Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

Independent Auditor's Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis, and Basic Financial Statements For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024



Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors Sonoma County Waste Management Agency

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (the "Agency"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, and the related notes to the basic financial statements, which collectively comprise the Agency's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.



Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, 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.

Kosmatka. Donnelly & Co., WP

Santa Rosa, California February 28, 2025

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

The Management's Discussion and Analysis provides an overview and analysis of the Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (Zero Waste) financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with Zero Waste's financial statements and the accompanying notes.

Financial Highlights

Zero Waste's net position, as of June 30, 2024, was \$12,792,246, an increase of \$1,853,159 in comparison with the prior year. Total revenues increased by \$1,910,605, and total expenses increased by \$1,335,828 over the prior fiscal year.

Zero Waste's total capital assets increased by \$3,041,696, primarily due to the purchase of land for a household waste facility site, from June 30, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

Overview of the Basic Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to Zero Waste's basic financial statements. Zero Waste's basic financial statements are comprised of two components: 1) basic financial statements and 2) notes to the basic financial statements.

Zero Waste accounts for its financial activity utilizing fund accounting, specifically enterprise fund accounting, to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. An enterprise fund is a proprietary fund type used to report activities for which a fee is charged to external customers for goods or services provided. The focus of an enterprise fund is the determination of operating income, changes in net position (or cost recovery), and cash flows.

All activities are presented in the following three basic financial statements:

- Statement of Net Position
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
- Statement of Cash Flows

The notes to the basic financial statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Financial Analysis

Net Position - Over time, changes in net position may indicate whether the financial position of Zero Waste is improving or deteriorating. Net position increased to \$12,792,246 during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, a change of \$1,853,159 from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. A portion of Zero Waste's net position, \$3,041,696, reflects its investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and less any related outstanding debts used to acquire those assets. The remaining balance of unrestricted net position may be used to meet Zero Waste's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. The following table summarizes the statement of net position for the current and prior fiscal year end:

June 30,	June 30,		Increase	
2024	2023		(Decrease)	
\$ 13,254,107	\$	12,711,467	\$ 542,640	
3,041,696			3,041,696	
16,295,803		12,711,467	3,584,336	
3,503,557		1,772,380	1,731,177	
3,503,557		1,772,380	1,731,177	
3,041,696		-	3,041,696	
9,750,550		10,939,087	(1,188,537)	
\$ 12,792,246	\$	10,939,087	\$ 1,853,159	
	\$ 13,254,107 3,041,696 16,295,803 3,503,557 3,503,557 3,041,696 9,750,550	\$ 13,254,107 \$ 3,041,696 16,295,803 \$ 3,503,557 \$ 3,503,557 \$ 3,041,696 9,750,550	2024 2023 \$ 13,254,107 \$ 12,711,467 3,041,696 - 16,295,803 12,711,467 3,503,557 1,772,380 3,503,557 1,772,380 3,041,696 - 9,750,550 10,939,087	

Change in Net Position - Total revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 were \$13,969,169, an increase of \$1,910,605 compared to prior year. Operating revenues increased by \$1,431,723, primarily due to rate increases for tipping fees and surcharges. Nonoperating revenues increased by \$478,882 due to additional state grant revenue and investment income. Zero Waste's operating expenses were \$12,098,573, an increase of \$1,318,391, due to increased contract service costs and increased grant expenditures. Operating expenses were comprised of contract services, administration, and professional services. The following table summarizes the changes in net position for the current and prior fiscal year end:

	June 30,	June 30,		30, June 30,		Increase
	2024		2023 (Decreas			
Revenues						
Operating revenues	\$ 12,005,995	\$	10,574,272	\$ 1,431,723		
Nonoperating revenues	1,963,174		1,484,292	478,882		
Total revenues	13,969,169		12,058,564	1,910,605		
Expenses						
Operating expenses	12,098,573		10,780,182	1,318,391		
Nonoperating expenses	17,437			17,437		
Total expenses	12,116,010		10,780,182	1,335,828		
Increase in net position	1,853,159	·	1,278,382	574,777		
Net position - beginning of the year	10,939,087		9,660,705	1,278,382		
Net position - end of the year	\$ 12,792,246	\$	10,939,087	\$ 1,853,159		

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited) For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Capital Assets

Zero Waste's investment in capital assets for its business-type activities as of June 30, 2024 was \$3,041,696. This investment in capital assets includes land and construction in progress.

