



CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING AGENDA

Tuesday, February 6, 2024
7:00 PM

City Council Chamber
200 Old Bernal Avenue
Pleasanton, CA 94566

The meeting will be held in-person and via video/teleconference and will be broadcast live on Channel 29 and at <https://www.tri-valleytv.org> and <https://www.youtube.com/user/TheCityofPleasanton>.

Public participation: It is requested that members of the public wishing to address the City Council submit a speaker card. When public comment is opened on an agenda item, individuals may speak once per agenda item.

To submit written public comment regarding an open session item on this meeting agenda visit <https://forms.cityofpleasantonca.gov/f/writtenpubliccomment>. Comments will be accepted by the City Clerk's Office until 12:00 p.m. on the day of the Council meeting.

In Person at Council Chamber:

- Submit a physical speaker card to the City Clerk at the meeting. When your name is called, please provide comment at the podium.

CALL TO ORDER

- Pledge of Allegiance
- Remarks by Councilmember Balch
- Roll Call

Resolution No. 2024-002
Ordinance No. 2274

REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION

AGENDA AMENDMENTS

CONSENT CALENDAR

Items listed on the consent calendar are considered routine in nature and may be enacted by one motion. If discussion is required, that particular item will be removed from the consent calendar and will be considered separately.

City Manager

1. Approve meeting minutes of December 5, 2023

Community Development

2. Actions of the Zoning Administrator and Planning Commission

3. Adopt Ordinance No. 2273 approving the application for a Planned Unit Development (PUD) Development Plan to establish development standards and construct tennis court fencing for 2207 Martin Avenue, as filed under case No. PUD-148

Library and Recreation

4. Approve submittal of an Alameda County Transportation Commission grant application to the 2024 Paratransit Discretionary Grant Program for up to \$536,000 in grant funding

Public Works

5. Approve fifth amendment to agreement with Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. for an increase of \$57,509 for a total not-to-exceed amount of \$317,059 for Water and Sewer Connection Fees Study consulting services
6. Approve third amendment to the agreement with West Coast Arborists, Inc. to increase the not-to-exceed amount by \$100,000 for Fiscal Year 2023/24 for tree maintenance services
7. Adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to sign and file, on behalf of the City, a Financial Assistance Application for a Financing Agreement from the State Water Resources Control Board for the planning, design, and construction of CIP No. 24174 – Water Supply Alternative (Wells 9 and 10) Project and related authorization
8. Accept public improvements performed by Paulson Cox Construction, Inc. for the Augustin Bernal Mountain Bike Trail Project, CIP No. 20771
9. Accept public improvements performed by Golden Bay Construction, Inc. for the Val Vista Underdrain Improvements Project, CIP No. 21457

MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

10. Presentation of the Alameda County Local Area Formation Commission and update on current activities
11. Public Comment regarding items not listed on the agenda – Speakers are limited to 3 minutes.

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND OTHER MATTERS

If necessary to ensure completion of the following items, the Mayor may alter time limits.

12. Receive a presentation on the Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment and accept the final report

13. Accept the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) and other related audits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023

MATTERS INITIATED BY COUNCIL

COUNCIL REPORTS

Brief reports on conferences, seminars, and meetings attended by the Council

ADJOURNMENT

Notice

Under Government Code §54957.5, any writings/documents regarding an open session item on this agenda and items received by the City Clerk's Office by 12:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting provided to a majority of the City Council after distribution of the agenda packet will be available for public inspection on the City's website <https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/> and also at the Pleasanton Library located at 400 Old Bernal Ave., Pleasanton, CA 94566.

There is a 90-day limit for the filing of a challenge in the Superior Court to certain City administrative decisions and orders, which require a hearing by law, the receipt of evidence, and the exercise of discretion. The 90-day limit begins on the date the decision is final (Code of Civil Procedure § 1094.6). Further, if you challenge an action taken by the City Council in court, you may be limited, by California law, including but not limited to Government Code §65009, to raising only those issues you or someone else raised in the public hearing, or in written correspondence delivered to the City Council prior to or at the public hearing. The City Council may be requested to reconsider a decision if the request is made prior to the next City Council meeting, regardless of whether it is a regular or special meeting.

Accessible Public Meetings

The City of Pleasanton can provide special assistance for persons with disabilities to participate in public meetings. To make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation (e.g., an assistive listening device), please contact the City Clerk's Office at 123 Main Street, Pleasanton, CA 94566 or (925) 931-5027 at the earliest possible time. If you need sign language assistance, please provide at least two working days' notice prior to the meeting date.

**CITY OF PLEASANTON
CITY COUNCIL MEETING MINUTES
December 5, 2023**

CLOSED SESSION

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Brown called the meeting to order at the hour of 6:00 p.m. from the Remillard Conference Room located at 3333 Busch Road.

ROLL CALL

Present: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown

Absent: None

PUBLIC COMMENT

Mayor Brown opened public comment. There being no speakers, Mayor Brown closed public comment.

ADJOURN TO CLOSED SESSION

1. **PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION** per Gov't Code §54957(b):
Title: City Attorney
2. **CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS** per Gov't Code §54957.6:
Agency designated representatives: Veronica Thomas (Director of Human Resources and Labor Relations), Xaviera Scoggins
Unrepresented employee: City Attorney

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

REGULAR MEETING

CALL TO ORDER

Mayor Brown called the meeting of the City Council to order at the hour of 7:05 p.m. from the Remillard Conference Room located at 3333 Busch Road.

Councilmember Balch provided opening remarks.

ROLL CALL

Present: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown

Absent: None

REPORT ON CLOSED SESSION

City Attorney, Dan Sodergren, stated there was no reportable action.

AGENDA AMENDMENTS

Staff requested item 13 be heard before the consent calendar. The City Council agreed to the amendment.

Councilmember Balch requested to pull item 5 from the consent calendar for further discussion and continue item 10 to the next meeting.

Item 13. Business Anniversary Recognition

Lisa Adamos, Economic Development Manager introduced the item and presented the businesses recognized for their 20-, 25-, and 30-year anniversaries in the city.

CONSENT CALENDAR

City Manager

1. Adopt and waive second reading of an ordinance amending Chapter 6.28 of the Municipal Code regarding consolidation of the newsracks located in the Pleasanton downtown area
***Councilmember Testa voted “no”**

Recommendation: Waive the second reading and adopt **Ordinance No. 2248** amending Chapter 6.28 of the Municipal Code regarding consolidation of newsracks located in the Pleasanton downtown area.

2. Adopt a resolution setting the 2024 calendar year City Council meeting schedule

Recommendation: Adopt **Resolution No. 23-1436** setting the 2024 calendar year City Council meeting schedule with 20 regular meetings.

3. Approve meeting minutes of October 3, October 9, 2023

Recommendation: Approve the meeting minutes.

Community Development

4. Actions of the Zoning Administrator and Planning Commission

Recommendation: Approve the report.

5. **Pulled for discussion** – Introduce an Ordinance to amend the Stoneridge Shopping Center Development Agreement, for a previously approved approximately 362,790-square-foot shopping center expansion, to extend the term for one year with an option to extend for an additional year subject to the completion of performance standards, and waive the first reading

Recommendation:

1. Introduce and waive the first reading of **Ordinance No. 2249** to amend the Stoneridge Shopping Center Development Agreement, for a previously approved approximately 362,790-square-foot shopping center expansion, to extend the term for one year with an option to extend for an additional year subject to the completion of performance standards.

2. Find the proposed Fifth Amendment to the Stoneridge Shopping Center Development Agreement to be exempt from further review the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines section 15183
6. Approve professional services agreement with Economic & Planning Systems, Inc. to conduct a comprehensive study of the City's Development Impact Fees, Inclusionary Zoning Ordinance, and Affordable Housing Fee, for a total cost of \$203,928 and approve budget amendments in the General Fund and the Lower Income Housing Fund and authorize the City Manager to approve administrative amendments to the agreement

Recommendation:

1. Approve and authorize the City Manager to execute the attached Professional Services Agreement EPS for \$203,928, with a term through December 31, 2024.
2. Authorize the City Manager to amend the Agreement to update the term and scope of work/ as necessary.
3. Amend the FY 2023/24 Budget Appropriation for:
 - a. The General Fund by increasing the Community Development Department's Professional Services Budget by \$136,572 and decreasing the fund balance by \$136,572; and
 - b. The Lower Income Housing Fund by increasing the Professional Services Budget by \$67,356 and decreasing the fund balance by \$67,356.

Finance

7. Adopt a resolution finding that certain development impact fees subject to AB1600 and SB1693 are unexpended after five years and the funds are committed to particular projects

Recommendation: Adopt **Resolution No. 1437** finding that certain development impact fees subject to AB 1600 and SB 1693 are unexpended after five years and the funds are committed to particular projects.

Library and Recreation

8. Approve a 10-year agreement with Lifetime Tennis, Inc. (DBA Lifetime Activities, Inc.) For tennis operations and maintenance

Recommendation: Approve a 10-year agreement with Lifetime Tennis, Inc. (DBA Lifetime Activities, Inc.) For tennis operations and maintenance

Public Works

9. Approve the purchase of a GM5900 T4 Mower in the amount of \$167,158

Recommendation: Approve the purchase of the TORO Groundsmaster 5900 (GM5900) T4 Final, full-time bi-directional 4WD in the amount of \$167,158, which includes a 10 percent contingency.

10. **Continued to December 19, 2023** – Approve first amendments to the as-needed maintenance and trade services agreements by increasing the total not-to-exceed amounts to \$1,200,000 for Pipe and Plant Solutions Inc. and \$750,000 for Presidio Systems, Inc. for Utilities-Sewer/Storm flushing and Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) services

Recommendation:

1. Approve and authorize the City Manager to execute an amendment to the as-needed

maintenance and trade services agreement with Pipe & Plant Solutions, Inc. to increase the not-to-exceed amount by \$700,000 for sewer CCTV service to revise the total not-to-exceed agreement limit from \$500,000 to \$1,200,000 for FY 2023/24.

2. Approve and authorize the City Manager to execute the amendment to the as-needed maintenance and trade services agreement with Presidio Systems, Inc. to increase the not-to-exceed amount by \$250,000 for sewer and storm cleaning services to revise the total not-to-exceed agreement limit from \$500,000 to \$750,000 for FY 2023/24.
11. Approve second amendment to agreement with GHD, Inc. to provide workflow consulting services for the City's Computerized Maintenance Management Systems (CMMS) by increasing the not-to-exceed amount by \$140,300 for a total not-to-exceed amount of \$616,622

Recommendation: Approve and authorize the City Manager to execute the second amendment to the Professional Services Agreement with GHD, Inc., for the City's Computerized Maintenance Management Systems (CMMS), increasing the not-to-exceed amount by \$140,300, including a 15 percent contingency for a total not-to-exceed amount of \$616,622.

12. Accept public improvements performed by DPI for the Annual Water System Distribution Improvements Project, CIP No. 23183

Recommendation:

1. Accept the project as complete and authorize the City Clerk to file a Notice of Completion.
2. Authorize release of the retention in the amount of \$29,029 to DPI, Inc. 30 days after the recordation of the Notice of Completion.
3. Authorize the return of the project's balance of \$178,017 to the Water Replacement Fund(Fund 421)

MOTION: It was m/s by Arkin/Balch to approve the consent calendar as recommended with modifications to item 2 to remove the meeting on April 2, 2024 and replace July 2 with a meeting on July 16, 2024, and to exclude items 5 and 10 from the consent calendar. Councilmember Testa noted her "no" vote on item 1 to carry forward from ordinance introduction. Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown
Noes: None
Absent: None

MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

13. Business Anniversary Recognition – item heard before Consent Calendar.
14. Presentation of new City website

Sharon Petrehn, Management Analyst, gave the presentation. Councilmembers asked questions and provided comments.

15. Public Comment regarding items not listed on the agenda

Mayor Brown opened public comment. The following individuals provided comments: Arne Olson.

Mayor Brown closed public comment.

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND OTHER MATTERS

16. **Continued from November 7, 2023** – Introduce an ordinance to add a new Chapter 9.06 Leaf Blower Restrictions to the Municipal Code to ban gasoline-powered leaf blowers effective June 1, 2024, and waive first reading

Recommendation: Introduce and waive the first reading of **Ordinance No. 2250** to add a new Chapter 9.06 Leaf Blower Restrictions to the Municipal Code to ban gasoline-powered leaf blowers effective June 1, 2024.

Diego Mora, Associate Planner, presented the item. Diego Mora, Ellen Clark, and Giacomo Damonte responded to questions from the Council.

Mayor Brown opened the public hearing. The following individuals provided comment: Jim Van Dyke, Vicki LaBarge, Sharon Piekarski, Ron Baskett, Phil Bowman, Jerry Johnston.

Mayor Brown closed the public hearing.

MOTION: It was m/s by Arkin/Testa to approve the item as recommended. Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown
Noes: Balch
Absent: None

The Mayor recessed the meeting at 9:05 p.m. and reconvened the meeting at 9:14 p.m.

17. Receive a report on revenue measure outreach and polling results

Recommendation: Receive a presentation on revenue measure polling results and provide direction for staff to engage in community outreach to further explore a revenue measure.

Susan Hsieh, Finance Director, Bonnie Moss with Clifford Moss, and Curt Below with FM3, presented the item and responded to questions from the Council.

Mayor Brown opened the public hearing. The following individuals provided comment: Jason Hunter, Craig Freeman, John Engelbrekston.

Mayor Brown closed the public hearing.

Motion: It was m/s by Brown/Nibert to direct staff to move forward with engagement to further explore a revenue measure. Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown
Noes: Councilmember Balch
Absent: None

At 10:35 p.m., by majority consensus, the City Council continued item 19 to be heard at the next City Council meeting.

18. Introduce and waive first reading of an ordinance approving amendments to create a Housing Opportunity Zone District and Rezone all applicable Housing Project Sites identified in the Housing Element to this District and codifying the Objective Design Standards housing sites

compliance review process

Recommendation: Introduce and waive the first reading of **Ordinance Nos. 2251 through 2272.**

1. Find the proposed municipal code amendments and HOZ District rezonings consistent with the General Plan and specifically, the Housing Element.
2. Introduce and waive the first reading of Ordinance Nos. 2251-2272 approving Case Nos. P23-0607 and P23-0608, the two draft Municipal Code text amendments, and zoning unit maps.

Eric Luchini, Senior Planner, presented the item.

The City Attorney advised that recusals would be needed from Councilmember Balch and Councilmember Testa should there be questions or discussion specific to the sites 4750 First Street or 3999 Bernal Avenue due to Councilmember Balch residing within 500 feet of housing opportunity site located at 3999 Bernal Avenue and Councilmember Testa residing within 500 feet of housing opportunity site at 4750 First Street.

The Mayor inquired whether the City Council had any questions or discussion specifically regarding either of the sites at 3999 Bernal Avenue or 4750 First Street sites. There being none, no recusals were made.

Councilmembers asked clarifying questions regarding other sites.

Mayor Brown opened the public hearing. There being no speakers, Mayor Brown closed the public hearing.

Motion: It was m/s by Balch/Nibert to approve Ordinance No. 2272 and the findings as recommended creating the Housing Opportunity Zone District and the Objective Design Standards Housing Sites Compliance Review Process. Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown
Noes: None
Absent: None

Councilmember Testa recused from the meeting prior to being action taken regarding the site at 4750 First Street.

Motion: It was m/s by Balch/Nibert to approve the rezone of the site located at 4750 First Street (Ordinance No. 2263). Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Mayor Brown
Noes: None
Absent/Recuse: Councilmember Testa

Councilmember Testa returned to the meeting.

Councilmember Balch recused from the meeting prior to action being taken regarding the site at 3999 Bernal Avenue.

Motion: It was m/s by Arkin/Nibert to approve the rezone of the site located at 3999 Bernal Avenue (Ordinance No. 2266). Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Mayor Brown
Noes: None

Absent/Recuse: Councilmember Balch

Councilmember Balch returned to the meeting.

Amended Motion: It was m/s by Balch/Arkin approve rezone of all other remaining properties, except for Site 27 Vineyard Avenue – PUSD, (Ordinance Nos. 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2265, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271). Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown
Noes: None
Absent: None

Amended Motion: It was m/s by Balch/Nibert to approve the rezone of site 27 Vineyard Avenue – PUSD (Ordinance No. 2264) and to encourage staff to work with the property owner to meet the City's policy regarding park or open space. Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Mayor Brown
Noes: Councilmember Testa
Absent: None

19. **Continued to December 19, 2023** – Receive a report on the Water System Master Plan
20. **Item 5 from Consent Calendar** – Introduce and waive the first reading of an Ordinance to amend and extend the Stoneridge Shopping Center Development Agreement (DA), governing a previously approved approximately 362,790-square-foot shopping center expansion, for one year, with a City Manager option to extend the DA for one additional year subject to the completion of performance standards set forth in this fifth amendment

Recommendation:

1. Find the proposed Fifth Amendment to the Stoneridge Shopping Center Development Agreement to be exempt from further review the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21083.3 and CEQA Guidelines section 15183.
2. Introduce and waive first reading of **Ordinance No. 2249** to amend and extend the agreement as set forth in the Fifth Amendment and direct the City Manager to execute the same

Eric Luchini, Senior Planner, presented the item.

Ellen Clark, Community Development Director, and City Manager Beaudin responded to questions from the City Council.

Mayor Brown opened public comment. The following individuals provided comment: Simon Properties representative Cecily Barclay, JCP representative Kameron Klotz, and Dean Wallace.

Mayor Brown closed public comment.

The City Council asked questions of staff.

Mayor Brown re-opened public comment. The following individual provided comment: Kameron Klotz for Councilmembers to ask clarifying questions.

Mayor Brown closed public comment.

The Council discussed options on how to proceed.

Motion: It was m/s by Arkin/Balch to amend the ordinance to extend the terms of the Development Agreement for 6 months until July 1, 2024, removing section 7 in its entirety, removing section 19.16 and all references to 19.16, and renumbering the remaining sections in the document accordingly. Motion passed by the following vote:

Ayes: Councilmembers Arkin, Balch, Nibert, Testa, Mayor Brown
Noes: None
Absent: None

MATTERS INITIATED BY COUNCIL

Councilmember Balch requested reconsideration of virtual public comment for discussion at a future City Council meeting. The request failed for lack of majority consensus.

COUNCIL REPORTS

Councilmembers reported on regional and local agency meetings attended.

ADJOURNMENT

The Mayor adjourned the meeting at 12:45 a.m.

Jocelyn Kwong, City Clerk

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Community Development

TITLE: ACTIONS OF THE ZONING ADMINISTRATOR AND PLANNING COMMISSION

P23-0899, David Mena/Mena Architects

Application for Design Review approval to add a new rollup door to the north side of the building, a new exterior door on the south side of the building, and minor changes to existing landscape to accommodate the project at the existing commercial building located at 3938 Valley Avenue.

Approved. (44 days)

P23-995, Sundarsan Krishnan & Savitha Sridharan

Application for Administrative Design Review approval to construct an approximately 488-square-foot, single-story addition in the front of the existing house and for an approximately 41-square-foot new front entry porch located at 2122 Corte Ricardo Court.

Project Information:

Existing floor area: 1,950 square feet

Total floor area with addition: 2,438 square feet

Lot size: 6,860 square feet

Existing floor area ratio: 28.43 percent

Total floor area ratio with addition: 35.54 percent

Approved. (8 days)

P23-1009, Tony Meo/Custom Residential Design

Application for Administrative Design Review approval to construct an approximately 500-square-foot single-story addition, an approximately 78-square-foot, second-story addition and a second-story balcony to the right (east) of the existing residence located at 4256 Brindisi Place.

Project Information:

Existing floor area: 3,671 square feet

Total floor area with addition: 4,249 square feet

Lot size: 26,760 square feet

Existing floor area ratio: 13.72 percent

Total floor area ratio with addition: 15.88 percent

Approved. (16 days)

P23-1002, Pat Ruvalcaba/PJR Design Associates

Application for Administrative Design Review approval to construct an approximately 11 feet 4-inch tall open pergola in the rear yard of the residence located at 5846 Corte Margarita.

Approved. (15 days)

P23-0994, Terry Townsend

Application for Administrative Design Review approval to demolish approximately 395 square feet at the rear of an existing historic residence and construct an approximately 823-square-foot first-story addition to the rear of the existing historic residence located at 1162 Division Street.

Project Information:

Existing floor area: 1,999 square feet

Total floor area with addition: 2,427 square feet

Lot size: 11,288 square feet

Existing floor area ratio: 17.71 percent

Total floor area ratio with addition: 21.50 percent

Approved. (9 days)

Prepared by:	Submitted by:	Approved by:
		
Melinda Denis Zoning Administrator	Ellen Clark Director of Community Development	Gerry Beaudin City Manager



CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Community Development

TITLE: ADOPT ORDINANCE NO. 2273 AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PLEASANTON APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO ESTABLISH DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND CONSTRUCT TENNIS COURT FENCING FOR 2207 MARTIN AVENUE, AS FILED UNDER CASE NO. PUD-148

The foregoing Ordinance No. 2273 was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council on January 16, 2024, by the following vote:

Ayes:	Councilmembers Balch, Nibert, Vice Mayor Testa
Noes:	None
Absent:	Mayor Brown
Recused:	Councilmember Arkin

ORDINANCE NO. 2273

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PLEASANTON APPROVING THE APPLICATION FOR A PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD) DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO ESTABLISH DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS AND CONSTRUCT TENNIS COURT FENCING FOR 2207 MARTIN AVENUE, AS FILED UNDER CASE NO. PUD-148

WHEREAS, on March 17, 2023, Meenu Gochhwal and Ashish Choudhary ("Applicant") applied for PUD development plan approval under case No. PUD-148 to establish development standards for 2207 Martin Ave ("Property"); and

WHEREAS, the Property is designated Low Density Residential in the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the zoning for the Property is PUD-LDR (Planned Unit Development – Low Density Residential) District; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting of August 23, 2023, with a 5-0 vote, the Planning Commission determined the development plan is appropriate for the site, made the findings, and recommended to the Pleasanton City Council PUD-148 be approved; and

WHEREAS, following the August 23, 2023 hearing, staff determined there was a need to clarify and affirm certain details of the Planning Commission's approval; and, the applicant also submitted further information and requested changes to the conditions of approval. By staff direction, the item was redirected to the Planning Commission to review and affirm the conditions of approval as modified; and

WHEREAS, at its meeting of December 13, 2023, by a 4-1 vote, the Planning Commission determined the development plan is appropriate for the site, made the required findings, and recommended to the Pleasanton City Council PUD-148 be approved; and

WHEREAS, on January 16, 2024, the Pleasanton City Council held a duly noticed public hearing on this application and considered all public testimony, agenda reports, and related materials, and the recommendations of City staff and the Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, after review of the materials presented, the Pleasanton City Council determined the proposed PUD development plan was consistent with the City's General Plan and purposes of the PUD ordinance, and by this reference adopted and reaffirmed all the conditions and findings set forth in Planning Commission resolution (Resolution No. PC-2023-18); and

WHEREAS, the Pleasanton City Council determined the proposed project was adequately analyzed in the Initial Study/Negative Declaration adopted by the City Council for RZ-97-2 in conformance with the standards of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQ) and no further environmental review is required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PLEASANTON DOES HERBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. The City Council approves case PUD-148, the application of Meenu Gochhwal and Ashish Choudhary for PUD Development Plan approval to establish development standards and construct tennis court fencing for 2207 Martin Avenue, subject to the conditions as shown in Exhibit A, attached hereto and made part of this ordinance by this reference.

SECTION 2. A summary of this ordinance shall be published once within fifteen (15) days after its adoption in "The Valley Times," a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Pleasanton, and the complete ordinance shall be posted for fifteen (15) days in the City Clerk's office within fifteen (15) days after its adoption.

SECTION 3. This ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days after its passage and adoption.

The foregoing Ordinance was introduced at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Pleasanton on January 16, 2024 by the following vote.

Ayes:	Councilmembers Balch, Nibert, Vice Mayor Testa
Noes:	None
Absent:	Mayor Brown
Recused:	Councilmember Arkin

Karla Brown, Mayor

ATTEST:

Jocelyn Kwong, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Daniel G. Sodergren, City Attorney

**EXHIBIT A
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

**PUD-148
2207 Martin Avenue
January 16, 2024**

The applicant is hereby notified, as part of this approval, that (s)he is required to satisfy and maintain compliance with the conditions of approval below. Where approval by the Director of Community Development, Planning Division, Director of Engineering/City Engineer, City Attorney, Chief Building and Safety Official, Fire Department or other City staff is required, review shall be for compliance with all applicable conditions of approval, adopted policies and guidelines, ordinances, laws and regulations, and accepted practices related to the approval. In addition to complying with the conditions below, the applicant is required to comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws that pertain to this project, whether or not specifically noted herein.

This approval is granted for a Planned Unit Development approval to establish development standards for an existing single-family residence zoned PUD (Planned Unit Development) - LDR (Low Density Residential) and construct tennis court fencing at the rear of the property at Assessor Parcel No. 946-1146-46 at 2207 Martin Avenue. Development shall be substantially as shown on the project materials listed below:

- a. Project narrative and plan, Exhibit B, prepared by Meenu Gochhwal and Ashish Choudhary, owners, dated "Received" on June 17, 2023 and November 20, 2023 and kept on file in the Planning Division of the Community Development Department.

The project materials listed above are collectively the "Approved Development Plan."

THIS APPROVAL IS GRANTED SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:

1. **APPROVAL AND REVISIONS:** All development on the subject parcel shall be in substantial conformance with the "Approved Development Plan", except as modified by the following conditions. See Condition No. 4 below.
2. **LIABILITY AND INDEMNIFICATION:** To the extent permitted by law, the project applicant shall hold harmless, defend (with counsel acceptable to the City), and indemnify the City, its City Council, its officers, commissions, employees and agents from and against any claim, action, or proceeding brought by a third party against the indemnified parties and/or the applicant to attack, set aside, or void the approval of the project or any permit authorized hereby for the project, including without limitation, reimbursing the City its attorneys' fees and costs incurred in defense of the litigation. The City may, in its sole discretion, elect to defend any such action with attorneys of its choice.

PLANNING DIVISION – 925-931-5600

Site Development and Building Design

3. DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS: Primary (existing single-family residence) and accessory structures uses shall be those of the R-1-40,000 (One-Family Residential) District of the Pleasanton Municipal Code. **Project Specific Condition**
4. TENNIS COURT: The tennis court, including tennis court fencing, shall be subject to the following development standards:
 - a. Allow fencing approximately 10-feet maximum in height at the front and rear (narrow) ends of the tennis court.
 - b. Allow fencing approximately 8-feet maximum in height on the long sides of the tennis court, extending from the 10-foot-high corner poles to the service lines.
 - c. Vining vegetation will be planted to grow along the tennis court fencing, and tall, 5-gallon minimum vegetation, will be placed between the court and property line fencing.
 - d. Applicant and neighbor will share repair costs of an approximately 7-foot-high solid wood fence along the property line between 2207 Martin Avenue and 3520 Dennis Drive. If the neighbors have not shared costs to pay for the repairs within six months of the effective date of this approval, the applicant shall be relieved of this condition.
 - e. Tennis court lighting above eight feet in height shall require Administrative Design Review.**Project Specific Condition**

END

February 6, 2024
Library and Recreation

TITLE: APPROVE SUBMITTAL OF AN ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION GRANT APPLICATION TO THE 2024 PARATRANSIT DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM FOR UP TO \$536,000 IN GRANT FUNDING

SUMMARY

The Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC) recently initiated a call for proposals for its 2024 Paratransit Discretionary Grant Program (PDGP) to solicit applications for transportation programs that will improve the transportation system. The funding is available for five years, over Fiscal Years (FY) 2024/25 through 2028/29; ACTC has an estimated \$12 million to allocate for projects. To meet the January 31, 2024, application deadline, staff submitted a grant application requesting \$536,000 for the five-year cycle for the Pleasanton Rides Program and is requesting the City Council's approval. The funding request would supplement current Measure BB paratransit funding to add a driver to the program and purchase a second fully electric vehicle to be added to the fleet.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve submittal of an Alameda County Transportation Commission grant application for the 2024 Paratransit Discretionary Grant Program for up to \$536,000 in grant funding.

BACKGROUND

In recent years, the City has reconfigured the Pleasanton Rides program, formerly the Pleasanton Paratransit Service. Reconfiguration followed recommendations from the *2019 Mobility Forward – Tri-Valley Paratransit Study*. It included a service agreement with Black Tie Transportation (executed in February 2020) to provide Pleasanton Rides service to Pleasanton residents aged 70 years and older and a Memorandum of Understanding with Livermore Amador Valley Transit Authority (executed in January 2023) to offer Americans with Disabilities Act qualified rides to Pleasanton residents aged 18 years and older. ACTC's Measure BB funds fund both agreements.

DISCUSSION

The funding provided by this ACTC grant would provide an additional driver for the program two days per week and fund the purchase of a second fully electric vehicle.

Adding a driver two days per week would allow the City's Pleasanton Rides contractor to increase the one-way ride output by 1,300 per year to meet growing demand. Since moving Pleasanton Rides to a contract operator, the annual rides have increased year-over-year, with an average of 37 percent more rides each year. In the first six months of FY 2023/24, the service averaged nine new riders per month. Additional service availability would allow the contractor to continue to improve the service that keeps over 900 Pleasanton senior citizens on the move. Staff estimates the cost for adding a driver for two days of service to be \$67,000 for FY

2024/25 and increasing by 3 percent each year, to \$69,010 in FY 2025/26, \$71,081 in FY 2026/27, \$73,212 in FY 2027/28, and \$75,409 in FY 2028/29. This amount covers the cost of the additional driver and the vehicle maintenance incurred on the proposed two days.

Adding a second fully electric vehicle to the Pleasanton Rides fleet would contribute to the City's Climate Action Plan 2.0 and the Alameda Countywide Transportation Plan by advancing clean energy and contributing to a climate-resilient Alameda County. Should the grant funding be awarded, staff proposes purchasing a second electric vehicle at an estimated cost of \$180,000, including contingencies, in FY 2025/26.

ACTC will review grant applications and award funding in late spring 2024 for the five-year cycle beginning with FY 2024/25 project funding. Staff requests retroactive approval from the City Council for its submittal to meet the January 31, 2024, application deadline. Staff will withdraw the application if the City Council does not approve.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Approval of this item would expand equitable access to senior transportation in Pleasanton as well as lower daily vehicle emissions, as recommended by the City's Climate Action Plan 2.0.

OUTREACH

No outreach was conducted, as this item is an administrative matter of City business.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

This action advances the ONE Pleasanton Strategic Plan goals of *Building a Community where Everyone Belongs*, Strategy 3 – Implement high-priority items from the Library and Recreation Department Strategic Plan; and *Investing in Our Environment*, Strategy 6 – Continue to implement priority items from the Climate Action Plan 2.0 to lead by example in environmental sustainability. This action also advances Library and Recreation Strategic Plan Goal D *Organizational Effectiveness and Talent Management*, Strategy 2 - Prioritize and implement recommendations based on findings in the paratransit study.

FISCAL IMPACT

The grant requires a 12 percent local match for the vehicle and 50 percent for operations; the grant also requires a commitment to using Measure BB reserves. If the full grant request is funded at \$536,000, the City's match would be \$21,600 for the vehicle and \$177,856 for operations (\$199,456 in total). The City's portion of the funding would come from the Measure BB reserve for paratransit which has a current fund balance of \$337,338. City matching fund requirements would be spread over the five-year grant term and the City will continue to receive its annual Measure BB paratransit allocation.

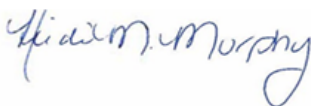
ACTC anticipates grant awards in late spring, 2024 and should execute funding agreements within three to four months of the announcement. If the funding application is successful, staff will recommend the City Council approval the agreement and authorize any necessary budget actions, including appropriation of funds necessary for local match and amendments to revenue and expenditure budgets to account for the grant funding.

Prepared by:



Jay Ingram, Recreation
Manager

Submitted by:



Heidi Murphy, Director of Library and
Recreation

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City
Manager

Attachments:

None

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Public Works - Operations Division

TITLE: APPROVE FIFTH AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT WITH RAFTELIS FINANCIAL CONSULTANTS, INC. FOR AN INCREASE OF \$57,509 FOR A TOTAL NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNT OF \$317,059 FOR WATER AND SEWER CONNECTION FEES STUDY CONSULTING SERVICES

SUMMARY

The City Council initially awarded a professional services contract to Raftelis in 2019 and subsequently approved four amendments to the agreement, to extend the term and to augment the scope of work to include the capital and operating costs for the original PFAS project, drought rates and connection fees study. The proposed fifth amendment is to prepare a water and sewer connection fees study. This will increase the total contract by \$57,509 for a new not-to-exceed total of \$317,059.

RECOMMENDATION

Approve and authorize the City Manager to execute the contract with Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. by an increase of \$57,509, to an amount not-to-exceed \$317,059, to prepare a water and sewer connection fees study.

BACKGROUND

The City awarded a contract to Raftelis Financial Consultants, Inc. (Raftelis) in September 2019 to conduct water and sewer rate studies. City staff and Raftelis were expecting to complete the rate studies in mid-2020 but delayed the study due to the pandemic, and the City's desire to have water rate models include new capital and operating costs associated with Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the City's groundwater supply, which were not expected to be known until spring 2021.

On September 1, 2020, City Council approved the first amendment to extend the contract date and increase the not to exceed amount by \$30,700 to add to the scope of work to include new capital and operating costs associated with PFAS in the City's groundwater supply. On June 15, 2021, the City Council received a presentation on the Basis of Design Report (BOD) prepared by Carollo Engineers and approved finalizing the project design. On September 7, 2021, City Council approved a PFAS funding plan, after which staff and Raftelis restarted the water and sewer rate study, which incorporated \$46 million for the rate-funded portion of the PFAS project. On October 15, 2021, the City Council approved the second amendment extending the contract date.

On December 21, 2021, the City Council approved a third amendment to this agreement to increase the scope to include drought rates and water and sewer connection fees, which increased the total contract by \$74,000 for a total not-to-exceed amount of \$213,400. On September 6, 2022, Council directed staff to pause the PFAS project and to evaluate other water supply alternatives. Accordingly, the rate study was also paused as it included funding

for the PFAS project.

On April 18, 2023, the City Council approved a fourth amendment to this agreement to increase the scope to include updating the water rate models and preparing a water rate study, which increased the total contract by \$46,150 to an amount not-to-exceed \$259,550.

DISCUSSION

On November 7, 2023, Council approved water and sewer rate adjustments, completing the water rate component scope of work in Raftelis' agreement. These Council-approved rate adjustments will help the City maintain adequate funding for the operations and maintenance of the water system, partially replenish the reserves to Council-approved reserve levels, and better position the City to pursue future debt financing.

The second amendment included funds for a water and sewer connection fees study in addition to both the drought rates plus the water rate study; however, due to the extensive public outreach and the timing of the City Council's approval of the rates which necessitated an additional Council meeting, another amendment is needed to fund the connection fees study. Raftelis' proposal is \$50,008, which, with a 15 percent contingency, is a total of \$57,509. Therefore, staff is recommending a fifth amendment to the agreement to increase the total contract by \$57,509 to an amount not to exceed \$317,059 to complete the water and sewer connection fees study.

The tentative timeline and proposed tasks are:

Date_	Action_
February 6, 2024	Council consideration of proposed amendment
March - May	Task 1: Project management, Kick-off meeting, data collection, and QA/QC
May	Task 2: Water and sewer connection fees
June - August	Task 3: Draft and Final PowerPoint Presentation

Raftelis has extensive experience conducting water and sewer connection fee studies and, as noted previously, this study is already included in the agreement's scope of work. Notably, the water and sewer connection fee study will be completed over the coming six months concurrent with the schedule for the development impact fee study, for which adoption is planned in August 2024 (with two workshops with the City Council scheduled in the interim). To complete this review and analysis, the Raftelis contract needs to be increased by \$57,509 to an amount not-to-exceed \$317,059 for the water and sewer connection fees study. As presented as Attachment 1, the proposed fifth amendment with Raftelis accomplishes these objectives.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

As a full-service municipality, the City provides a wide range of services and programs to meet the needs of all members of the community. Completion of the water and sewer connection fee study will provide information intended to support the fiscal sustainability of the City's enterprise funds.

OUTREACH

As the development of the water and sewer connection fees study continues to progress, updates will be provided during scheduled City Council meetings so that the public will be fully informed and have a forum to provide feedback. Additionally, the City will be convening a water advisory group to provide additional input as the study progresses.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Approval of this action advances the ONE Pleasanton strategic plan goal of Funding our Future, Strategy 3 - Evaluate and update enterprise revenue sources, including utility rates, and connection and user fees to address growth and meet current needs.

FISCAL IMPACT

The Water and Sewer Funds FY 2023/24 and FY 2024/25 proposed budgets include sufficient funds to cover the increased \$57,509 in contract costs.

Prepared by:



Tamara Baptista, Assistant Dir. of
Public Works - Operations &
Maintenance

Submitted by:



Norm Dorais, Interim Director of
Public Works

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City
Manager

Attachments:

1. Fifth Amendment to Professional Services Agreement with Raftelis

FIFTH AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

This Fifth Amendment to Agreement ("Fifth Amendment") is entered into this ____ day of February 2024 by the City of Pleasanton ("City") and Raftelis Financial Consultants ("Consultant").

Whereas, on September 3, 2019 the City and Consultant entered into Professional Services Agreement for water and sewer rate study services, as amended by a First Amendment dated September 01, 2020 to expand the scope of services and extend the terms, a Second Amendment dated October 15, 2021 to extend the term, a Third Amendment dated December 22, 2021 to increase the compensation and extend the term, and a Fourth Amendment dated May 15, 2023 to increase the compensation and extend the term (collectively the "Agreement");

Whereas, the parties desire to amend the Agreement by increasing the compensation and expand the scope of services.

Now, therefore, in exchange for valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. Section 4 of the Agreement, "Compensation" is amended to read: Total Compensation for the remaining term of this Agreement for services and reimbursement for cost shall not exceed \$317,059, which includes a 15% contingency for unforeseen circumstances and related extra services as determined to be necessary by the City. Payment of such contingency funds is not guaranteed to Consultant unless the City requests in writing such extra services.
2. The Scope of Work is amended to include three additional tasks as outlined in the updated Exhibit A.1, attached hereto.
3. This Fifth Amendment may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which together shall constitute one agreement. Counterparts may be delivered via facsimile, electronic mail (including pdf or any electronic signature complying with U.S. federal E-Sign Act of 2000 (15 U.S. Code §7001 et seq.), California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (Cal. Civil Code §1633.1 et seq.), or other applicable law) or other transmission method, and any counterpart so delivered shall be deemed to have been duly and validly delivered and be valid and effective for all purposes.
4. All other terms and conditions of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, authorized representatives of the parties have executed this Fifth Amendment to the Agreement as of the date and year first above written.

CITY OF PLEASANTON

CONSULTANT – Raftelis Financial

Gerry Beaudin, City Manager

By:

Signature

Print name

ATTEST:

Title: _____

Jocelyn Kwong, City Clerk

*[If Consultant is a corporation, signatures must comply
with California Corporations Code §313]*

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

By: _____
Signature

Daniel G. Sodergren, City Attorney

Print name

Title: _____



January 12, 2024

Ms. Tamara Baptista
Assistant Director of Public Works - Operations and Maintenance
City of Pleasanton
P.O. Box 520
Pleasanton, CA 94566

Subject: Proposal for Water and Sewer Connection Fees

Dear Ms. Baptista:

Raftelis is pleased to submit this proposal to update the City of Pleasanton's (City) water and sewer connection fees (as an amendment to the existing contract with the City for a Water, Recycled Water, and Sewer Rate Study).

The type of data we will request includes and is not limited to the following:

- Most recent detailed fixed asset ledgers for water and sewer showing the in-service dates, gross book value, net book value, accumulated depreciation, and annual depreciation expense for all assets (Excel). If any assets were contributed or funded with grants, please identify them.
- Any water and sewer capacity analyses
- Water and sewer master plans
- Water and sewer capital plans and funding sources for the next ten years, including the additional capacity as a result of each project

Enclosed is a scope of work and schedule assuming final connection fees will be presented before the City Council on August 20, 2024. Please contact me should you have any questions or wish to adjust the scope of work.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'Brian C. Bass'.

Brian C. Bass
Manager

Scope of Work

Note: We assumed that staff meetings are virtual.

Task 1: Project Management, Kick-Off Meeting, Data Collection and QA/QC

This task includes time for client correspondence, billing, general project scheduling, and time to prepare meeting minutes. We propose gathering the required data and starting the financial model before the kick-off meeting. Therefore, we will make the most of the kick-off meeting by coming prepared with questions. At the kick-off meeting, we will:

- Introduce our project team
- Discuss project drivers
- Establish project goals and objectives
- Finalize the work plan and schedule
- Discuss pricing objectives, including equity, affordability, and revenue stability
- Discuss changes to rate structures if desired
- Discuss the data request and any additional data requirements

Before the meeting, we will prepare an agenda and provide staff with presentation materials.

Task 1 also includes time for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) after each task. A Senior Consultant or equal staff member with at least five years of experience will review the model. Combined with the Project Manager's review, this review will minimize errors and provide alternative perspectives/approaches to the model.

MEETINGS:

- One virtual kick-off meeting and two virtual meetings with staff to research and collect data

DELIVERABLES:

- Data request list, kick-off meeting agenda, presentation materials, and meeting minutes

Task 2: Water and Sewer Connection Fees

Raftelis will calculate water and sewer system development charges (SDCs) (which also go by various names such as connection fees, impact fees, and capacity fees). Raftelis will calculate the SDCs using three different methodologies. The various approaches used to calculate SDCs have largely evolved on the basis of changing public policy, legal requirements, and the unique and special circumstances of each agency. However, three approaches are widely accepted and appropriate for water and wastewater SDCs. The first is the buy-in approach, which rests on the premise that new customers are entitled to service at the same price as existing customers. However, existing customers have already developed the facilities to serve new customers, including the costs associated with financing those services. Under this approach, new customers pay only the amount equal to the net investment already made by existing users. The second approach is the incremental cost approach, where new customers pay for additional capacity requirements, irrespective of the value of past investments made by existing customers. The last approach is a hybrid of the two methodologies mentioned above, acknowledging the relative share of existing capacity available to future users versus the share of additional capacity to be constructed in order to serve new connections.

Proposed fees will meet applicable regulatory requirements (Government Code 66000). Raftelis will develop a model to calculate the water and sewer connection fees. The model will be developed in Excel and can be used for future updates.

MEETINGS:

- Two City Council Workshops. These workshops will discuss the three primary methodologies used in calculating SDCs. We will help the City select a method based on its goals and objectives for recovering capacity-related capital costs.

DELIVERABLES:

- Calculated water and sewer development fees

Task 3: Draft and Final PowerPoint Presentation

Raftelis will prepare a Draft and Final PowerPoint presentation of the water and sewer connection fees. We will incorporate staff comments into the final version.

MEETINGS:

- Phone calls as needed to discuss the draft PowerPoint presentation
- One meeting to present draft connection fees to the City Council in June.
- One meeting to present connection fees to the City Council on August 20, 2024.

DELIVERABLES:

- Draft and final electronic copies of the PowerPoint presentation

Schedule

Below is a proposed schedule that assumes that Raftelis will receive all data by mid-February and be able to schedule meetings as necessary. We endeavor to have draft connection fees for mid to late May.

	2024						
TASKS	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
1. Project Management, Kick-off Meeting, Data Collection, and QA/QC	●		●	●			
2. Water and Sewer Connection Fees		●		● ●			
3. Draft and Final PowerPoint Presentations					● ●		● ●

- In-person Meetings
- Web Meetings
- Deliverables

Price Proposal

The following table shows the anticipated hours and hourly rates by staff members. Expenses include costs associated with travel (if required) and a \$10 per hour technology charge covering computers, networks, telephones, postage, etc.

Tasks	Web Meetings	In-person Meetings	Hours					Total Fees & Expenses
			KK	BB	LR	Admin	Total	
1. Project Management, Kick-off Meeting, Data Collection, and QA/QC	3		4	4	4	4	16	\$3,660
2. Water and Sewer Connection Fees		2	22	20	90	0	132	\$33,134
3. Draft and Final PowerPoint Presentations	2	2	16	8	20	0	44	\$13,214
Total Meetings / Hours	5	4	42	32	114	4	192	
Hourly Billing Rate			\$320	\$260	\$200	\$95		
Total Professional Fees			\$13,440	\$8,320	\$22,800	\$380	\$44,940	
Total Fees								\$44,940
Total Expenses								\$5,068
Total Fees & Expenses								\$50,008

KK - Kevin Kostiuik
BB - Brian Bass
LR - Lindsay Roth
Admin - Administration

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Public Works - Operations Division

TITLE: APPROVE THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT WITH WEST COAST ARBORISTS, INC. TO INCREASE THE NOT-TO-EXCEED AMOUNT BY \$100,000 FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023/24 FOR TREE MAINTENANCE SERVICES

SUMMARY

The City's urban forest is comprised of more than 26,000 trees located in parks, medians, and municipal building landscapes that require ongoing upkeep and maintenance. In October 2020, the City entered into a three-year agreement with West Coast Arborists, Inc. (WCA) for tree maintenance, consulting, and as-needed services with an option to extend the agreement for two additional one-year terms. The original annual amount for FY 2023/24 was amended to increase the not-to-exceed amount by \$28,014 (the local consumer price index) to a new total of \$695,014. Staff now recommends an amendment to the agreement with WCA by increasing the not-to-exceed amount by \$100,000 for FY 2023/24 for a total not-to-exceed amount of \$795,014.

