumed to be 11 and 12 basis points, respectively. The investment rate of return assumptions remained the same for reporting purposes due to the immaterial impact administrative expenses has on the overall assumed rate of return. The long-term expected rates of return on plan investments were determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These returns 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 percentages and by adding expected inflation and deducting expected investment expenses. Additional information on the target allocation and projected arithmetic real rate of return for each major asset class is available in the OCERS' Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2021.

(In thousands)

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans (Continued)

(d) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs (Continued)

The target allocation and projected arithmetic real rate of return for each major asset class, after deducting inflation but before deducting investment expenses, used in the derivation of the long-term expected rate of return assumptions for each measurement date are summarized in the following table:

	December 31, 2021 and 2020	
	Target allocation	Long-term expected real rate of return
Asset Class:		
Large Cap Equity	23.10%	5.43%
Small Cap Equity	1.90%	6.21%
International Developed Equity	13.00%	6.67%
Emerging Markets Equity	9.00%	8.58%
Core Bonds	9.00%	1.10%
High Yield Bonds	1.50%	2.91%
TIPS	2.00%	0.65%
Emerging Market Debt	2.00%	3.25%
Corporate Credit	1.00%	0.53%
Long Duration Fixed Income	2.50%	1.44%
Real Estate	3.01%	4.42%
Private Equity	13.00%	9.41%
Value Added Real Estate	3.01%	7.42%
Opportunistic Real Estate	0.98%	10.18%
Energy	2.00%	9.68%
Infrastructure(Core Private)	1.50%	5.08%
Infrastructure(Non-Core Private)	1.50%	8.92%
CTA- Trend following	2.50%	2.38%
Global Macro	2.50%	2.13%
Private Credit	2.50%	5.47%
Alternative Risk Premia	2.50%	2.50%
Total	100.00%	

(In thousands)

(8) Employees' Retirement Plans (Continued)

(d) Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs (Continued)

The following table presents the Agency's proportionate share of the Plan's net pension liability, calculated using the discount rates used in each year's actuarial valuation (7.0% for 2021 and 2020), as well as what its proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate one percentage point lower (6.0%) or one percentage point higher (8.0%) than the assumed discount rate:

	June 30	
	2022	**2021**
Net pension (asset)/liability, as calculated:		
With assumed discount rate	$ (4,353)	$ (1,669)
With a 1% decrease	(1,173)	1,644
With a 1% increase	(6,944)	(4,369)

(e) Plan's Fiduciary Net Position

OCERS provides publicly available financial information, including comprehensive annual financial reports and actuarial valuations at www.ocers.org. Detailed information about the Plan's fiduciary net position is included in the comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, which may also be obtained by calling (714) 558-6200.

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AGENCY

Required Supplementary Information

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios

	Plan year ended December 31,							
	2021	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**	**2014**
Agency's proportion (percentage) of the collective net pension liability	-0.21%	-0.04%	0.06%	0.06%	0.06%	0.07%	0.07%	0.06%
Agency's proportionate share (amount) of the collective net pension liability	$ (4,353)	(1,669)	$ (820)	$ 4,028	$ 2,826	$ 3,681	$ 3,795	$ 3,126
Agency's covered payroll	$ 2,675	2,895	$ 3,323	$ 2,639	$ 2,584	$ 2,523	$ 2,005	$ 1,831
Agency's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	-163%	-58%	-25%	153%	109%	146%	189%	171%
Plan's fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	119.2%	107.1%	103.4%	71.8%	76.8%	69.9%	67.1%	69.4%

Note - GASB Statement No. 68 requires a 10-year schedule presenting the items above. The applicable information has been presented for the periods since the statement was adopted, and will be supplemented as the same information becomes available for future periods.

(Continued)

Change in Assumptions and Methods

2020

- Actuarial experience study – Three-year period ended December 31, 2019
- The inflation rate was decreased from 2.75% to 2.5%.
- Projected salary increases for general members of 4.25% to 12.25% changed to 4.00% to 11.00% and safety members changed from 4.75% to 17.25% to 4.60% to 15.00%.
- Mortality rate tables changed to Pub-2010 mortality tables, projected generationally using two-dimensional MP-2019 scale, adjusted separately for healthy and disabled for both general and safety members. Previously, mortality rate tables were based, respectively, on the results of the actuarial experience studies for the period January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2016 using the Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table projected generationally using the two-dimensional Scale MP-2016.

2017

- The assumed rate of return was decreased from 7.25% to 7.00%.
- The inflation rate was decreased from 3.00% to 2.75%.
- Projected salary increases for general members of 4.25% to 13.50% changed to 4.25% to 12.25% and safety members changed from 5.00% to 17.50% to 4.75% to 17.25%.
- Mortality rate tables changed to a Headcount-Weighted RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant Mortality Table, projected generationally using two-dimensional MP-2016 scale, adjusted separately for healthy and disabled for both general and safety members.
- Impact due to assumption changes to be phased-in over three years.

SAN JOAQUIN HILLS TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR AGENCY

Required Supplementary Information

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

Schedule of Agency Contributions

	Fiscal year ended June 30,							
	2022	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**	**2015**
Actuarially determined contributions	$ 331	330	$ 583	$ 627	$ 632	$ 670	$ 467	$ 384
Contributions recognized	(331)	(330)	(4,478)	(627)	(632)	(670)	(467)	(384)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	—	$ (3,895)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Agency's covered payroll	$ 2,675	2,895	$ 3,323	$ 2,639	$ 2,584	$ 2,523	$ 2,005	$ 1,831
Contributions recognized as a percentage of covered payroll	12.4%	11.4%	134.8%	23.8%	24.4%	26.6%	23.3%	21.0%

Note - GASB Statement No. 68 requires a 10-year schedule presenting the items above. The applicable information has been presented for the periods since the statement was adopted, and will be supplemented as the same information becomes available for future periods.