Major capital asset events during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 included the purchase of land to be used as a future household waste facility site. The existing structures will be deconstructed, and the materials re-used to build a new household waste facility. Construction in progress is \$14,637 as of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. The following table summarizes Zero Waste's capital assets:

Capital Assets (net of accumluated depreciation)

	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2023		Increase (Decrease)	
Land Construction in progress	\$ 3,027,059 14,637	\$	-	\$ 3,027,059 14,637	
Total capital assets	\$ 3,041,696			\$ 3,041,696	

Economic Outlook

Zero Waste's projected revenue is expected to cover expenditures for all planned future projects.

Request for Additional Information

This financial report is designed to provide our residents, taxpayers and creditors with a general overview of Zero Waste's finances and to demonstrate its accountability for the funds under its stewardship.

Please address any questions about this report or requests for additional financial information to Sonoma County Waste Management Agency, 2300 County Center Drive Ste. B-100, Santa Rosa, CA 95403.

Respectfully submitted,

Les lie Lukacs

Executive Director

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Statement of Net Position June 30, 2024

Assets	
Current assets:	
Cash and investments	\$ 9,995,927
Prepaid expenses	19,150
Due from state and federal	182,224
Due from other governments	3,056,806
Total current assets	13,254,107
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets	
Non-depreciable:	
Land	3,027,059
Construction in progress	14,637
Total capital assets	3,041,696
Total assets	16,295,803
Liabilities	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,432,163
Due to state	7,660
Unearned revenues	2,063,734
Total liabilities	3,503,557
Net position	
Net investment in capital assets	3,041,696
Unrestricted	9,750,550
Total net position	\$ 12,792,246

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Operating revenues	
Tipping fees and surcharges	\$ 11,667,331
Service agreements	338,664
Total operating revenues	12,005,995
Operating expenses	
Contract services	8,305,329
Administration	2,103,903
Professional services	1,689,341
Total operating expenses	12,098,573
Operating loss	(92,578)
Non-operating revenues (expenses)	
State grant revenue	1,426,167
Federal grant revenue	26,192
Investment income	510,815
Grant distributions	(17,437)
Total non-operating revenues, net	1,945,737
Change in net position	1,853,159
Net position, beginning of year	10,939,087
Net position, end of year	\$ 12,792,246

Sonoma County Waste Management Agency Statement of Cash Flows For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Cash flows from operating activities		
Cash received from customers	\$	10,760,614
Payments to suppliers	((10,037,088)
Payments for services provided by County of Sonoma		(1,512,330)
Net cash used in operating activities		(788,804)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities		
Noncapital grants received - state		2,822,829
Noncapital grants received - federal		26,192
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities		2,849,021
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities		
Acquistion of capital assets		(3,041,696)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(3,041,696)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Investment income		510,815
Net cash provided by investing activities		510,815
Net decrease in cash and investments		(470,664)
Cash and investments, beginning of year		10,466,591
Cash and investments, end of year	\$	9,995,927
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Operating loss	\$	(92,578)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss		
to net cash used in operating activities:		
Increase in prepaid expense		(7,272)
Increase in due from other governments		(1,245,381)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		556,427
Net cash used in operating activities	\$	(788,804)

1. Reporting Entity

The Sonoma County Waste Management Agency (Zero Waste) was formed in April 1992 by a joint exercise of powers agreement between the cities and towns of Sonoma County and the County of Sonoma (the County) to assist the cities and the County with the implementation of programs necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Assembly Bill (AB) 939, the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

Zero Waste is governed by a ten-member board of directors, with one member from nine Sonoma County cities and towns and one from the County.