The request is to ensure adequate funds are available to complete tree pruning services as needed for upcoming street resurfacing work and to process Heritage Tree Removal Permits in a timely manner while continuing the routine tree pruning that maintains the health and safety of the urban forest. WCA provides on-call certified arborist support services for the Heritage Tree program and performs regular reviews of complex Heritage Tree Removal Permits with City staff.

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the City Manager to amend the maintenance and as-needed agreement with West Coast Arborist, Inc. by increasing the not-to-exceed amount by \$100,000 to \$795,014 for FY 2023/24 (to June 30, 2024).

BACKGROUND

The City currently has a contract with WCA to perform various tree services, primarily consisting of tree pruning and tree and stump removal throughout the city in the public right-of-way, street medians, municipal building landscapes, and public parks. Regularly scheduled tree pruning reduces citizen complaints and the number of tree emergencies during storm events. WCA also prunes trees for road resurfacing projects and provides consulting services primarily for reviewing Heritage Tree Removal Permits.

In winter 2023, the City experienced several severe storm events that resulted in more than \$149,000 in emergency tree work performed by WCA. As a result of the storm response tree work and associated costs, the City suspended routine tree pruning by WCA for approximately six weeks in FY 2022/23 due to a shortage of funding for the contract.

DISCUSSION

In FY 2023/24, the City is utilizing additional consulting services to administer and support the Heritage Tree program as well as to prune trees to provide clearance for upcoming street resurfacing, which often requires the pruning of private property trees that encroach into the public right-of-way. The proposed increase in the WCA contract for FY 2023/24 will provide the capacity to process Heritage Tree Removal Permits in a timely manner and prune trees for street resurfacing work while continuing the routine tree pruning that maintains the health and safety of the urban forest. Staff is requesting an additional \$100,000 as needed to meet the street resurfacing and arboricultural consulting needs for the remainder of this fiscal year.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The maintenance of the urban forest is essential in meeting the City's Climate Action Plan 2.0 (CAP) goals in the form of carbon sequestration, oxygen production, and stormwater retention, as a healthy urban forest improves the livability of the city.

OUTREACH

No outreach was conducted, as this item is a routine matter of City business.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Approval of this action advances the Citywide ONE Pleasanton strategic plan goal of *Investing in our Environment*, Strategy 6 - Continue to implement priority items from the Climate Action Plan 2.0 (CAP) to lead by example in environmental sustainability.

FISCAL IMPACT

The agreement with West Coast Arborists, Inc. is funded by Parks and Median Renovation (Fund 518) and Urban Forestry (12930101). Staff is recommending \$50,000 from Parks and Median Renovation (Fund 518) and \$50,000 from Urban Forestry (12930101). Budget amendments will be proposed as part of the mid-year budget update that will be presented to the City Council on February 20, 2024. There are sufficient funds in these two funds to cover the costs.

Prepared by:



Giacomo Damonte, Parks
Division Manager

Submitted by:



Norm Dorais, Interim Director of Public
Works

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City
Manager

Attachments:

1. Third Amendment to the As-Needed Agreement with West Coast Arborist, Inc.

THIRD AMENDMENT TO AGREEMENT

This Third Amendment to Agreement ("Third Amendment") is entered into this ____ day of February 2024, by the **City of Pleasanton** ("City") and **West Coast Arborist, Inc** ("Contractor").

Whereas, on October 1, 2020, the City and Contractor entered into a Maintenance and As Needed Services Agreement for tree care and consulting services per R.F.P. OSD 2020-301, as amended by a First Amendment dated July 1, 2023, to extend the term and increase compensation, and a Second Amendment dated August 18, 2023, to increase compensation (collectively the "Agreement");

Whereas, the parties desire to amend the Agreement to increase compensation for Fiscal Year 2023/24 due to unplanned additional work needed in response to heavy storms.

Now, therefore, in exchange for valuable consideration, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, the parties agree as follows:

1. Section 3 of the Agreement ("Compensation") the annual not to exceed amount will be increased from \$695,014 to \$795,014 for Fiscal Year 2023/24.
2. This Third Amendment may be executed in multiple counterparts, each of which shall be an original and all of which together shall constitute one agreement. Counterparts may be delivered via facsimile, electronic mail (including pdf or any electronic signature complying with U.S. federal E-Sign Act of 2000 (15 U.S. Code §7001 et seq.), California Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (Cal. Civil Code §1633.1 et seq.), or other applicable law) or other transmission method, and any counterpart so delivered shall be deemed to have been duly and validly delivered and be valid and effective for all purposes.
3. All other terms and conditions of the Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

In witness whereof, authorized representatives of the parties have executed this Third Amendment as of the date and year first above written.

CITY OF PLEASANTON

CONSULTANT – West Coast Arborist

Gerry Beaudin, City Manager

By: _____
Signature

Print name

ATTEST:

Title: _____

Jocelyn Kwong, City Clerk

[If Contractor is a corporation, signatures must comply with California Corporations Code §313]

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Daniel G. Sodergren, City Attorney

By: _____
Signature

Print name

Title: _____

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Public Works - Operations Division

TITLE: ADOPT A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE CITY MANAGER TO SIGN AND FILE, ON BEHALF OF THE CITY, A FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE APPLICATION FOR A FINANCING AGREEMENT FROM THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD FOR THE PLANNING, DESIGN, AND CONSTRUCTION OF CIP NO. 24174 – WATER SUPPLY ALTERNATIVE (WELLS 9 AND 10) PROJECT AND RELATED AUTHORIZATION

SUMMARY

Through Assembly Bill AB-102, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) authorized the allocation of \$1,000,000 to the City for the City Water-Well Construction for Clean Water program. To complete the allocation process, the SWRCB requires a resolution by the governing body to authorize administration of these funds via a Financial Assistance Application. The adoption of the resolution will allow the City to complete the Grant Application for these funds to be used for the selected water supply alternative project of building two new wells.

RECOMMENDATION

Adopt a resolution authorizing the City Manager to sign and file a Financial Assistance Application for a financing agreement from the SWRCB for the planning, design, and construction of CIP No. 24174 – Water Supply Alternative (Wells 9 and 10) Project and related authorization.

BACKGROUND

With the discovery in 2019 and 2020 of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in the City's groundwater wells, the City began to engage in legislative advocacy efforts seeking support and funding to address this issue. The City's advocacy firm, Townsend Public Affairs, facilitated several conversations with several legislators and their staff, and Mayor Brown followed up with additional discussions with both state and federal legislative representatives. State Assemblymember Rebecca Bauer-Kahan responded by submitting a funding request for Pleasanton, and was successful in securing an allocation of \$1,000,000 to the City through the SWRCB's City Water-Well Construction for Clean Water program passed by the State Legislature in July 2023.

DISCUSSION

Pursuant to State Assembly Bill AB-102, the SWRCB was authorized by Section 19.562. (c) (3) of the Budget Act of 2023. The process to acquire the funds was outlined to City staff late in 2023. Applications for funding require an adoption of a resolution by the jurisdiction's governing body to authorize administration of the funds if funding is awarded. Attachment 1 is a resolution that would allow the City to apply for the funding.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Not applicable, as this item is an administrative matter of City business.

OUTREACH

No outreach was conducted, as this item is an administrative matter of City business.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Approval of this application advances the Citywide ONE Pleasanton strategic plan goal of *Investing in Our Environment*, Strategy 3 – Identify funding and implement the recommendations from the Water Supply Alternative Study to resolve PFAS water quality issues.

FISCAL IMPACT

If the application is successful, the total allocation will be \$1,000,000, originally scheduled to be received in 2024; however, funds are currently frozen by the Governor as the State works through a 2024 budget shortfall. When funding is received, it will be allocated to CIP No. 24174 – Water Supply Alternative (Wells 9 and 10) Project, bringing the balance to \$1.5 million.

Prepared by:



Norm Dorais, Interim
Director of Public Works

Submitted by:



Norm Dorais, Interim Director of Public
Works

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City
Manager

Attachments:

1. Resolution

RESOLUTION NO.

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PLEASANTON AUTHORIZING THE SUBMITTAL OF AN APPLICATION TO THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD FOR DIRECTED GRANT ASSISTANCE FOR THE WATER SUPPLY ALTERNATIVES PROJECT FOR WELLS 9 AND 10, AND DESIGNATING THE CITY MANAGER AS THE CITY'S AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

WHEREAS, the City of Pleasanton (the "City") desires and intends to finance expenditures related to the planning, design, and construction Water Supply Alternative (Wells 9 and 10) Project (the "Project").

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA, DOES RESOLVE, DECLARE, DETERMINE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Approves this authorizing resolution to complete a Financial Assistance Application for the Project as required by the State Water Resources Control Board.

SECTION 2. Designates Gerry Beaudin, City Manager, (the "Authorized Representative") or designee, is hereby authorized and directed to sign and file, for and on behalf of the City, a Financial Assistance application for a financing agreement from the State Water Resources Control Board for the Project.

SECTION 3. The Authorized Representative, or designee, is designated to provide for the assurances, certifications, and commitments required for the financial assistance application, including executing a financial assistance agreement from the State Water Resources Control Board and any amendments or changes thereto.

SECTION 4. The Authorized Representative, or designee, is designated to represent the City in carrying out the City's responsibilities under the financing agreement, including certifying disbursement requests on behalf of the City and compliance with applicable state and federal laws.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Pleasanton at a regular meeting held on February 6, 2024.

I, Jocelyn Kwong, City Clerk of the City of Pleasanton, California, certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the City Council at a regular meeting held on the 6th day of February 2024, by the following vote:

Ayes:
Noes:
Absent:
Abstain:

Jocelyn Kwong, City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

Daniel G. Sodergren, City Attorney

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Public Works - Engineering Division

TITLE: ACCEPT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PERFORMED BY PAULSON COX CONSTRUCTION, INC. FOR THE AUGUSTIN BERNAL MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL PROJECT, CIP NO. 20771

SUMMARY

The Augustin Bernal Mountain Bike Trail Project consisted of a 0.7-mile downhill-only mountain bike trail from the upper portion of Augustin Bernal Community Park down to the staging area/parking lot, along with environmental mitigation measures. Construction of the project, which occurred from May to November 2023, is now complete to the satisfaction of the Interim Director of Public Works, and staff recommends the City Council accept the project as complete.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Accept the project as complete and authorize the City Clerk to file a Notice of Completion.
2. Authorize release of the retention in the amount of \$10,931 to Paulson Cox Construction, Inc. 30 days after the recordation of the Notice of Completion.
3. Authorize the return of the project's balance of \$120,866 to General Trail Improvements and Development, CIP No. 01737 (Fund 222).

BACKGROUND

The Augustin Bernal Mountain bike trail is a one-way, 0.7-mile downhill-only winding "technical" mountain bike trail with banked turns and grade changes extending from the top of Augustin Bernal Park, across a segment of the Golden Eagle Homeowners Association (GEHOA) property and down to the park staging area.

The trail was selected as one of the top trail priorities during the 2019 Trails Master Plan update process to provide mountain bikers with a challenging and fun alternative downhill route to help avoid conflicts between hikers and mountain bikers at Augustin Bernal Park.

Shortly following the approval of the Trails Master Plan, the project was funded as part of the 2019/20 CIP program. The environmental review and design process started in late 2020, with both the environmental documentation and trail design performed by Dudek, and was completed in mid-2022. The City and GEHOA finalized their public trail easement agreement in November 2022, which allowed the trail to cross over the section of GEHOA property between the top of the trail and the parking lot. The Notice of Determination for the project was filed on March 23, 2023, to meet California Environmental Quality Act requirements.

On February 7, 2023, the City Council awarded the construction contract for the Augustin

Bernal Mountain Bike Trail Project, CIP No. 20771, to Paulson Cox Construction, Inc. for \$265,617. Council also authorized the Director of Engineering to approve and execute change orders up to the not-to-exceed amount of \$53,000; authorized the City Manager to approve Amendment No. 4 to the professional services agreement with Dudek in the amount of \$76,319; and approved the transfer of \$359,026 from the General Trail Improvements and Development, CIP No. 01737 (Fund 222 – Park Development Impact Fees) to fund construction.

DISCUSSION

Construction of the trail project began on May 15, 2023; the trail was substantially completed on June 21, 2023, and the associated environmental mitigation work was completed in November 2023. Dudek provided a biologist specializing in herpetology (the scientific study of amphibians and reptiles) to be on-site during any clearing or grading work during construction. A final balancing change order for the project removed \$53,500 in trail decommissioning work as the design team determined that fencing at the beginning of decommissioned trails was a sufficient deterrent without fencing at the end of the decommissioned trails. Additionally, the project's biologist determined that leaving logs and boulders in place, rather than using them to block decommissioned trails, better supported herpetological habitat and that the fencing, "sensitive habitat" signage, and "ripping" the trails (penetrating the compacted soil through mechanical means to break up and loosen the soil) was sufficient mitigation.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The mountain bike trail was constructed to provide residents with another recreational opportunity and help to alleviate conflicts between hikers, bikers, and equestrians. The downhill-and-mountain-bike-only trail is the first trail of its kind in Pleasanton's trail system and was designed to address potential erosion issues, improving the trail's sustainability. It is intended to be challenging and enjoyable enough to limit other destructive, unlawful trail construction in the park, limiting environmental damage.

OUTREACH

Signage was posted at the trailhead and in the Augustin Bernal Park parking lot, notifying trail users of the construction project and trail closure. The trail's construction was posted on the City's website and shared with the community via social media. Additionally, the Golden Eagle Homeowner's Association was notified of the trail construction project, and notifications were sent to all property owners and occupants within 300 feet of the project. Staff also met with one of the adjacent property owners to walk the trail to discuss and address their concerns regarding the project.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Approval of this action advances the ONE Pleasanton strategic plan goal of *Investing in Our Environment*, Strategy 1 – Implement the four-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to complete design and construction of budgeted capital projects and Strategy 7 – Continue to invest in parks, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure, and public art to improve traffic safety, promote climate resilience, and increase equitable access to cultural and recreational opportunities.

FISCAL IMPACT

The construction cost was \$218,617, including the original construction contract award of

\$265,217, one change order for \$6,900, and a balancing change order for a deduction of \$53,500. Design services provided by Dudek under a professional services agreement totaled \$142,603, including \$45,810 for the initial environmental design services, and an additional \$96,793 for trail design services, additional environmental and trail design services beyond that previously scoped, and construction support services. A portion of Dudek's agreement was utilized for Santos Ranch stormwater repairs billed to that project, leaving \$24,080 in the agreement. The total available funding for this project was \$489,026. The project expenditures, including environmental review, design, construction, and other miscellaneous expenses, totaled \$368,160, leaving a balance of \$120,866. Staff recommends returning the remaining balance to General Trail Improvements and Development, CIP No. 01737 (Fund 222), as outlined in Attachment 1.

The trail adds 0.7 miles to the roughly 50 miles of City-maintained trails. The maintenance cost of the additional trail is expected to primarily be offset by an "adopt-a-trail" program that staff is developing to maintain this mountain bike trail. However, staff time will be required to create and manage the program, coordinate with volunteers, and provide maintenance assistance as necessary.

All the work and project close-out documentation has been completed to the satisfaction of the Interim Director of Public Works. Staff recommends the City Council accept the project as complete.

Prepared by:



Matthew Gruber, Landscape Architect

Submitted by:



Norm Dorais, Interim Director of Public Works

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City Manager

Attachments:

1. Financial Expenditure Summary

MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL AT AUGUSTINE BERNAL PARK
CIP NO. 20771
02/06/24

<u>Project Funding to Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2019-20 CIP Allocation (Park Development Impact Fee - Fund 222)	\$130,000	
Transfer from CIP No. 01737 CCAR#8 02/07/23 (Park Dev Impact Fee - Fund 222)	359,026	
TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING		\$489,026
<u>Project Expenditures to Date</u>		
Advertising	\$875	
Dudek - Environmental Design Services	45,810	
Dudek - Environmental Design Services (Amendment No. 1-4)	96,793	
Paulson Cox Construction, Inc. - Construction Contract	265,217	
Paulson Cox Construction, Inc. - Contract Change Order No. 1 & BCO	(46,600.00)	
Miscellaneous Expenses	6,064	
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURES		\$368,160
<u>Funding Balance/ (Shortfall)</u>		
Current Balance - Return to General Trail Improvements and Development, CIP No. 01737 (Fund 222)		\$120,866

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Public Works - Engineering Division

TITLE: ACCEPT PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PERFORMED BY GOLDEN BAY CONSTRUCTION, INC. FOR THE VAL VISTA UNDERDRAIN IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT, CIP NO. 21457

SUMMARY

This project diverted recycled irrigation water collected in the soccer field underdrain system to the sanitary sewer to meet the State Water Board's requirement that recycled irrigation water cannot be discharged into the storm drainage system. The work included the installation of 2,100 feet of new sanitary sewer lines, manhole structures, and two packaged pump stations. The project also rehabilitated four existing storm drain outfalls and sections of 18- to 48-inch diameter corrugated metal storm drainpipe. The project was competitively bid on and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, Golden Bay Construction, Inc., by the City Council on January 17, 2023. Construction of the project is complete to the satisfaction of the Interim Director of Public Works, and staff recommends the City Council accept the project as complete.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Accept the project as complete and authorize the City Clerk to file a Notice of Completion.
2. Authorize the release of the retention in the amount of \$79,348 to Golden Bay Construction, Inc., 30 days after the recordation of the Notice of Completion.
3. Authorize the return of the project's balance of \$222,227 to the Storm Replacement/Renovation Fund (Fund 441).

BACKGROUND

In 2013, the City converted the irrigation system in Val Vista Park to use recycled water. This was the City's first use of recycled water and was relatively easy to accomplish due to Val Vista Park's close proximity to the Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD) treatment plant that produces the recycled water. Under the State Water Board's General Order, the recycled water used for irrigation cannot flow into the storm drain system. Procedures were established to collect and pump recycled water into the sanitary sewer system by plugging the storm drain outfalls. The process was labor intensive and routinely caused the hockey rink and skate park to close, and the outfall piping started to corrode severely. In 2018, a study was performed to determine alternatives to storing and manually pumping the recycled irrigation water to the sanitary sewer system.

On July 14, 2021, City staff authorized a task authorization in the amount of \$74,480 under an on-call agreement with Pakpour Consulting Group to create biddable construction documents for the preferred alternative identified in the 2018 study. During the design, it was determined

that a pre-packaged pump station would increase the system's reliability and reduce the staff time necessary to operate and maintain the modified underdrain system. Also, after cleaning and reinspecting the park's storm drain outfalls, two additional outfalls were identified as needing repairs. On February 1, 2022, the City Council authorized a task authorization amendment for an additional \$36,915 to complete the design and prepare biddable construction documents, increasing the total task amount from \$74,480 to \$111,395.

On January 17, 2023, the City Council awarded the subject project to Golden Bay Construction, Inc. for \$1,561,960 and authorized staff to approve and execute project change order(s) for a not-to-exceed project contingency amount of \$235,000 (approximately 15 percent), for unforeseen yet necessary related work.

DISCUSSION

The designed system diverts recycled irrigation water collected in the underdrain system to the sanitary sewer for treatment at the DSRSD plant as required by the State Water Board. The system design includes valves that will allow the underdrain system to discharge to the storm drain system during the wet weather season when the irrigation system is disabled. This valving will avoid the expense of unnecessarily sending stormwater to the DSRSD plant for treatment.

The work included the installation of 1,500 linear feet of new eight-inch gravity flow recycled water pipe by open trench and horizontal directional drill operations, 14 new manhole structures, two recycled water package pump stations with electrical and controls systems, and 600 linear feet of new two-and-a-half-inch PVC recycled water force mains by open trench. The project also rehabilitated four concrete storm drain outfalls, including 570 linear feet of existing 18- to 48-inch-diameter corrugated metal storm drainpipe using a cured-in-place pipe liner.

During construction, there was minimal impact on the Val Vista Community Park's daily field usage. The park was open to the public during construction and the 2023 sports tournament season.

DSRSD assessed a one-time capacity charge in the amount of \$17,367 for diverting the park's soccer field underdrain recycled water to the sanitary sewer system. The fee was required for the generation of additional flow and treatment of BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) and SS (Suspended Solids). Annual sewer fees, currently in the amount of \$525, will be added to the sewer billing account of Val Vista Park's concession building for generating extra wastewater flow into the sanitary sewer networks. The annual rates, which include local Pleasanton sewer and regional DSRSD fees, are based on the assumed flow of 220 gallons per day or the equivalent of one dwelling unit.

The City's on-call vendor performed miscellaneous park drainage improvements, including the placement of cobblestone around inlets to prevent larger pieces of bark and mulch from entering the drainage system and the installation of a chain-link fence to enclose the pump control panels securely.

The project greatly reduced the efforts required to store and pump the recycled water as the old manual operation was very labor-intensive and required continuous monitoring.

There will be additional routine annual operation and maintenance costs for the upkeep of the newly installed system. Staff will need to open or close four isolation gate valves at Val Vista Park, depending on the weather and irrigation needs. If debris and sediment build up in the newly installed pipeline, flushing operations will be required to clean the pipeline.

Consultant Services

Pakpour Consulting Group, the project's design consultant, prepared the plans and specifications, provided construction support services to review shop drawings, responded to requests for information, and provided periodic inspections and design clarifications.

Under an existing on-call materials testing agreement with the City, Geocon Consultants provided testing services. These services included required specialty testing of the materials for the backfill and compaction of the trench backfill associated with the pipeline installation.

Change Orders

During the project's construction, several unforeseen conditions were encountered, requiring four change orders for a total of \$25,010, including a balancing change order. The additional work under these change orders is described below:

Change Order No. 1 relocated a streetlight conduit to avoid conflict with a manhole installation. The existing streetlight conduit was 24 inches below the top of the curb and ran through the center of the proposed manhole. The manhole location could not be adjusted, as it intercepted an existing storm drain for recycled water. The total cost for this change was \$6,711.

Change Order No. 2 relocated an existing 4-inch Schedule 40 PVC potable water line to avoid conflict with a manhole installation and modified five force main cleanouts, which are part of pressurized sewer pipes that convey wastewater, on the paved area to allow better access for the ball valve, a flow control device, operation. The total cost for this change was \$11,773.

Change Order No. 3 provided a lump sum credit to the City in the amount of \$1,226 for supplying material testing services during the corrective work to address a sag that occurred during the installed horizontal directional drilling line at the southern field. The City's on-call contractor that performed the material testing for the project was utilized to perform compaction testing for the restoration of the open trench segments.

Change Order No. 4 was a balancing change order. This change order was issued to revise the contract amount based on the adjusted quantities measured in the field to complete the work. The total cost for this change was \$7,752.

All the work and project close-out documentation has been completed to the satisfaction of the Interim Director of Public Works. Staff recommends that the City Council accept the project as complete.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Approval of this action advances the Citywide Climate Action Plan 2.0 (CAP) - *Natural Systems* by avoiding the discharge of recycled water into the creek thereby enhancing the ecosystem's health.

OUTREACH

Prior to the start of construction, notification of the impact on the park's daily usage was given to the public and sports user groups.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Approval of this action advances the ONE Pleasanton strategic goal of *Investing in Our Environment* - Strategy 1 – Implement the four-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) to complete design and construction of budgeted capital projects, and Strategy 6 – Continue to implement priority items from the Climate Action Plan 2.0 (CAP) to lead by example in environmental sustainability.

FISCAL IMPACT

Total available funding for this project was \$2,014,543. The expenditures total \$1,792,316, leaving a balance of \$222,227 (see Attachment 1). Staff recommends the project's balance be returned to the Storm Replacement/Renovation Fund (Fund 441).

Prepared by:



SM Saklaen, Associate Civil Engineer

Submitted by:



Norm Dorais, Interim Director of Public Works

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City Manager

Attachments:

1. Funding and Estimated Expenditures Summary

VAL VISTA UNDERDRAIN IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
CIP NO. 21457
02/06/24

<u>Project Funding to Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Totals</u>
2020-21 CIP Allocation (Storm Replacement - Fund 441)	\$100,000	
2021-22 CIP Allocation (Miscellaneous CIP GF - Fund 201)	1,500,000	
Transfer from CIP No. 22484 - CCAR#5 01/17/23 (Storm Repl - Fund 441)	414,543	
TOTAL PROJECT FUNDING TO DATE		\$2,014,543
<u>Project Expenditures to Date</u>		
Alameda County Clerk Fee	\$50	
Bid Advertising and Reproductions	1,043	
Persidio System (CCTV)	2,000	
Miscellaneous Park Drainage Improvements	10,892	
DSRSD Capacity Fees	17,367	
Geocon Consultants (Material Testing)	6,699	
Pakpour Consulting Group (Design and Construction Support)	167,295	
Golden Bay Construction, Inc. - Construction Contract	1,561,961	
Golden Bay Construction, Inc. - Change Orders No. 1- 4	25,010	
Project Expenditures to Date		\$1,792,316
<u>Funding Balance/ (Shortfall)</u>		
Current Balance - Return back to Storm Replacement/Renovation (Fund 441)		\$ 222,227

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Library and Recreation

TITLE: RECEIVE A PRESENTATION ON THE EASTERN ALAMEDA COUNTY HUMAN SERVICES NEEDS ASSESSMENT AND ACCEPT THE FINAL REPORT

SUMMARY

The City Council identified updating and implementing the 2011 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment as a City Council Priority in the adopted Fiscal Year 2021/22 City Council Work Plan, and included the priority in the ONE Pleasanton Strategic Plan under the goal, “Building a Community Where Everyone Belongs.” In 2022-2023 a regional team of city staff, including Pleasanton, working in collaboration with the cities of Dublin and Livermore, conducted the 2024 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment. The overarching goal of the report is to assess Tri-Valley human service gap areas and establish implementable and collaborative outcomes while working in conjunction with the Tri-Valley Cities, local nonprofits, and Alameda County. The final report includes findings and recommendations related to human service needs in Eastern Alameda County, with planned implementation in FY 2025/26 and FY 2027/28.

RECOMMENDATION

Receive a presentation on the Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment and accept the final report.

BACKGROUND

In 2003, a regional team of city staff completed the Tri-Valley Human Services Needs Assessment to identify service gaps and provide a tool for nonprofit service providers to use when seeking grants and additional financial support. In early 2011, following the release of 2010 census data, staff conducted a broad-based assessment of human service needs in the Tri-Valley that expanded upon the 2003 assessment to reflect changes in the population and demographics of the region since the early 2000s.

Following the release of the 2020 census data, Pleasanton staff began planning an update to the 2011 assessment in collaboration with the cities of Dublin and Livermore. In February 2022, staff solicited a Request for Proposals seeking qualified consultants to lead the project. Staff from each city served on a selection committee that included a review of submittals and in-person interviews. The selection committee selected the firm JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc. (JSI) as the most qualified, citing JSI’s approach to community outreach and desire to collaborate with stakeholders, as well as JSI’s desire to develop an actionable narrative, supported by data, of Tri-Valley human service needs.

The City of Pleasanton served as the project lead/fiscal agent and entered into a professional services agreement with JSI. The City Council approved the agreement and Memorandum of Understanding in June 2022, which formalized the project and funding obligations among the three cities.

Over 19 months, starting in August 2022, staff and the consultant engaged in an extensive process to complete the 2024 Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment (EACHSNA). This process included establishing project committees, attending community events, holding focus groups, reviewing regional studies, and hosting two joint Human Services Commission meetings in two different cities. In April 2023, the City Council was given an overview of the work to date. In February 2024, staff is presenting the final report, included as Attachment 1, to each city's respective City Council for acceptance.

DISCUSSION

The 2024 EACHSNA includes comprehensive research and analysis to describe current and anticipated human service needs over the next 5–10 years and recommendations for addressing these needs. The three cities are committed to collaborating with each other, local service providers, and Alameda County to implement these recommendations over the next decade to enhance the provision of human services in the Tri-Valley.

Findings

The Tri-Valley is economically stable; however, there are pockets within each of the three cities with high concentrations of individuals living below the federal poverty level. While there are significant numbers of social service providers in each of the three cities, some services require recipients to travel outside the region, which has implications for transportation and accessibility and creates barriers to accessing services for some recipients.

Identifying existing community strengths helps ensure that the report's recommendations build upon and leverage assets, capabilities, and resources already within the community. These strengths include community cohesion, diversity, quality of health care and mental health services, nonprofit organizations and other support service providers, recreation, and high-quality schools.

The report also identifies challenges/opportunity areas at both the community and organizational levels. These opportunity areas include housing challenges, difficulty accessing health care and mental health services, a general lack of awareness of available services and a need for service navigation, a need for outpatient and residential substance-use treatment services, and a desire for more linguistically and culturally responsive providers. Community members also expressed concerns about safety and needing more transportation services.

There is also a significant need for youth services. This includes high-quality, affordable childcare and early childhood education for young children. For older children, parents and youth alike expressed a desire for accessible extracurricular activities, including after-school and enrichment programs, affordable summer programs, and recreational activities, including sports. Older youth identified concerns around academic pressures and responsibilities, mental health and physical safety, substance use, including a need for prevention programs and treatment services, and a lack of access to school restrooms.

Service provider organizations expressed frustration at the general perception that needs are lower in the Tri-Valley. They identified several funding challenges, including a need for grants that cover infrastructure, operating costs, and marketing and a high burden for grant applications and reporting requirements. Organizations also identified a need to increase awareness of services among each other, to avoid service duplication and to leverage

resources optimally. They also expressed a need to improve recruitment and retention to support a racially, culturally, and linguistically diverse workforce.

Recommendations

The final report divides recommendations into two categories: (1) **approach recommendations**, which address community or organizational needs (i.e., how the work is done), and (2) **actionable recommendations**, which are more specific, targeted strategies to meet discrete community and organizational needs (i.e., what work is done).

Approach recommendations include:

- Implementing North Star questions to serve as a constant reference point for decision-making, helping to steer the direction of the work and maintain coherence across programs and initiatives
- Creating more structured and formal community engagement mechanisms to carry this work forward
- Anticipating systemic challenges and building responsive organizational relationships to address social determinants of health

Actionable recommendations include:

- Building a regional service network to support nonprofit collaboration and the alignment and coordination of services
- Expanding youth services and supports as a long-term investment in reducing future human service needs
- Examining funding mechanisms and processes to reduce the administrative burden and create increased and sustained funding opportunities from each of the three cities as well as from Alameda County and other funding sources
- Building a pipeline for a diverse workforce that meets the needs of Tri-Valley residents
- Considering multi-sector service and infrastructure solutions to provide a safety net for those experiencing multiple concurrent needs (e.g., housing, mental health, and/or substance use).

There is strong commitment from Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton to collaborate and take a regional approach to meeting identified human service needs. To ensure accountability, staff will select recommendations and develop associated implementation plans to track, evaluate, and communicate progress toward agreed-upon goals.

Proposed next steps:

- Present the EACHSNA Final Report to Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton City Councils separately for acceptance
- Engage core nonprofits in discussing report findings, and developing short-term, mid-term, and long-term report outcomes
- Return to a joint Human Services Commission meeting to refine recommendations
- Return to City Councils to seek project approvals if needed
- Develop an annual Human Services reporting schedule for City Councils

- Develop a schedule for joint Human Services Commission meetings.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

The outcomes of this final report focus efforts on Tri-Valley communities that consist of priority populations, including: faith-based leaders; female heads of household; first responders; indigenous communities; unhoused individuals; individuals with disabilities; the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) community; Livermore agricultural workers; non-English speakers; seniors/older adults; those who work, but do not live in the Tri-Valley (defined as people who cannot afford to live in the Tri-Valley due to the high cost of living, which often includes essential workers, such as teachers or first responders); and youth between the ages of 14 and 25.

OUTREACH

Community outreach for this project included the formation of two project committees, two joint Human Services Commission meetings, and six City Council meetings (two in each city). The project team held 11 focus groups, attended three Tri-Valley community events, and conducted multiple interviews. Overall the team engaged with more than 330 community members and service provider organization staff.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Approval of this action advances the approved ONE Pleasanton strategic goal of *Building a Community Where Everyone Belongs* Strategy No. 12 - Implement the results of the Human Services Needs Assessment. Additionally, approval of this action advances the Library and Recreation Department Strategic Plan Goal A. 1. f. Programs, Plans, and Services – Implement Council-approved plans, Human Services Needs Assessment.

FISCAL IMPACT

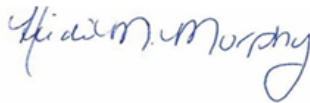
There is no fiscal impact associated with final acceptance of this report. The total cost of the project has a not-to-exceed amount of \$234,467, which includes a base scope of services fee of \$203,885 plus a 15 percent contingency. The total cost is shared equally among the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton. Pleasanton's one-third portion shall not exceed \$78,155 (\$67,962 plus contingency). Funding for this project is included in the FY 2023/24 adopted operating budget in account 00150200-430107.

Prepared by:



Jay Ingram, Recreation Manager

Submitted by:



Heidi Murphy, Director of Library and Recreation

Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City Manager

Attachments:

1. Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment - Executive Summary
2. Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment – 2024 Final Report

Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment: Executive Summary

INTRODUCTION

The cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, collectively known as the Tri-Valley, have collaborated to provide Human Services for many years. The Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment (EACHSNA) follows the 10-year census and evaluates the strengths, needs, and recommendations for the human service delivery network for the region and the individual cities. In 2022 the three cities hired JSI to lead this process. This report represents those findings, including recommendations and associated implementation steps.

METHODS

The project team established guiding theoretical values and frameworks to center equity and honor those with lived experience. An emphasis was placed on identifying causes of pervasive inequities, centering the voices of those most impacted, and ensuring recommendations were sustainable and effective. This work was conducted alongside advisory bodies including community members, nonprofit organizations, and city and county representatives.

Quantitative data were analyzed from sources including the Census, local organizations, and county agencies. These findings depict the demographics of the Tri-Valley and select social determinants (e.g., poverty, housing instability). Qualitative data were collected through focus groups, interviews, community events and through organizations. Findings were supported through existing community-based and regional reports.

FINDINGS

The Tri-Valley is economically stable, however there are concentrated pockets within each of the three cities with high concentrations of individuals living below the federal poverty level. Further, while there are significant numbers of social service providers in each of the three cities, notably some services require recipients to travel outside of the region, which has implications for transportation and accessibility.

Community strengths were identified to ensure that recommendations could build upon and leverage assets, capabilities, and resources. Identified strengths included: community cohesion; diversity; quality of health care and mental health services; nonprofit organizations and other support service providers; recreation; and high quality schools.

Challenges/opportunity areas were identified at both the community and organizational levels. Community members experienced housing challenges and difficulty accessing health care and

mental health services.* There is also a general lack of awareness of available services and need for service navigation, as well as an expressed desire for more linguistically and culturally responsive providers. A need for outpatient and residential substance use treatment services was identified. Community members also expressed concerns around safety, and a need for more transportation services.

There is also significant need for youth services. For young children this includes high quality, affordable childcare and early childhood education. For older children, parents and youth alike expressed a desire for accessible extracurricular activities including after school and enrichment programs, and affordable summer programs and recreational activities, including sports. Older youth identified concerns around academic pressures and responsibilities, mental health and physical safety, substance use including a need for prevention programs and treatment services, and a lack of access to school bathrooms.

Organizations identified a need to increase awareness of services among each other, to avoid service duplication and to optimally leverage resources. They expressed a need to be able to recruit and retain members of their workforce, particularly those who are racially, culturally, and linguistically diverse. They expressed frustration at the general perception that needs are lower in the Tri-Valley. Finally, they identified several funding challenges including a need for grants that cover infrastructure, operating costs, and marketing, as well as a high burden for grant applications and reporting requirements.

RECOMMENDATIONS

These are divided into approach recommendations which address community or organizational need (i.e., *how* the work is done), and actionable recommendations which are more specific, targeted strategies to meet discrete community and organizational needs (i.e., *what* work is done).

Approach recommendations include: 1) implementing North Star questions to serve as a constant reference point for decision-making, helping to steer the direction of the work and maintain coherence across programs and initiatives; 2) creating more structured and formal community engagement mechanisms to carry this work forward; and 3) anticipating systemic challenges and building responsive organizational relationships to address social determinants of health.

Actionable recommendations include: 1) building a regional service network to support nonprofit collaboration and the alignment and coordination of services; 2) expanding youth services and supports as a long-term investment in reducing future human service needs; 3) examining funding mechanisms and processes to reduce the administrative burden and create increased and sustained funding opportunities from each of the three cities as well as from Alameda County and other funding sources; 4) building a pipeline for a diverse workforce, that

* Distinct elements of health care and mental health services were identified as a strength or a challenge. For more information, please refer to the full report.

meets the needs of the residents of the Tri-Valley; and 5) considering multi-sector service and infrastructure solutions to provide a safety net for those experiencing multiple concurrent needs (e.g., housing, mental health, and/or substance use).

There is deep commitment from Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton to collaborate and take a regional approach to meeting identified needs from this process. To ensure accountability, recommendations will be selected and associated implementation plans will be developed to track, evaluate, and communicate progress toward agreed upon goals and approaches.

EASTERN ALAMEDA COUNTY

Human Services Needs Assessment

January, 2024



TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT.....	2
II. TERM DEFINITION.....	3
III. STORY	5
IV. BACKGROUND.....	6
V. GUIDING THEORETICAL VALUES AND FRAMEWORKS.....	7
Community Engagement, Power Sharing, and Capacity Building.....	7
Additional Applied Frameworks.....	8
The Life-Course Perspective	8
Structural Considerations.....	9
Upstream and Downstream	9
Social and Structural Determinants of Health.....	10
Root Causes	10
Report Considerations	11
VI. METHODS	12
Foundational Steps: Gathering Input and Establishing Advisory Groups.....	12
Landscape Scan	12
Joint Commission and City Council Meetings	12
Needs Assessment Website	13
Advisory Groups Development	13
Community Liaison	13
Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee.....	14
Steering Committee.....	15
Priority Populations	15
Engaging Different Language Groups.....	16
Quantitative Analysis and Qualitative Data Collection.....	17
Quantitative Data	17
Census Data	17
Regional Reports	18
Qualitative Data	18
Demographics.....	19
Representation and Implicit Bias	19
Nonprofit Focus Groups	20
Community Focus Groups	20
Recruitment	20
Structure.....	20
Capacity Building through Facilitation	21
Individual Interviews	21
Tabling Events and Intercept Interviews	22
VII. FINDINGS.....	22
Demographic Trends in the Tri-Valley.....	23
Population.....	23
Age	24
Race and Ethnicity.....	27
Economic Stability.....	32
Existing Services.....	36
Strengths	43

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Community Cohesion	43
Diversity	43
Health Care and Mental Health Services	44
Nonprofits and Supportive Services	44
Nonprofit Services	44
First Responders	46
Recreation	46
Schools and Educational Excellence	46
Community-Level Challenges and Opportunity Areas	48
Housing	48
Health Care.....	53
Mental Health	56
Service Provision, Awareness, and Navigation.....	58
Generalized Service Provision	58
Service Awareness	58
Service Navigation	58
Racial/Linguistic/Cultural Responsiveness	59
Racial and Cultural Responsiveness	59
Linguistic Responsiveness	60
Substance Use	61
Safety	62
Transportation	64
Youth	66
Childcare.....	66
Accessible Extracurricular Activities.....	67
After School and Enrichment Programs	67
Summer Programs	67
Sports	67
Academic and Other Pressure/Responsibilities	68
Youth Safety	68
Physical Safety.....	68
Psychological Safety	69
Youth Mental Health	69
Substance Use	70
Bathrooms as a Human Right.....	70
Substance Use Support and Treatment	70
Organizational-Level Challenges and Opportunity Areas	71
Service Awareness and Duplication	71
Workforce	71
Recruitment and Retention	71
Racially, Culturally, and Linguistically Responsive Workforce	72
Perception of Need and Funding	73
Perception of Need.....	73
Funding	73
Emergency Preparation: Supplies and Infrastructure.....	73
VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS	74
Approach Recommendations	74
Approach Recommendation 1: Implement North Star Questions	74

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Approach Recommendation 2: Community Engagement	75
Approach Recommendation 3: Anticipate Systemic Challenges and Build Organizational Relationships..	75
Identify Systemic Challenges	75
Relationship Building	76
Youth	76
Social Determinants of Health	76
Actionable Recommendations	77
Actionable Recommendation 1: Create a Regional Service Network	77
Actionable Recommendation 2: Youth Services and Supports	78
Youth-Centered Services	78
In-School Health and Wellness Center	78
Community-Based Youth and Family Events	79
Actionable Recommendation 3: Tri-Valley Nonprofit Funding	79
Actionable Recommendation 4: Build Pipelines for a Diverse Workforce	80
Actionable Recommendation 5: Consider Multi-Sector Service and Infrastructure Solutions	80
Housing	80
Projection of Housing Units Needed	81
Promising Practices by City	81
Substance Use	82
Mental Health	82
Infrastructure Needs	82
IX. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES AND PLAN.....	83
Implementation Processes	83
Sample Implementation Plans	84
X. APPENDICES	87
Appendix 1. Social Services Inventory.....	87
Appendix 2. Peer Review Report	88
Appendix 3. Comprehensive Quantitative Data.....	91
Appendix 4. Previous Community Health Needs Assessments.....	92
Appendix 5. EAPAC Recruitment Materials.....	93
“What is a Needs Assessment?”.....	93
EAPAC Recruitment Flyer.....	94
EAPAC Interest Form.....	95
Appendix 6. Interview Guides and Focus Group Materials	96
Nonprofit Focus Group Guide	96
First Responders Interview Guide.....	97
Community Focus Group Guide.....	98
Intercept Interview Guide.....	99
Focus Group Interest Form	100
Demographics Data Collection Form	101
Appendix 7. Programs and Funded Services following the 2011 Needs Assessment.....	102
XI. REFERENCES	103

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was prepared by John Snow, Inc. (JSI), a mission-driven national and international public health research and consulting organization dedicated to advancing the health of individuals and communities. The development of this report was made possible by the Cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and through the ongoing communication and support from Shaun Chilkotowsky, City of Dublin; Josh Thurman, City of Livermore; and Jay Ingram, City of Pleasanton.

The Project Team expresses its deepest gratitude to the community members, individuals from nonprofit organizations, first responders, faith-based organizations, and many service providers whose voices and experiences are captured in this report. We acknowledge that it is impossible to fully express the complexity of what it means to live, attend school or work, and play in the Tri-Valley, particularly for those in need of or delivering human services, but hope you see some of your humanity and strengths, as well as your challenges, here.

We acknowledge and thank the advisory groups that served in varying capacities. Profound appreciation goes to the Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee members for their advocacy and engagement throughout this project: Maria Gomez, Francesca Rosinski, Jasmin Schroder, Trenton Thomsen, and Emily Wilson. We also thank the two members who did not wish to be named.

In addition, we thank the Steering Committee members for their ongoing input, consideration, support, and brainstorming: Anissa Basoco-Villerreal – *Assistant Agency Director of Alameda County Social Services*; Christine Beitsch-Bahmani – *Chief Executive Officer City Serve of the Tri-Valley*; John Bost – *Executive Director, Open Heart Kitchen*; Evette Brandon – *Quality Improvement and Accreditation Director, Alameda County*; Becky Hopkins – *Assistant to the City Manager, City of Pleasanton*; Carolina Guzman – *Quality Improvement Manager, Alameda County Department of Public Health*; Alcian Lindo – *Program Manager, Chabot-Las Positas Career Center*; Liz Perez-Howe – *Chief Executive Officer, Axis Community Health*; Jennifer Pierce – *Deputy Director, Alameda Community Development Agency Housing & Community Development Department*, and Kimi Watkins-Tartt – *Director, Alameda County Public Health Department*.

This work was conducted and written by the following individuals, referred throughout as Project team Members: Deanna Lewis, Corina Pinto, Bex Reno, Anupam Sharma, Alison Soloman, Nadia Syed, and Hannah Young. Julie Ray edited the report.

I. HOW TO USE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This report is designed to be read from start to finish, or it allows the reader to directly access separate sections. Below, you will find the select highlights along with its corresponding page numbers for easy reference.



How were data collected?

Learn more about what data were used and how the data were collected.

- Quantitative data.....17
- Qualitative data.....18



Who participated?

Explore the many ways that community representatives, non-profits, and others were engaged.

- Advisory group development.....13
- Priority populations.....15
- Demographics.....19



What were Tri-Valley strenghts?

Read about some of the Tri-Valley assets, capabilities, and resources.

- Strengths.....43



What challenges were identified?

Examine some opportunities for improvement identified by community members and non-profit organizations.

- Community level challenges.....48
- Organizational level challenges.....71



What values or frameworks guided this work?

Hear about the approach to equity and the theories that guided this work.

- Guiding theoretical values and frameworks.....7



What were recommendations for the Tri-Valley?

Discover the recommendations identified through this process including how to advance change, and what to address.

- Approach recommendations.....74
- Actionable recommendations.....77



What will come of this work?

Review the proposed next steps including how recommendations will be prioritized and implemented.

- Implementation processes.....83
- Sample implementation plans.....84

II. TERM DEFINITION

We've defined key terms used throughout this report to ensure its process and findings are accessible and clear.

Capacity Building	The process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources that organizations, communities, and individuals need to survive, adapt, and thrive. ¹
City Council	The City Council, composed of the Mayor and four City Council members, this city governing body has all the regulatory and corporate powers of a municipal corporation provided under California State Law. In general, the Council supervises the operations of the City government by establishing policies and programs and appropriating funds for each service function. ²
Community Liaison	An individual who served on both the Steering Committee and Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee, connecting the JSI Project Team, city staff, and community members. They provided historical and current context on best practices for engagement with the Tri-Valley community.
Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee	An advisory committee composed of community members, service providers, and service recipients. This committee is involved with focus group and interview recruitment, preparation, facilitation, and supports data analysis.
Federal Poverty Level	A measure used to gauge access to aid programs (e.g., government assistance programs). It is based on household income and size. In California, the FPL for a family of four in 2023 was set at \$30,000.
Health Equity	Work to identify, dismantle, and reimagine systems of power ingrained with racism, discrimination, neglect, disrespect and dehumanization. This work contributes to the evolution of society in offering all people opportunities, security, power, resources and information to live their happiest and healthiest lives. ³
Human Services Commission and Joint Commission	Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton each have their own Human Services Commission to advise the city council on community human service needs and identify ways to meet these needs. The Commission focuses on communities that are socially or economically disadvantaged. The Joint Commission refers to a workshop or meeting attended by Human Service Commissioners from all three cities.
Human Services	Services provided by the cities, nonprofits, and other agencies that support communities and individuals with basic needs like food and shelter and other services such as health care and employment.
Lived Experience	Knowledge based on personal perspective, identities, and history beyond professional or educational experience. People's lived experience is directly affected by social, health, public health, or other issues and by the strategies that aim to address those issues. Lived experience gives people insights that can inform and improve systems, research, policies, practices, and programs. ⁴
Macro-Level Factors	Factors that affect the health of an individual on a structural level and entire communities, counties, states, and countries. Advocating for policy changes to create more affordable housing is an example of trying to change a macro-level factor that affects an individual's ability to find housing.
Medi-Cal	California's Medicaid health care program, which pays for a variety of medical services for children and adults with limited income and resources. ⁵

Needs Assessment	A process and resulting resource used to understand the qualities of a given community including its strengths and opportunities for growth. Needs Assessments often use both quantitative and qualitative data to gain a representative depiction of a community.
North Star	A constant reference point for decision-making, helping to steer the direction of the work and maintain cohesion across programs and initiatives.
Power Sharing	Distribution of power in which different representative groups share decision making and other responsibilities.
Quantitative Data	Can be counted, measured, or given a numerical value. In this needs assessment, the quantitative data include demographic information such as race, ethnicity, age, income, employment, marriage status, etc. Quantitative data can be collected through surveys, census, local organizations and county agencies, and other sources.
Qualitative Data	Typically collected through focus groups, interviews, and conversations. These data are not numerical. Qualitative data collection methods allow community members to share their experiences and deep insights that are more difficult to capture quantitatively/numerically.
Recommendations: Approach and Actionable	Recommendations in this report are categorized into 'Approach' and 'Actionable.' Approach recommendations encompass broad or overarching factors that should be integrated into any approach to meet a human service need, regardless of the specific strategy employed. Actionable recommendations are more precise, focused on a singular or multiple social determinant of health simultaneously.
Social and Structural Determinants of Health	The non-medical factors that influence health outcomes, including the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. They include economic policies and systems, development agendas, social norms, social policies and political systems. ⁶
Steering Committee	An advisory group formed for the Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment with representatives from the three cities, Alameda County, local nonprofits, and JSI Project Team members. This committee provided oversight and support to the project and assisted with the distribution of findings.
Strengths-Based approach	Focuses on identifying and building upon a community or individual's strengths. It is a shift from focusing on the issues in a community only.
Tri-Valley	Another term for the three cities in Eastern Alameda County: Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton. The cities are geographically adjacent to each other, totaling 65.95 square miles and a collective population of 234,282.
Triangulation	The use of multiple methods (e.g., interviews and focus groups) or data sources in qualitative research to develop a deep understanding of a theme or event. Triangulation is important in ensuring information is accurate.
Upstream and Downstream Factors	Upstream factors: Structural or contributing conditions that affect a person's health or wellbeing. For example, when individuals speak of the need for affordable housing, they often acknowledge other forces such as inflation and the need for a living wage. Downstream factors: The result of upstream factors affecting health. These are often measured as individual-level factors that shape a person's health outcomes, or the health outcomes themselves. For example, an individual's ability to access fresh fruits and vegetables affects their risk of developing diabetes.

III. STORY

This report begins with a story in recognition that data—no matter how close to community members' lived experiences—is insufficient in truly conveying the challenges and complexities that any individual or family experiences. This story is not of any one person or family, but rather a compilation of stories that were heard. These are stories that weave various realities found throughout the Tri-Valley community into a much broader picture. This story is presented to ground our findings, allowing the reader to see how human services (and the lack of them) can shape not only individual outcomes, but the life course of future generations and an entire region.

The G family is a multigenerational family in which Mia, the matriarch, lives with her son Luis, his wife, Laura, and their children Alexa and James. They love the beauty of the mountain landscape and year-long warm weather of the place they call home; however, each member of the family experiences barriers challenging their ability to live happy, healthy, and peaceful lives.

Let's begin with Mia. Mia is 72 years old and was diagnosed with type 2 diabetes a few years ago. As her condition progresses, she struggles with her mental health. Mia is covered under Medicare but has a hard time finding a mental health provider (e.g., a therapist or social worker) who not only speaks her language but also understands how challenging it is for her to talk about her mental health. It is also difficult for Mia to keep track of her various appointments and she is unable to drive the distance to the nearest hospital to see her specialists. Sometimes, Mia prefers not to go to any of her appointments because constant travel and management make her anxious.

Mia's son Luis works two low-wage jobs, neither of which provide health insurance, and he makes just enough not to qualify for Medi-Cal. English is not Luis's first language, which makes navigating the health insurance system very challenging. Luis tries his hardest to make sure he does not get injured on the job and lives in fear of receiving a large medical bill.

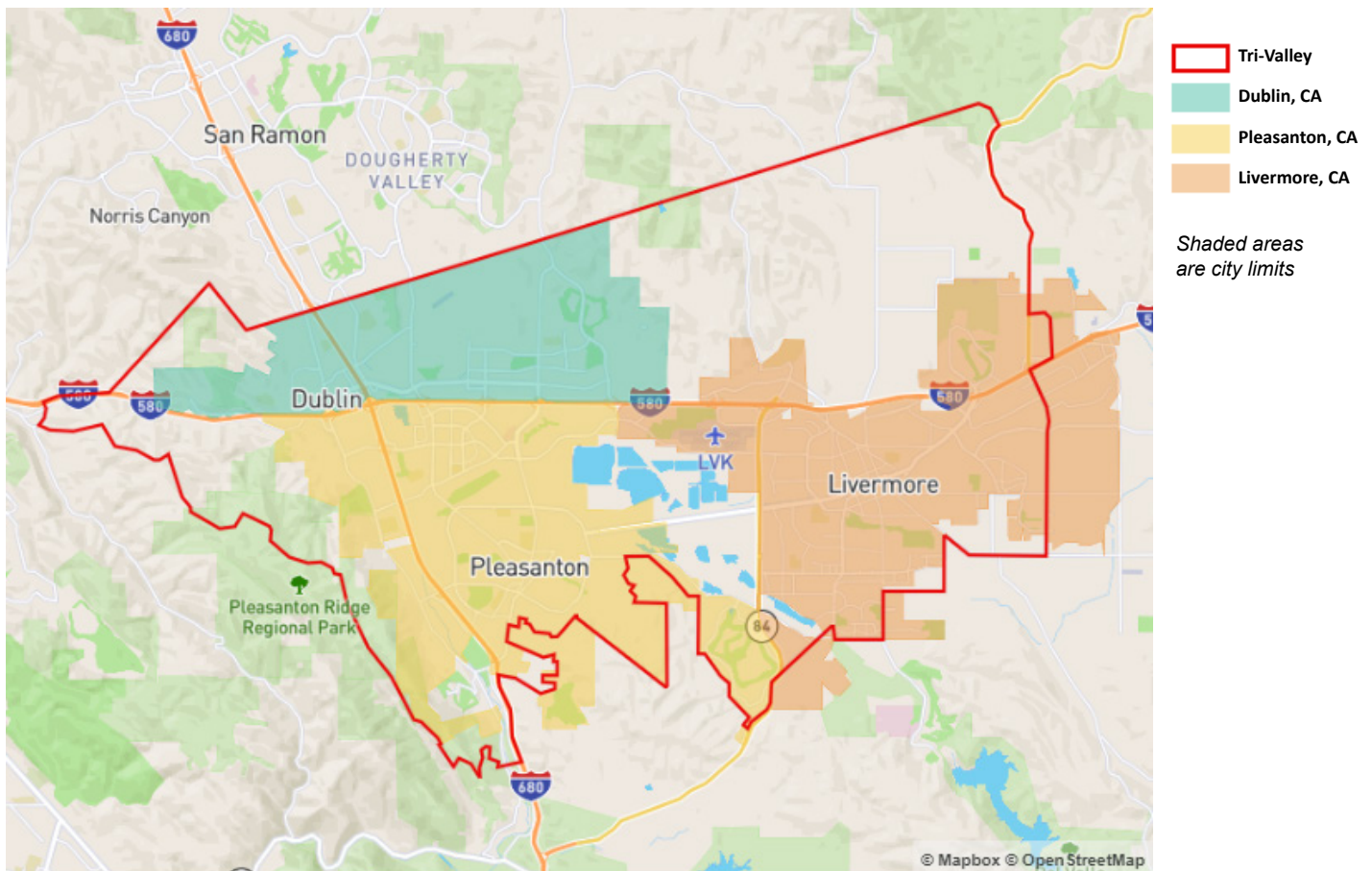
Luis's wife Laura also works a low-wage job. She is desperate to connect with women her age but is ashamed about how poorly she speaks English. Laura has thought about taking English classes but her work schedule makes it difficult to attend classes regularly. Alexa and James are in fifth and tenth grade, respectively. Alexa was born in the United States; James was five years old when their parents and grandmother arrived in the country. Alexa enjoys school but wishes she could take art classes. Her parents support her creative interests, but are unable to pay for classes.

James has been struggling with several things, particularly mental health. James, who uses they/ them pronouns, works very hard at school. James feels they owe it to their parents to get into a great school and bring the family out of poverty. They would like to talk to someone who understands the pressures of being the oldest child. Sometimes James has intense panic attacks but feels their parents would not understand how they feel and does not want to add more stress to their lives.

The story of the G family is not unusual. In this assessment, seeds of these stories—of isolation, challenges navigating human services, stigma toward mental health, transportation and linguistic challenges, and more—emerged through the many conversations with community members. The assessment you are about to read analyzes the strengths and challenges in the Tri-Valley and includes recommendations to respectively build upon and mitigate them. This is all in service of the overarching goal of improving residents' health and wellness.

IV. BACKGROUND

Figure 1. Tri-Valley Map



The cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, collectively known as the Tri-Valley (figure 1), have provided Human Services collectively for many years. The cities value innovation, collaboration, and problem solving to maintain and improve the quality of life for all residents. Each city has a unique perspective on how to meet the needs of its residents. While each city respects the individuality of each community, it also sees value in focusing on collaboration for common efforts and regional solutions. The Eastern Alameda County Human Services Needs Assessment (EACHSNA) is one such collaboration, created to evaluate the strengths and needs of the human service delivery network for the region and the individual cities.

In 2011, the Tri-Valley conducted a needs assessment focused on the cities' most vulnerable populations: low-income families, individuals, children, seniors, and people with disabilities.⁷ This Tri-Valley needs

assessment process follows the 10-year census, as will the regional needs assessment.

The 2011 assessment found a significant and increasing disparity between the growing demand for human services and a stagnating, and at times, declining supply of services in Eastern Alameda County. Many of the findings in the report mirror those reflected [here](#) related to mental/behavioral health, housing, health care, workforce, transportation, and changing demographics.

However, one finding in the 2011 needs assessment that did not surface here was a need for increased food and nutrition programs. This reflects the success of the region in mitigating food insecurity through funding and other initiatives, one of the many efforts undertaken to increase access to resources and services. A list of additional programs and initiatives that emerged in response to findings from the 2011 needs assessment is available in Appendix 7.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the need for more resources so, in 2022, the three cities hired JSI to lead the EACHSNA process. JSI is a public health research and consulting organization with an office in Berkeley, California. It has over 40 years of experience providing technical services to federal, state, and local agencies to improve the health of individuals and communities, with a focus on vulnerable populations. JSI was tasked with conducting the EACHSNA by leveraging existing documents including the prior needs assessment; incorporating a diversity, equity, and inclusion framework to ensure an equitable and inclusive process and outcomes; and developing a final report including recommendations and associated implementation steps.

Figure 2. Timeline of the Tri-Valley Needs Assessments



V. GUIDING THEORETICAL VALUES AND FRAMEWORKS

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, POWER SHARING, AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Our process grounded the work in equity and ensured a sound and inclusive assessment process. It started with the use of an equity framework as a roadmap for the assessment to help ensure a collaborative, engaged, and intentional process that built community capacity and relationships. The following outlines each framework principle and how it was applied in the Needs Assessment.

Centering lived experience: In recognition of the fact that community members and service providers are the experts of their lives, the JSI Project Team worked thoughtfully and deliberately to center the voices of community members within the Tri-Valley who were eligible for, have sought out, or have received human services. Throughout the project, the JSI Project Team aimed to lessen participants' burden

while maximizing opportunities for participation. It focused on identifying and engaging people who are often labeled "difficult to reach,"ⁱ particularly those identified as [priority populations](#) in the project's initial scoping activities.

Equitable data practices: There is a long history of extractive data collection practices in the United States, with little to no sharing of power, capacity building within communities, or follow-up in how data were used. Thus, equity was a focus of every step of data collection and analysis. Community members were trained and supported to collect data as focus group and interview facilitators; provided trainings on topics including qualitative analysis; and shaped the identification and prioritization of strengths, challenges, and recommendations.

Strengths-based approach: The central purpose of a human service needs assessment is to identify challenges (i.e., community and organizational

ⁱ Note: This term is problematic because it obscures the historic lack of inclusion efforts and barriers to participation, including a lack of trust.

challenges) and possible solutions, but it is also important to identify and celebrate individual and community assets, capabilities, resources, and strengths. All too often when the focus is directed on individuals or neighborhoods with high human service needs, the emphasis is on issues or deficits. This is not only disempowering; it also fails to recognize the many ways that communities can be a source of strength and resilience. Thus throughout the data collection and in this report, we celebrate and honor the strengths of the Tri-Valley.

Community capacity building: Similar to the recognized need for equitable data practices, one of the guiding values for this needs assessment was on the importance of engaging in power-sharing activities to support community members' capacity to develop, implement, and sustain local initiatives. For this project, this included training with community member participants of the Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee ([EAPAC](#)) with a focus on capacity building and mentorship on methods of data collection, and an explicit focus on how power might be shared to ensure community members felt included in the needs assessment process and [beyond](#). To that end, we made efforts to ensure the findings were broadly accessible to the community by building a [public-facing website](#) and creating a section in this report to [define terms](#) used throughout.

ADDITIONAL APPLIED FRAMEWORKS

As the work unfolded, the community described challenges as cross-generational, interconnected, and stemming from broader, overarching factors. This is important to capture because it not only describes *what* people are experiencing, but also *how* they experience and think about their conditions. The following section represents the effort to capture this through existing frameworks that help us think about the challenges and how to shape effective solutions.

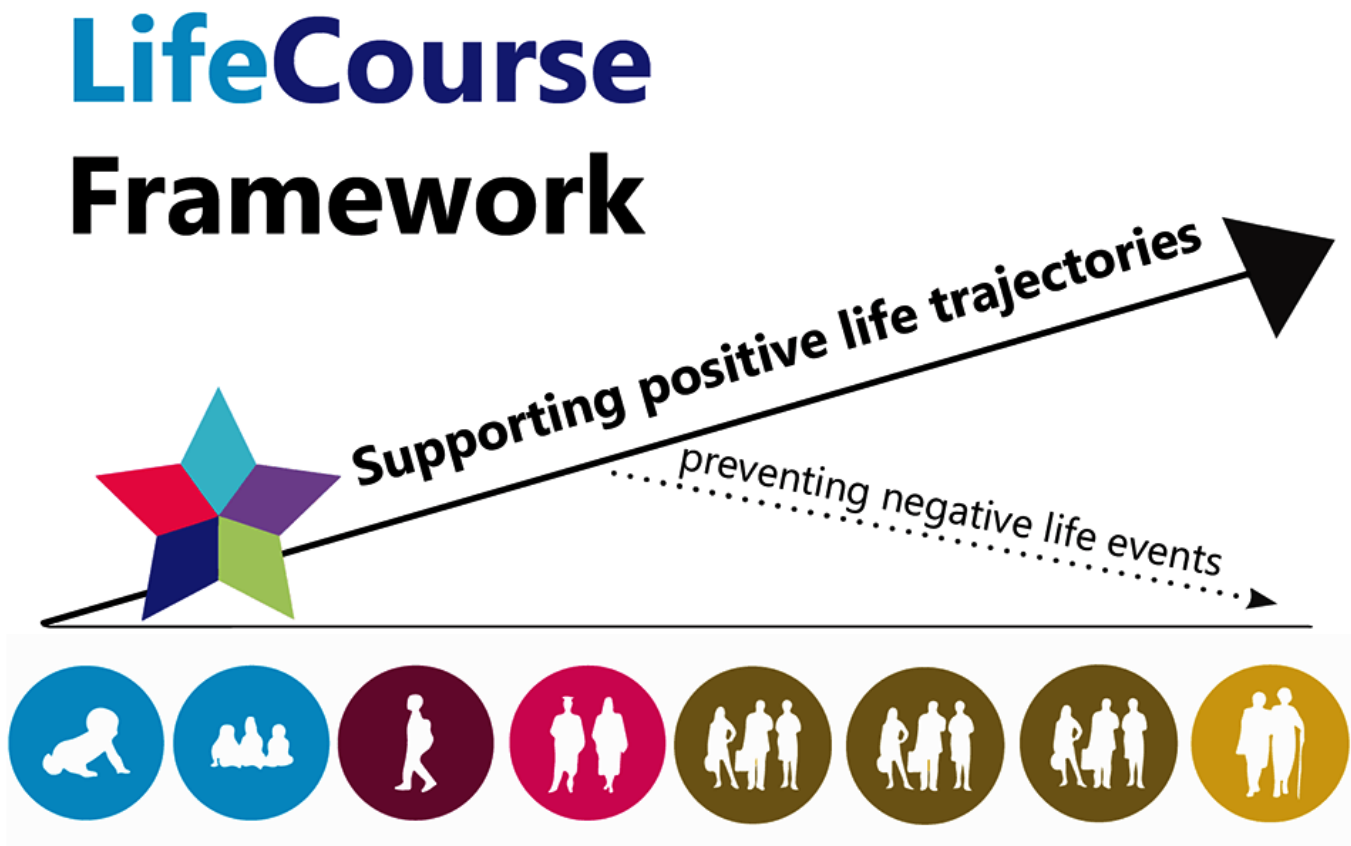
The Life-Course Perspective

The life-course perspective provides a lens to identify interventions that have the potential to create change across generations. The life-course perspective calls us to focus on: 1) distinct life stages (e.g., adolescence or older adults); 2) the trajectories of lives based on a number of factors and conditions (e.g., social

and structural determinants of health); and 3) the relationship between individual and collective life courses, or as Martin Luther King Jr. put it, “the inescapable network of mutuality.” This refers to the idea that the fate of all individuals are linked. Put another way, the health and wellness of the Tri-Valley is inextricably connected to those individuals who are the least resourced within the communities.

The G family is a perfect example of why it is important to consider a life-course perspective. The barriers facing the 72-year-old Mia effect the entire family. If Mia's diabetes gets out of control due to challenges of managing her appointments, her son Luis and daughter-in-law Laura may have to take time off of work to care for her. If the family begins to struggle financially and have a challenging time putting food on the table, Alexa's and James' hindered development and mental health will diminish their ability to learn in school.

In the context of this EACHSNA update, the use of the life-course perspective draws attention to the need for services that are focused on distinct age groups, while also considering the importance of ensuring people's needs are met across time. For example, it is important to focus on specific challenges and interventions for teenagers now and to think about how their needs are expected to evolve as they enter young adulthood). It also draws attention to the need to design and deliver services that are both universal or widely available for everyone, and targeted, in that they should respond to the needs of distinct priority populations. For example, there is a need for universal mental health services, but those services must also be tailored to the needs of adolescents, non-English speakers, and people who lack mental health insurance. The life-course perspective also calls us to consider the emotional, physical, psychological, and social needs that evolve within specific historical and cultural contexts. For example, the application of a life-course perspective calls us to understand how youth might be uniquely and disproportionately affected by the COVID-19 pandemic and to identify services and a responsive delivery mechanism to meet those needs.



Structural Considerations

UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM

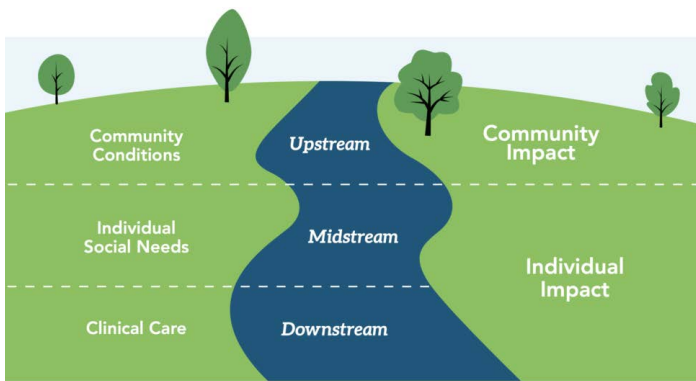
A needs assessment provides a snapshot or even a retrospective look at the challenges faced by a community or its sub-groups. However, it is important to note that what a needs assessment typically captures represents what are often called 'downstream' factors. These are often mentioned at the individual-level, simply because a needs assessment asks individuals about their experiences. For example, when asked about challenges, a community member might mention a health concern such as high blood pressure. From a downstream lens, a responsive intervention might be to make sure that person has access to health services. However, looking midstream and upstream might point to different interventions. In the example of high blood pressure, a midstream contributor might be the stress the person is under from being unemployed. A midstream intervention might connect the individual to career services. Finally, looking even further upstream might indicate a broader decline in available jobs within a region. This would indicate a need to think about and examine

ways to attract industry to a region and/or provide career training opportunities.

Human services are directly charged with mitigating the downstream consequences flowing from these macro level or structural factors. However, there is a parallel need to work upstream to prevent these needs from arising in the first place. Thus, when focusing on downstream conditions, there should always be a broader conversation about midstream and upstream contributors and possible interventions. This ensures any intervention can have the greatest effect. One human service provider eloquently expressed this desire to focus upstream:

"If we're talking about dreams here... we really need to go upstream and start working with people before they get into crisis and need to be connected to care. We need to preempt [crises] when people are younger, when babies are being born. ...Getting them access to education, stable housing and food would make a huge difference so they don't end up in crisis."

Figure 4. Upstream and Downstream Approach to Health



Source: Jon Warner

SOCIAL AND STRUCTURAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

These mid- and upstream factors are often called social or structural determinants of health. These non-medical factors influence health outcomes and are the conditions in which people are born, grow, work, live, and age, and the wider set of forces and systems shaping the conditions of daily life. As described above, community members often mentioned these in the same breath as the challenge they were experiencing. Similarly, while nonprofit

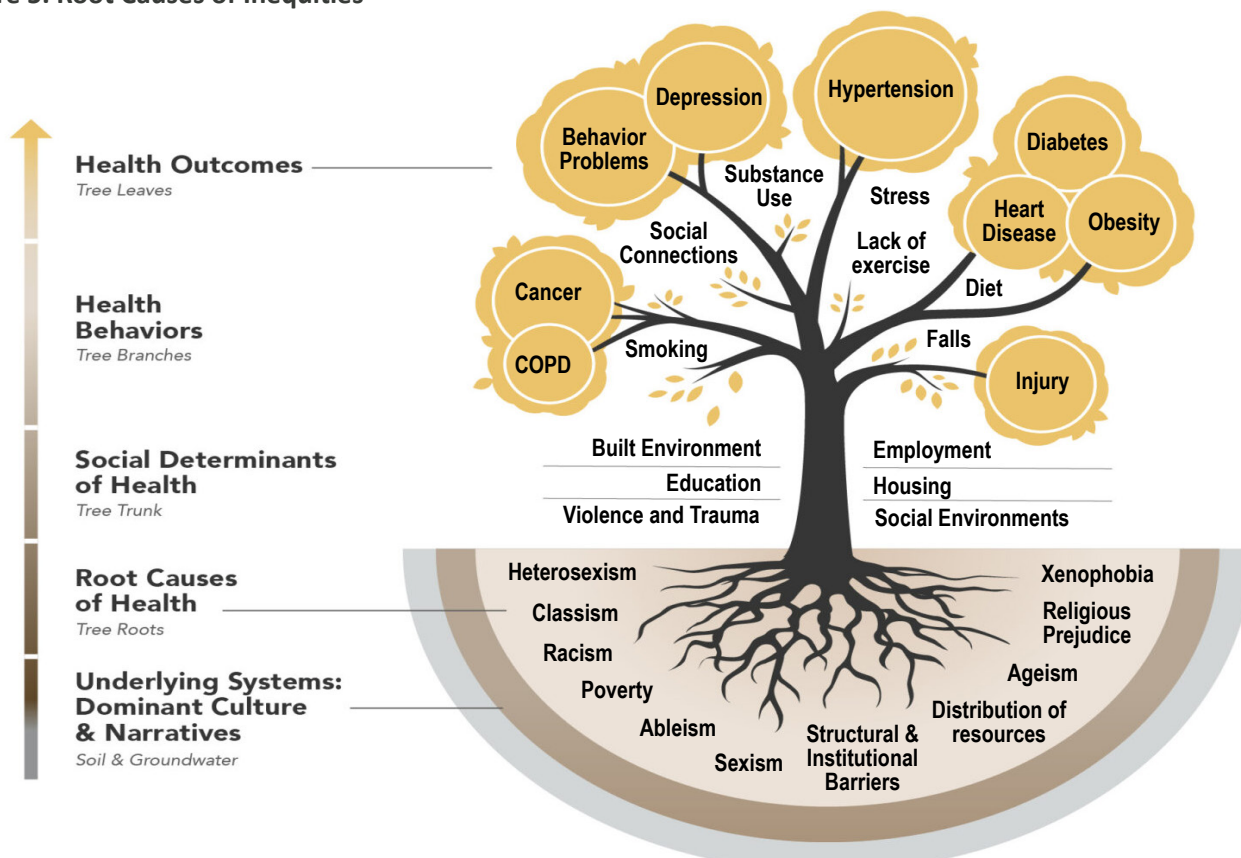
organizations identified some of the [workforce](#) challenges to attracting and retaining diverse service providers, they also noted the high cost of housing and funding limitations (e.g., funders not supporting operational costs) that were barriers to providing a living wage. One faith-based organization representative said that:

“We feel that problem [living wage] acutely as a church because we have to pay...we can’t compete with Google, and Facebook. We’re a nonprofit, a church. And so we need employees who work here and who live here. It doesn’t do much good to have a pastor who lives in Tracy or Modesto or Stockton. So in some ways, the nonprofit world and the church world face the same challenges that the schools do in getting teachers here, or police officers or firefighters to live here.”

ROOT CAUSES

Troughout this needs assessment, participants identified several social or structural determinants that helped to create the current conditions that the region is experiencing. These are best understood

Figure 5. Root Causes of Inequities



Source: Health Resources in Action (HRiA)

as root causes. In this needs assessment, these included housing and land use policies, racism and discrimination, the cost of living and inflation, policy, various structures and institutions, and funding streams.

The integration of this framework was particularly important in the development of recommendations. There is an immediate need to provide human services for those suffering in the Tri-Valley. However, there is an equally pressing need to work systemically to remove the root causes of that suffering. This need informed the [Approach Recommendations](#) to consider a series of [North Star questions](#) to guide the selection and implementation of any strategy to support the health and wellbeing of Tri-Valley residents. It also called for [community-](#) and [organizational-](#)level challenges and opportunities to answer ‘What are the upstream conditions that have created this need that we might address through strategies that have a community impact?’

REPORT CONSIDERATIONS

A needs assessment is a powerful tool, representing the elevated needs of community members, nonprofit organizations, and direct service providers. Triangulation with census and other published data sources gives a representation of the human service needs and resources in the Tri-Valley. However, while we made significant efforts to engage a broad subsection of people from each of the three cities across a variety of identity characteristics, it is believed that complete representation is not possible. Further, although efforts were made to project future needs, especially in the grounding of the [life-course perspective](#), time will age these findings as the cities and region evolve after these results and recommendations are published.

This is not to suggest that these findings are inherently invalid, but rather a call for the varied audiences to use this report as a starting point for conversation and reflection. The perspectives of those who do not see their experiences and priorities represented here are just as valid as those who do. If you disagree with the findings or recommendations here, or identify needs that have not been elevated,

consider this an invitation to advocate for change by raising your individual or collective voice in service of continuing to advance collaborative change.

Additionally, as indicated in the discussion of [Root Causes and Social and Structural Determinants of Health](#), many of the needs identified herein represent downstream consequences of structural conditions outside the control of those meeting human service needs. This document can also serve as evidence of the need for continued upstream efforts to reduce the need for human services more broadly. We encourage the use of this document as a mobilizing force to those continuing to advance systemic change.

Let’s go back to the G family. Laura does not speak English very well and feels shame when trying to begin a conversation with her neighbor who only speaks English. This shame was magnified one day when she was walking with her daughter Alexa on a beautiful spring day.

Laura and Alexa were having a conversation in Spanish when a person walking behind them said: “Speak English, this is America.”

As limited as Laura’s English is, she knew what this person meant. Not only did this make Laura even more insecure, but Alexa began to doubt whether she should speak a language other than English in public. Recently, she missed a few medical appointments because she worried about her ability to communicate with her providers.

VI. METHODS

Leveraging the guiding theoretical frameworks and values, the EACHSNA update used quantitative and qualitative methods to meet the needs assessment objectives. The process also involved substantial intentionality and involvement of the voice of Tri-Valley community members throughout. The overall approach included four phases: 1 landscape scan; 2 advisory group development; 3 qualitative and quantitative data collection; and 4) analysis of findings.

FOUNDATIONAL STEPS: GATHERING INPUT AND ESTABLISHING ADVISORY GROUPS

Landscape Scan

JSI started the project with an initial landscape scan guided by interviews, engaging individuals at a community event, and creation of a [social services inventory](#). The goals of the landscape scan included:

1. Establishing a preliminary understanding of the context in which human services are provided in the Tri-Valley and the people and organizations giving and receiving them.
2. Creating a social services inventory of human services in the Tri-Valley.
3. Identifying individuals for the project's advisory groups – [Steering Committee](#), [Community Liaison](#) and [EAPAC](#).
4. Establishing connections with organizations to facilitate recruitment for focus groups and interviews.

Individual's names, events, and organizations were initially provided by the core city staff and the Human Services Joint Commission. Interviewees also connected the JSI Project Team with additional Tri-Valley organizations and individuals who they thought should be involved in the project (i.e., snowball sampling). The JSI Project Team interviewed individuals from different human service sectors and who serve a diverse range of communities within the Tri-Valley.

During the landscape scan, the team interviewed 13 executives, staff members, and volunteers from nonprofits, county agencies, and schools. These conversations consisted of questions focused on:

- The identification of the most pressing issues in the community.
- Whether the individual was part of the previous needs assessment work or the implementation of emergent recommendations.
- The identification of [priority populations](#) and organizational or individual contacts through whom they might be engaged.
- Whether they had any [reports or other data](#) that could help inform this needs assessment.

Notes were taken during the interview and coded independently by two JSI Project Team members to identify significant themes. These initial findings were presented to the Steering Committee and at the Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton City Council meetings. They were also used to develop subsequent interview and focus group guides, particularly for the nonprofit focus groups.

The JSI Project Team also attended La Familia's Dia de los Muertos Community Event. At this event, JSI talked with community members and residents in English and Spanish about what they loved and what they would change about their community.

After collecting this preliminary information and gaining input from the Joint Commission and at City Council meetings, JSI recruited members and developed the EAPAC and the Steering Committee. These committees informed data collection efforts, identified priority populations, and helped reach individuals and organizations.

Joint Commission and City Council Meetings

At the beginning of the project, the JSI Project Team met with each Human Services Commission and City Council to present the needs assessment approach, gather feedback, and refine priority populations from city leadership. The table below includes the dates of each of these meetings.

Table 1. Meetings Attended by the JSI Project Team

EVENT	DATE
Joint Human Services Commission Meeting, Pleasanton	November 2, 2022
Dublin City Council Meeting	April 4, 2023
Pleasanton City Council Meeting	April 18, 2023
Livermore City Council Meeting	June 12, 2023

Needs Assessment Website

In alignment with the equity framework principle of [equitable data practices](#), process information was made available through the website [www.mytrivalley.org](#) throughout the Needs Assessment. The site included an explanation of what a needs assessment is; the methodologies used in the EACHSNA; opportunities to get involved through the advisory or focus groups; reports on current findings and demographics trends; and upcoming events. All three cities determined that the site would only be active through the duration of the Needs Assessment project, and any relevant data would be carried forward into this report.

Advisory Groups Development

The JSI Project Team developed three advisory roles/groups (see below) to ensure the application of the equity framework and guide project implementation. The individuals who comprise these groups are community leaders—both those with organizational standing and those with lived experience.

JSI created and presented a graphic at the Joint Commission and City Council meetings (see Figure 6) to facilitate communication about the purpose of each of these advisory bodies and how they would intersect. Some JSI Project Team members were on the Steering Committee only; others were a bridge between the EAPAC and the Steering Committee. The Community Liaison also served in a bridge role, attending both EAPAC and Steering Committee meetings. After in-depth deliberation about whether or not to hold ongoing joint EAPAC and Advisory Committee meetings, the decision was made to hold the majority meetings separately given the distinct scopes of work and responsibilities for each group, and in recognition of the potential power dynamics between them. The two groups were brought together twice during the data analysis and recommendation development phases to provide input on and add nuance to the findings.

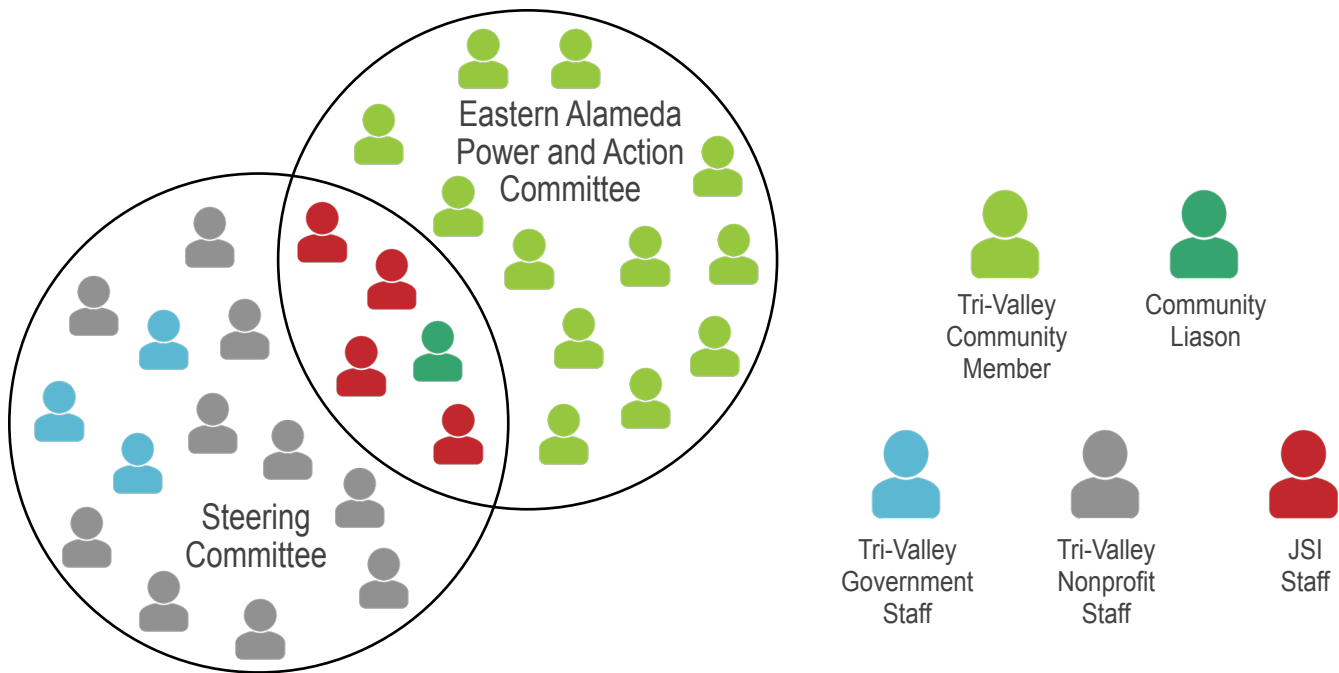
COMMUNITY LIAISON

The community liaison was an essential member of the advisory groups for the Needs Assessment. As consultants with no experience living, working, or seeking services in the Tri-Valley, the JSI Project Team acknowledged the potential for gaps in the assessment. The Community Liaison had knowledge and context to illuminate the distinct features of and experiences within the Tri-Valley. The role also served on both the Steering Committee and the EAPAC. Given that the groups would not meet with each other until the end of the project, the liaison

Table 2. Project Advisory Roles

ROLE	RESPONSIBILITY	COMPOSITION
Community Liaison	Serve on both the Steering Committee and EAPAC, connect the JSI Project Team, city staff, and community members. Provide historical and current context on best practices for community engagement in the Tri-Valley.	One individual who has experience in direct service work, a Tri-Valley community member, understanding of human services landscape in Tri-Valley
EAPAC	Support community connections and qualitative data process, co-facilitate focus groups, and provide feedback on interview tools and preliminary data analysis and overall process.	Community members, human service providers, recipients of Tri-Valley services Compensated role for community members
Steering Committee	Provide oversight of the project, support the assessment process, review work plan and status of project activities, support logistics and project requirements, coordinate events, and preview deliverables.	Tri-Valley city representatives, County staff, nonprofit leadership, and select JSI Project Team members

Figure 6. Advisory Groups for the EACHSNA



supported bidirectional communication between the two groups, the JSI Project Team, and the Steering Committee.

Catherine Arthur (Cat), RN, PHN, MSN, a Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District School Nurse was selected as the community liaison for the project. She was initially recommended by city staff during the landscape scan. Cat was interviewed by two members of the JSI Project Team and selected based on her experience as a parent/community liaison in the school (e.g., demonstration of inclusive approach and valuing diverse voices) and her higher-level interest/knowledge and connection to families/community members. In addition to working in Livermore schools, she lives in Livermore. During the landscape scan, Cat and others interviewed said the majority of the Tri-Valley's pockets of poverty are concentrated in Livermore. Given this, it was important to have a community liaison who understood the needs of Livermore residents in particular.

EASTERN ALAMEDA POWER AND ACTION COMMITTEE

Before beginning active recruitment of EAPAC members, the JSI Project Team created a 2-page document titled ["What is a Needs Assessment?"](#) that described the purpose of a needs assessment, what the EACHSNA aimed to accomplish, and its

importance and potential implications. It also outlined the process for conducting the needs assessment, including an explanation of quantitative and qualitative data, the equity framework, and an overview of the advisory groups involved. It offered ways for community members to get involved, including serving on the EAPAC and participation in focus groups or interviews, and an invitation to reach out via email. The JSI Project Team also created an [EAPAC Recruitment Flyer](#), which outlined the purpose of the EAPAC, the roles and responsibilities of members, opportunities for their professional development, and compensation information. Both of these materials were published in English and Spanish and sent to community members via email, posted on the project website, and distributed in person by the Community Liaison.

Next, the JSI project team created an [EAPAC Interest Form](#), which was accessible via a QR code on the EAPAC flier. The interest form was created using Google Forms, published in English and Spanish, and offered the option to complete the form on behalf of oneself or someone else. This form centralized contact information for interested community members and provided information on potential EAPAC members' lived experiences (e.g., types of human services received); demographic characteristics (to ensure representation of priority

populations); connection to the Tri-Valley community; and interest in serving on the EAPAC. Questions were designed to be open-ended, optional, and require minimal time to complete. The Community Liaison was integral to ensuring that the language on the form was accessible and inclusive, and that the form was not a barrier to participation.

Twenty-seven responses were received and all interested candidates were contacted via phone and/or email to set up a 15–20-minute phone screen.

The JSI Project Team and Community Liaison developed a set of questions to ask EAPAC candidates during the phone screen:

- Would you be able to meet for 1.5 hours in the evening once every other month?
- Are there groups of people you would not be able to work with?
- What groups are you most comfortable working with?
- What communities do you feel that you are most connected with?
- We will be discussing a variety of social and health topics throughout this process, such as adolescent health and LGBTQIA+ advocacy. Are there any topics you would not feel comfortable engaging with?
- Specific follow-up questions about their applications.

JSI Project Team members and the Community Liaison conducted phone screens, during which notes were taken in a shared spreadsheet and reviewed after. Based on the initial phone screen, if there was any uncertainty about a candidate, a second team member conducted an additional phone conversation. Using documentation from these calls, the JSI Project Team and Community Liaison recommended EAPAC members, selected to represent all three cities, with experience accessing and/or directly providing human services in the Tri-Valley, diverse backgrounds (e.g., race, ethnicity, cultural, linguistic), and representing one or more priority populations. Candidates who were employed by a city or county government agency and served on the Tri-Valley Human Services Joint Commission were ineligible due to potential conflicts of interest. The list of recommended EAPAC

members was brought to core city staff for discussion and approval. Ten people were invited to join the EAPAC. The other 16 candidates were thanked for their interest and informed they had not been selected. They were also invited to participate in a future focus group or interview, if interested.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Steering Committee candidate selection was informed by the landscape scan interviews and through recommendations from the three city staff members. The selection process ensured there was representation from the three cities, a mix of nonprofit, community, and Alameda County representation, racial and ethnic diversity, and that organizational type spanned the various categories of human services guided by the [Kaiser Family Foundation](#) Framework (i.e., economic stability, neighborhood and physical environment, education, food, community and social context, and health care system).⁸ As a result, individuals from the following organizations were selected: Las Positas Career Center, Livermore USD, Alameda County Social Services, Alameda County Department of Public Health, Axis Community Health, Alameda County Community Health Improvement Plan, Alameda County Housing and Community Development Agency, Asian Pacific Islander American Public Affairs Tri-Valley Chapter, CityServe of the Tri-Valley, Open Heart Kitchen, and the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton.

Priority Populations

From the data gathered through the landscape scan interviews, quantitative demographic data, City Council meetings, Human Service Commission meetings, and advisory groups, 12 groups were identified as priority populations for the Needs Assessment (table 3).

Although this Needs Assessment is meant to capture the breadth of lived experiences among residents of the Tri-Valley, particular emphasis was placed on the communities that were anticipated to be most in need of human services, may have had a distinct lived experience based on one or more identity characteristics, and most likely to be affected by the resulting recommendations.

Table 3. Priority populations for the EACHSNA

POPULATION ⁱⁱ	DESCRIPTION
Faith-based leaders	Individuals or groups that are part of faith-based organizations which can include but are not limited to churches, mosques, and temples.
Female heads of households	Female members of family units who are the primary source of income in the household.
First responders	Police officers, firefighters, emergency medical technicians, nurses, etc.
Indigenous communities	Member of an indigenous community or tribal nation.
Individuals who are unhoused	Individuals who have experienced being unhoused currently or in the past.
Individuals with disabilities	Individuals who identify as a person with disabilities, including physical, intellectual, and/or developmental.
Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ) community	Individuals or groups that identify as part of the LGBTQ community.
Livermore agricultural workers	Agricultural workers including those who worked in winery fields, typically immigrants or refugees.
Non-English speakers	Includes individuals who do not speak English or feel comfortable participating in a focus group or interview in English. Languages most commonly spoken in the Tri-Valley include Spanish, Pashto, Farsi, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Dari.
Seniors/older adults	Individuals ages 65 years and older.
Those who work, but do not live in the Tri-Valley	People who cannot afford to live in the Tri-Valley due to the high cost of living. This often includes essential workers, such as teachers or first responders.
Youth	Individuals between the ages of 14 and 25.