Zero Waste's education, diversion, and planning activities include a regional composting program, household hazardous waste collections, and countywide efforts towards waste reduction and recycling. Zero Waste's activities are funded through garbage disposal tonnage and surcharge fees, charges for services and grants. The County, through Zero Waste, tracks each load of yard and wood waste entering the county disposal system. A tonnage tipping fee is collected to pay for operating costs of the composting program. A surcharge on the solid waste tipping fee entering the county disposal system is used to fund the other activities, such as household hazardous waste, education, diversion, and planning.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation

The accounting policies of Zero Waste conform to the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applicable to governmental units.

Zero Waste uses a proprietary (enterprise) fund to account for its activities. An enterprise fund may be used to report any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. Enterprise funds are required for any activity whose principal external revenue sources meet any of the following criteria: (1) issued debt is backed solely by fees and charges, (2) the cost of providing services for any activity (including capital costs such as depreciation or debt service) must be legally recovered through fees or charges, or (3) if the government's policy is to establish activity fees or charges designed to recover the cost of providing services.

Zero Waste's financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. All assets and liabilities associated with the operation of Zero Waste are included on the statement of net position. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

Cash and Investments

Zero Waste's cash and investments are pooled with the County Treasurer (the Treasurer). The Treasurer also acts as a disbursing agent for Zero Waste. The fair value of the investments in the pool is determined quarterly. Realized and unrealized gains or losses and interest earned on pooled investments are allocated quarterly to Zero Waste based on its respective average daily balance for that quarter in the County Treasury Investment Pool (the Treasury Pool), an external investment pool.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and External Investment Pools" and GASB Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurement and Application", investments are stated at fair value in the statement of net position and the corresponding changes in the fair value of investments are recognized in the year in which the change occurred. Zero Waste follows the practice of pooling cash and investments of all funds with the Treasurer. The fair value of investments is determined annually. Interest earned on pooled investments is allocated quarterly to the appropriate funds based on their respective average daily balance for that quarter.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, Zero Waste considers all pooled cash and investments as cash and cash equivalents because the Treasury Pool is used as a demand deposit account.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include land and construction in progress. Assets that are purchased or constructed are reported at historical cost or at estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Capital projects spanning multiple years are recorded as construction in progress. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair market value on the date of donation.

Maintenance and repair costs are charged to operations when incurred. Improvements to existing assets that significantly increase performance, change capacities or extend useful lives are capitalized. Upon sale or retirement of capital assets, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts and any resulting gain or loss is included in the results of operations.

Capital assets used in operations are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Capital Assets (continued)

The capitalization thresholds and estimated useful lives for capital assets are as follows:

	Capitalization Threshold	Estimated Useful Life
Land	\$ -	N/A
Land improvements	100,000	15 to 50 years
Buildings and improvements:		
Buildings	100,000	50 years
Building improvements	100,000	15 to 20 years
Machinery and equipment	5,000	5 to 20 years
Infrastructure	100,000	25 to 75 years
Intangible assets:		
Computer software	100,000	3 to 10 years
Temporary easements	-	Life of easement
Permanent easements	-	N/A
Right-to-use lease asset	100,000	Shorter of lease term or useful life of underlying asset
Right-to-use software asset (SBITAs)	100,000	Shorter of subscription term or useful life of underlying IT assets
Construction in progress	Projects expected to exceed the capitalization threshold for the applicable asset class	N/A

Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue represents amounts for which asset recognition criteria have been met but revenue recognition criteria have not been satisfied. Zero Waste has three advance grants from the state of California: Oil Payment program, Local Assistance program, and Beverage Container program. Zero Waste receives the money in advance before earning the grant revenue. The grant revenue is earned when activity is performed that meets the grant requirements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Net Position

Net position is presented in the following components:

- **Net investment in capital assets** (if any) This component of net position consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- Restricted net position (if any) This component of net position consists of constraints placed on net asset use through external constraints imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position This component of net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "investment in capital assets" or "restricted".