Within these priority population categories is an acknowledgment of the complexity of identity, and an honoring of the heterogeneity, or differences in experiences, within any one category. It is also recognized that identity is intersectional; that is, individuals within these prioritized groups may identify with more than one category. Those tasked with completing this needs assessment sought to understand and articulate the complexity of individual lived experiences. We acknowledge that it is reductive to presume that an individual has a particular lived experience based on a singular or even intersectional identity categorization. However, given the [systemic](#) and sociopolitical factors, these individuals may distinctly experience social and structural determinants of health. Deeply understanding individuals' lived experiences and the extent to which certain identity characteristics affected them was therefore a key consideration in the [method](#) selection.

ENGAGING DIFFERENT LANGUAGE GROUPS

The Steering Committee and city staff prioritized Spanish, Pashto, Farsi, Mandarin, Cantonese, and Dari for the EACHSNA because of the large population of individuals in the Tri-Valley who speak them. However, as data collection progressed, a number of barriers to engaging speakers of these languages, particularly Pashto, Farsi, and Dari. While recruitment materials were translated into these languages, there was insufficient infrastructure to reach community leaders and build trust within this project's timeframe and scope. Moving forward, deliberate strategies must be identified and implemented to build relationships and engage community members meaningfully beyond the data collection period. This could include inviting non-English or multilingual speakers onto the project team, publishing project materials (e.g., the [project website](#)) in all relevant languages, and going directly to communities to disseminate the findings. Trust, instrumental to

ⁱⁱ Presented in alphabetical order

involving people who don't speak English equitably, must be built between and during community engagement activities.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS AND QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION

Informed by the aforementioned [Foundational Steps](#), the JSI Project Team conducted quantitative analyses, collected primary qualitative data, and triangulated findings using existing community-based and [regional reports](#). Early in the project, preliminary [quantitative findings](#) were produced and made public through the EACHSNA [website](#). This informed the identification of [priority populations](#), shaped the co-design of data collection instruments in concert with the [EAPAC](#), and informed and involved community members in the Needs Assessment process.

Next, the JSI Project Team used several qualitative methodologies to engage residents of the three cities including tabling at community events, conducting interviews and focus groups, and administering intercept interviews, which involves informally engaging available individuals in a brief conversation about needs assessment topics. It is important to note that the only primary data collection activity was qualitative. It is said that quantitative data (e.g., surveys) allow researcher to go an inch deep and a mile wide, while qualitative data (e.g., focus groups, interviews) go a mile deep and an inch wide. A qualitative methodological approach was selected to gain a more nuanced and contextualized understanding of the lived experience of community members (especially [priority populations](#)) and nonprofit organizations.

In qualitative data collection, the focus is not on generalizability per se, meaning the goal is not to achieve a numeric indicator that is meant to be statistically representative of an entire community. Rather, the metric of quality for qualitative data is the extent to which saturation is achieved. Saturation means that across data collection activities, no new substantive information is arising. To achieve this, an iterative data collection approach was taken. This allowed periodic modification of data collection methodologies to ensure a diverse sample was engaged. To achieve saturation, methods were

expanded to include individual service provider and intercept interviews.

The resulting [community-level challenges and opportunity areas](#) and [organization-level challenges and opportunity areas](#) were identified then cross-checked with other [regional reports](#) to determine the extent to which existing data supported or added nuance to the emergent themes. Further, findings were presented to the [EAPAC](#) and [Steering Committee](#) in a series of joint meetings, where both groups offered rich context to emergent ideas and themes. Findings were also reported to nonprofit organizations, resulting in discussion about the prioritization of recommendations and their feasibility. Feedback from these activities resulted in the refinement of the theme and/or resulting [recommendation](#).

Quantitative Data

CENSUS DATA

The JSI Project Team drew on large amounts of secondary data to guide and contextualize this project. In particular, the team relied on data published by the US Census Bureau, which are comprehensive, systematic, standardized, and available at granular geographic levels (the lowest and most commonly used level of geography in this report is the census block group). These data offer insights into age, gender, race, income level, educational attainment, and more, providing a robust quantitative foundation for understanding the demographic and socioeconomic profile of the Tri-Valley and the needs of the communities. In addition to US Census Bureau data, data from the Environmental Protection Agency, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the US Department of Agriculture were analyzed. A comprehensive list of all quantitative data and census block groups can be requested from the contact in [Appendix 3](#).

To standardize geographic analysis, a unique geography called "Tri-Valley" was created and used across most of the tables, charts, and maps that appear in this report. This geography is a set of the most densely populated census block groups within the larger geographic region known as the Livermore-Pleasanton Census County Division (CCD). Both the

Table 4. Supplemental Reports

NAME	DESCRIPTION
TVAPC 2023 Data Profile: Just Getting by in the Tri-Valley	A data profile detailing the demographic and population changes of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton. It highlights issues and barriers faced by low-income households and the intersectionality of such barriers.
2019 Tri-Valley Paratransit Study	A study exploring how effective the organization, management, and delivery of paratransit services are in the Tri-Valley area.
Stanford 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment	Conducted by Stanford Health Care, ValleyCare to assess the health of the community in their service area, which primarily consists of Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and San Ramon.
John Muir Health 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment	Explores the conditions affecting community health within the service area of John Muir Health. The service area consists largely of Contra Costa and Northern Alameda Counties, and Livermore. Data from this report about the Tri-Valley is limited to the Livermore region.
Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Medical Center 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment	A community health profile of the Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Medical Center's service area, which includes Walnut Creek, Contra Costa, Antioch, and Livermore. Data for this report about the Tri-Valley is limited to the Livermore region.
Alameda County Community Health Needs Assessment	This Alameda County Health Care Services Agency and Public Health Department report looks at the conditions and factors influencing the health of county residents.
2022 Tri-Valley Homeless Count and Survey Comprehensive Report	A report documenting the Point In Time (PIT) Count including a detailed assessment of the cities of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton.
2021-2022 2-1-1 Contact Activity	A summary report on contact activity and client demographics for people using 2-1-1 in 2021–2022.

CCD and the Tri-Valley are visualized in Figure 1: the CCD is the large polygon with the thick black outline and the Tri-Valley, which sits entirely within the CCD, is outlined in red.

REGIONAL REPORTS

Additionally, this report references data found in similar reports based on the Tri-Valley region. Data found and used from these reports (Table 4) supplement the primary data detailed in this needs assessment.

Qualitative Data

Several qualitative data collection strategies were used to obtain a sample that captured the depth and breadth of experiences with providing and receiving services in the Tri-Valley.

After the exploratory landscape scan and formation of the steering committee and EAPAC, the qualitative

phase of the needs assessment included one-on-one and small group interviews, focus groups with nonprofits and community members, intercept interviews, and interactive tabling sessions at various events throughout the Tri-Valley. In addition to the number of individuals involved, the JSI Project Team and the individual members of the EAPAC did extensive outreach to priority populations through flier distribution, posting on community forums (Nextdoor, Facebook, etc), word of mouth, email, and phone calls. In recruitment for focus groups and interviews, participants were asked to answer optional demographic questions including, age, gender, city they live or work in, ethnicity and race, education, marital status, languages spoken, and household income. This allowed individuals to identify with multiple groups and helped ensure [priority populations](#) were engaged.

Table 5. Data Collection Activity and Sample

QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTION EFFORT	PEOPLE INVOLVED
9 community focus groups (adults + youth)	81
2 nonprofit focus groups • executive staff • direct service staff	19
Community tabling • Dublin St. Patrick's Day Festival • La Familia Dia de los Muertos event • Tri-Valley NonProfit Alliance Poverty webinar	110+
Interviews with community members	29
Interviews with nonprofit leaders and faith-based organizations	26
Interviews with first responders	3
Intercept interviews • Axis Health Center • Livermore Senior Center • La Salud Health Fair: Salud y Sol End of Summer Health Fiesta	70
TOTAL	338

DEMOGRAPHICS

For the majority of the primary data collection efforts, demographic data were not collected in recognition of: 1) the discomfort of many individuals when asked personal information, potentially resulting in lower levels of engagement; and 2) the desire to lessen the burden of participation, particularly for those engaged through tabling events and intercept interviews.

The exception to this was focus groups, in which individuals had the option of providing demographic information. Of the 81 individuals who participated in focus groups, 63 elected to provide demographic information. This information is summarized below. These data points should be interpreted with caution and with the reminder that they do not reflect the demographics of people engaged in individual interviews, intercept surveys, or tabling events.

Participants were asked how to describe themselves (capturing racial and ethnic demographics), and the response category allowed for multiple selections to capture individuals who self-identified as

multiracial. The largest proportion of participants self-identified as white (41.9%), followed by East Asian (20.9%) which includes Chinese, Filipino, and Japanese ancestry. Hispanic, Latino, and Spanish origin represented 9.7% of respondents. The other participants included South Asian (e.g., Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi) at 8.1%; and Black or African American, including Jamaican, Haitian, Nigerian, and Ethiopian at 8.1%. 6.5% of respondents selected multiple racial or ethnic categories while 4.8% of respondents indicated that they preferred not to answer this question.

The majority of participants (40.3%) had less than a high school diploma, while 8.1% had a high school diploma or an associate's degree (3.2%). 22.6% had a bachelor's degree, and 17.8% had a master's degree or higher. Annual household income ranged from \$35,000 to more than \$200,000, with the majority (40.3%) indicating that they preferred not to answer. Languages spoken by focus group participants included English, Hindi, Spanish, Mandarin, and Cantonese.

REPRESENTATION AND IMPLICIT BIAS

Throughout this project, the JSI Project Team collaborated closely with city staff, the [Steering Committee](#), [EAPAC](#), and other partners to inform the approach to data collection, analysis, and recommendations. Key considerations, including representation across the three cities, as well as distinctions within and between cities, were revisited. As mentioned, when discussing [priority populations](#) and the [data collection design](#), the focus was on understanding the complexity of lived experiences for individuals most in need of human services, balanced against the need to ensure broad representation. Throughout this process and in close collaboration with the EAPAC, the JSI Project Team often questioned its own implicit biases and the potential biases of those involved. In addition to this ongoing internal work, the findings were triangulated with census data and regional reports to determine the extent to which lived experiences were reflected in existing data.

Additionally, a recurring question arose of whether there were substantive differences between cities or whether findings and the resulting recommendations were experienced regionally. Initially, distinct efforts were made to collect within-city data, as significant

differences within each were anticipated. As data collection and analysis progressed, however, it was found that issues were largely cross-cutting. For example, participants from all three cities identified concerns about housing, health and mental health services, substance use, transportation, and more. Additionally, youth from each city identified similar and overlapping themes. Further, participants proposed more regional recommendations. Nonetheless, there are some distinctions between the three cities, and many human services are funded or implemented within cities. Thus, the primary [findings](#) are organized by cross-cutting themes driven by the data. To add context and nuances, these findings are supplemented with city-specific data from [census data](#) and other [published reports](#), where possible.

NONPROFIT FOCUS GROUPS

Focus groups with nonprofits were conducted to more fully explore the emerging themes from the landscape scan interviews. Steering Committee and JSI Project Team members circulate a Google form to indicate interest in and availability in the focus groups. A total of 43 respondents, including nonprofit and city government organizations members, completed the form.

Because nonprofit executives and leaders have insights that are qualitatively different from those who work in more client-facing roles, the two sessions were separated into direct service staff and executives. This accounted for power dynamics and created an environment of peers in each case. Both focus groups were conducted over Zoom and recorded so that the JSI Project Team could code and analyze generated transcripts. Three JSI Project Team members were in attendance. Two co-facilitated and the third took notes to ensure the recordings were captured and provide technical assistance necessary to support participation.

The JSI Project Team drafted a different facilitation guide for each nonprofit focus group. Input and feedback were solicited from Steering Committee members so that questions were relevant and aligned with the objectives of the focus groups. These objectives included learning more about the experiences of nonprofit staff in Tri-Valley, including organizational needs and partnerships and understanding the human services strengths,

challenges, and opportunities, and recommendations to improve them.

The first nonprofit focus group was held with 11 direct service staff on March 16, 2023. The nonprofit focus group for executives was conducted on March 22, 2023 with 17 individuals. Unlike the direct service staff group, this session included both Steering Committee members and other nonprofit executive staff. Findings from these focus groups informed [organizational-level challenges and opportunity areas](#) and the development of [recommendations](#).

COMMUNITY FOCUS GROUPS

Just as the Steering Committee was involved in the co-design of nonprofit focus groups, EAPAC members were integral to the design and implementation of community focus groups. Members spent a considerable amount of time inside and outside scheduled meetings providing feedback on interview guides and recruitment materials and spreading the word on social media and in-person.

Recruitment. EAPAC and JSI Project Team members created several physical and electronic copies of fliers that could be circulated on social media and in-person. Fliers included basic information about the Needs Assessment and a QR code that linked to a separate community member focus group interest form. In addition to inquiring about city of residence/occupation, preferred modality (e.g., online or in person), and available dates, a set of preliminary demographics questions was included. While all participants who completed the form were invited to participate in their top-choice focus group, the demographic questions allowed the JSI Project Team members to assess who had been made aware of and expressed interest in participating in focus groups so that recruitment and outreach efforts could be altered if needed. The form also included a question on what services, if any, a participant had or was currently receiving.

Structure. While the nonprofit focus groups were separated along direct service provision/executive leadership roles to control for power, a different set of circumstances influenced the structuring of focus groups with community members. For one, there had been strong interest from the Joint Human Service Commission and Steering Committee members to

extract themes and findings that were city-specific so that the Human Services Commissions of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton could use the data to more accurately implement any resultant interventions. Conducting separate focus groups specific to Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, then, was a natural organizing practice to produce city-specific results. (As noted [above](#), as data collection and analysis progressed, this evolved to have a more regional-focus). To maximize accessibility and convenience, adult focus groups for all three cities were offered over Zoom and in-person at the Dublin and Livermore public libraries. Each focus group was led by two to three co-facilitators and a notetaker/recorder. In-person sessions were recorded using physical recording devices.

The final consideration that influenced the structure of community focus groups was the separation of youth (under 20) from adults. The idea for this division came from EAPAC members, particularly the youth in high school, who felt strongly that the challenges and experiences of young people in the Tri-Valley were fundamentally different from those of older community members. As such, a set of three youth-specific focus groups, two in-person and one virtual, was conducted.

Capacity Building through Facilitation. All focus groups for adults and youth were co-designed and co-facilitated by the JSI Project Team and selected EAPAC members. Though this was not originally written into the project design, after several EAPAC members expressed interest, the JSI Project Team led a capacity-building workshop to share best practices in data collection and focus group facilitation. A subset of EAPAC members had experience with community engagement and facilitation and shared their expertise in this training. This was an opportunity for the JSI Project Team to meet its commitment to capacity building.

EAPAC members ensured that questions were written with accessible language, follow-up probes were phrased so that they could be naturally introduced into conversation, and the length of the guide was manageable. While selected individuals from the JSI Project Team attended and supported facilitation, the priority was on building the capacity of EAPAC

facilitators to use the focus group guides and lead the conversations.

It is difficult to overstate EAPAC members' involvement as co-facilitators effect on the quality of community member focus group data. Their presence allowed participants to share insights and details that they may not have had JSI Project Team members been the only facilitators. Their familiarity with the Tri-Valley community was also crucial to establishing trust between participants, as EAPAC facilitators generally understood context-specific details like places and organizations that participants directly or indirectly referenced. Most importantly, EAPAC facilitators were close, empathetic listeners who offered emotional support to participants who shared intimate, vulnerable stories and anecdotes. Often, participants offered advice, resources, and support to one another, going as far as to give the names of coordinators and organizations.

Youth focus groups also benefited greatly from youth EAPAC members as co-facilitators. They brought the same empathy and critical listening skills to an environment that allowed young participants to discuss challenges and experiences that, as predicted, were qualitatively different from those of adults.

INDIVIDUAL INTERVIEWS

In addition to focus groups, several individual interviews were conducted with other community members and leaders and selected categories of service providers. Leaders of faith-based organizations were individually interviewed during the qualitative data collection phase, since their organizations were well-known for providing social services related to food and shelter in the community. Additionally, individual interviews were conducted with first responders, who are often called to respond to individuals in crisis and have first-hand knowledge about the types of emergency services needed.

Finally, upon initial review of the linguistic representativeness of focus group participants, the Steering Committee felt that it was important to conduct additional outreach to communities that primarily spoke a language other than English. After close collaboration with the EAPAC and select Steering Committee members, it was decided that

engaging individuals from these communities with the remaining time and lack of existing infrastructure could risk tokenizing their experiences and create further mistrust. As an alternative, an effort was made to better understand the lived experiences of non-English speaking communities through interviews with the nonprofit providers that serve them. It is an imperfect approach, as [discussed](#), but determined to have the lowest risk of harm. This experience illuminated the need to establish relationships with non-English speaking residents of the Tri-Valley, which subsequently informed an [Approach Recommendation](#).

TABLING EVENTS AND INTERCEPT INTERVIEWS
Another follow-up from the initial review of focus group themes with the Steering Committee was the need to more thoroughly engage Spanish speakers and older adults. In an effort to bring the Needs Assessment process closer to these communities, a series of intercept interviews was conducted at the

main Axis Health Center in Pleasanton, the Livermore Senior Center, and the La Salud family health fair in Livermore. Intercept interviews were conducted by approaching patients and residents, offering a brief explanation of the Needs Assessment, and asking three short questions.

Finally, the JSI Project Team conducted a series of tabling events at popular community functions such as the Dublin St. Patrick’s Day festival and the Día de Los Muertos event hosted by La Familia. The JSI Project Team also attended a webinar hosted by the Tri-Valley NonProfit Alliance titled “Race, Power and Poverty: Understanding How These Factors Impact Socio-Economic Status in the Tri-Valley.” The purpose of attending these events was to build an understanding of the Tri-Valley and the various communities within it. These events were also an opportunity to inform the community of the Needs Assessment and opportunities to participate.

VII. FINDINGS

This section presents results from the quantitative secondary data analysis and primary qualitative data collection activities. [For more information on how data were collected and analyzed, see the [Methods](#) section.] Table 6 outlines the strengths and the community and organizational level challenges and opportunity areas. The findings are complete with hyperlinks for convenient navigation to detailed subsections of the report.

Table 6. Strengths, Challenges, and Opportunities

STRENGTHS ^{iv}
Community cohesion
Diversity
Health care and mental health services
Nonprofits and support services
Recreation
Schools and educational excellence

COMMUNITY LEVEL CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITY AREAS ^v
Housing
Health care
Mental health
Service provision, awareness, and navigation
Racial/linguistic/cultural responsiveness
Substance use
Safety
Transportation
Youth
ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL CHALLENGES/ OPPORTUNITY AREAS ^{vi}
Service awareness and duplication
Workforce
Perception of need and funding
Emergency preparation

^{iv} Organized alphabetically.
^v Organized by challenges mentioned most frequently, followed by youth-specific findings.
^{vi} Organized by challenges mentioned most frequently.

Several of the themes outlined in the findings include quotes from the qualitative data collection processes. These quotes are not the sole source of qualitative data from which a given theme arises but are rather meant to offer articulations of a given strength or challenge in a community member’s or service provider’s own words. It is also important to note that these findings represent people’s *perceptions* of services needed, which may at times differ from the *existence* of available services. Discrepancies between the perception and existence of services may reflect areas in need of promotion and awareness-raising efforts.

DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN THE TRI-VALLEY

Population

As of 2021, approximately 238,000 people resided in the Tri-Valley (see Figure 7 and Table 7). Livermore is the largest municipality in the Tri-Valley, with a total population of just over 88,000. Pleasanton is home to

a total population of just under 80,000. Dublin is the smallest, most densely populated, and fastest growing municipality, with a total population of approximately 70,000.^{vii}

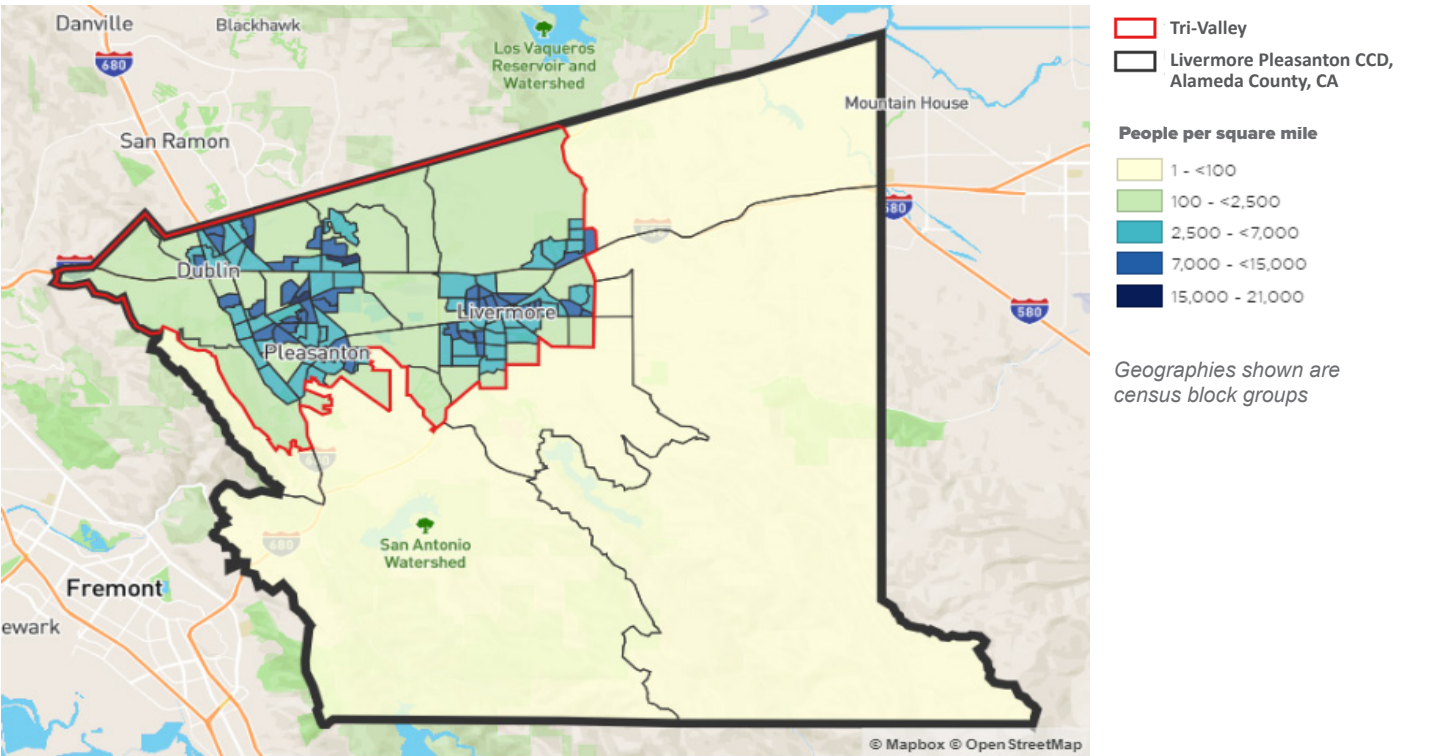
Since the 2010 census, Dublin’s population has increased by 50%, a rate that far outpaced the other two municipalities in the Tri-Valley (see Table 7).

Table 7. Total Population and Percent Change

	TOTAL POPULATION (2021)	TOTAL POPULATION (2010)	PERCENT CHANGE (2010–2021)
Dublin	69,818	46,407	50
Livermore	88,403	81,666	8
Pleasanton	79,558	70,197	13
Tri-Valley	237,779	198,270	20

Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year
Note: Percent change calculated as the difference between the total in 2021 and the total in 2010 divided by the total in 2010.

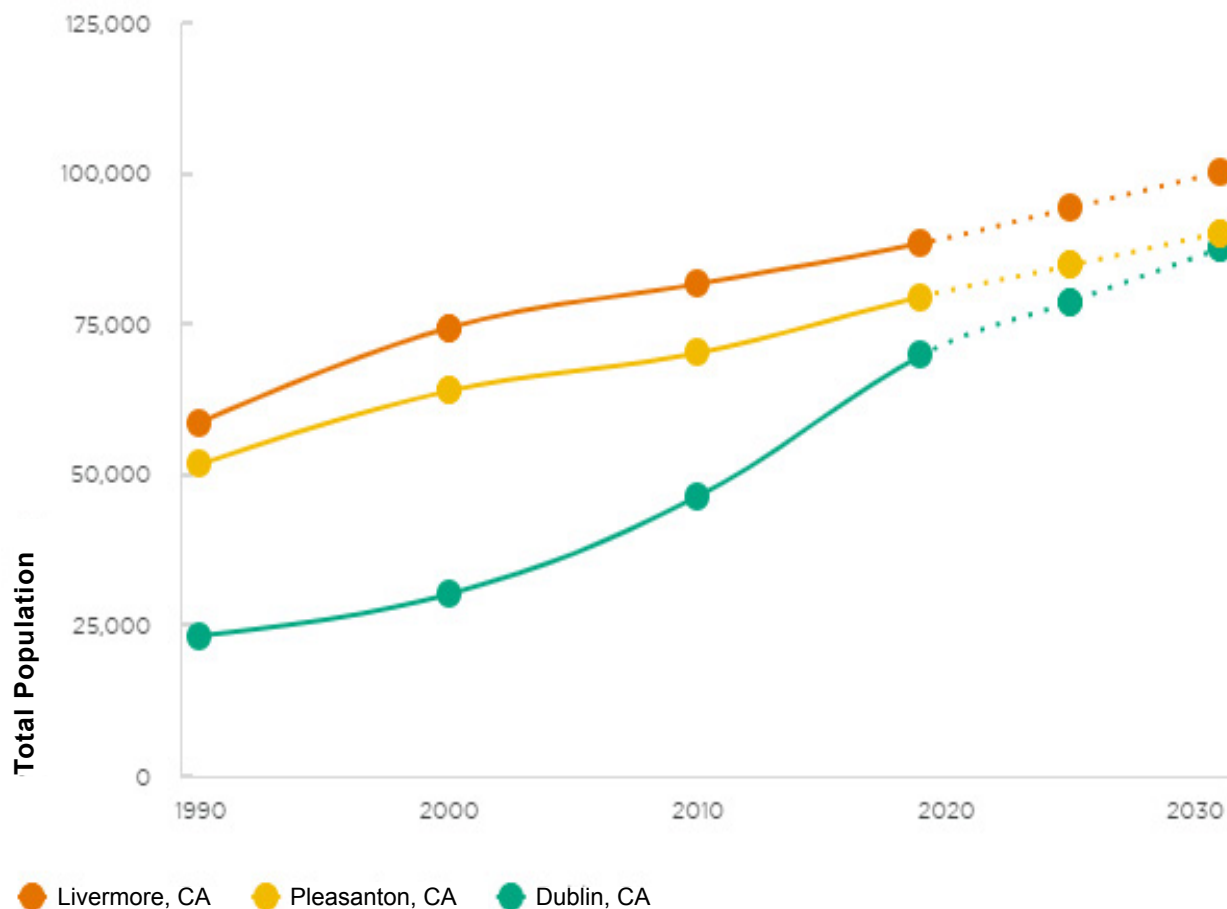
Figure 7. People per Square Mile



Sources: US Census Bureau 2020, 2021

^{vii} Approximately 3,000 people who live in Dublin are in adult correctional facilities (e.g., FCI Dublin), but are not represented by the statistics in this report, including the 2021 population estimate. Additionally, some students in the Livermore school district do not live in Alameda County. They are not represented by the statistics in this report.

Figure 8. Historic and Projected Population Growth



Sources: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

The total population in all three municipalities is projected to continue to climb over the next 5 to 7 years, with Dublin’s growth outpacing the other two. By 2030, given these projected growth rates, it is likely that Dublin’s total population will be roughly the same as Pleasanton’s (Figure 8).

Age

The median age in the Tri-Valley region (40.5 years) is 3.5 years older than in California overall (37 years) and nearly 3 years older than in Alameda County (38 years). All three municipalities in the Tri-Valley have approximately the same number of children (between 18,000 and 20,000) as of 2021 (Table 8).

Dublin is the youngest municipality in the region, where children make up more than one-quarter of the population (27%), a fact that is reflected by the geographic distribution of children in Map 2. It is the only municipality whose median age (36.5 years) is

younger than the state and the county. Pleasanton is the oldest municipality in the region, where the median age is 41 years, 4 years older than California’s median age (37 years). People over age 65 account for just under 15% of Pleasanton’s population, and people over age 85 account for just under 2%. As seen in Table 8, the total number of children in Dublin is projected to increase over the next 5 to 7 years, while the number of children in Livermore and Pleasanton is projected to increase only slightly and level off. By contrast, over this same time period, the number of seniors is projected to steadily increase in Livermore and Pleasanton, but level off and only slightly increase in Dublin over the same period (Figure 11). The current median age mix across the Tri-Valley is well illustrated by Figure 12, which shows where the youngest census block groups (dark green) and oldest census block groups (dark purple) are located. Again, Dublin stands out as being significantly younger than the other two municipalities.

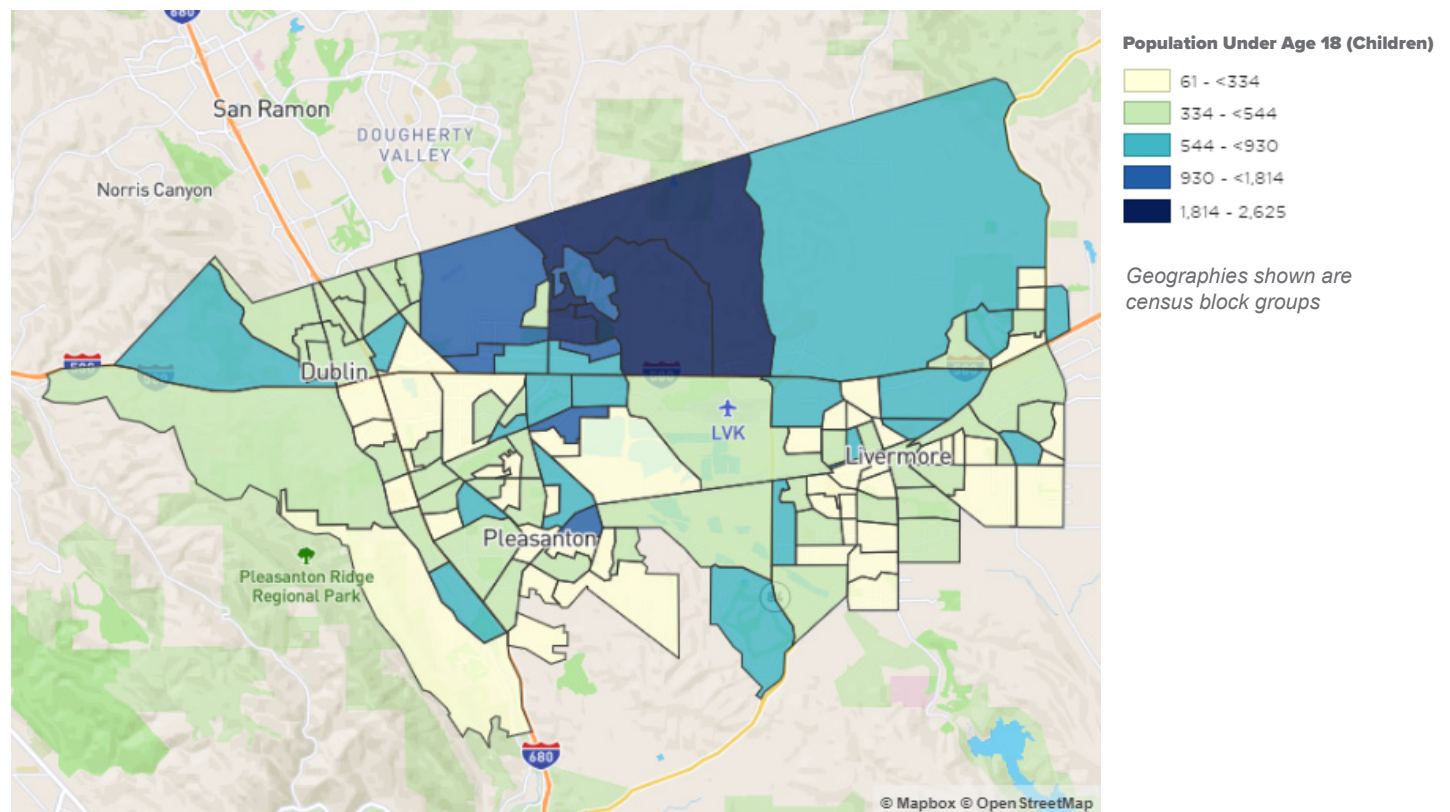
Table 8. Population by Age and Location

	MEDIAN AGE IN YEARS	POPULATION UNDER AGE 5	POPULATION UNDER AGE 18	POPULATION AGE 18–64	POPULATION AGE 65 AND OVER	POPULATION AGE 85 AND OVER
Dublin	36.5	7.6% (5,296)	26.6% (18,564)	64% (44,664)	9.4 (6,590)	0.7 (473)
Livermore	40.4	6.9 (6,111)	22.6 (19,963)	63.9 (56,463)	13.5 (11,977)	1.9 (1,718)
Pleasanton	41.1	4.8 (3,785)	24.0 (19,096)	61.1 (48,629)	14.9 (11,833)	1.9 (1,486)
Tri-Valley	40.5	6.4	24.2	62.8	13.0	1.6
Alameda County	38	5.6	20.6	65.4	14.0	1.8
California	37	6%	22.8	62.8	14.4	1.8

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

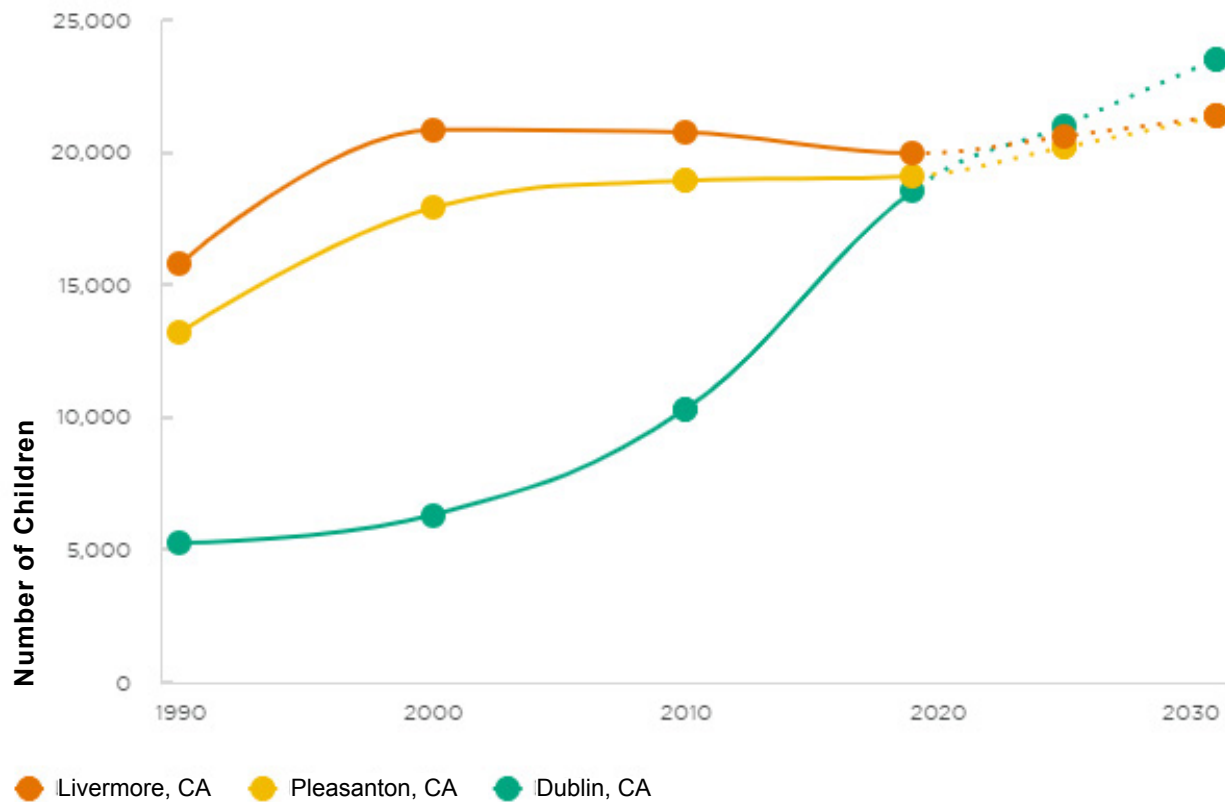
Note: Percentages reflect the area's total population. Parenthetical numbers count individuals in each category.

Figure 9. Population Under Age 18 (Children)



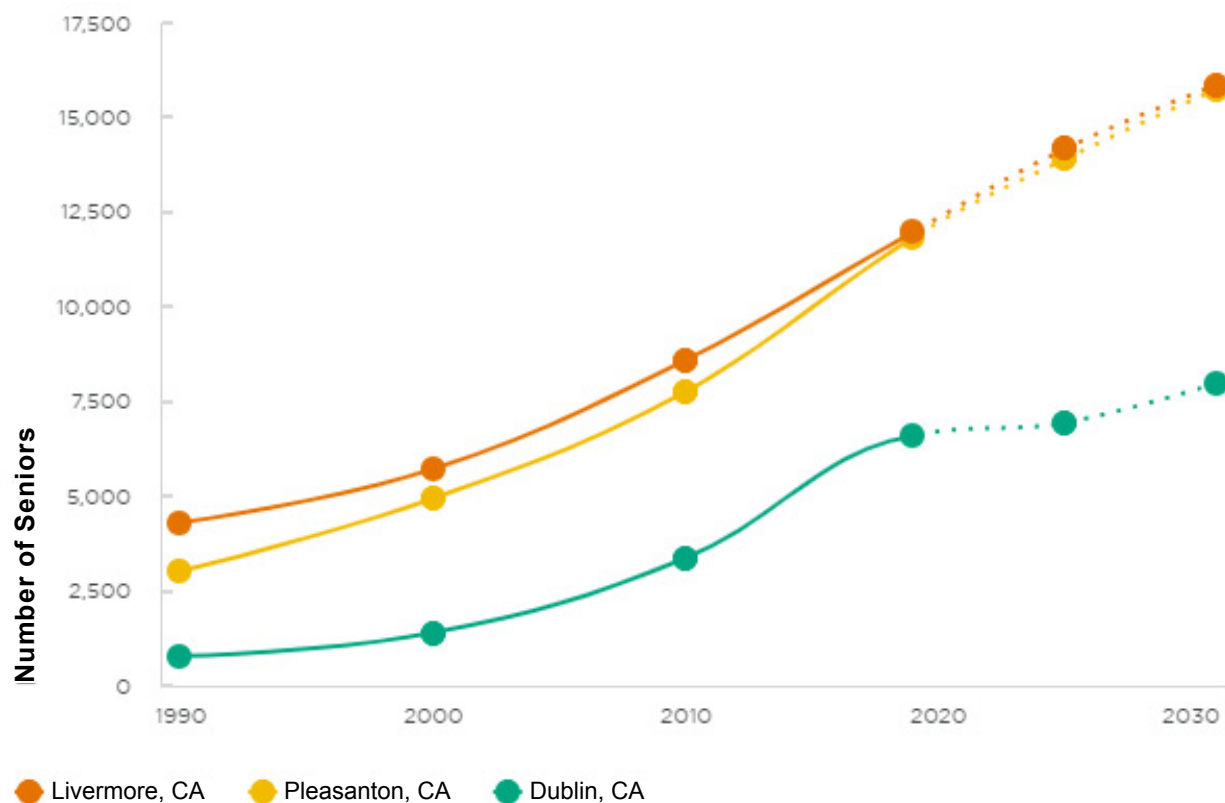
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Figure 10. Historic and Projected Trends in Number of Children



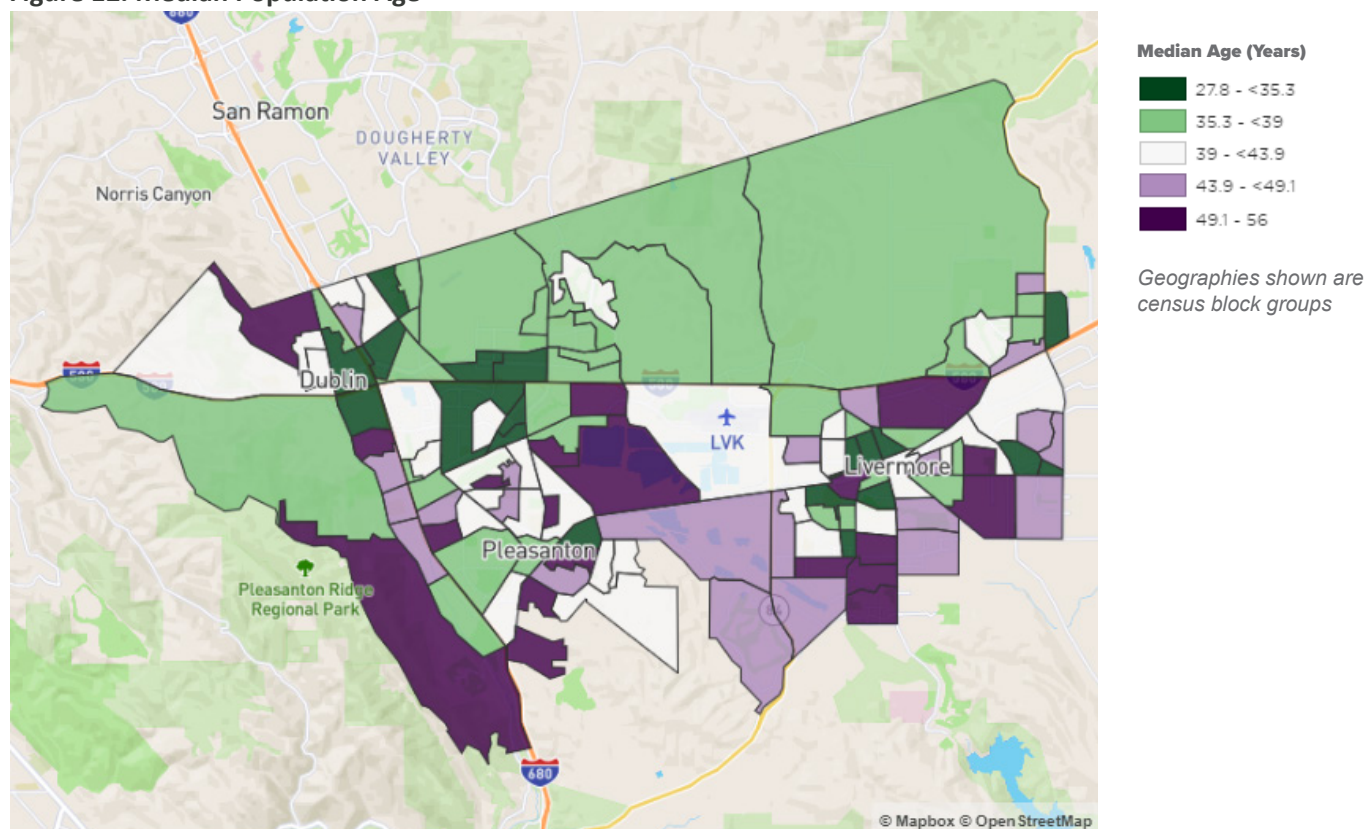
Sources: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year
 Children are people under age 18

Figure 11. Historic and Projected Trends in Number of Seniors



Sources: US Census Bureau, US Census Bureau ACS 5-year
 Seniors are people age 65 and older

Figure 12. Median Population Age



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Race and Ethnicity

Since 2000, the white non-Hispanic population of the Tri-Valley region has declined both proportionally and by count (Table 9). Even with this decline, the region remains substantially whiter (43% white) than Alameda County (30% white) and the state (36% white) (Table 9). Dublin is the least white municipality in the region, where non-Hispanic whites account for 29% of the population. Livermore is the municipality in the Tri-Valley with the highest percentage of those who identify as white (Figure 13), accounting for 55% of the total population. Whites account for 44% of the total population in Pleasanton.

Over the coming 5 to 7 years, the white non-Hispanic population is predicted to continue to decline in Pleasanton. It is expected to remain relatively stable in Dublin and Livermore. Proportionally, the white non-Hispanic population is projected to continue to decrease in all municipalities as non-white populations are projected to continue to increase proportionally (Figure 14).

At 2% of the total population, the proportion of Black non-Hispanic individuals living in the Tri-Valley is substantially lower than in Alameda County (10%) and the state (5%). As illustrated in Figure 15, Dublin is home to the largest Black population in the region

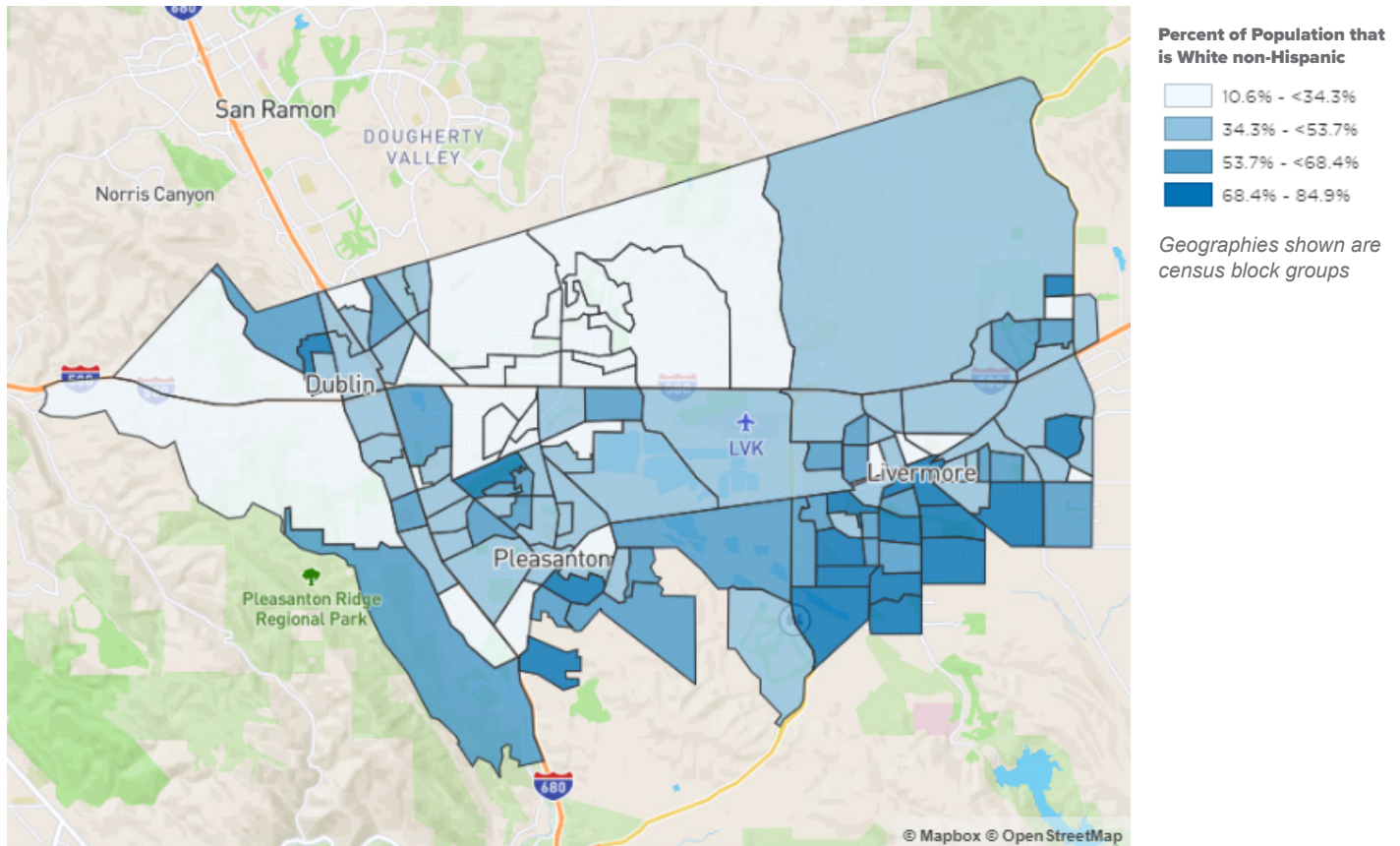
Table 9. Race and Ethnicity by Location

	WHITE NON-HISPANIC POPULATION	BLACK NON-HISPANIC POPULATION	ASIAN NON-HISPANIC POPULATION	HISPANIC POPULATION
Dublin	28.8 (20,078)	3.6 (2,517)	52.3 (36,526)	9.6 (6,688)
Livermore	55 (48,578)	1.7 (1,528)	14.7 (12,975)	22.8 (20,176)
Pleasanton	43.5 (34,606)	1.8 (1,397)	38.9 (30,972)	10.8 (8,605)
Tri-Valley	43.4	2.3	33.5	15.2
Alameda County	29.9	9.9	31.4	22.4
California	35.8	5.4	14.7	39.5

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

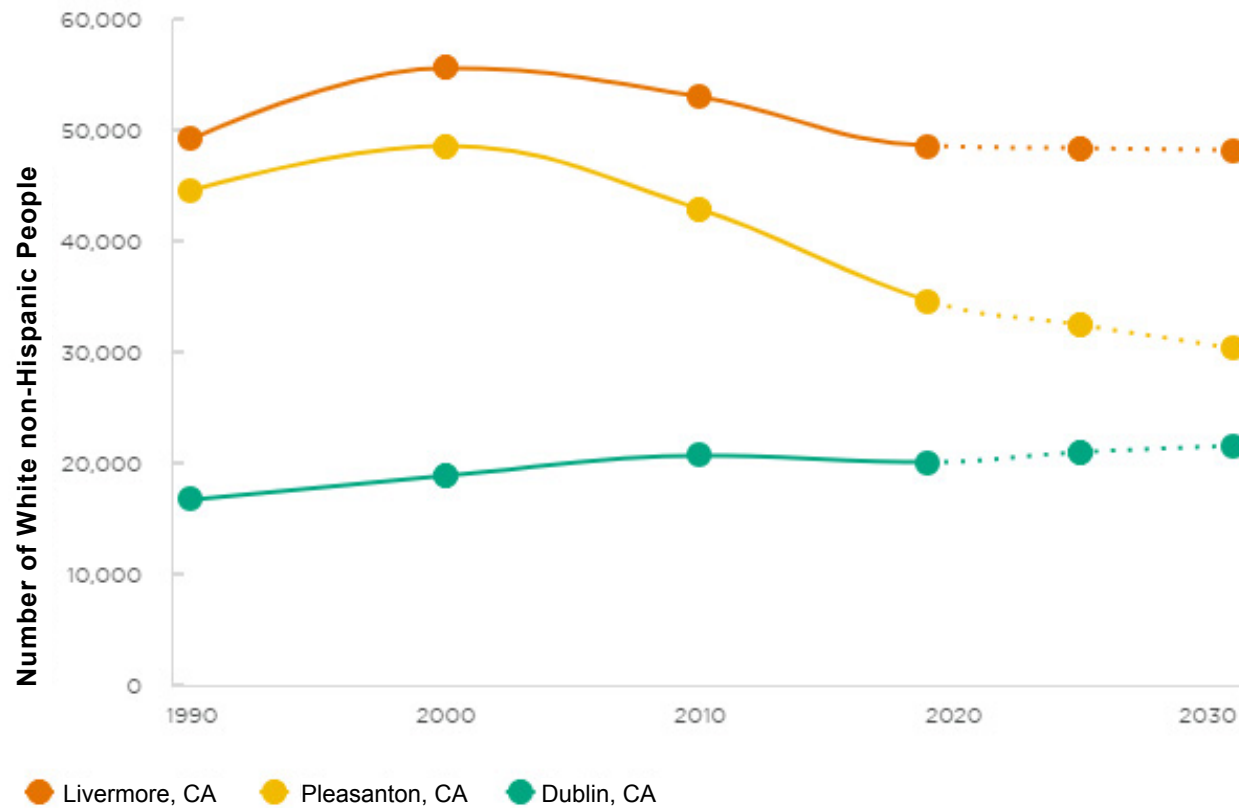
Note: Percentages reflect the area's total population. Parenthetical numbers count individuals in each category.

Figure 13. Percent of Population Who Are White Non-Hispanic



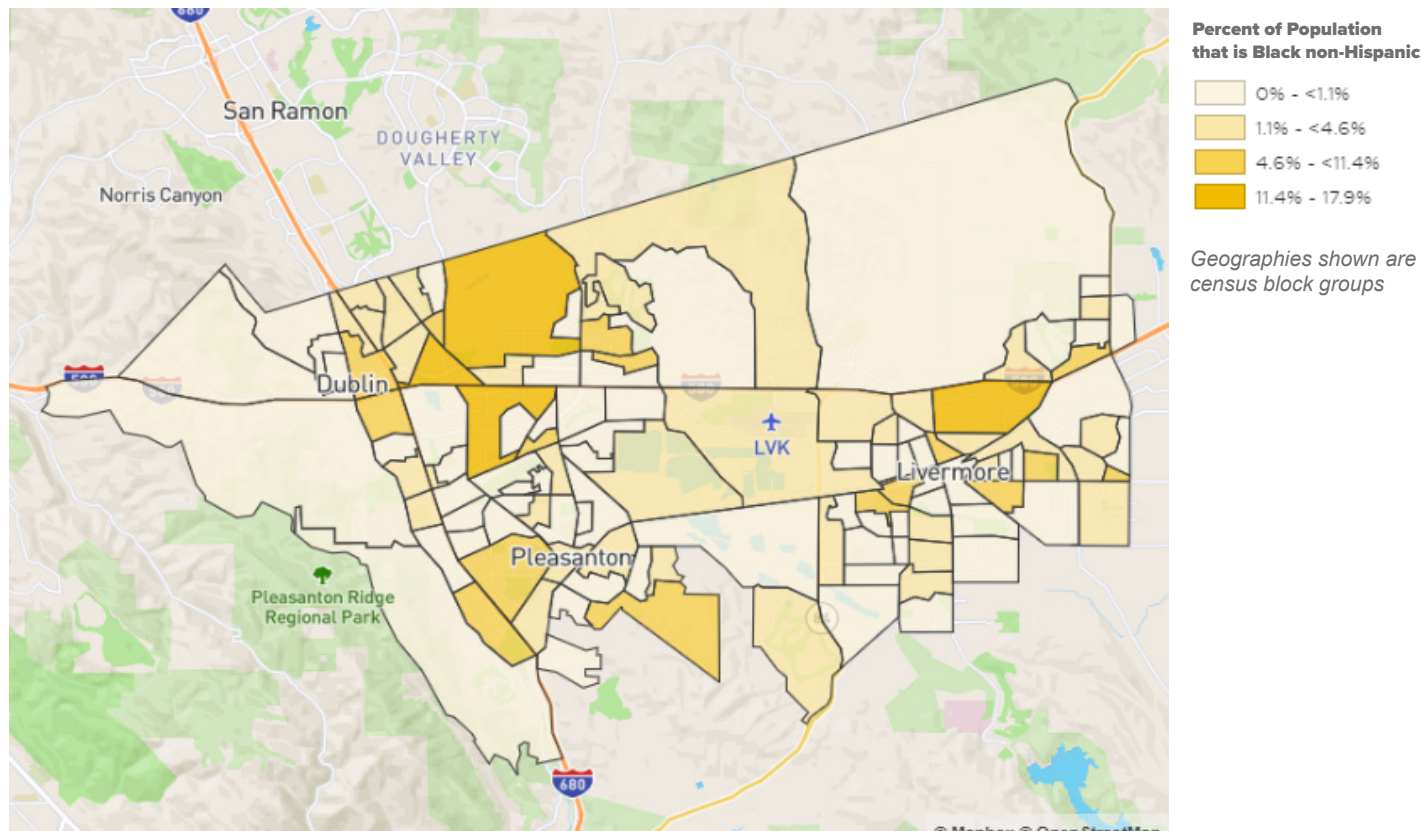
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Figure 14. Historic and Projected Trends in Number of People Who Are White Non-Hispanic



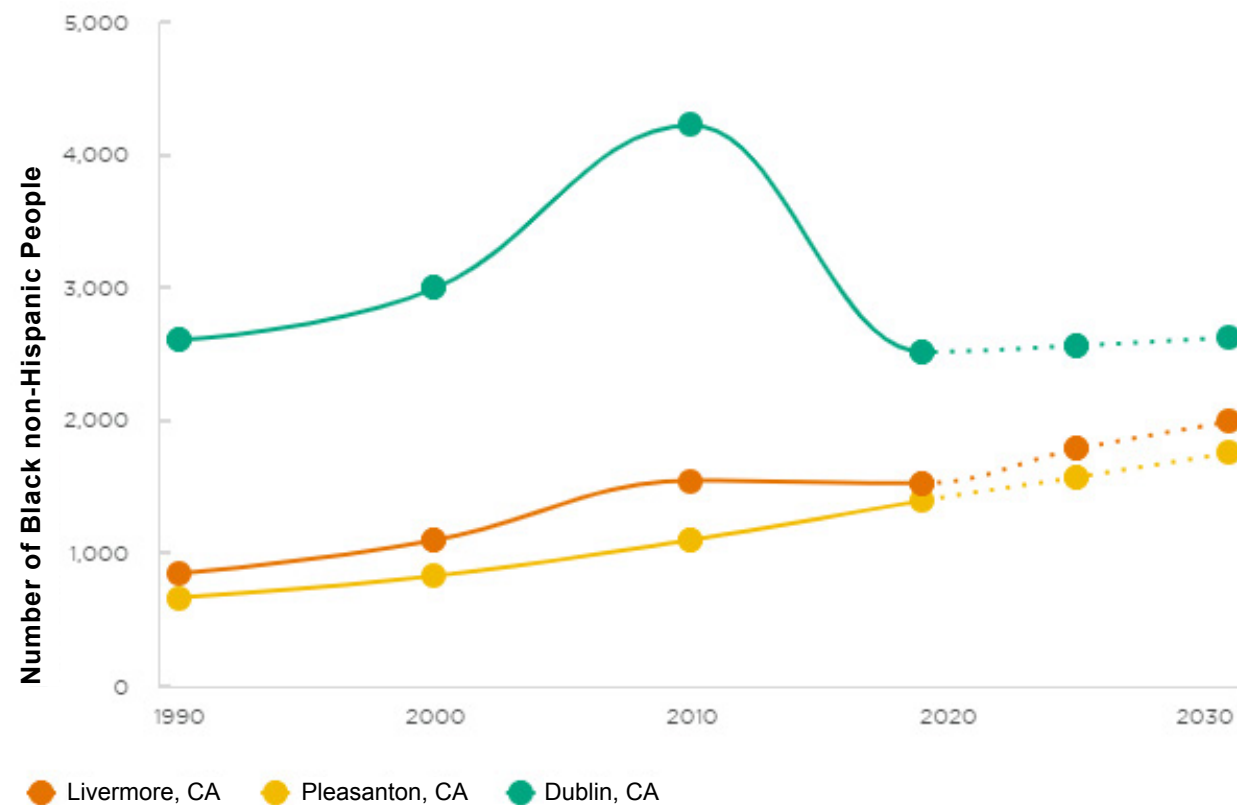
Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Figure 15. Percent of Population Who Is Black Non-Hispanic



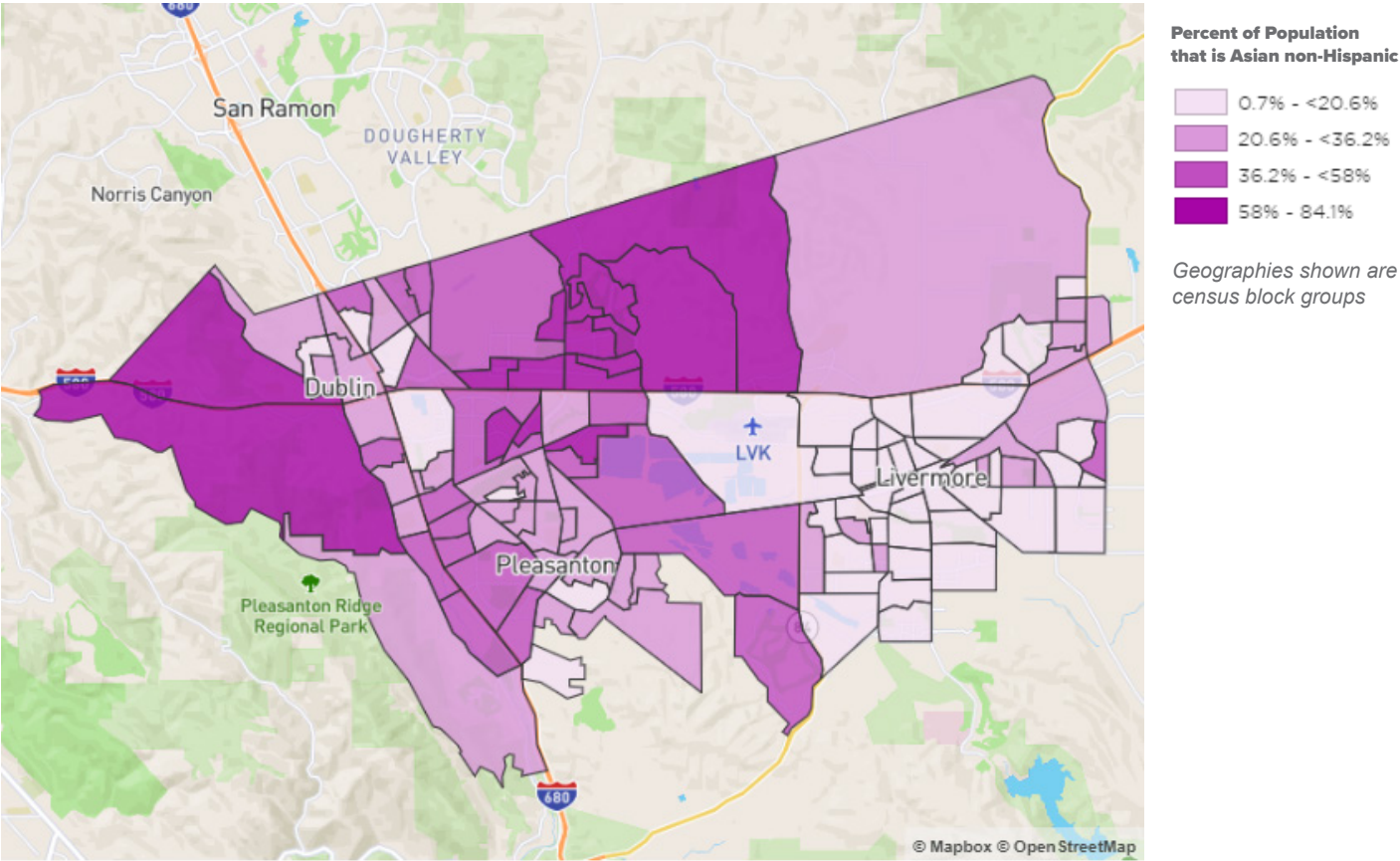
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Figure 16. Historic and Projected Trends in Number of People Who Are Black Non-Hispanic



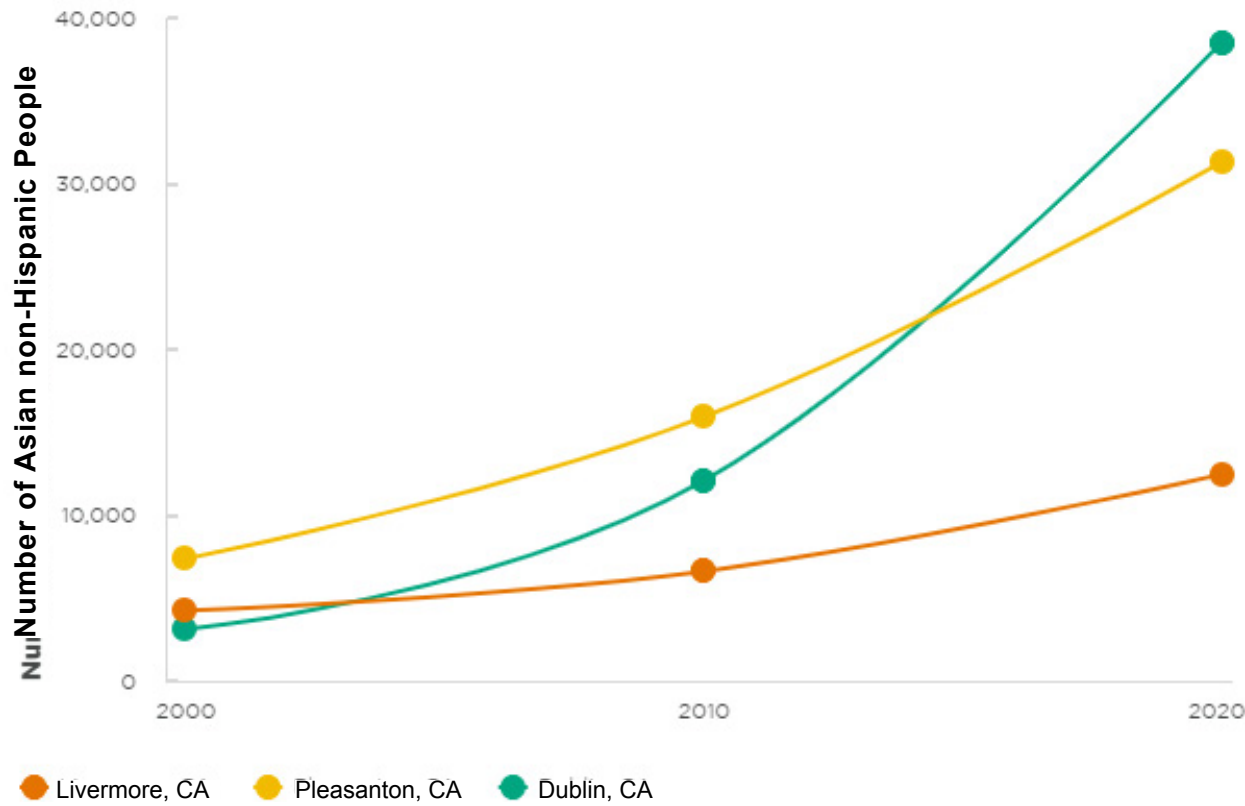
Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Figure 17. Percent of Population Who Are Asian Non-Hispanic



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Figure 18. Historic and Projected Trends in Number of People Who Are Asian Non-Hispanic



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

proportionally and by count (4%; 2,517 – see Table 9) though the number and proportion of Black individuals in Dublin declined sharply in the last 10 years (Figure 16). The Black population is projected to rise in Livermore and Pleasanton over the next 5 to 7 years, though Dublin is still projected to have the largest Black population in the Tri-Valley (Figure 16).

Proportionally, the population residing in the Tri-Valley region is significantly more Asian than the California population overall (Table 9). Asians who

are non-Hispanic account for 15% of the state's total population, but they make up 34% of the population in the Tri-Valley (Table 9). A majority of people (52%; 36,526) who live in Dublin identify as Asians who are non-Hispanic. Pleasanton is also home to a large number of Asians who are non-Hispanic (30,972), who account for 39% of its total population (Table 9). The concentration of Asians in these two municipalities is made evident by Figure 17. As seen in Figure 18, the number of Asians who are non-Hispanic grew dramatically between 2010 and

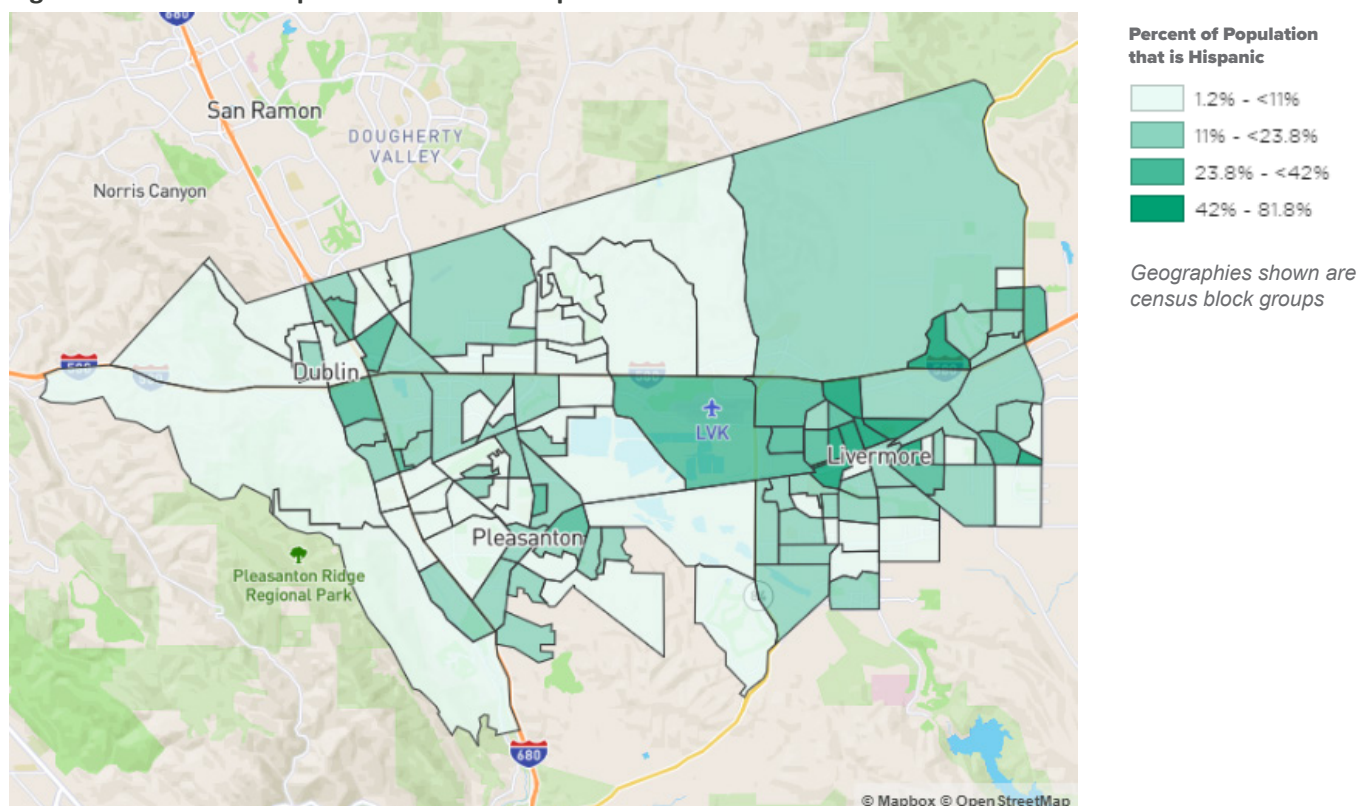
Table 10. Percent and Number of Non-Hispanic Asian Nationalities and Ethnic Groups by Location

	INDIAN	CHINESE	FILIPINO	KOREAN	OTHER ASIAN	VIETNAMESE	JAPANESE	PAKISTANI	TAIWANESE
Dublin	25.6 (17,857)	13.7 (9,592)	4.8 (3,380)	2.6 (1,793)	2.2 (1,518)	1.7 (1,186)	0.6 (428)	0.6 (423)	0.4 (269)
Livermore	5.2 (4,583)	2.5 (2,180)	3.0 (2,647)	0.7 (627)	0.6 (553)	1.3 (1,120)	0.4 (391)	0.2 (148)	0.1 (94)
Pleasanton	19.0 (1,508)	10.9 (8,667)	1.7 (1,331)	3.0 (2,347)	1.4 (1,140)	0.8 (644)	0.7 (578)	0.6 (515)	0.6 (510)
Tri-Valley	15.8	8.6	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4
Alameda County	8.5	10.4	5.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5
California	2.1	3.9	3.3	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.2

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

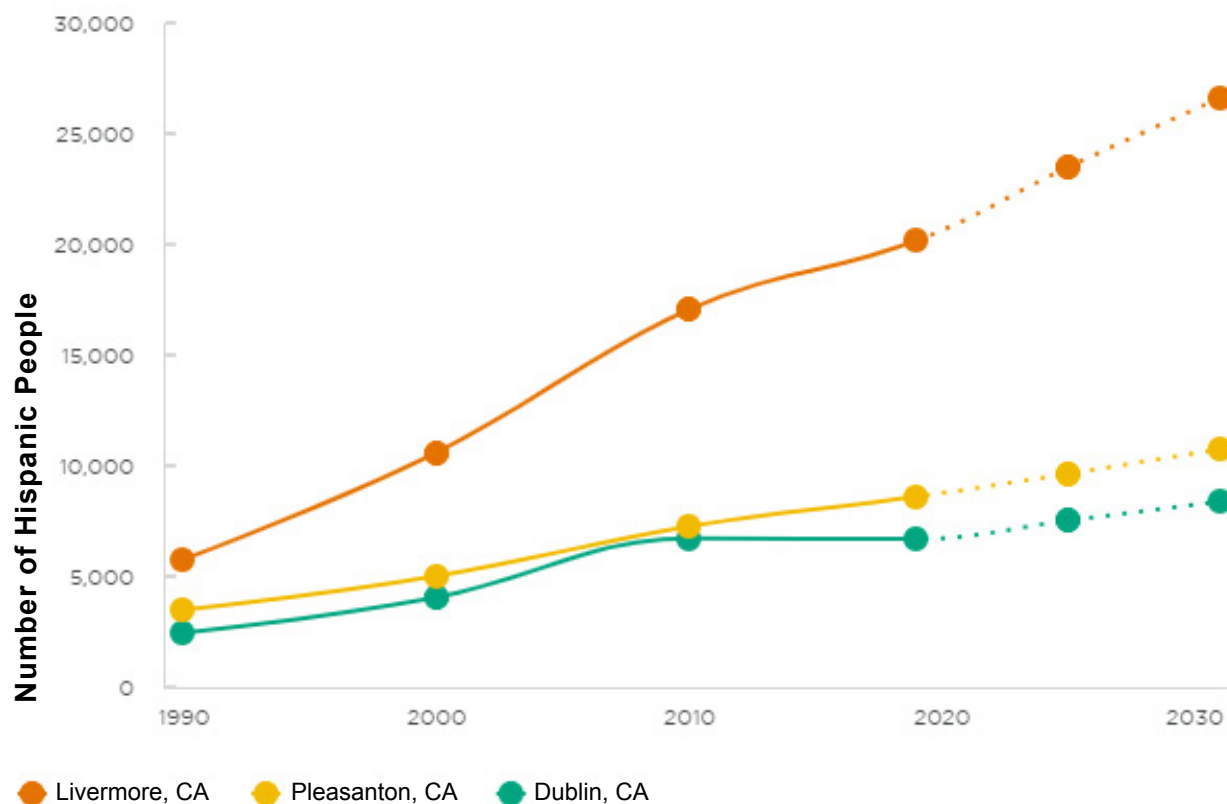
Note: Percentages reflect the area's total population. Parenthetical numbers are individuals in each category.

Figure 19. Percent of Population Who Are Hispanic



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

Figure 20. Historic and Projected Trends in Number of People Who Are Hispanic



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

2020. In fact, the proportion of Asians who are non-Hispanic in the Tri-Valley region doubled between 2010 and 2020. Asians accounted for 34% of the total population in 2020, compared to 17% of the total population in 2010. At the regional (Tri-Valley) level, the proportion of all other racial groups declined during this period.

The category of Asians who are non-Hispanic captures many different nationalities and ethnic groups (Table 10). Approximately 26% of the over 142,000 Indian Americans who live in Alameda County reside in the Tri-Valley. Over half of these individuals (17,857) live in Dublin, where they account for more than 25% of the municipality's total population.

The Tri-Valley's population is 15% Hispanic, a substantially lower proportion than in the state (40%) and Alameda County (22%) (Table 9). As seen in Figure 19, the largest Hispanic population in the Tri-Valley (by both proportion and count) is located in Livermore, where Hispanics account for 23% of the total population (an increase from 2010, when they represented 21% of Livermore's total population). Although the total number of Hispanics living in the Tri-Valley has increased since 2010, proportionally the

group has slightly decreased (15% in 2021 compared to 16% in 2010). Its proportional share is predicted to increase in the next 5 to 7 years (Figure 20).

Taken together, these data demonstrate that the overall population increase in the Tri-Valley in the last decade was mostly driven by: 1) a dramatic increase in the number of Asian (non-Hispanic) individuals living in the region, particularly in Dublin and Pleasanton; and 2) a slight increase in the number of Hispanic individuals living in the region, particularly in Livermore and Dublin. **In the coming years, the Tri-Valley is projected to continue to grow, become less white, more Asian and Hispanic, and—except for Dublin—older.**

ECONOMIC STABILITY

By many measures, as seen in Table 11, the Tri-Valley has a relatively high level of economic stability, particularly as compared to the state and county. Table 12 references the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), a measure used to determine eligibility for various government programs and benefits. For example, to be eligible for Medi-Cal adults must be at up to 138% FPL, while Medi-Cal for children is up to 266% FPL.

Table 11. Unemployment Rate and Median Household Income by Location

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
Dublin	3.7	\$171,168
Livermore	3.3	\$139,904
Pleasanton	4.0	\$167,932
Tri-Valley	3.6	\$150,427
Alameda County	5.0	\$112,017
California	6.5	\$84,097

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Note: Percentages in column 1 reflect the total civilian labor force age 16 and over that is unemployed in each area. Percentages in columns 3 and 4 reflect the area's total population for whom poverty status is determined. Parenthetical numbers are counts of individuals in each category.

Table 12. Federal Poverty Level by Location

	BELOW 100% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL	BELOW 200% FEDERAL POVERTY LEVEL
Dublin	3.7 (2,501)	7.6 (5,234)
Livermore	4.0 (3,502)	11.5 (10,134)
Pleasanton	4.8 (3,834)	8.7 (6,895)
Tri-Valley	4.2	9.6
Alameda County	8.9	19.4
California	12.3	28.5

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Note: Percentages in columns 1 and 2 reflect the area's total population for whom poverty status is determined. Parenthetical numbers are individuals in each category.

Table 13. Income Cutoffs for Federal Poverty Level by Household Size

	% FPL	0%	100%	150%	200%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE	1	\$0	\$14,580	\$21,870	\$29,160
	2	\$0	\$19,720	\$29,580	\$39,440
	3	\$0	\$24,860	\$37,290	\$49,720
	4	\$0	\$30,000	\$45,000	\$60,000
	5	\$0	\$35,140	\$52,710	\$70,280
	6	\$0	\$40,280	\$60,420	\$80,560
	7	\$0	\$45,420	\$68,130	\$90,840
	8	\$0	\$50,560	\$75,840	\$101,120
	add'l, add	\$0	\$5,140	\$7,710	\$10,280

Source: Covered California,

<https://www.coveredca.com/pdfs/FPL-chart.pdf>

When comparing 100% and 200% FPL, the key difference lies in the income threshold: 100% FPL is the baseline measure and means that a person's or a family's income is at the threshold defined as poverty for their household size; 200% FPL indicates an income level that is twice the baseline. The income cutoffs for households of different sizes are enumerated in Table 13.

The poverty level in the Tri-Valley is half that of the county (4.2% compared to 8.9% of the population) and just one-third that of the state (12.3%). The region also has a relatively low unemployment rate: 3.6% in the Tri-Valley compared to 5% in Alameda County and 6.5% in California overall (Table 12). Figure 21 shows more recent unemployment statistics reported by the California Employment Development Department. The spike in unemployment in all three municipalities in 2020 is directly attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic. Unemployment rates in the region have not returned to their pre-pandemic levels, but even so they remain significantly lower than unemployment at the county and state levels.

As seen in Figure 22, the median household income is more than \$160,000 in almost half of the census block groups in the Tri-Valley, nearly double the state median household income (Table 11). The gap in median household income between the Tri-Valley and the state is projected to increase over the next 5 to 7 years (Figure 23).

Median household income can be somewhat misleading, however. Using different measures and disaggregating the data illustrates that some regions and populations of the Tri-Valley are more economically disadvantaged than others. The FPL accounts for cost of living, so it is a more robust measure of poverty than median household income. Figure 24 shows the proportion of the population in each census block group that is below the FPL.

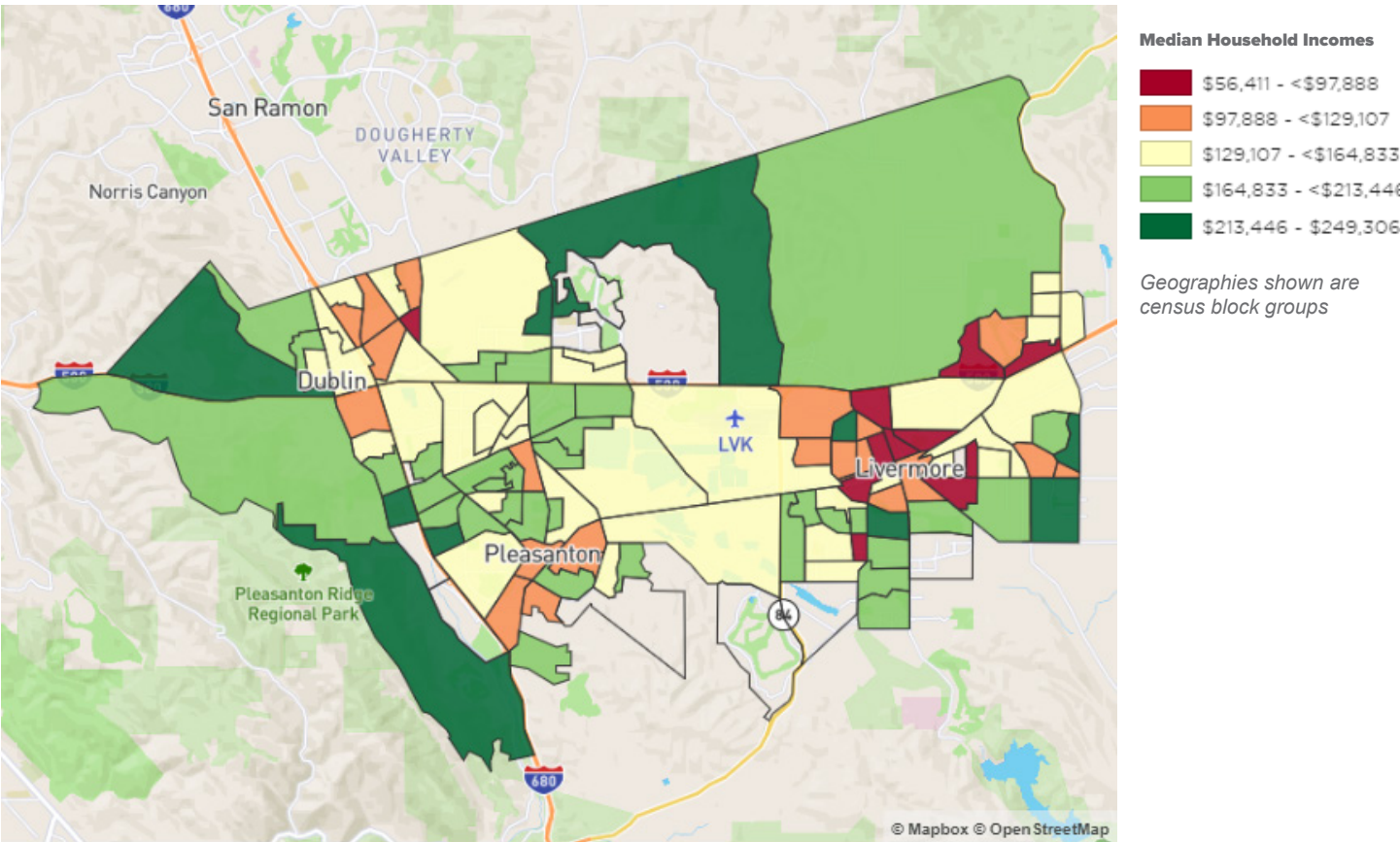
Table 14 shows the racial breakdown of people living in poverty in each municipality as of 2021. One would expect the poverty rate for each group to roughly align with its proportion of the total population. For example, if white people account for 25% of the population in a place, one might expect that 25% of the impoverished population in that same place would be white. If the rate is substantially higher or

Figure 21. Unemployment Rates by Year



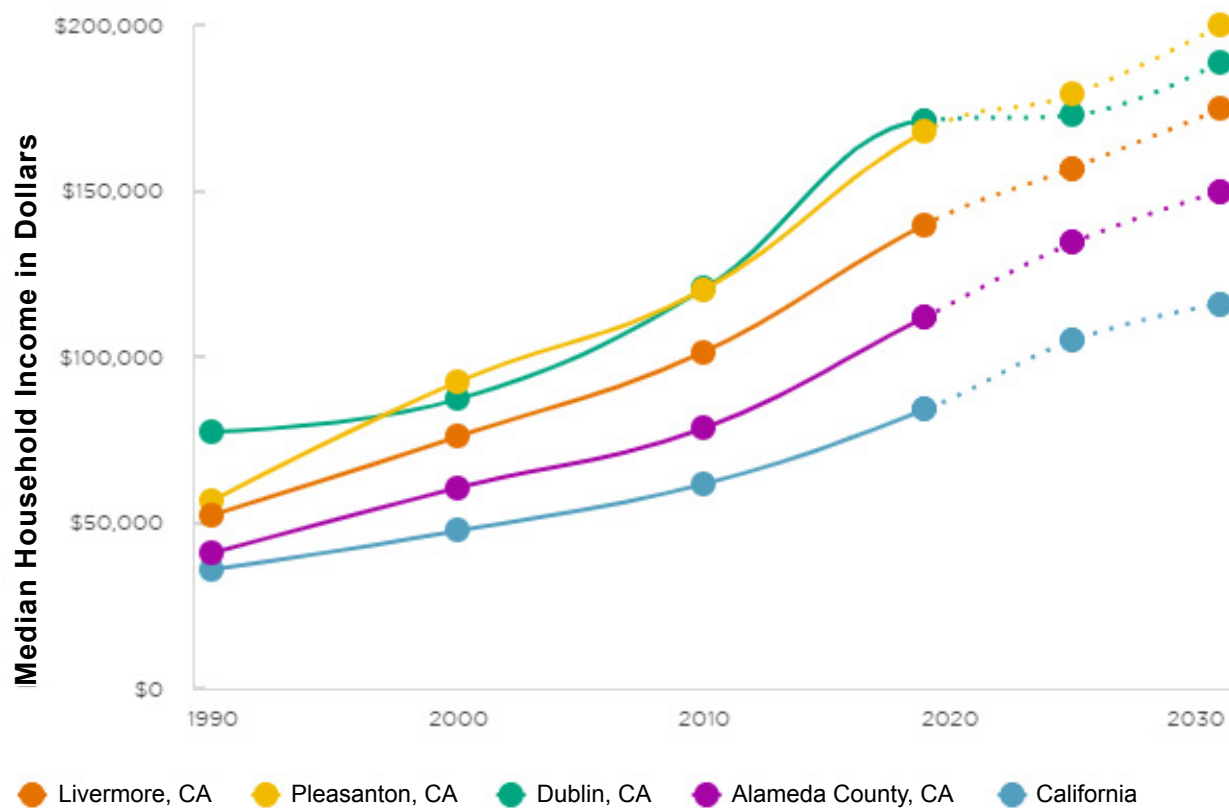
Source: TVAPC Data Profile, 2023^{1,5}

Figure 22. Median Household Income



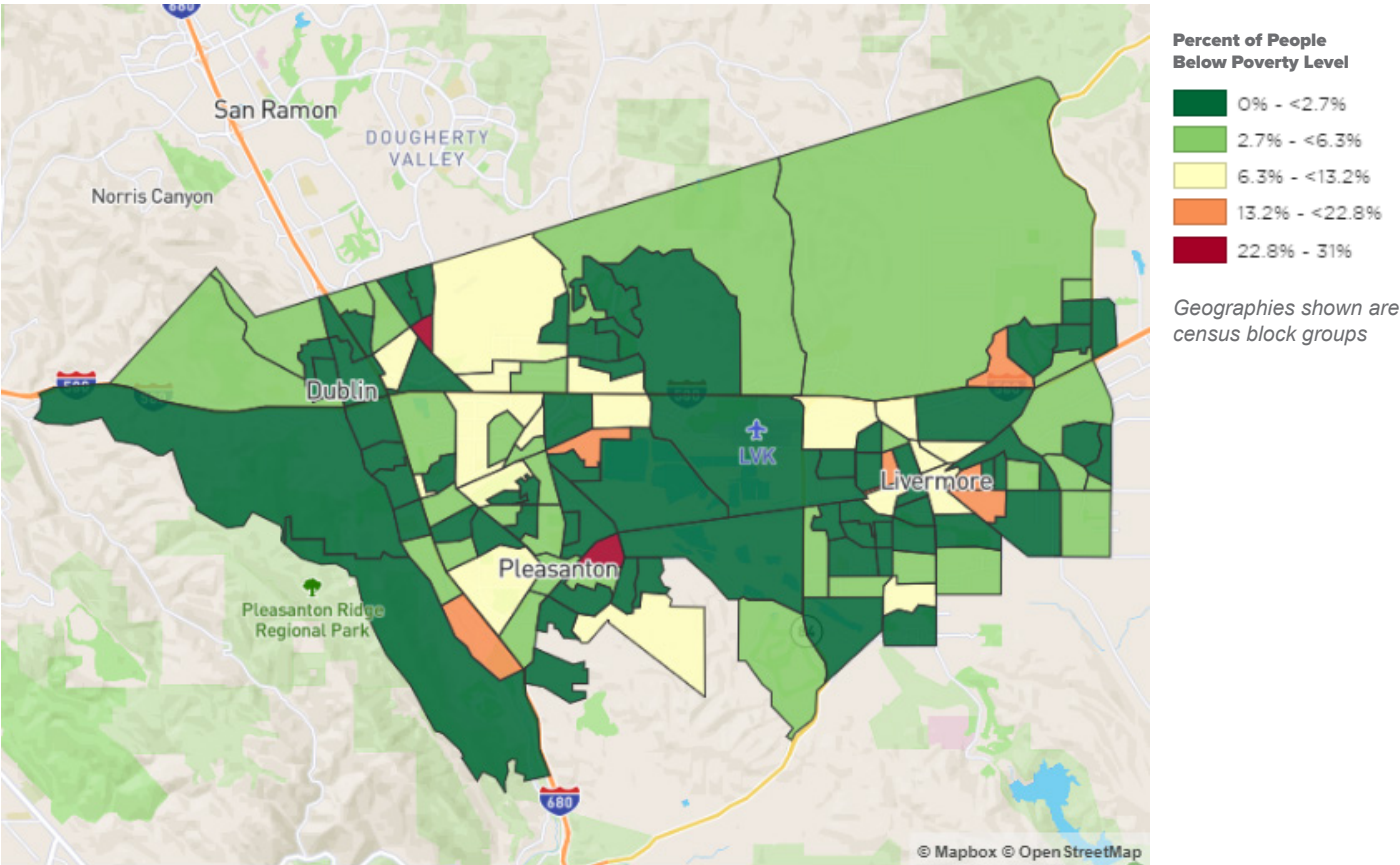
Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Figure 23. Historic and Projected Trends in Median Household Income



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

Figure 24. Percent of People Below Federal Poverty Level



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Table 14. Federal Poverty Level by Race, Ethnicity, and Location

	ALL PEOPLE BELOW FPL	WHITE PEOPLE BELOW FPL	BLACK PEOPLE BELOW FPL	ASIAN PEOPLE BELOW FPL	HISPANIC PEOPLE BELOW FPL
Dublin	2,501	583	187	1,247	400
Livermore	3,502	1,967	161	324	1,300
Pleasanton	3,834	1,348	135	1,352	889

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

lower, it illustrates a disparity. In all three Tri-Valley municipalities, the number of Black and Hispanic people below the poverty level is higher than would be expected, given their representation in each place at a population level. The disparity is greatest among the Black population in Livermore and the Hispanic population in Pleasanton. By contrast, the number of white and Asian people below the FPL is less than would be expected across the Tri-Valley. The one exception is in Livermore, where the number of white people below it aligns with their representation at a population level.