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

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

3. Cash and Investments

Zero Waste follows the County's practice of pooling cash and investments with the Treasurer. The Investment Oversight Committee has regulatory oversight for all monies deposited into the Treasury Pool. The fair value of Zero Waste's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon Zero Waste's pro- rata share of the fair value provided by the Treasury Pool for the entire Treasury Pool portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on accounting records maintained by the Treasury Pool, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

Investment Guidelines

Zero Waste's pooled cash and investments are invested pursuant to investment policy guidelines established by the Treasurer and approved by the Board of Supervisors. The objectives of the policy are, in order of priority: safety of capital, liquidity and maximum rate of return. The policy addresses the soundness of financial institutions in which the County will deposit funds, types of investment instruments as permitted by the California Government Code 53601, and the percentage of the portfolio that may be invested in certain instruments with longer terms to maturity. A copy of the Sonoma County Investment Policy is available upon request from the Treasurer at 585 Fiscal Drive, Suite 100, Santa Rosa, California 95403.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value is to changes in market interest rates. As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, one of the ways that the Treasurer manages Zero Waste's exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and by timing cash flows from maturities so that a portion of the portfolio is maturing or coming close to maturing evenly over time as necessary to provide the cash flow and liquidity needed for operations.

Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The Treasury Pool does not have a rating provided by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. It is the County's policy to purchase investments meeting rating requirements established by the California Government Code. The credit ratings of investments held and other information regarding the Treasury Pool for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 are disclosed in the County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or government investment pools (such as the Treasury Pool).

3. Cash and Investments (continued)

Fair Value Measurements

Zero Waste categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. Zero Waste has a recurring fair value measurement for its investment in the Treasury Pool of \$143,752 as of June 30, 2024, which is valued using significant other observable inputs (Level 2).

4. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning							Ending
	Ba	lance	Additions		Additions Decreases		Balance	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	-	\$	3,027,059	\$	-	\$	3,027,059
Consturction in progress		-		14,637		-		14,637
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	-			3,041,696	-			3,041,696
Capital assets, being depreciated:	,							
Vehicles		43,459				-		43,459
Total capital assets, being depreciated		43,459		<u>- </u>		-		43,459
Less: accumulated depreciation								
Vehicles	(43,459)				-		(43,459)
Total accumulated depreciation	(43,459)		-					(43,459)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		-						
Total capital asset, net	\$		\$	3,041,696	\$		\$	3,041,696

5. Risk Management

Zero Waste is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. Zero Waste has insurance coverage through Great American Insurance Group with the following limits and deductibles: \$5,000,000 limit per occurrence and \$0 deductible for general liability, personal injury, errors and omissions and automobile liability. Zero Waste has a \$2,000,000 limit per occurrence and \$10,000 deductible for employment practices liability and a \$1,000,000 limit and \$0 deductible for property damage.

6. Related Party Transactions

Zero Waste's staffing, occupancy, and support services are provided by employees of Sonoma County's Integrated Waste department. The County is a member of the Board of Directors. Zero Waste appoints an executive director who is a County employee through an at-will agreement. Additional staffing is provided by the County through a contract with Zero Waste. During the year ended June 30, 2024, expenses for these services totaled \$1,378,659.

7. Future Pronouncements

The GASB has released the following standards which may be implemented in future financial statements:

GASB Statement No. 101 - Compensated Absences

The objective of Statement No. 101, effective for fiscal year 2024-25, is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. This will be achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures.

GASB Statement No. 102 - Certain Risk Disclosures

The objective of Statement No. 102, effective for fiscal year 2024-25, is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints.

GASB Statement No. 103 – Financial Reporting Model Improvements

The objective of Statement No. 103, effective for fiscal year 2025-26, is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement also addresses certain application issues.

The impact on the basic financial statements of Zero Waste of these pronouncements which have not yet been adopted is unknown at this time.