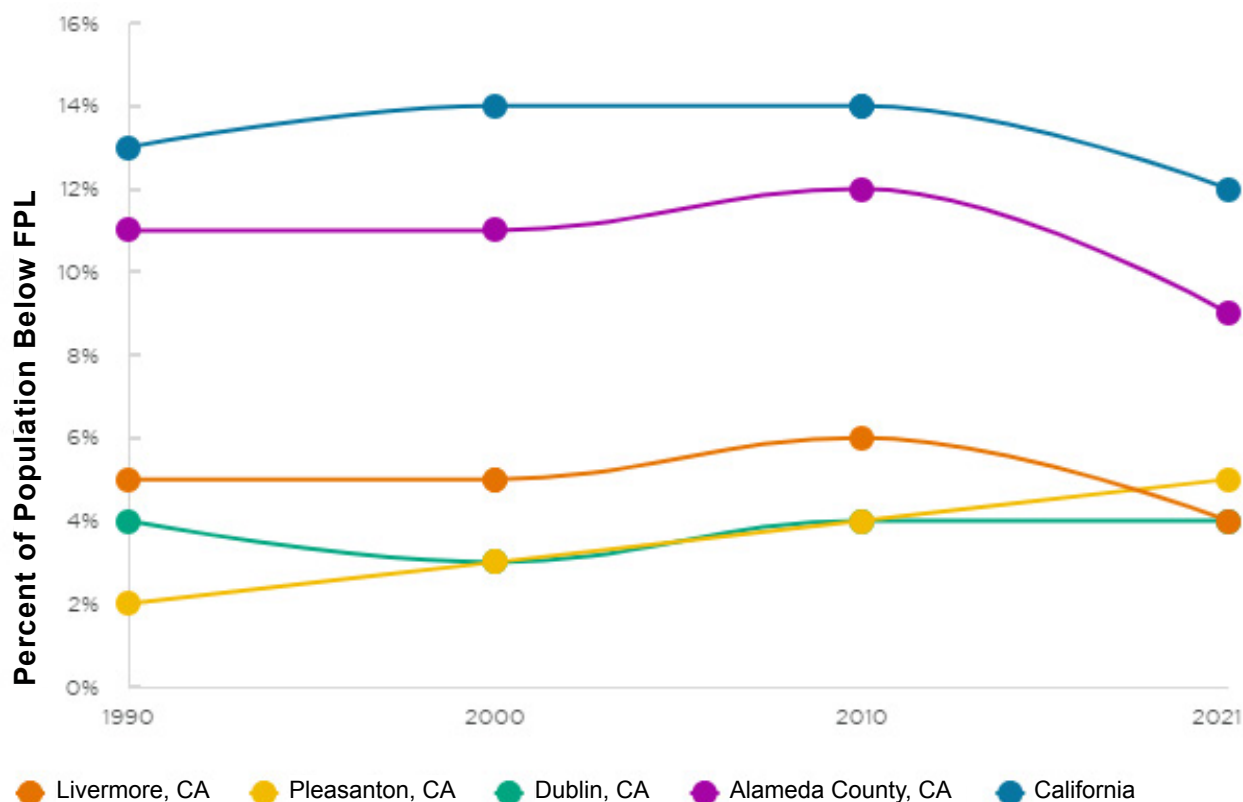
The proportion of people living below the poverty level in the Tri-Valley has remained relatively stable

for the past 30 years, hovering right around 4% (Figure 25). The highest proportion of people living in poverty was reported in Livermore in 2010, when the rate reached 6%. This is still much lower than the average and absolute rates in Alameda County and California over the same period of time.

EXISTING SERVICES

The JSI Project Team compiled a [social services inventory](#) for the Tri-Valley in the early stages of the needs assessment process. During the project period, the [Tri-Valley Human Services Pocket Guide](#) was updated. It lists available services but not service type by location. Such a spatial analysis is important given

Figure 25. Historic and Projected Trends in Population Below Poverty Level



Sources: US Census Bureau; US Census Bureau ACS 5-year

the size and scale of the three cities. Clustered service types in one area may mean that residents of another city and/or without convenient access to public transit may not have access to services. Additionally, this demonstrates that some key services reside outside the Tri-Valley.

Services were placed into the six broad categories of the Kaiser Family Foundation’s social determinants of health framework (Figure 26).⁸

Organizations with complete addresses (e.g., not P.O. boxes) included in the [social services inventory](#) were geocoded using latitude and longitude coordinates. This information was uploaded into a geographic information system and data were visualized to assess the spatial distribution of resources across

the Tri-Valley. Trends—particularly gaps—were assessed given socioeconomic variation. The maps below provide a number of different views on the type and location of services that were included in the social services inventory. All service locations included on the maps were color coded to align with the aforementioned KFF categories. As seen in Figure 27, some organizations included in this list are not located within the Tri-Valley. They were included because they serve all of Alameda County and were listed by key informants.

Figures 28, 29, and 30 are zoomed-in views of each of the three municipalities in the Tri-Valley to better show the spatial distribution of services in each. Color variation indicates which KFF category aligned with the service location.

Figure 26. Kaiser Family Foundation Social Determinants of Health Framework

Social and Economic Factors Drive Health Outcomes

Economic Stability	Neighborhood and Physical Environment	Education	Food	Community and Social Context	Health Care System
Racism and Discrimination					
Employment	Housing	Literacy	Food security	Social integration	Health coverage
Income	Transportation	Language	Access to healthy options	Support systems	Provider availability
Expenses	Safety	Early childhood education		Community engagement	Provider linguistic and cultural competency
Debt	Parks	Vocational training		Stress	
Medical bills	Playgrounds	Higher education		Exposure to violence/trauma	Quality of care
Support	Walkability				
	Zip code / geography				

Health Outcomes: Mortality, Morbidity, Life Expectancy, Health Care Expenditures, Health Status, Functional Limitations



Figure 27. Service Types by Location

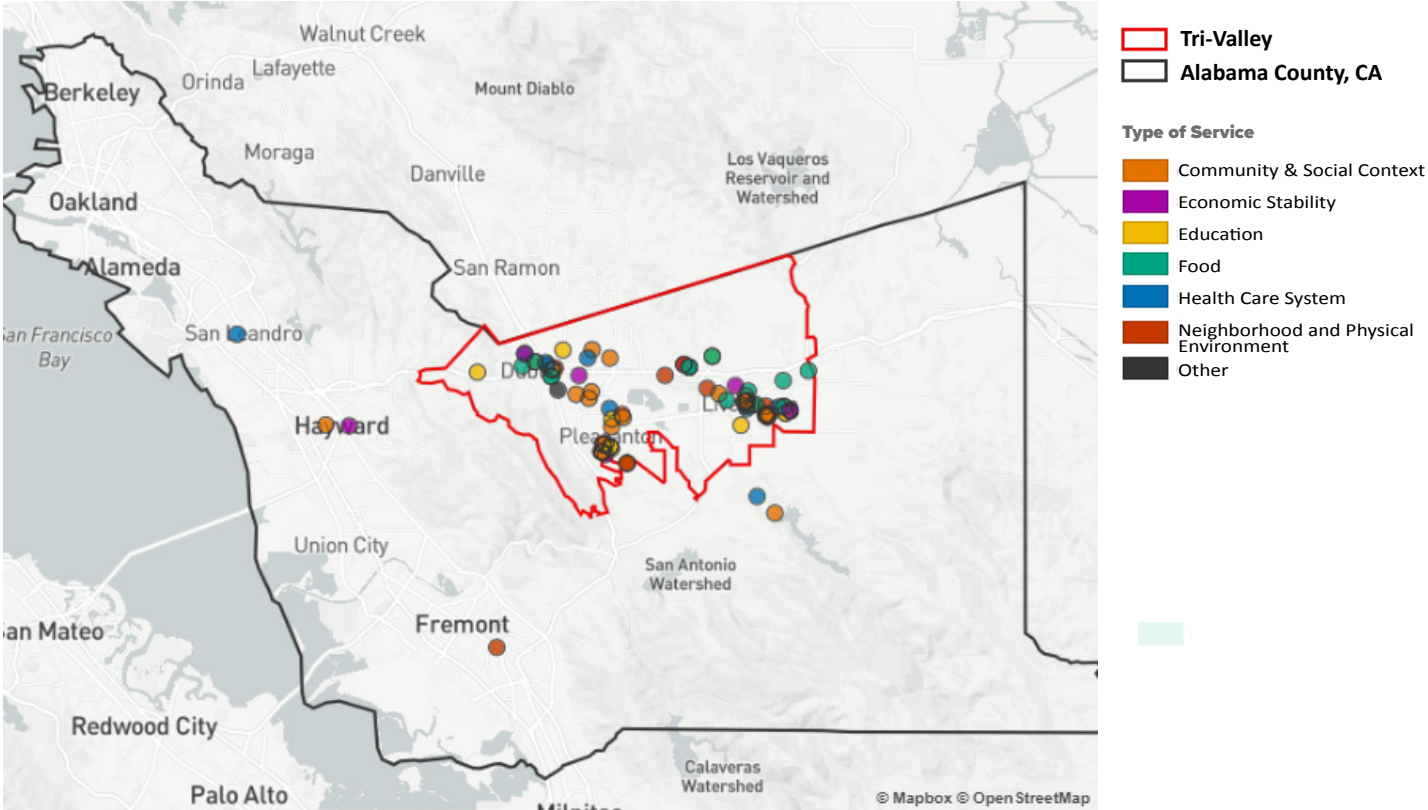


Figure 28. Service Types in and Around Dublin

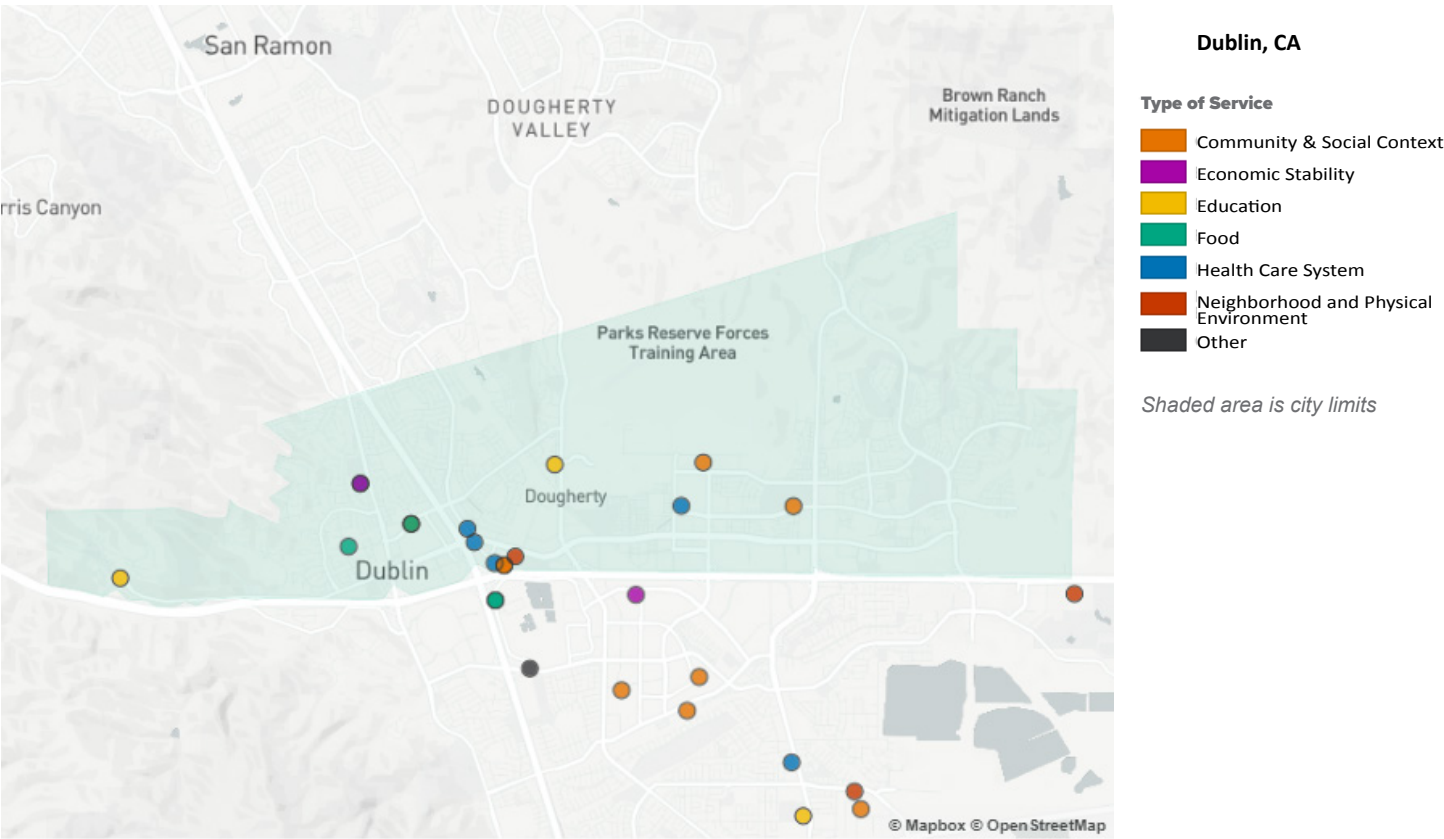


Figure 29. Service Types in and Around Pleasanton

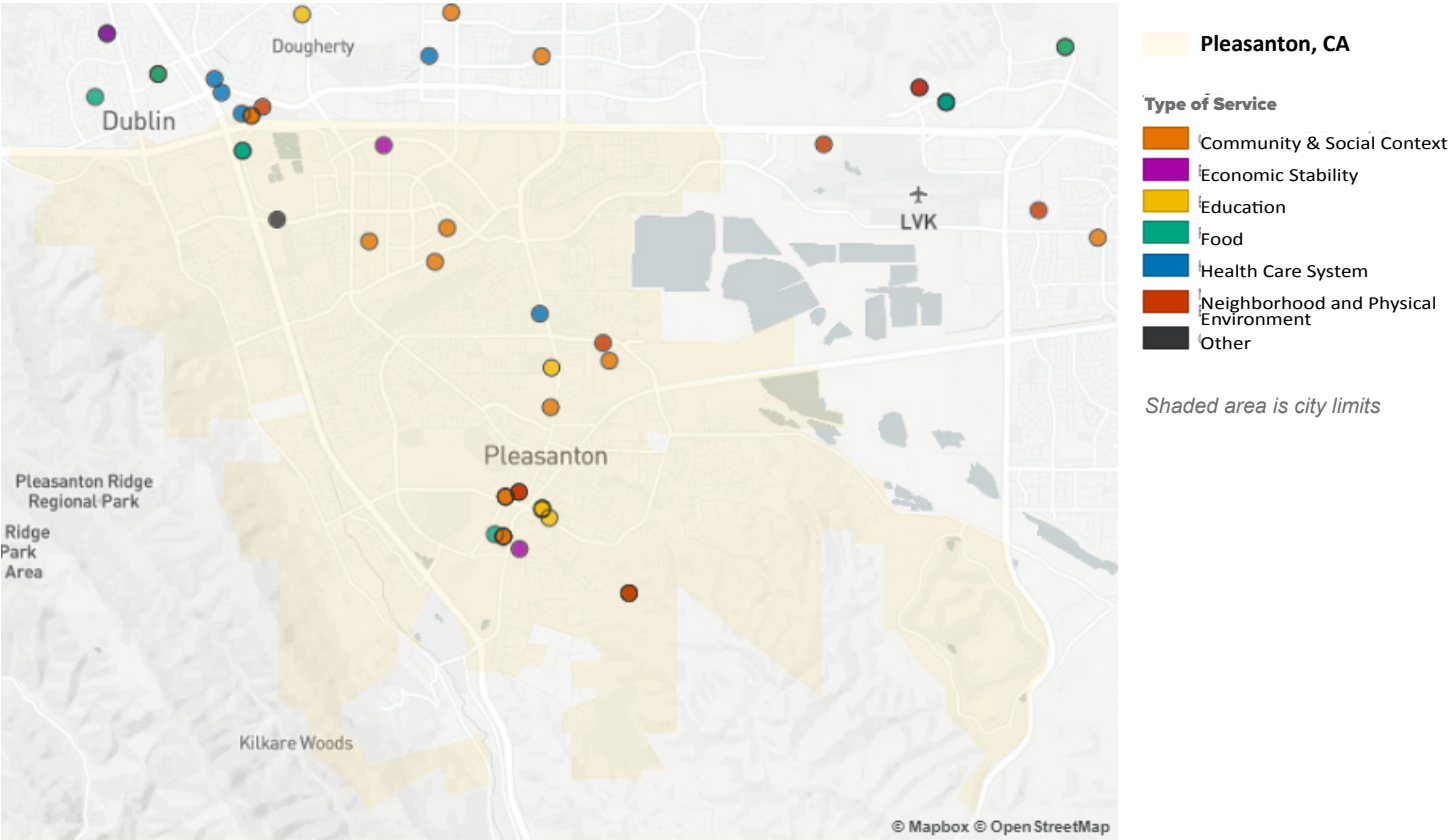
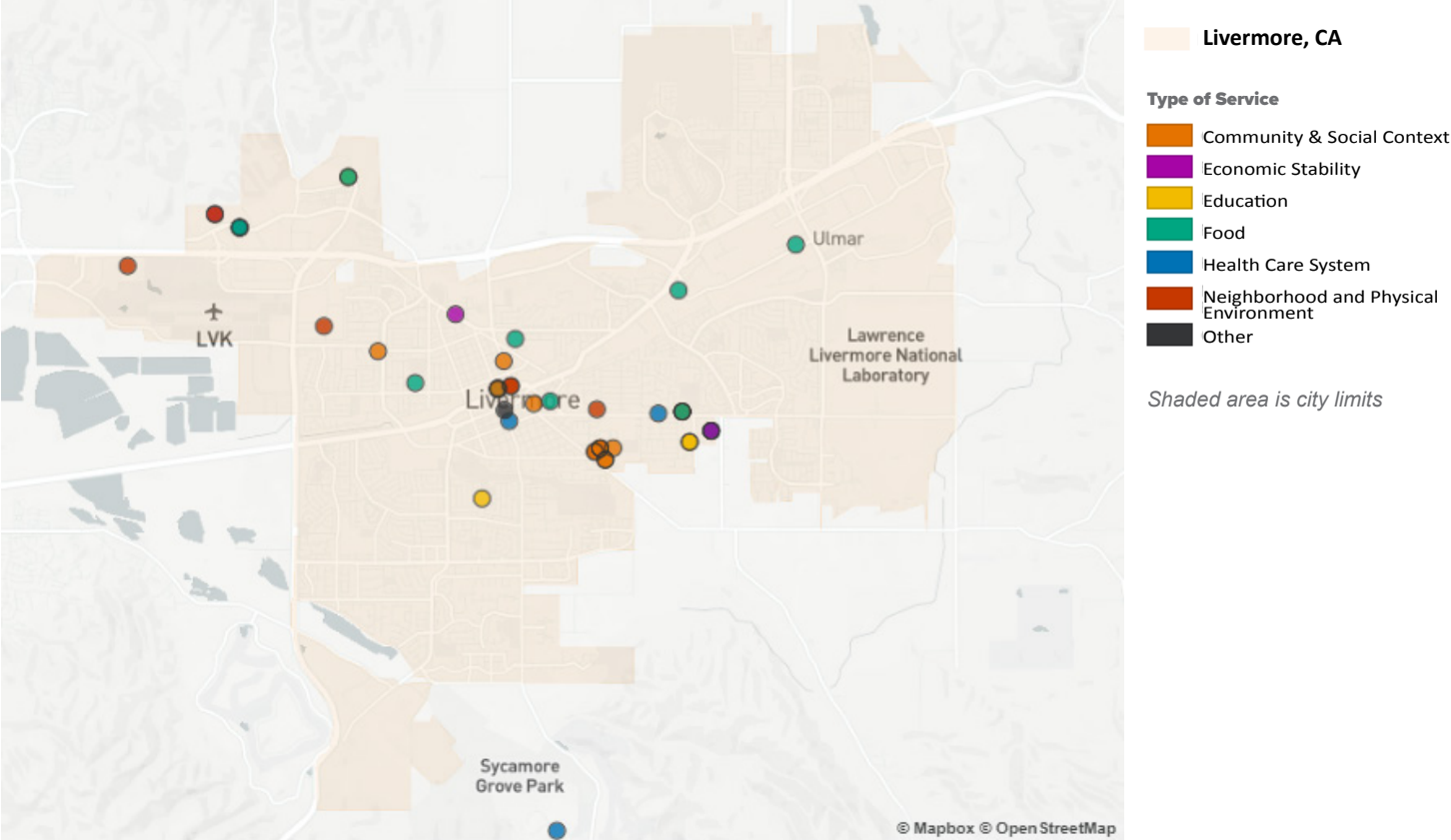


Figure 30. Service Types in and Around Livermore



To compare service location with the relative need for those services in any given area, the poverty rate (at the census block group level) was added underneath the point location layer illustrating disaggregated service categories. [Note: While the FPL is a good proxy measure for socioeconomic burden, it may not fully capture the burden experienced in Livermore as compared to the other two municipalities.]

First, as seen in Figure 31, most health care system resources included in the social services inventory are in Dublin, despite Dublin residents experiencing lower levels of burden across most measures. Figure 32 shows a concentration of community and social context service locations in Livermore, with about an equal number of locations in Dublin and Pleasanton.

Figure 31. Health Care Services by Percent of People Below Poverty Level

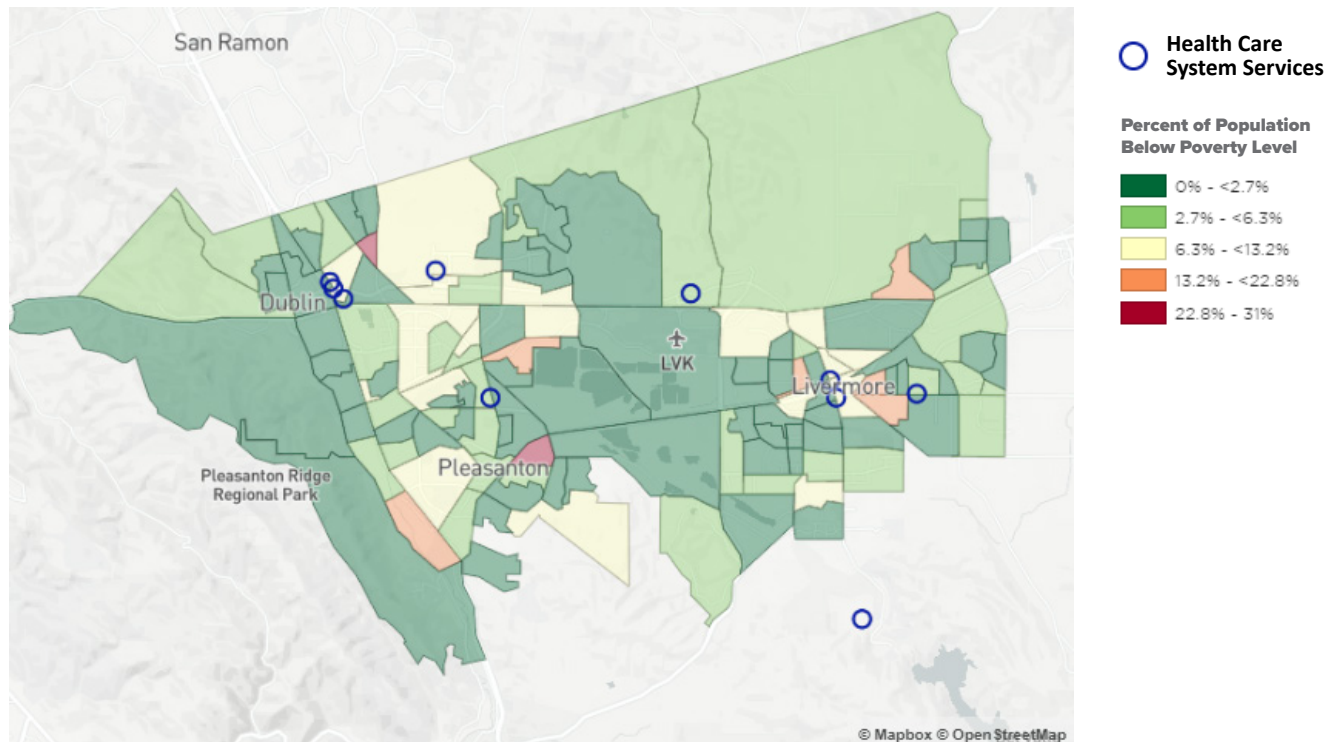


Figure 32. Community and Social Services by Percent of People Below Poverty Level

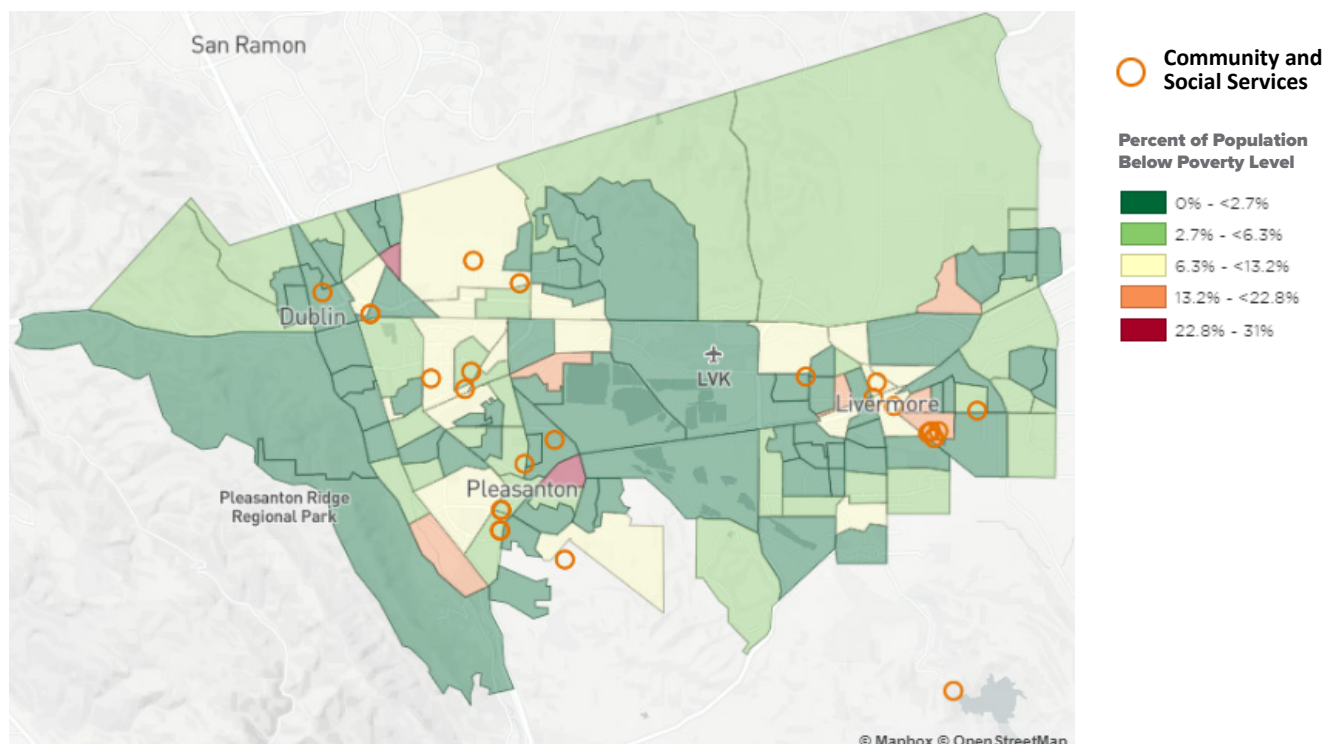


Figure 33. Food Services by Percent of People Below Poverty Level

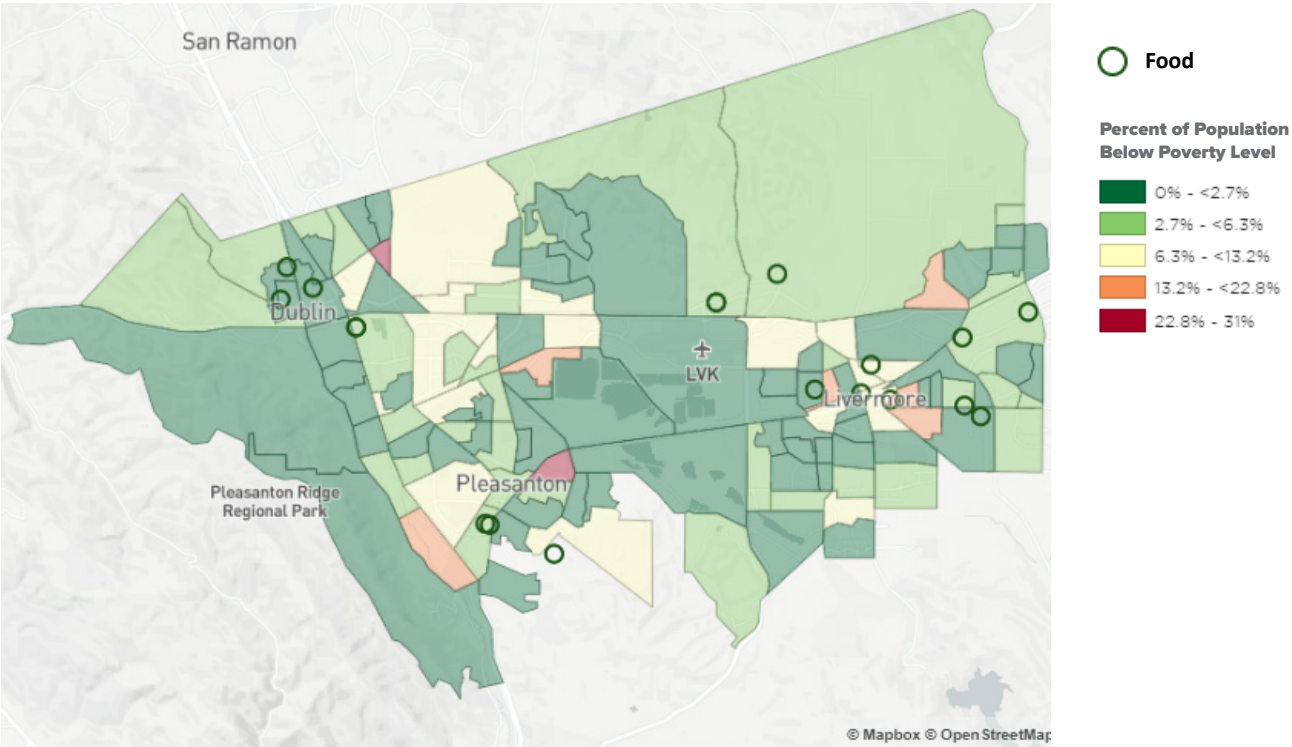


Figure 33, which highlights service locations in the food category, indicates that Pleasanton is home to fewer food resources than the other two municipalities in the Tri-Valley. Figure 34 indicates that there are fewer organizations, in general, that directly focus on economic stability as compared to many of the other service categories. As seen in Figure 35, one organization offering education

services is in the most economically disadvantaged census block group in Dublin. However, most service locations in the education category are near downtown Pleasanton. The majority of organizations providing services in the neighborhood and physical environment categories are in Livermore (Figure 36). Notably, only one such organization is located in Dublin.

Figure 34. Economic Stability Services by Percent of People Below Poverty Level

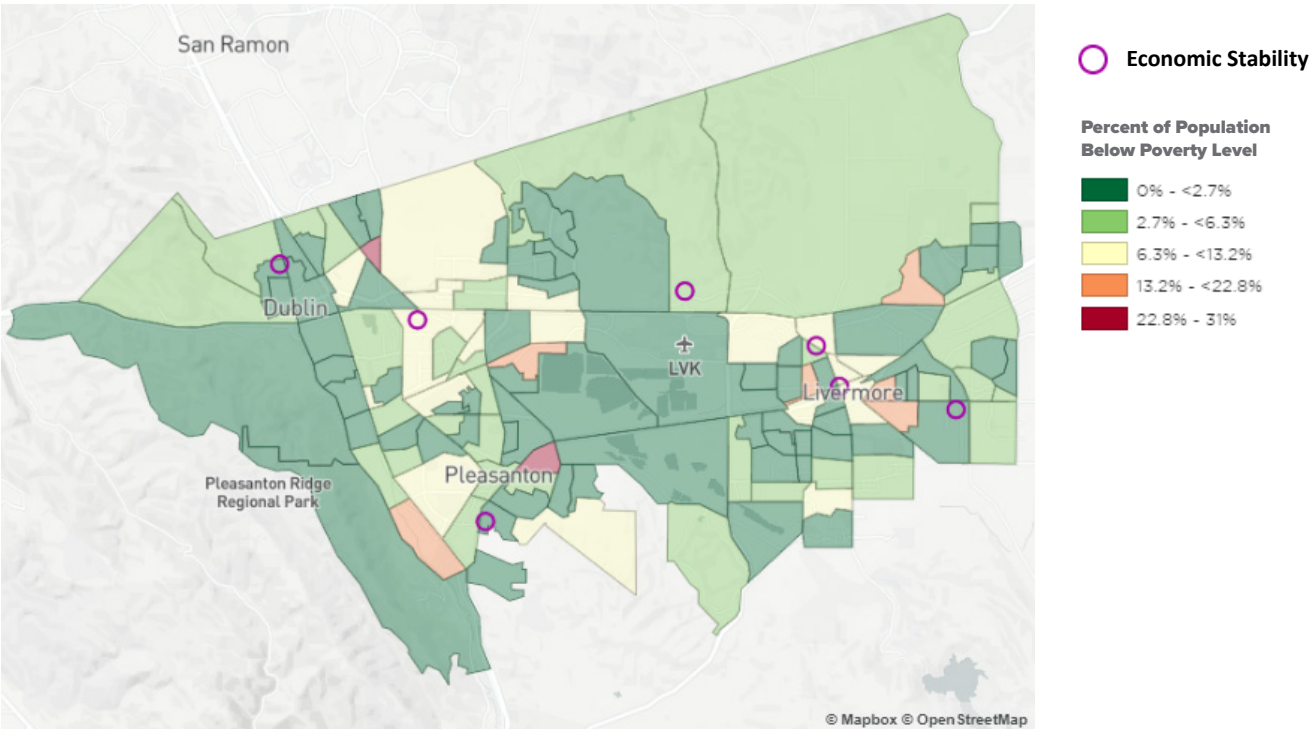


Figure 35. Education Services by Percent of People Below Poverty Level

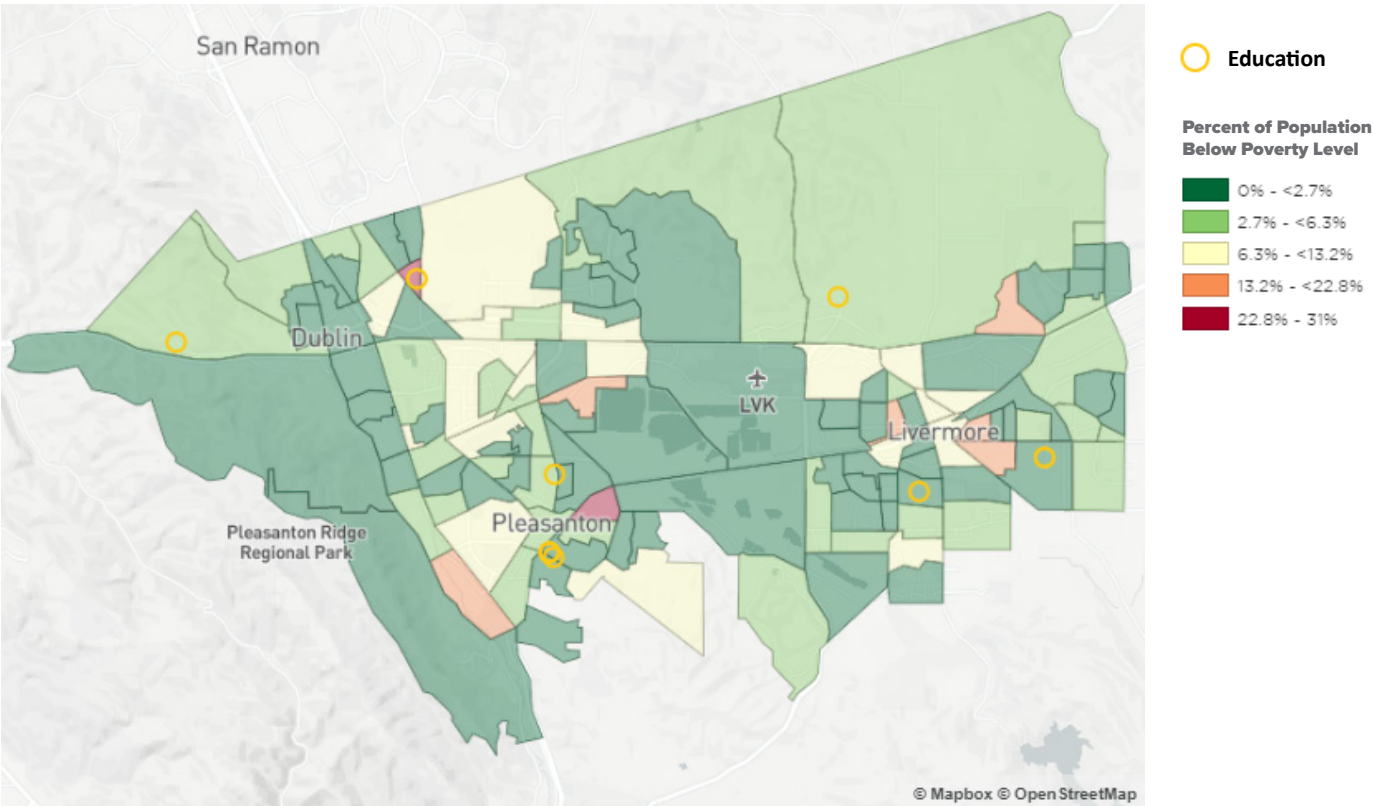
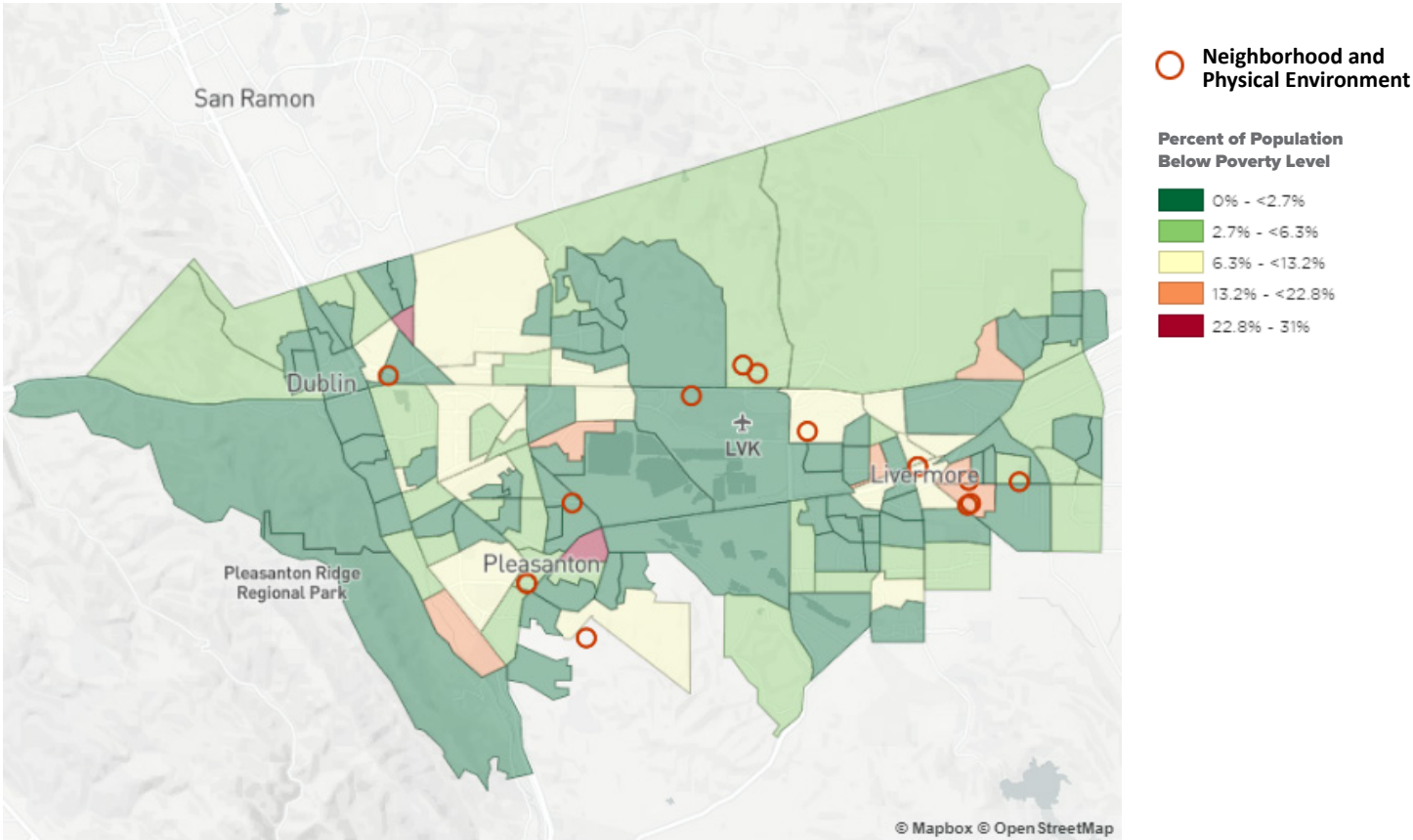


Figure 36. Neighborhood and Physical Environment Services by Percent of People Below Poverty Level



STRENGTHS

The strengths of the Tri-Valley area are not just seen, but deeply felt. Community members expressed what makes their community great and provided context for why they are invested in its improvement through this needs assessment. Key Tri-Valley strengths are community cohesion, diversity, nonprofit and law enforcement services, education, health care and mental health services, and recreation.

Community Cohesion

The Tri-Valley was described as warm and welcoming. Residents said that people in the community were helpful, empathetic, compassionate, and look out for one another. One resident mentioned the importance of giving back:

"... I have not gone hungry in my life. But I know that I've been very fortunate. There's a lot of people who have made that possible for me, that I don't take that for granted. And I have an obligation to help others to see what I can do to kind of pass on and lift up folks that didn't get those same opportunities."

People also seem to try to get to know each other and noted that their neighbors lend a helping hand when needed. One recalled a time when she was struggling and how the community came together to help her.

"... I'm a single mom. And I don't have a lot of income. And one time when I lost my job, there were parents from the PTA that donated grocery gift cards for me. And one of the teachers bought coats when my son and I didn't have proper outerwear. He rides his bike to school ... and he was late to school. The teacher said 'Why are you late?' And my son explained to him, 'my bike broke down, it's not working properly and I'm always trying to fix it and it won't.' And so the teacher took it upon himself to ask other teachers in the lunchroom to donate. And they got him a new bike, so he was able to get back and forth to school."

Additionally, given that the health and social service systems can be hard to navigate, communities coordinate events where residents can get basic necessities.

Image 1. Something I Love About My Community Sign



"We really are a community, everybody kind of does watch out for one another. ... Again, something kind of very small, but I think it does go a long way. And I think being a Livermore resident, that's a huge piece of what keeps us here is our neighborhood and the people in it."

Diversity

Another common thread that residents noted was the rich diversity in the Tri-Valley. Participants celebrated the cultural, ethnic, and socioeconomic differences among residents. They also valued the ability to build relationships and get to know others from different backgrounds.

"I think that diversity is a strength in our community...we've got diversity especially as it relates to Asian and white individuals. We lack diversity as it relates to African Americans and to some extent, the Hispanic population. But there's a lot of ethnic diversity. And I think that gives us strength"

As a result of the changing demographics, new nonprofits have sprung up, and existing nonprofit leaders and organizations have worked to provide culturally sensitive services that contribute to creating a community where everyone feels welcomed. One service provider said:

"I think there's a lot of diversity. And I think that's why I like working at [organization name]. There's people from all walks of life, all different socioeconomic levels, and a lot of different cultures. And I think I've learned a lot from my patients about different religions, different cultures, you know, different value systems. And I think diversity is always good. It gives you a nice perspective of the world and it makes me grow as a person just to learn about different people's different ways of life."

Health Care and Mental Health Services

Access to high-quality health care providers and mental health services was another strength identified. Tri-Valley's location offers community members great health care options. One participant noted, *"clearly, we've got a lot of health care options between Kaiser and Valley Care and UCSF [University of California San Francisco]..."* Additionally, community members said that most people had access to high-quality, affordable health care coverage through Medi-Cal.

Community members also praised the wrap-around services provided by Axis Community Health. One focus group participant described these services:

"I'm a marriage and family therapist so we work with emotional needs, but at Axis, we're a wrap-around team. So if they need like resources for housing or food or they're having transportation issues... we have care coordinators that we work with. We also consult with the doctors on the medical side... we try to meet the needs of all the patients, whatever needs they may have."

Furthermore, in response to the need for high-quality accessible mental health services, the Tri-Valley partnered with outside organizations. One participant said:

"I definitely think we have seen a great success in partnering with outside resources. I think for a long time, law enforcement specifically has tried to keep everything close to the chest... We didn't hire mental health clinicians to work for the city of Pleasanton. We subcontracted out to a company that already was doing that and providing surface services in other parts of Alameda County. So they already had the staff and the training and the experience to work effectively."

Finally, the Tri-Valley has implemented changes in how law enforcement is involved in mental health. One first responder interviewee described the alternative response unit which aimed to:

"...reduce the number of involuntary psychiatric holds in the community and to be able to provide resources to the community. [The community] was pretty vocal about wanting to remove the police from non-criminal calls relating to mental health issues, and homelessness and things like that. And so from there, we [law enforcement] put together an alternate response unit... One of the missions of the unit is to provide a non-uniform response to people suffering from mental illness or who are in crisis."

Nonprofits and Supportive Services

NONPROFIT SERVICES

Strategic partnerships. The comprehensive services of nonprofit organizations, enhanced by the strategic partnerships with other organizations including faith-based entities, was mentioned as a significant strength of the Tri-Valley. Community members described services as helpful and appreciated the partnerships.

Nonprofit leaders also expressed their support for collaboration among nonprofits. They demonstrated the importance of working together to leverage services to serve the community more effectively and stressed how important it is to be able to share ideas and work together to serve the community. Many expressed appreciation for the Tri-Valley NonProfit Alliance.

"I think one of the strengths in the Tri-Valley is that we have the Tri-Valley NonProfit Alliance..."

which does a great job in providing support to nonprofits, trainings with their speaker series, and now even meeting places or space. So I think that that organization is a real strength for all of us in the valley."

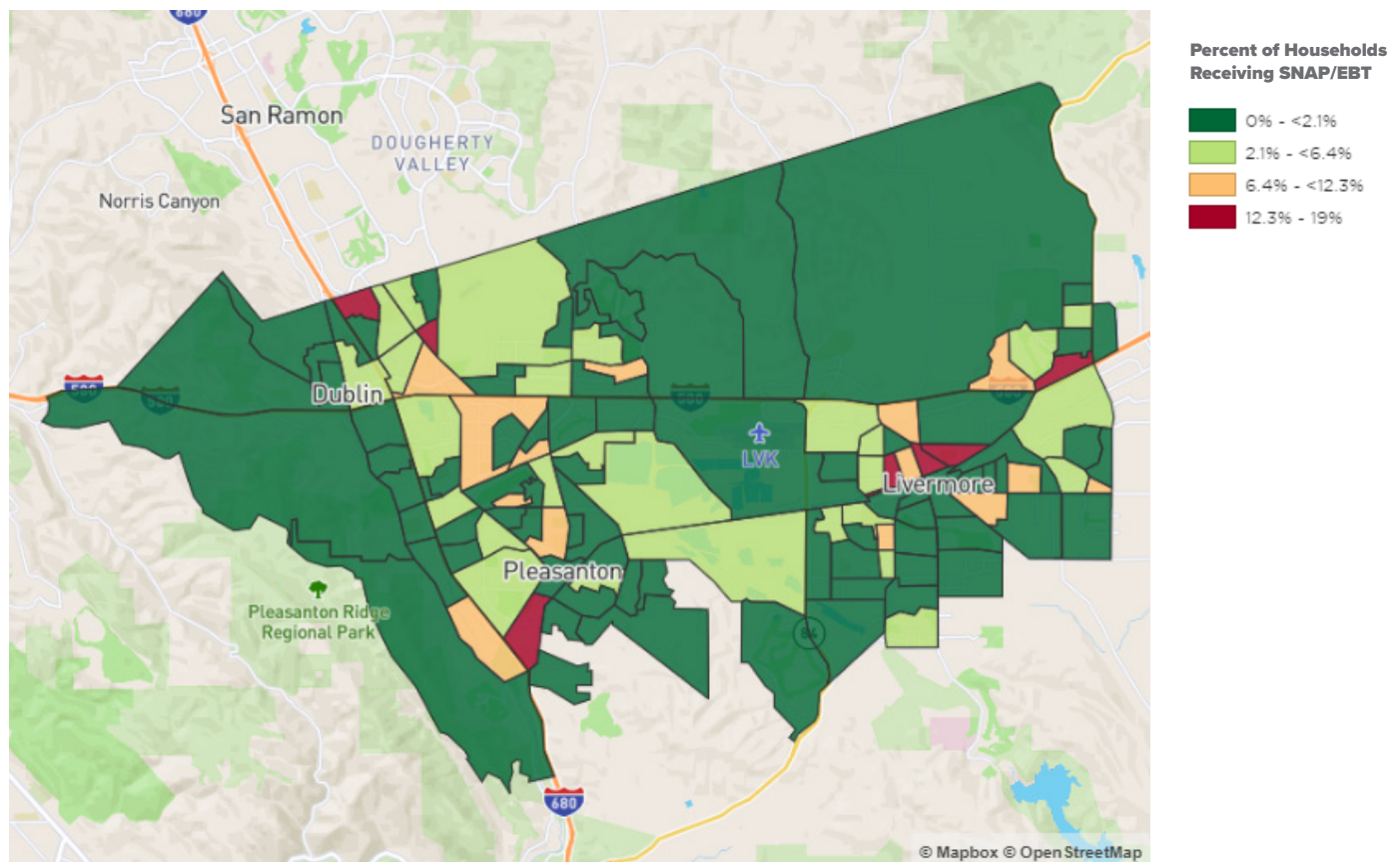
Nonprofit participants also discussed several collaborations including those between food banks and faith-based organizations to mitigate food insecurity in the Tri-Valley:

"People trust the organizations... CityServe mainly is the one that's most accessible to members in the community... There's also the Axis Community Health clinic here that is accessible, and it's easy for the patients because [there are] different locations... There's also Open Heart Kitchen. And they are able to obtain hot meals as well. And there's also the churches in the grand station like St. Vincent DePaul, and other community services that provide ...showers and...laundry as well."

Food security and services. As illustrated above, participants spoke at length about the number of

nonprofit and faith-based resources that are working to ensure Tri-Valley community members have adequate food. This is critical because in a 2022 John Muir Health Needs Assessment key informants indicated that food insecurity was increasing in the Tri-Valley area, particularly among the Asian community in Pleasanton.⁹ Table 15 shows that at a municipal level, a large proportion of the population is considered to have low access to healthy food within half-a-mile, considered the upper limit of "walkable." The 1-mile distance (also in Table 15) shows that in the Tri-Valley, there are a significant number of people who have very low access to healthy food. Additionally, the high rates of vehicle access throughout the Tri-Valley (Table 24) suggest that almost all people living there are able to access healthy food at a one-mile distance. Figure 37 depicts the location of households receiving food assistance (SNAP/EBT) in the Tri-Valley. Census block groups in downtown Livermore stand out as having particularly high proportions and counts of households receiving food assistance as compared to most other areas in the community.

Figure 37. Percent of Households Receiving SNAP/EBT



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Table 15. Food Access and Percent of Food Stamp Recipients by Location

	PERCENT OF PEOPLE WITH LOW ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD (1/2 MILE TO < 1 MILE)	PERCENT OF PEOPLE WITH VERY LOW ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD (≥ 1 MILE)	PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS
Dublin	54.1	12.1	2.7
Livermore	65.6	21.0	3.3
Pleasanton	57.5	18.3	2.4
Tri-Valley	60.1	17.5	2.9
Alameda County	43.8	8.9	6.9
California	51.0	18.5	9.5

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021; USDA ERS 2019

Note: Columns 1 and 2 are proportions of the total population in each area.

Column 3 represents proportions of the total number of households in each area.

FIRST RESPONDERS

Participants said that law enforcement was well trained to handle mental health services and provided exceptional emergency response capabilities.

When asked about a community strength, one resident responded, *“I was thinking about our police department and just their partnerships with like Horizons Counseling Center and all that they do to support our community.”* When someone said, *“Pleasanton has a very responsive and understanding police force,”* another participant concurred.

Recreation

In nearly every conversation, community members mentioned parks and outdoor areas as a strength, describing them as inclusive, accessible for people with disabilities, well maintained, environmentally friendly, and an overall great resource. They appreciated the bike paths, hiking trails, places for recreational sports, and how spacious they were.

“What I like about Dublin is that I lived here for 12 years, it’s very laid out with the parks, they’re all environmentally friendly. It’s all accessible for everyone – doesn’t matter what your disability is like – it’s accessible...”

Schools and Educational Excellence

Many residents mentioned the quality of schools in the Tri-Valley. Students and parents agreed that the schools were well-equipped to prepare students

for college. *“I knew this is where I wanted to raise my children because the schools are excellent.”*

Other residents said that families felt supported and respected when they were in need. One mentioned that school personnel were sensitive to the stigma associated with seeking help:

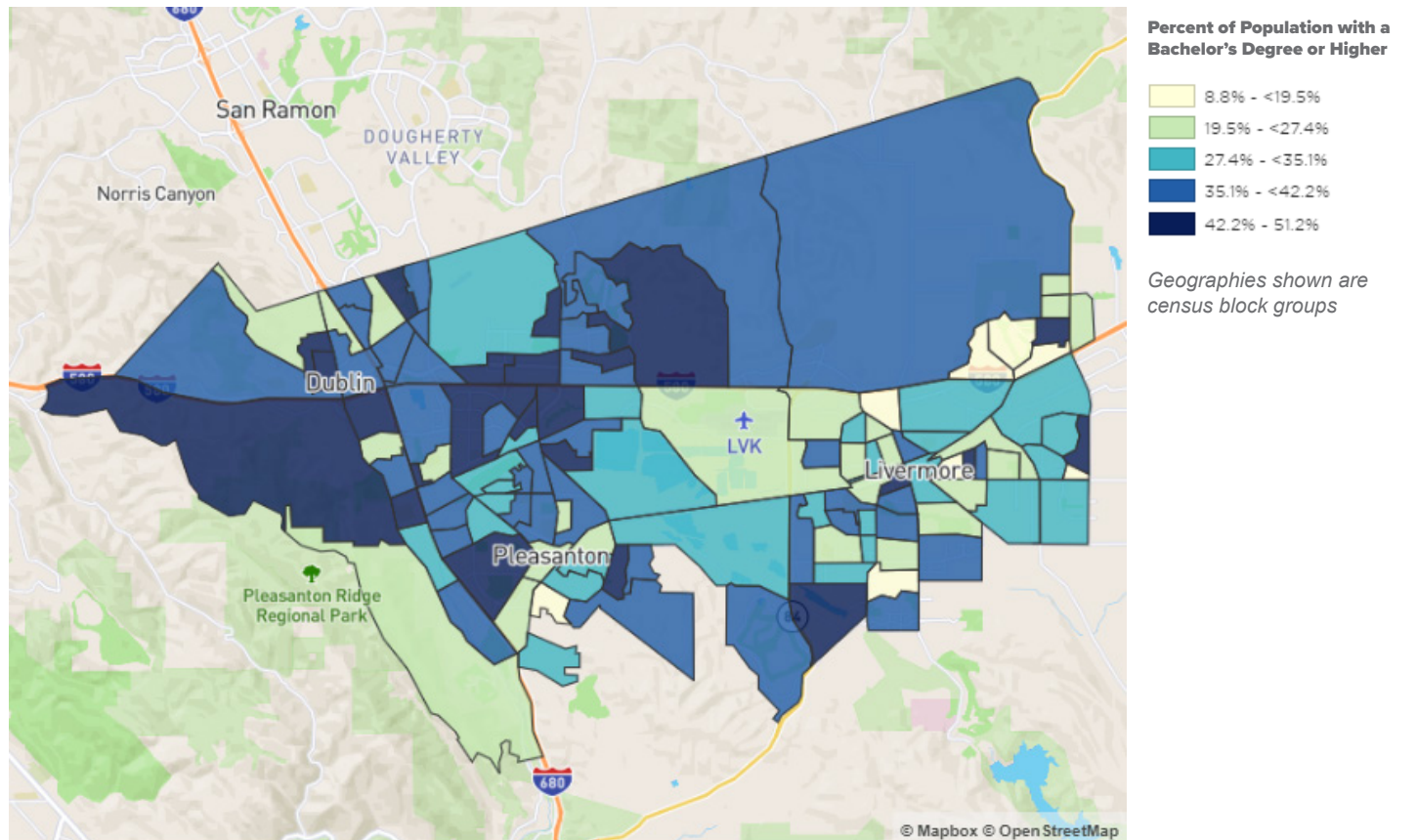
“... if it weren’t for my social worker at [my child’s] school, I would have struggled a lot more than I did... And I want to say it was in elementary when I found out that there were resources here available to me. And they waited until after school so I could come and pick up laundry detergent, or toilet paper, or whatever I needed. Because they didn’t want my son to feel like he was an outcast with the other kids. That’s really important...”

Table 16 captures the educational attainment across the Tri-Valley. Every municipality in the region was above both state (22%) and county (29%) levels of postsecondary educational attainment (bachelor’s degree). Figure 38 shows geographic variation in educational attainment at a census block group level. Educational attainment is highest in Dublin and Pleasanton, though educational attainment throughout the Tri-Valley is higher than state and county levels in most places.

Although rates of educational attainment are generally high throughout the Tri-Valley, disaggregating by racial groups highlights some disparities. As seen in Figure 39, the high school

graduation rate for white students in the Tri-Valley is 10 percentage points higher than it is for Black students. Similarly, disaggregated data on chronic absenteeism also point to racial disparities, with the highest rates reported among Black students in Dublin and Pleasanton, and among American Indian or Alaska Native students in Livermore (Table 17).

Figure 38. Percent of Population with a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

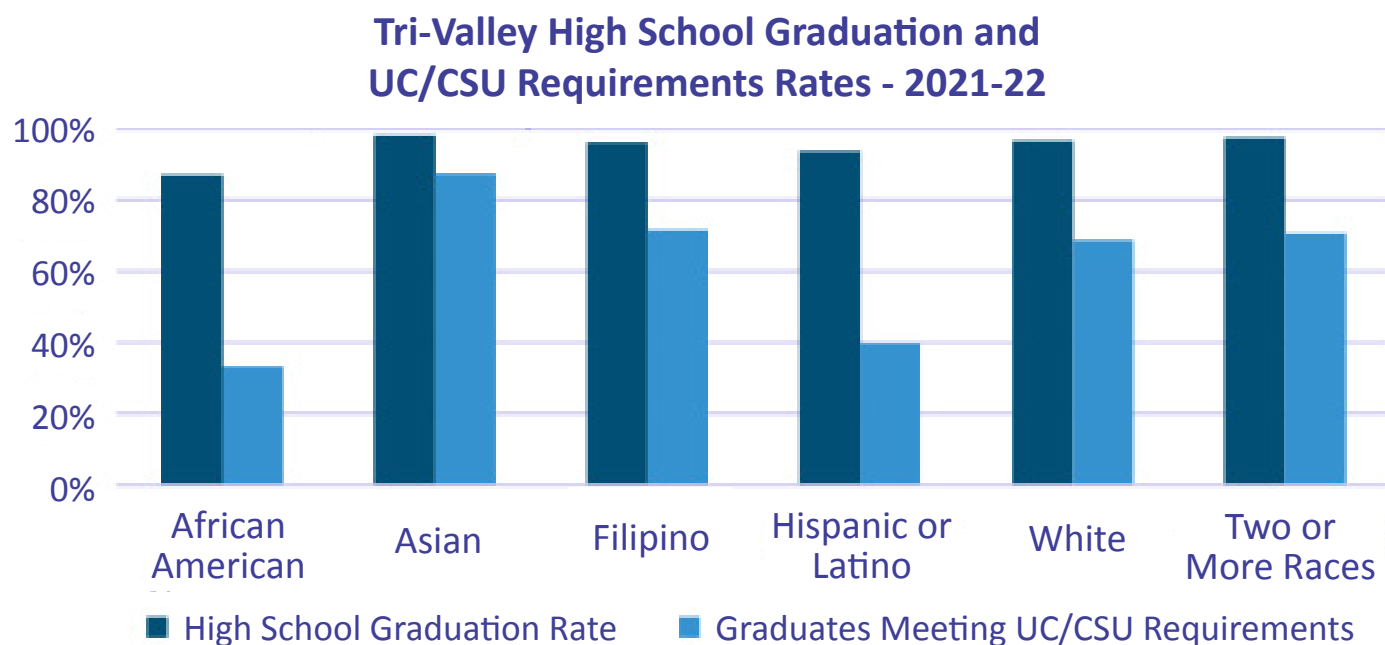
Table 16. Education Levels, by Percent

	LESS THAN 9TH GRADE	9TH– 12TH GRADE	HIGH SCHOOL DEGREE	SOME COLLEGE	ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE	BACHELOR'S DEGREE	GRADUATE DEGREE	POPULATION OVER AGE 25 (DENOMINATOR)
Dublin	2.3	2.2	10.2	11.9	5.8	37.9	29.7	47,792
Livermore	2.7	3.2	16.1	22.0	9.4	29.5	17.0	62,933
Pleasanton	1.6	1.8	9.9	13.3	7.1	35.7	30.6	55,414
Tri-Valley	2.2	2.5	12.3	16.4	7.7	33.8	25.0	162,624
Alameda County	5.7	5.3	16.7	16.3	6.4	28.3	21.3	1,193,863
California	8.7	7.1	20.4	20.5	8.0	21.9	13.4	26,797,070

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

Note: Percentages reflect each geography’s population that is over age 25.

Figure 39. High School Graduation at UC/CSU Requirement Rates



California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2022

Table 17. Chronic Absenteeism Rates by Student Race/Ethnicity

	DUBLIN	LIVERMORE	PLEASANTON
African American	31.90%	36.00%	31.70%
American Indian or Alaska Native	13.60%	42.40%	16.70%
Asian	8.00%	13.20%	8.00%
Filipino	7.80%	15.60%	9.80%
Hispanic or Latino	22.60%	30.20%	21.90%
Pacific Islander	28.30%	29.40%	20.60%
White	14.30%	18.20%	13.60%
Two or More Races	13.80%	18.40%	15.30%
Not Reported	25.00%	--	12.00%

California Department of Education, DataQuest, 2023

COMMUNITY-LEVEL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Housing

Housing is a significant challenge, particularly as the roots of the current housing crisis lie in [overarching structural factors](#) beyond the scope of those working to meet health and human service needs. Housing is an intractable challenge not just in the Tri-Valley, but in the entire Bay Area and beyond. It is unsurprising that housing was a significant problem in the [2011 needs assessment](#)⁷ and other hospital-based and county-wide needs assessments.^{10,11} Additionally,

it was the top concern among individuals calling the 2-1-1 helpline, with requests for housing being over three times higher than any other need and representing the highest unmet need among callers.¹²

In this EACHSNA, housing challenges were most frequently tied to such factors as the need for a living wage, especially for those working in the service industry and essential workers (e.g., custodians, teachers, fire fighters), and the high cost of living in the Tri-Valley and rising inflation in the United States. From the landscape scan the theme of housing also came up as an issue that correlated with employment issues, substance use, and mental health. This

Table 18. Rentership, Home Ownership, and Cost Burden by Location

	OWN	RENT	HOUSING COST BURDENED OWNERS	HOUSING COST BURDENED RENTERS
Dublin	64.4	35.6	25.4	36.4
Livermore	72.3	27.7	27.7	49.9
Pleasanton	67.5	32.5	22.9	46.4
Tri-Valley	67.9	32.1	25.7	44.4
Alameda County	53.9	46.1	28.1	46.5
California	55.5	44.5	30.7	51.5

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

Note: Percentages for columns labeled “Own” and “Rent” reflect the given area’s total population.

Percentages for columns labeled “Cost Burdened Home Owners” and “Cost Burdened Renters” reflect the category in the particular area.

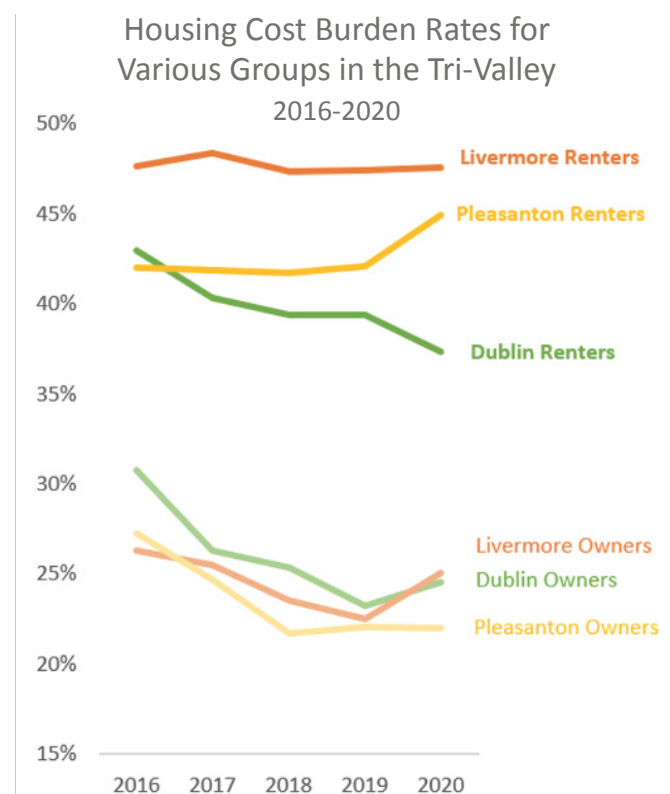
was corroborated by the 2022 Tri-Valley PIT Count which found that 72% of unhoused individuals had psychiatric or emotional conditions; 70% had post-traumatic stress disorder; and 45% reported drug or alcohol abuse.¹³

The rate of home ownership in the Tri-Valley (68%) is considerably higher than in Alameda County (54%) and in California (56%) (Table 18). Relatedly, rentership is considerably lower in the region as compared to Alameda County and California. Table 17 disaggregates the rate of housing cost burden between homeowners and renters, and shows that rates for both are generally better than at the county and state levels in almost all three municipalities. The exception is in Livermore, where a larger proportion of renters (50%) are housing-cost burdened than at the county level (47%). At every level of geographic analysis, renters are more likely than homeowners to be housing-cost burdened (Table 18). As seen in Figure 40, this trend has held true over time. Since 2016, the housing cost burden rate has been highest among renters in Livermore, followed by those in Pleasanton.

The Livermore Housing Elements also indicated this, showing that a very low-income household in Livermore can afford \$1,199 to \$1,850 in rent per month, depending on the household size. However, with average rents starting at \$2,206 for a one-bedroom unit, these households cannot afford average market-rate rentals without facing cost burden issues.¹⁸ The housing cost burden rate appears to be trending upward for Pleasanton renters, downward for Dublin renters, and stable for Livermore renters. Throughout this time period, rates

of housing cost burden among homeowners in the three municipalities were much lower than among renters, and—aside from a slight uptick between 2019 and 2020 among Livermore and Dublin owners—rates have been steadily trending down (Figure 40). The Stanford Valley Care Needs Assessment has some additional context on housing cost burden.¹¹ Both quantitatively and qualitatively, the report found that housing and other costs of living in the Tri-Valley are extremely high; the median home rental cost is more than 40% higher than the median state home rental cost.

Figure 40. Housing Cost Burden Rates by City for Renters and Owners



Source: US HUD CHAS database

A number of significant housing challenges arose, many which relate to the lack of affordable housing stock, especially for people who are low-income. Housing is best summed up as a need for more: more affordable housing units and vouchers, rental assistance programs, emergency housing options, and programs to increase the accessibility of homeownership, especially for young families. One interviewee said *“There’s not enough housing, especially low-income, affordable housing. And so all our young adults are moving away, because they can’t find housing, and sometimes their families are following them, and that’s a real blow to the community.”* Some focus group participants in Pleasanton expressed frustration at the lack of low-income housing, asking why Pleasanton was allowing developers to take credits instead of building low-income or affordable housing.^{viii}

Housing was frequently mentioned alongside the recognition of the high (and rising) cost of living in the Tri-Valley and an acknowledgement that salaries have not risen as quickly as the cost of living, which has resulted in a high housing burden (i.e., over 50% of income going toward housing expenditures). High housing costs were also mentioned by nonprofits, as high rents inherently stretch their budgets and result in their inability to sustain rental subsidies or provide emergency housing funds in the long-term. Increasingly, nonprofit organizations have supported those who are unhoused or financially challenged to move to more affordable regions.

Housing concerns were particularly salient for many participants as, at the time of data collection, the COVID-19 eviction moratorium was concluding. Many service providers also noted that the pandemic had exacerbated housing problems, with many residents falling behind on rent due. Community members expressed frustration with this, as well as fear as to how they might be directly affected and what might be done to mitigate housing instability. Some discussed the possibility of building more affordable housing, while acknowledging the challenges of NIMBYism.^{ix}

Housing concerns not only affect those directly affected, but also those who serve them in other capacities. Services are stretched thin, and those working directly with clients expressed a distinct sense of frustration about their inability to meet community needs, which has a long-term negative impact on the [workforce](#). One nonprofit staff member said:

“I think it’s always been the case that there’s never been enough resources to meet the need. I think we are all seeing unparalleled demand, particularly for housing and shelter the last few years. Folks in extremely stressful, challenging, horrible situations, with just not nearly enough available resources or resources that even exist to connect them to, and then for all of us working in these organizations on the frontlines...taking these calls and not being able to successfully say, ‘Oh, yes, there is an emergency shelter bed we can put you into.’ I just think it’s really exacerbated, and then it causes mental health challenges for our staff.”

In addition to housing as an overarching community concern, many raised concerns about the distinct ways that certain groups or sub-populations are disproportionately affected. This included people who are currently unhoused, young families, people with disabilities, and older adults.

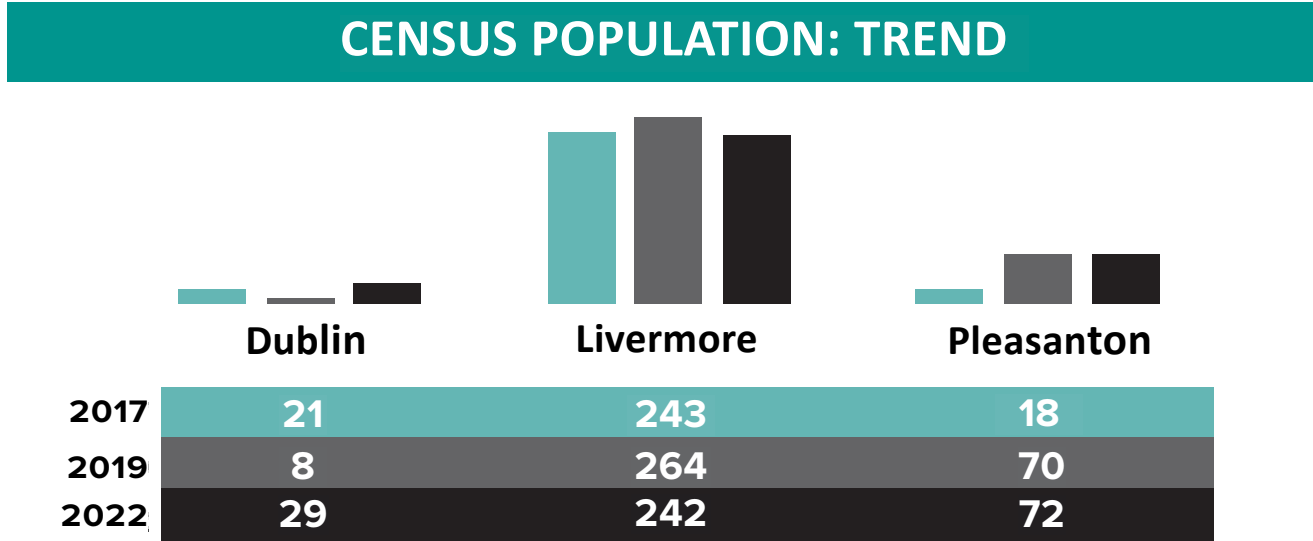
There is recognition that being without shelter inherently destabilizes an individual across a number of areas (e.g., mental health, food security). There was acknowledgement of a need for more steps to provide intervention before an individual is unhoused to prevent structural, physical, and mental precarity.

According to the 2022 Tri-Valley PIT Count, unhoused individuals are predominantly in Livermore.¹³ As seen in Figure 41, there was a dramatic increase in the number of unhoused individuals in Pleasanton between 2017 and 2019. The number of unhoused individuals captured by the PIT counts has been relatively stable in the other two municipalities since 2017.

^{viii} This reflects the perception of those focus group participants; the City of Pleasanton Inclusionary Housing Ordinance provides options for compliance including on-site construction of affordable units, payment of an in-lieu fee, and other alternatives.

^{ix} From the acronym ‘not in my backyard,’ which refers to generalized support for affordable housing, as long as it’s elsewhere in a community.

Figure 41. Number of Individuals Who Are Unhoused by City



Source: Tri-Valley 2022 Homeless PIT Count Report

For those with disabilities or receiving Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Social Security Disability Insurance Program (SSDI), finding affordable housing is near-impossible. One interviewee said:

“I don’t think we have enough funds to get folks housed. It’s been crazy, The Tri-Valley is a really expensive area. Some of the minimum housing income requirements are not accessible to patients who are receiving SSI or SSDI. These folks are receiving about \$1,300 a month. And the minimum income requirement and these housing applications, they go from like 20/30k to 60k a year. And these patients are only making \$11,000–\$12,000 because of SSI. And that’s not enough, you know? Unfortunately, affordable housing... I know we try our best, but it’s insufficient.”

Community members cited concerns about the long waitlists for affordable housing and the increasing need for housing stock. With the growing population of older adults in the Tri-Valley, the need for housing was particularly pressing. Nonprofits indicated that they are encountering a rising number of seniors who are unstably housed. Older adults are particularly precarious because they are likely to have higher medical bills, and housing instability likely exacerbates health conditions. One person described the cycle that many older adults experience:

“I’m seeing more low-income seniors than I have seen in the past. We have an office that serves seniors specifically, and I’m just seeing more low-

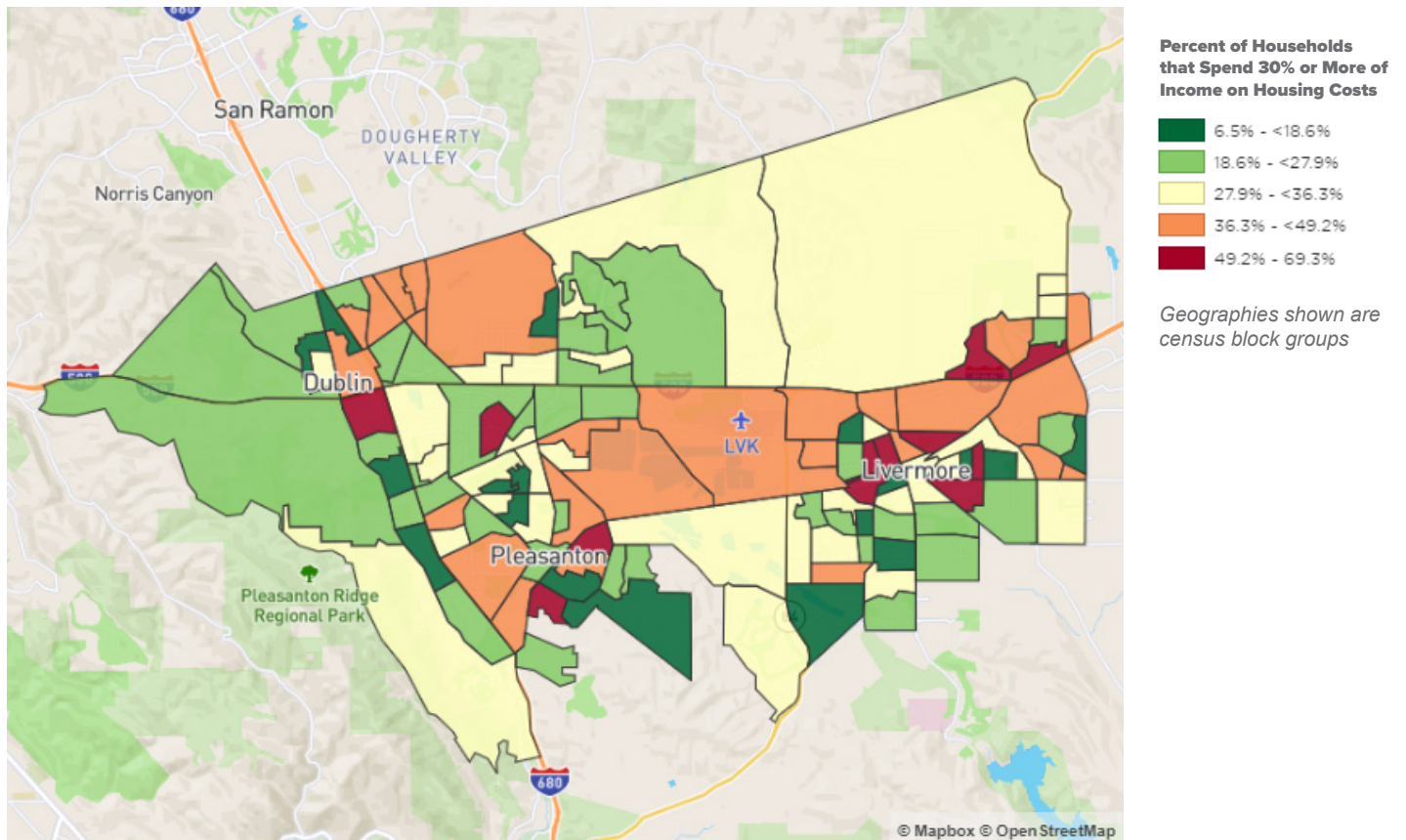
income seniors and more seniors who have rented somewhere for 15 years. Now that landlord is moving and they’re selling their house, and now they have to find affordable rent, and they’re not on a list, they’re not...you know, they don’t have access to that, because they haven’t needed it. We’ve seen more seniors become homeless with not being able to find somewhere affordable in time. And that’s for those vulnerable seniors that already have health issues and then to have to live in a car or on the street, that’s just going to make their health decline more.”

Others noted that high housing costs and housing precarity does not just effect those who are low-income; it is beginning to have a ripple effect across the region:

“I think that in order to stop the increase of homelessness, and it’s not just for people who are low-income or [have] mental health issues...you are now seeing middle class, even upper-middle class (if there is even an upper-middle class) on the verge of losing their housing, because of jobs that do not pay enough to continue to stay housed with the high rent.”

Some cited this as a result of the tech industry. They noted that at one time the region was positioned to be a contender for Silicon Valley, which increased housing prices. However, more recently, nonprofits indicated that they are seeing increasing housing instability among those who have historically been

Figure 42. Housing Burden by Location



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

more affluent and not previously needed services, such as people who have been laid off in the tech industry.

It is important to note that though housing affordability is a problem across the region, there are differences between the three cities, and racial and ethnic sub-populations are disproportionately affected. As discussed above and shown in Figure 42, a substantial proportion of the population across the Tri-Valley is considered housing-cost burdened, meaning that households spend 30% or more of their income on housing costs (either mortgage or rent).

Downtown areas are particularly affected by housing costs. Additionally, as discussed above and shown in Table 18 and Figure 40, renters are more likely than homeowners to be housing-cost burdened. As seen in Table 19, in the Tri-Valley—as in [Alameda County](#) and most other places in the United States—nonwhite individuals are far more likely to rent than to own their homes.¹⁴ As a result, there are racial disparities when it comes to housing cost burden in the Tri-Valley. One exception is for the Asian sub-population, among whom rates of home ownership are much higher (and renter rates lower) as compared to the county and the state (Table 19).

Table 19. Home Ownership and Renter Rates by Race and Ethnicity

	WHITE		BLACK		ASIAN		HISPANIC	
	OWN	RENT	OWN	RENT	OWN	RENT	OWN	RENT
Dublin	57.3	42.7	29.6	70.4	73.0	27.0	53.4	46.6
Livermore	75.1	24.9	53.8	46.2	81.5	18.5	47.5	52.5
Pleasanton	69.0	31.0	11.1	88.9	72.5	27.5	42.6	57.4
Tri-Valley	64.5	35.5	40.0	60.0	73.6	26.4	54.9	45.1
Alameda County	59.6	40.4	32.1	67.9	62.8	37.2	39.5	60.5
California	60.0	40.0	35.6	64.4	60.4	39.6	45.4	54.6

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

Health Care

Concerns related to health care including service availability and accessibility, the cost of services, perceptions of quality of services, and cultural responsiveness were raised frequently. Within health care, a number of barriers specific to specialty, [mental health](#), reproductive health, dental, and [youth mental health](#) services arose. Accessibility was a frequent concern, with participants highlighting barriers including geographic distance to services and [transportation](#) and related to insurance status or type.

The need to travel for services, particularly specialty, and referrals, which often took individuals outside the Tri-Valley (e.g., San Francisco or “over the hill” (i.e., Oakland)), was mentioned frequently and had transportation infrastructure implications. Traveling for medical care takes a significant amount of time and affects work. One participant said

“I went through the same thing (navigating health care services) for so many services for so many years. We had to go up to Antioch so that my child could get her insulin pump and get taught on how to do it. It’s like well...okay...I gotta take like half-a-day off to go up there with her.”

Kaiser was also frequently mentioned in regard to geographic distance, with participants saying that they had to travel to Walnut Creek or Oakland for hospital services.

Many insurance concerns came from people who were un- or under-insured because they did not qualify for Medi-Cal, but participants also spoke of private insurance challenges, including that individuals with private insurance were unable to access substance use treatment or mental health services. One participant described a Kaiser-specific experience:

“We kind of find this weird little gray area, where people, you know, if you have Kaiser and you have a child who needs mental health [services], you know, maybe acute mental health help, it can take two months to get that appointment. And so we’ve had to find various partners like Axis Community Health and the Bridge program.”

The vast majority of the people who live in the Tri-Valley were insured (97%) (Table 20). Just over one in five (20%) had public health insurance (Table 20).^x Livermore is home to the highest proportion and number of uninsured individuals in the region and the highest proportion and number of individuals in the region on public health insurance. A more granular geographic analysis at the census block group level shows that, in addition to Livermore, there are a few areas in Pleasanton with uninsured rates that exceed the county (4%) and state (7%) level (see Figure 43 and Table 20). At the census tract level (the most detailed geography for which such data are available), it becomes clear that many of the places where people are uninsured also report high rates of public insurance, reflecting the socioeconomic status of the people living in those places, particularly downtown Livermore and southeast Pleasanton (see Figure 44).

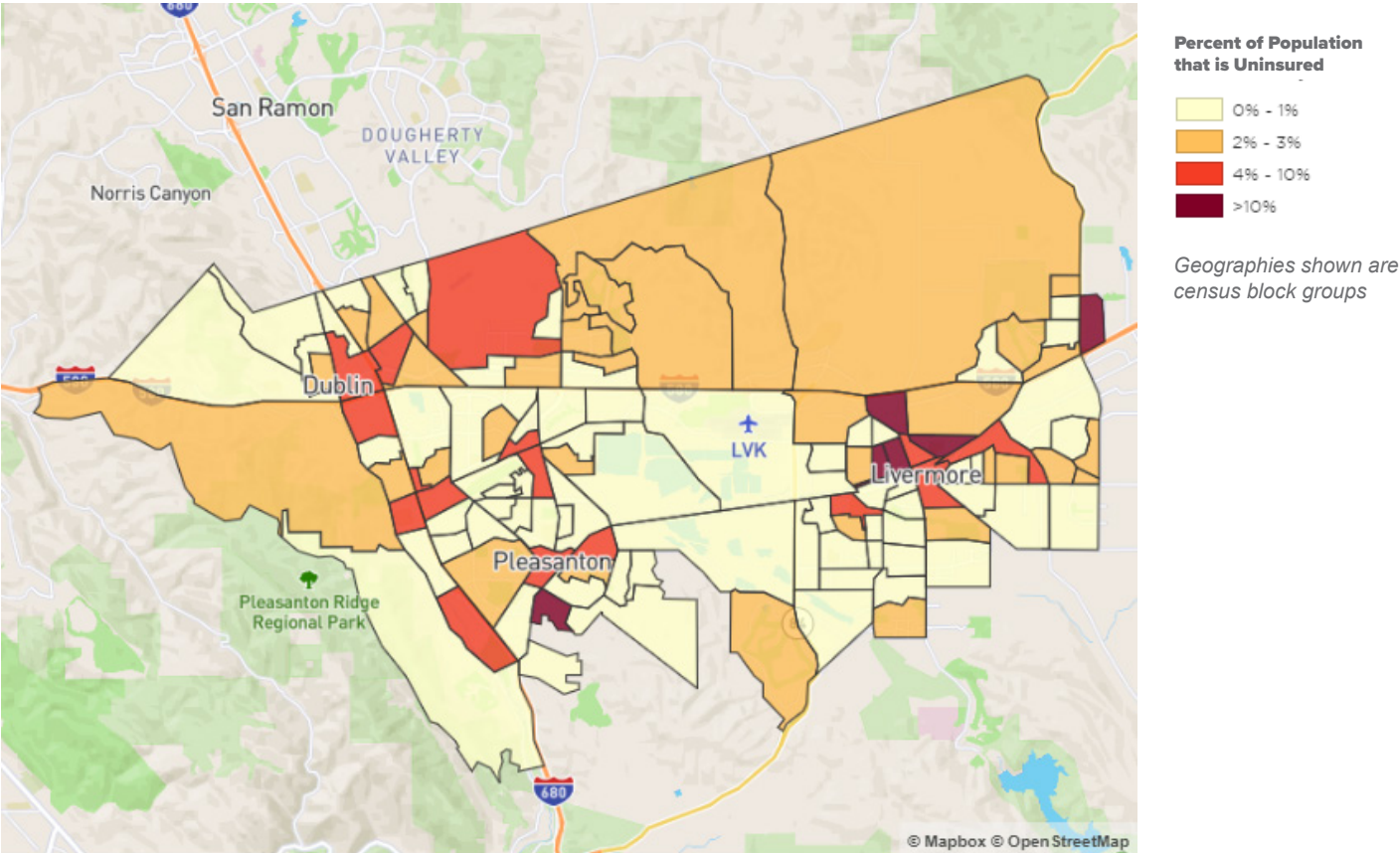
Table 20. Insurance Status by Location

	PERCENT OF THE POPULATION THAT IS UNINSURED	NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ARE UNINSURED	PERCENT OF THE POPULATION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH PUBLIC HEALTH INSURANCE
Dublin	2.2	1,518	15.5	10,620
Livermore	3.1	2,720	23.3	20,576
Pleasanton	2.3	1,809	19.7	15,619
Tri-Valley	2.6	5,952	20.1	46,474
Alameda County	4.3	71,358	30.4	506,491
California	7.2	2,800,277	38	14,781,015

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021

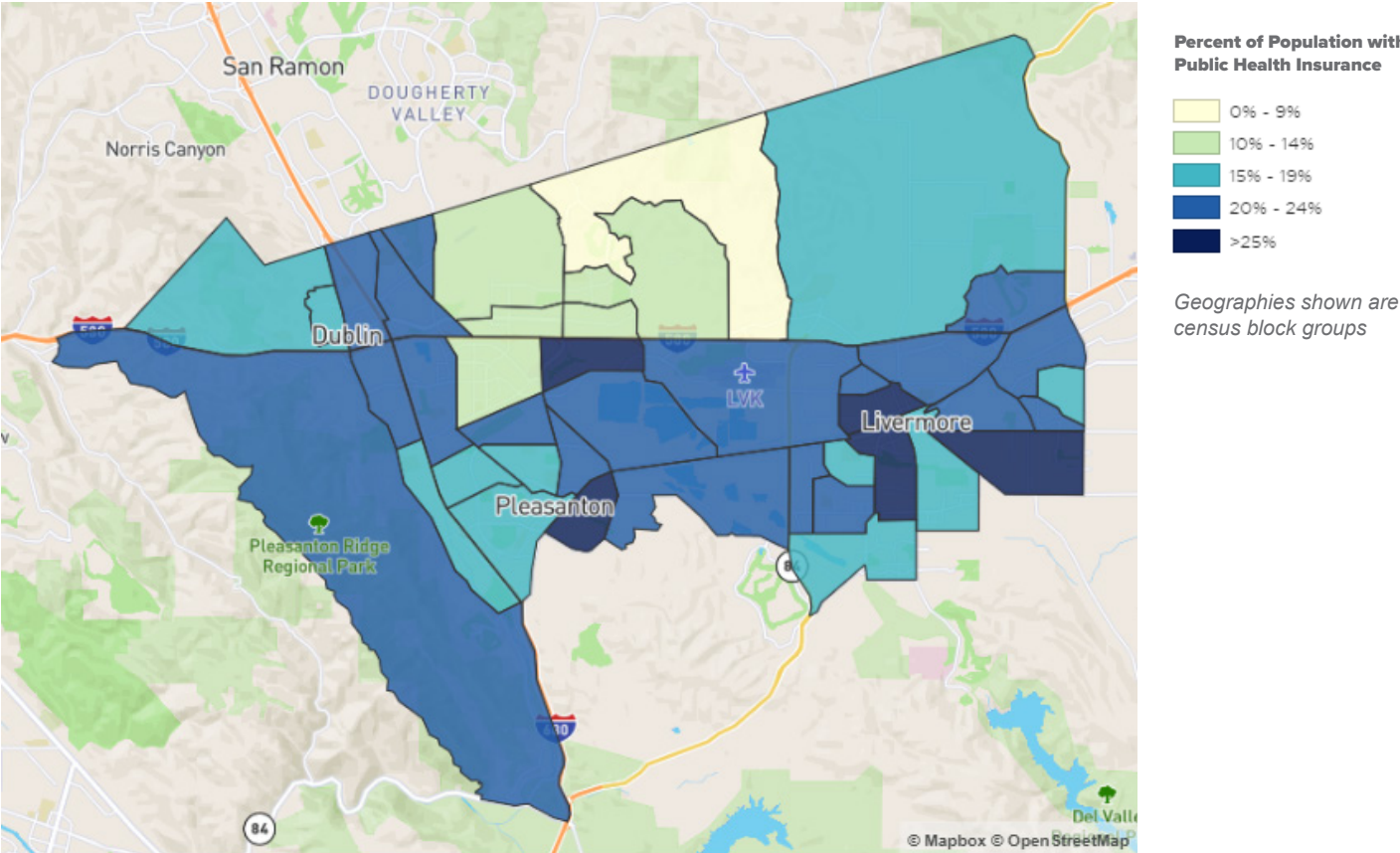
^xThe Census Bureau classification of public insurance includes Medicare, Medicaid, and VA Health Care (provided through the Department of Veterans Affairs); and the Children’s Health Insurance Program.

Figure 43. Percent of the Population Who Are Uninsured



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Figure 44. Percent of the Population with Public Health Insurance



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Table 21. Provider to Patient Ratio

	PRIMARY CARE PHYSICIAN	PRIMARY CARE NURSE PRACTITIONER	DENTIST	OBGYN
Dublin	1,624	4,107	970	3,947
Livermore	2,600	8,840	1,263	11,098
Pleasanton	698	2,040	804	1,611
Alameda County	997	2,394	1,172	3,009
California	1,038	2,324	1,297	3,976

Source: NNPS NPI 2022

Insurance status affects the availability of transportation to medical appointments, particularly for those on Medicare. One provider said:

“Patients who need medical care and have a managed care plan, such as Alliance or Anthem Blue Cross, they are able to obtain transportation through their insurance for medical appointments, pharmacy visits, dental visits, and therapy visits. But mainly our patients who have Medicare, it’s difficult for them to have a transportation resource unless they use paratransit or Wheels.”

While community health clinics were cited frequently as a regional strength, people noted long appointment wait times and an insufficient number of health clinics overall. This often resulted in emergency room use for routine health care (including prescription refills), as one community member described. *“Yes we have access, but it takes us two months in order to get a doctor. So basically, we have to go to the emergency room if we want to get seen right now.”*

Data show that the dentist ratio for municipalities in the Tri-Valley is in line with or better than the ratios for Alameda County and California. For the four types of providers in Table 21, Livermore notably lags behind the other two municipalities. The ratios for obstetricians or gynecologists and primary care providers are particularly concerning, and likely indicate that people in Livermore seeking prenatal, gynecological, and primary care face barriers to access (Table 21).

Although community members acknowledged that the Tri-Valley built a dental clinic (following the identified gap in the 2011 needs assessment⁷), and

expanded services overall at Axis Community Health, they noted long wait times for dental care. One individual indicated that their children waited 1.5 years to receive dental care. The Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Health Center reported that children in need of dental services using general anesthesia must travel outside the Tri-Valley area, leading to the geographic and transportation barriers mentioned earlier in this section.¹⁰ Others described the insufficiency of dental coverage through Medicare and Covered California and the difficulty of finding dentists who accept the plan:

“Access to a dentist is a very difficult thing. A few dentists don’t want to accept any ‘other than premier’ dental plans. And so, you know, you are in a queue, and there are fewer dentists that do accept those lower benefits for dental types of work. Is that unfair? It’s an equity issue, I’ll say that.”

As with other regional opportunity areas, participants noted how the health care system was differentially experienced by sub-groups or -populations. The need for health care services for children was mentioned frequently, with participants noting that kids had to travel to Oakland’s Children’s Hospital for acute and non-acute exams. Seniors were also highlighted as a group with distinct health care and [supportive health care navigation service](#) needs. Finally, for non-English speakers and those who speak it as a second language, the need for translation services in health care settings was mentioned frequently and further explored in the [linguistic and cultural responsiveness](#) opportunity area. The Stanford 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment also identified Latinx, undocumented people, veterans, and unhoused populations as groups who struggle to access care due to a lack of providers and available appointments.¹¹

Mental Health

Mental health was also a significant concern and opportunity area for the Tri-Valley across various stakeholders including community members, non-profit employees, and first responders. Additionally, triangulation with other needs assessments validates the finding that mental and behavioral health service is a significant need.¹¹ Within mental health, challenges related to accessibility (similar to those categorized under [health care](#)), including distance to services, service availability and costs, and insurance; factors exacerbating conditions; populations with distinct needs; and workforce arose.

Table 22. Adult Mental Health Indicators

	DEPRESSION PREVALENCE	POOR MENTAL HEALTH PREVALENCE
Dublin	16.8	13.3
Livermore	19.6	14.8
Pleasanton	17.3	12.6
Tri-Valley	17.8	13.4
Alameda County	15.9	13.5
California	17.5	15.9

Source: CDC BRFSS PLACES, 2021

As seen in Table 22, rates of depression and poor mental health in the Tri-Valley are highest in Livermore. Just under one-in-every five Livermore adults is diagnosed with depression. Depression rates are higher than in Alameda County for every municipality in the Tri-Valley, though only Livermore’s rate (20%) exceeds the state’s (18%). Rates of poor mental health across the region are more in line with the county rate, though Livermore also stands out with nearly 15% of its adult population reporting that their mental health is poor. Further, the suicide rate in Livermore (9.8 per 100,000) is higher than in Alameda County (7.7), with the rate being highest among the white population.⁹ In the Alameda County needs assessment, Livermore identified behavioral health as a key priority.¹⁴

A number of factors hinder access to mental health services. Community members cited the limited number of mental health providers and services in the region, and relatedly, long wait lists to receive care. One individual said that “it can take up to two months to get an appointment.” These issues

were interwoven with [transportation](#) challenges, particularly when referrals sent those seeking mental health services to parts of the county outside the Tri-Valley. The long wait lists and provider shortage in the Tri-Valley echoed the Livermore focus group findings from the Alameda County Needs Assessment.¹⁴

Insurance impedes access to mental health care through service coverage (or lack thereof), the resulting effect on service costs, availability of providers who take a particular type of insurance, and need for individuals to be able to navigate the complex system. Participants noted difficulty navigating insurance, which often resulted in decreased access to care. This was a problem for public and private insurance (particularly Kaiser), demonstrating that mental health service access is a barrier regardless of an individual’s socioeconomic status. One participant expressed the relationship between insurance type and the need for service navigation:

“Another issue or challenge is that a lot of the county resources that are available require you to have MediCal insurance. The Tri-Valley in and of itself is socioeconomically more affluent, and we have a population of people who are experiencing mental health challenges. They can’t get help in the interim because they have a level of insurance, but they can’t navigate that insurance to get mental health resources. Because they have privatized insurance, they’re not eligible for programs.”

This issue was also captured by one participant’s experience trying to ensure her children had mental health services and her challenges navigating insurance and transportation.

“I am a widow and when my husband died, we went on medical and Social Security. At the time, my kids were under 18 so they were on Medicare. We chose Kaiser, and Kaiser doesn’t do regular counseling so basically I paid out of pocket for grief counseling for three years for both my kids. Then when the kids both developed anxiety and depression we needed to get regular psychology and psychiatry appointments. So first we were shunted up to [name redacted] in Oakland. That’s a long way to go to get a psychiatry or psychology appointment. And we were supposed to be going every week. And now that my kids are both over

18, we've been shunted back to [name redacted] for the psychologist that my younger child is still seeing on a regular basis."

In addition to service availability, participants noted a number of factors increasing the need for mental health services. COVID-19 was most frequently cited, with participants expressing concern about the extent to which mental health challenges will have lasting consequences. Key informants for the John Muir report described mental health status in the Tri-Valley as critical due to the fear, anxiety, stress, job loss, isolation, and lack of trust that resulted from the pandemic.⁹ Similar consequences were raised in relation to [youth](#) and the extent to which mental health issues might be compounded by social media. Throughout the landscape scan interviews, parents reflected on ongoing behavioral health challenges among children and adolescents, expressing feelings of overwhelm.

The landscape scan interviews also brought forth themes about mental health stigma. It was noted that societal stigma makes accessing mental health services a challenge for many. While telehealth emerged as a potential solution during the pandemic, respondents noted that it does not cater to everyone's needs or digital capabilities.

The unhoused, individuals with severe mental illness, immigrant and refugee populations, and older adults were also mentioned as having distinct needs for mental health services. A relationship was often drawn between people with severe mental illness and who are unhoused, with much discussion on how the factors exacerbated each other. One nonprofit employee spoke of the long-term mental and emotional effects of housing instability, noting the connection between being in a near-constant state of crisis and a person's immediate mental health, functionality, and decision-making capacity. Mental health crises are often exacerbated by insufficient emergency mental health centers and services.

"Trying to find emergency psychiatry services, or trying to find a psychiatrist of any kind is hard... trying to do it on an emergency basis because you have a loved one who you're afraid of, who could be a harm to themselves or others... it's practically impossible."

Participants noted that when concerned community members and even parents need help when a person is experiencing a mental health emergency, they often must rely on police and jails instead of inpatient emergency mental health care.

"The severely mentally ill, that whole population that's out there, you know, so many of those folks end up getting housed in the jails in other places because they get arrested because there's not enough capacity to serve those folks. So that that's another issue that I would say can be challenging, is residential (services) for folks."

In addition to the connection between mental health and unstable housing, participants discussed a need for comprehensive emergency and/or in-patient services for those using substances. This topic is further explored under [substance use](#).

Additional mental health and related services challenges were noted for some immigrant and refugee populations, such as the need for [linguistic and culturally responsive services](#). Many come from countries where they experienced war and other trauma and may have left loved ones who are still experiencing suffering and hardships. The unique challenges of bi-cultural children of refugees and immigrants and generalized difficulties with a new culture also call for mental health services to help people adjust.

COVID-19 was frequently cited as having a profound effect on older adults' mental health, including by exacerbating loneliness and isolation for those who lived alone. Many older adults did not access mental health services, perhaps due to a shift to virtual appointments, which call for the ability to navigate online platforms. This, combined with physical isolation due to mobility challenges that many older people have, may have increased anxiety and depression. One service provider noted:

"I think that our biggest hurdle is getting the seniors to understand that while they need to be cautious of what is out in the world, they also need to not live in that fear and kind of move forward and engage back in those interactions because

they're not doing so... 78% of the seniors who we serve live alone. If you think about that, that means that a minimum of 10 hours of their waking time is spent alone."

As mentioned, workforce challenges are closely tied to the need for additional mental health providers. This is related to structural factors including cost of living and the need to pay essential workers (i.e., those working in community mental health) a living wage. Further, more linguistically, racially, and culturally responsive service providers are needed, as detailed [below](#).

Service Provision, Awareness, and Navigation

GENERALIZED SERVICE PROVISION

Interviewees and focus group participants spoke at length about the need for a range of support services. Community members wanted a place where individuals could go to receive non-emergency support. One provider described this as a need for 'generalized community assistance': *"There's a part of our population that needs help, like even how to get your social security card, how to get a birth certificate, how to apply for driver's license, just the general things that we don't have one place to direct people to and support them with."*

Other participants identified a need for generalized support for individuals who struggle with reading or writing. This is essential not only for helping community members understand and navigate health and human services, but also for assisting with daily living tasks. For example, one participant mentioned that some people find it challenging to read and understand directions for taking medication.

SERVICE AWARENESS

The Tri-Valley offers a substantial number of services to address various social determinants of health. However, community members noted a lack of awareness of these services and how to access them. One individual said *"I know personally with me it's kind of hard for me to comprehend... how to even begin the process of trying to find any type of information. You know, unless someone's really pointing me in the direction I wouldn't even know where to begin."* When asked for recommendations on how to improve human services in the Tri-

Valley, another individual noted simply, *"make sure community members know what services are available."*

One participant spoke of researching community resources in preparation for the focus group:

"I looked at a Tri-Valley website and there's a lot of resources that I didn't know about. There's like a dozen that they show, like the churches that provide food, some provide showers, some will do their laundry for them. So I just looked in Livermore, because that's my town. I think that is also getting that word out there for people, that they have some resources. Some of it may be communication, because how do you reach them?"

A service provider also reflected this challenge, tying the lack of service awareness to a need for increased advertising funds for nonprofits:

"There's not enough designated funds for people to know the services that are provided...I was just having a conversation with a man an hour ago, who asked if the nonprofits tried to stay secret and small. And I was trying to explain to him capacity and priorities and all of that. So I would say funds for making people aware of the services (are needed)."

Community members and nonprofit organization respondents acknowledged that cities, churches, and other entities made efforts to raise awareness of available services. However, they also said that there was widespread lack of awareness among people who needed them.

SERVICE NAVIGATION

The need for service and insurance navigation came up frequently within the topic of [health care](#) and [mental health care](#). It also appeared as a general barrier to accessing human services, in particular for individuals with disabilities, the unhoused, immigrants and refugees, older adults, and non-English speakers and those for whom it is a second language. Persons in these last two groups have a distinct need for service navigation support from providers who are [racially, culturally, and linguistically responsive](#). This also has implications for the [nonprofit workforce](#).

One community member described trying to navigate health care services after moving from another county:

“There’s a year-long wait for dental at Axis Community Health and they’re like, ‘oh, no, you have to call Alameda County and you have to disenroll from that. And then you have to re-enroll... and I’m like, ‘How long does that take?’ And they’re like, ‘oh, it’s between 30 and 90 days’... I trust absolutely nobody. I can’t get a hold of Alameda County Alliance. Because all the things I’m told, it just spiraled out of control. It’s like, can somebody please just tell me something that’s simple to do? I don’t have the money to pay for all of this stuff. But I would if I could, just to avoid it, because it’s so heartbreaking.”

A provider also mentioned the knowledge and skills needed to navigate human services and how difficult it can be for community members:

“Being able to get to health care is one issue. The other issue is just having the resources to know where to go, how to look for it, and to the ability to get it...to call their insurance or a primary health care physician, and they will direct them to whatever resources they need. Without that kind of access, a lot of people really struggle and don’t know where to go. And we still have people who have insurance but struggle to know where to start—how to begin to get health care, mental health care.”

Individuals with disabilities also have unique service navigation needs. One service provider noted frequent calls about housing, programs, and other resources for people with disabilities. The provider was overwhelmed by the number of requests and limited capacity to serve as a resource navigator. The provider said that the 2-1-1 line and the Regional Center of the East Bay do as much as they are able but are overwhelmed, too. Just under half (174 of 352) of the 2-1-1 callers indicated having a disability.¹²

Unhoused individuals also have specific needs for service awareness, navigation, and centralized services (e.g., assistance with document access and retention and housing application support). One focus group participant highlighted the many complex

contributing factors to becoming unhoused, and identified the near-impossible task for those in crisis to recognize and access the right services:

“There’s a number of different solutions...are you getting ready to be kicked out of your apartment or evicted? Are you losing your job? Did your car just break down, and your car is the key to getting your kids to school and getting you to work so that you can pay the rent? I think there are services that address crisis mode... and (a need for) getting people connected with those services and making them aware of the services.”

Focus groups participants in a John Muir health report said that services for unhoused veterans were insufficient or even non-existent in the Tri-Valley, forcing people in need to travel outside the area.⁹

Participants identified immigrants and refugees as sub-populations that could benefit from efforts to increase awareness of services and strategies to provide service linkages.

“A lot of them know about their refugee status and they know that they can get free medical, food stamps, low-income housing. Some of them know about it, some of them don’t. I think that could be something that they could be more aware of. But then again, there’s a long waiting list for those as well.”

Participants also said that older adults need navigation support services. This is made more complex by their need to navigate insurance types for health care and medication coverage. The John Muir report also indicated that transitioning to telehealth care is a significant challenge for older adults.⁹

Racial/Linguistic/Cultural Responsiveness

RACIAL AND CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS

Participants from the community and nonprofits expressed a desire to have more individuals from various communities and cultures in paid service provider provisions. This was particularly acknowledged in light of the [changing demographics](#) within cities and across the region. Individuals acknowledged that having service providers who are from the communities being served enhances client comfort and trust in the care.

Providers acknowledged that racial and cultural responsiveness calls for knowledge of diverse populations, as well as in-depth consideration of how to deliver congruent services. They also connected this to a broader positive impact on clients:

“We’re thinking about culturally appropriate food as well. I think we sometimes get so unjustly fixated on making sure that the most basic needs are met that sometimes we don’t get to those next levels that are equally important to folks to make sure the sort of tentacles of colonialism—how much someone can eat, the types of food they can eat—are going to go unaddressed and sort of be able to try to get to that next level, while also making sure that those basic food security needs are met. It also goes a long way toward mental health and emotional health. Folks don’t feel like they are ‘less than’ because of the food choices they feel forced to make, so that we can invigorate the conversation with some dignity in terms of the types of food that we make available.”

LINGUISTIC RESPONSIVENESS

Table 23 shows the language spoken at home among people over the age of 5. Notably, only half the population in Dublin spoke English at home. A majority of those who did not speak English at home spoke Asian languages (27%).^{xi} Many people living in Pleasanton also did not speak English at home (41%). As in Dublin, a majority (21%) of these people spoke Asian languages. Individuals who spoke Spanish at

home represented a notably smaller proportion of the total population in the Tri-Valley (8% of all people over age 5) as compared to Alameda County (16%) and California (28%). Livermore was the municipality with the largest percentage and number of people speaking Spanish at home in the Tri-Valley (11%; 9,381 people).

Figure 45 depicts the location of language-isolated households in the Tri-Valley. These households are defined as those in which no one 14 years old and over speaks English only or speaks a language other than English at home and speaks English less than very well. There are areas across the Tri-Valley where more than 14% of households are language-isolated, including in downtown Livermore and Pleasanton, and between Dublin and Pleasanton. These data highlight the diversity within Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton and the need for providers who reflect community demographics.

Language represents a distinct barrier for services among non-English speakers and those who speak it as a second language. This was a challenge to completing paperwork for services:

“Specifically what we’re talking about with language... I think what it comes down to is the fact that some of the papers that families have to fill out aren’t translated in their language, or it’s harder to access certain paperwork to be able to explain the processes to families.”

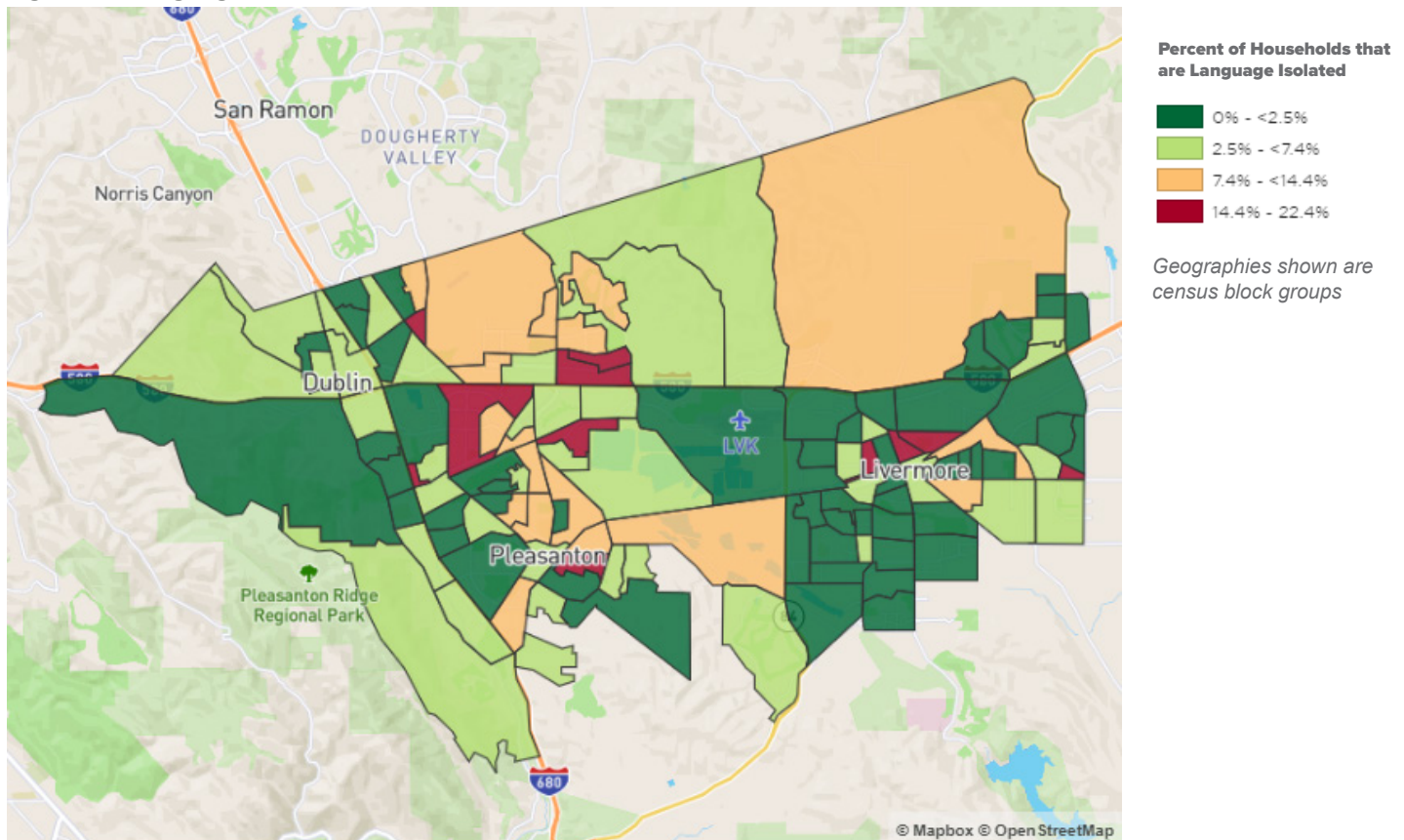
Table 23. Language Spoken at Home, by Percent

	ENGLISH	SPANISH	OTHER INDO- EUROPEAN	ASIAN- PACIFIC ISLANDER	OTHER	POPULATION OVER AGE 5 (DENOMINATOR)
Dublin	50.0	5.1	16.1	27.1	1.7	64,522
Livermore	75.3	11.4	5.0	7.5	0.8	82,292
Pleasanton	58.6	5.7	14.1	20.9	0.8	75,776
Tri-Valley	62.4	7.8	11.2	17.5	1.1	217,605
Alameda County	54.0	16.0	8.4	19.8	1.8	1,579,078
California	56.1	28.3	4.6	9.9	1.1	37,105,018

Source: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017–2021
 Note: Percentages are proportions of the given geography’s population that is over age 5.

^{xi} Asian and Pacific Island languages categorized by the ACS include Chinese; Korean; Japanese; Vietnamese; Hmong; Khmer; Lao; Thai; Tagalog or Filipino; the Dravidian languages of India such as Telugu, Tamil, and Malayalam; and other languages of Asia and the Pacific, including Philippine, Polynesian, and Micronesian.

Figure 45. Language Isolation



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

There are also implications for families trying to call to receive services:

“Spanish-speaking families call... they’re being directed in English as to what numbers to press and they can’t really keep up with it. And they get to a point where they don’t get an answer. So they stop and it just adds all these layers as to why accessing resources is so difficult for these families... All the steps that they have to take...it adds so many more layers than an English-speaking person would have.”

Language barriers affect people’s ability to seek support from police and other first responders, which also affects people’s [safety](#). When asked about barriers within the community, one individual said *“...a lot of the Tri-Valley agencies, including law enforcement, do not have bilingual officers and detectives and staff.”*

While Spanish-speaking populations were frequently highlighted as needing translation and interpretation services, there was also a need for translation and interpretation in languages such as Farsi, Dari,

Cantonese, Mandarin, Hmong, and Cantonese. One service provider said:

“Regarding language, there’s no Hmong interpreter. Specifically, we’ve been dealing with a lot of issues regarding Hmong language and that’s come up...where do we send them? Also, their dialect isn’t written – it can’t be written down, so they need someone to translate.”

Substance Use

Community members, service providers, first responders, and nonprofit participants in all three cities mentioned the challenge of substance use. The Alameda County Needs Assessment noted that binge drinking is higher in Livermore compared to state-wide rates.¹⁴

A significant concern focused on early onset of substance use among youth. One participant observed, *“we’re seeing it more and more in the middle schools. Fifth grade even.”* Additional information about youth substance use and interventions can be found in the [Youth](#) section.

Community members were concerned about substance use among adults, too, noting the [safety](#) concern when people openly use substances in public spaces, particularly public [transportation](#). One said *“The only way we can have safe community events or have safe public transportation, or really just care about the safety of members of the community in general is if...there’s no open substances.”*

Participants spoke to the complexity of factors contributing to substance use, and the difficulty in addressing substance use when people aren’t ready for treatment. One provider discussed their experience working with this population:

“They have substance use disorders and mental health (conditions). And you do want to connect them...I do connect them to rehab programs through the Alameda County ACCESS line. But it’s all depending on their change readiness, sometimes they’re not open to wanting to stop use. Sometimes it’s... something’s triggering them. It could be family housing, it’s something that they use to cope. A lot of our patients...started using substances at a very young age, or they’re currently using right now, or they were also in remission but they relapsed due to the pandemic.”

There is a general consensus about a lack of available services in the Tri-Valley, including those that are education and prevention focused. *“We don’t have enough services in general. We certainly don’t have enough substance abuse or substance use education support services.”* There is also a lack of local treatment services for individuals using or addicted to substances. When asked about service gaps within the Tri-Valley one service provider responded:

“I would say residential or non-residential (services) for substance use and abuse...that’s kind of a challenge finding those kinds of resources. We were looking the other day and it seemed like we had to look elsewhere in the county for that, depending on what the client’s resources were. So that seemed like a bit of a challenge.”

Participants also highlighted the specific need for harm reduction programs and services:

“It’s something that we don’t really talk about here in the Tri-Valley as much, but a lot of our population have substance use disorder, and it’s primarily methamphetamine. We don’t have any harm reduction programs like the city has and there’s no needle exchange program.”

Substance use is a cross-cutting issue, with several participants acknowledging the connections with being unhoused and mental health conditions, with substance use often serving as a form of self-medication for undiagnosed or untreated [mental health](#) disorders.

“What we’ve noticed is that a lot of people we come across in the street have substance abuse issues. You know, there’s a variety of issues, but ultimately, everything leads back to mental illness. And if they’re not getting that help...it’s going to be very hard for them to resolve any other issue they have. Because ultimately, that’s what it comes down to.”

Findings from this Needs Assessment about the often overlapping needs of substance use, mental health (including lack of services), and housing, and connections between safety and substance use are reinforced by findings from the Alameda County Needs Assessment.¹⁴

Safety

Concerns were raised about the extent to which community members felt safe. This encapsulated psychological safety, with a connection to and implications for [mental health](#), and physical safety, with concerns about crime and violence. Overall, there was a perception that both violent and non-violent crime had increased in the Tri-Valley. One individual said:

“Crime is a concern. Quality of living is deteriorating with the crimes that are becoming more and more intense. You know more and more of this kind of crime is happening in our everyday life. We don’t feel safe.”

This cross-cutting theme, as one participant indicated, was spread across the region:

“Safety is definitely a concern, especially since the pandemic. We all have to be careful. I think COVID really just brought out a lot of the lawlessness. It doesn’t matter if you’re in a wealthy community, middle class, or in a really tough neighborhood. You just have to watch your back.”

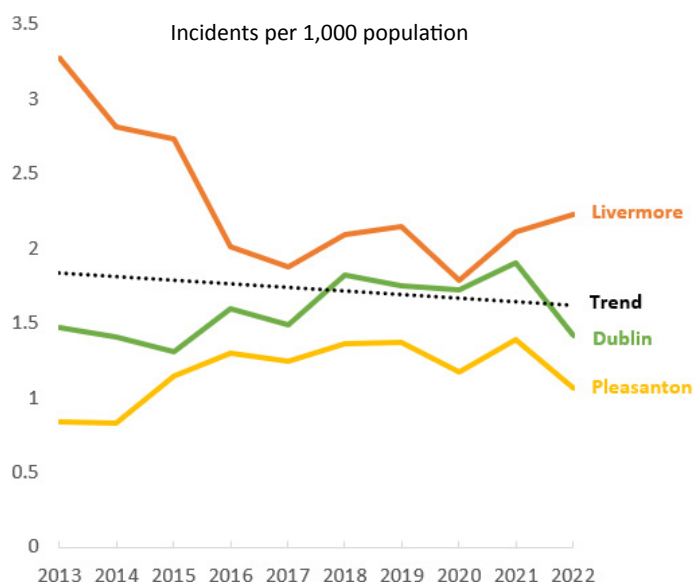
In the Alameda County Needs Assessment, Livermore residents highlighted concerns about crime and the need for safe environments, particularly in community parks. They were frustrated by the limited availability of safe spaces for exercise and recreation.¹⁴

Concern about safety included non-violent and violent crimes. Car break-ins and theft of tires and catalytic converters were of significant concern. One person cited the frequently empty shelves in drug stores such as CVS, and what is perceived as an increased frequency of shoplifting, accompanied by a sense of helplessness at being able to do anything about it. People also perceived leniency on crime, especially for those who committed violent crimes. As one person said, *“They don’t keep their violent criminals or any type of criminals that long. They let them out in 30 days or less. And I think we need to be aware of that because when they’re released, we don’t know where they’re going.”* Figures 46 and 47 show Tri-Valley trends in crime over the past decade.

As seen in Figures 46 and 47, the perceptions of safety and crime are not entirely supported by statistics. Over the last decade, the rates of violent and property crime have been on a downward trend in the Tri-Valley overall. Disaggregating by place, the violent crime rate in Dublin and Pleasanton was stable over this period and dropped substantially in Livermore (Figure 46). Between 2013 and 2017, violent crime in Livermore plummeted and rose slightly in the other two municipalities. In the last two years, violent crime in Livermore slightly increased and decreased in Dublin and Pleasanton. For all years, the violent crime rate in Livermore has been the highest in the region, and lowest in Pleasanton. There has been a downward trend in property crime in all three municipalities. Livermore, in particular, has seen a steep decline since a high in 2016, and all three municipalities were on a steady decline between 2019 and 2021.

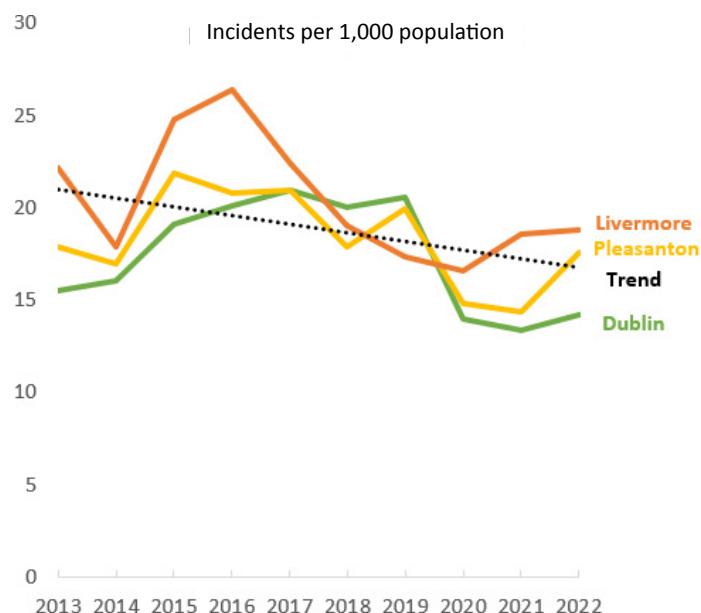
Safety concerns were compounded by what community members recognized as a fragmentation of services, particularly among Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) police and the Santa Rita Jail. Participants said the challenges arise when an individual moves from the jurisdiction of one policing catchment zone to another. Additionally, there was discussion on the extent to which BART and the area adjacent to it feels unsafe. This is particularly the case at the Dublin/

Figure 46. Tri-Valley Violent Crime Rates



Source: California Department of Justice, 2023 <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/crimes-clearances>

Figure 47. Tri-Valley Property Crime Rates



Source: California Department of Justice, 2023 <https://openjustice.doj.ca.gov/exploration/crime-statistics/crimes-clearances>

Pleasanton BART station, which is at the end of the line. Further, there was concern about the release of individuals from Santa Rita Jail. Some individuals were frustrated by the release of violent criminals without community notification, and called for transition services to keep people from being unhoused and unsupported.

While all participants talked about safety, there were nuances among youth, people who were undocumented, and people experiencing intimate partner violence. Youth noted the need for psychological safety most frequently (though not exclusively). This included exposure to racism and threats of gender-based violence. Additionally, youth noted a lack of safety in school (fear of bombs or school shootings) and out of school (fear of fights and other violence in the community). (See additional details under [youth](#)). People who were undocumented were afraid to report crimes. One participant elaborated on this:

“There’s a fear of the system, right? So if you’re here, undocumented, and you are now having to report this crime, and the fear of ICE [Immigrant and Customs Enforcement] coming to your house being deported...the question is always, ‘How is this going to affect me in the future?’ If they are trying to become residents of this country, there’s always the fear of ‘well, you have obtained services prior to being legal here. So this is going to affect you.’ So there’s always that fear of not wanting to receive any type of services that are government related because of that.”

Intimate partner violence (IPV) was also raised as a factor affecting residents’ safety, including those housed and unhoused. One participant said that people who are experiencing an emergency IPV situation have to wait 26–48 hours for shelter because there is no same-day emergency shelter availability. The connection between IPV and housing was also made in the 2011 needs assessment and further substantiated in the Tri- PIT count.^{7,13} The primary cause of being unhoused was domestic violence, at 22%. A participant in the nonprofit focus group noted increased IPV in communities. According to a representative from Tri-Valley Haven, a nonprofit that provides services for individuals experiencing

domestic violence and sexual assault, there was a slight decline in sexual crisis calls during the pandemic, likely due to victims having to remain with their perpetrators. Since pandemic restrictions have loosened, the number of domestic violence crisis calls have increased 20–25%.

Transportation

While many aspects of transportation are outside the direct purview of human services, it nevertheless affects the ability of many populations to receive care. Transportation is a long-term challenge for the Tri-Valley as it arose as a distinct community need in the 2011 needs assessment.⁷ The 2022 Kaiser Permanente needs assessment also noted that for Tri-Valley residents, access to transportation to access health care and to get to work was challenging. One nonprofit leader in the report noted:

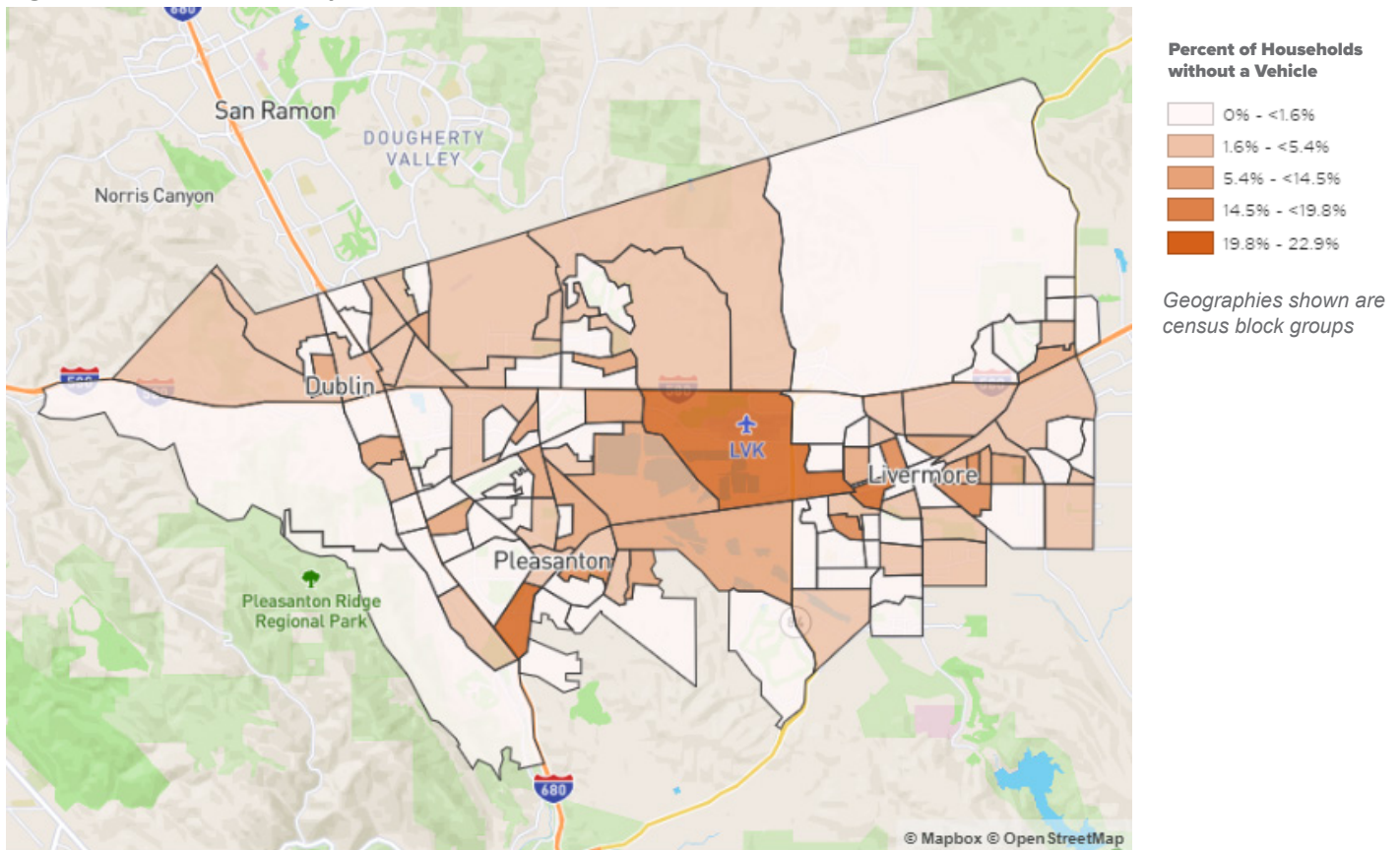
“People in East County [Tri-Valley] usually have to travel, and some people do not have access to transportation to access health care. For low-income communities and communities of color, transportation and traveling to a site is a barrier. Older adults are also struggling with transportation.”

In this needs assessment, transportation was frequently identified as a challenge to being able to receive [health care](#) and [mental health](#) services, especially those outside the Tri-Valley.

“We do have more services now than there had been, but if somebody is looking for mental health services, and they have to travel out to Hayward to get the services... it can take two hours each way. And it’s really draining. We’re doing work to get mental health services more out here, but I don’t think we’ve even scratched the surface of what’s needed here right now.”

As shown in Figure 48 and Table 24, rates of household vehicle access are fairly high across the Tri-Valley. Among those with vehicles, the John Muir needs assessment found that rates of extreme commuting, defined as greater than a 90-minute drive each way, were 11% in Dublin, and 7% in both Livermore and Pleasanton.⁹ This was more than twice the average rate in Alameda County, which was 5%.

Figure 48. Vehicle Access by Location



Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Public transit ridership among commuters is notably higher in Dublin (14%) and Pleasanton (10%) than it is in Livermore, which is expected given the location of the area's BART station.

Concerns about [safety](#) in public transportation included fear of violence and exposure to open drug use. Some participants also connected transportation to physical wellbeing, referencing the increased importance of public transportation during [heat waves](#).

Participants spoke at length about the relative lack of bus stops in residential areas, and how that affected daily activities such as getting groceries. Others noted that public transit options were rarely aligned with the location of human services. One said:

"We need coordination with our public transportation. Our human service organizations need to provide public transit options so that people can take advantage of where they are depending on where the food pantries are, regardless of where they live."

Table 24. Transportation Modes, by Percent

	HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A VEHICLE	COMMUTERS WHO DRIVE ALONE	COMMUTERS WHO CARPOOL	COMMUTERS WHO USE PUBLIC TRANSIT
Dublin	2.7	73.4	8.8	14.2
Livermore	3.8	80.4	11.5	3.6
Pleasanton	4.0	76.6	7.1	10.2
Tri-Valley	3.6	77.3	9.3	8.6
Alameda County	8.9	67.5	10.4	14.6
California	6.9	79.1	10.8	4.6

Sources: US Census Bureau ACS 5-year 2017-2021

Participants contextualized their direct experiences with public transit within the broader economic forces in the region, often drawing a direct link between transportation challenges and factors such as [workforce](#) shortages. One parent said:

“I know that we have a bus driver shortage, and that limits transportation for those who need it. I know that my son, when he first started high school, he tried to use the bus but it was unreliable. The time that they dropped him off at the high school means that if the bus is just a tiny bit late, you’ll end up getting to class late. [And] they kept changing the schedule because of the bus driver shortage.”

Youth focus group participants connected transportation challenges to their ability to participate in sports and other [extracurricular activities](#). They also lamented the relative absence of bus stops in residential areas, and the ways that contributed to loneliness, with implications for [mental health](#). Parents and other community members said that the absence of school buses resulted in long car lines for drop off and pickup outside schools, and expressed concern about how this contributes to [climate change](#).

Transportation was also raised as a distinct need for seniors. The Pleasanton Senior Center was often highlighted as an example of the provision of paratransit for seniors, but participants in Livermore noted that it either was not available or not well known as a resource for older adults. Some noted that paratransit shut down during the COVID-19 pandemic, which cut them off from services and increased isolation and loneliness among older adults. Several participants emphasized the need to plan for transportation, given the aging population,

particularly in Pleasanton and Livermore, as described above.

Additionally, transportation was also a concern for individuals with disabilities. Participants noted a relative dearth of transportation services for those with disabilities, and the cost, though low, is often prohibitive for those who need frequent transportation for medical appointments or other services. Consequently, and in light of the anticipated increase in the population of older adults, there is not only an immediate need for paratransit services but also an expected increase in demand, as reported in the Tri-Valley Paratransit Study.¹⁷

Youth

Youth are a distinct focus of this needs assessment due to their identification as a [priority population](#) by numerous stakeholders, and because of the critical role of identifying and meeting the distinct needs of children and adolescents in the [life-course perspective](#). While many of the issues in this section echo the aforementioned challenges, their distinct effect on youth warrants a more detailed exploration.

CHILDCARE

High quality, affordable, and accessible childcare and early childhood education (i.e., preschool) represent a significant need for Tri-Valley families. [Hively](#) was cited as a source of support for childcare funding and provider matching, however participants reflected that the region is facing a shortage of childcare providers. One participant from a nonprofit focus group noted that the region has seen a decline of approximately 30% of childcare providers. Another interviewee highlighted how informal childcare networks (i.e., family members) have been disrupted due to many relocating away from the region. Families

Table 25. Subsidized Childcare in the Tri-Valley

	INFANTS/TODDLERS ELIGIBLE BUT NOT RECEIVING SUBSIEIZED CARE	PRESCHOOLERS ELIGIBLE BUT NOT RECEIVING SUBSIDIZED CARE	NUMBER RECEIVING SUBSIDY	CHILD CARE FUNDING SUBSIDY GAP
Dublin	514	357	101	770
Livermore	822	599	277	1144
Pleasanton	772	611	50	1333
Total	2,108	1,567	428	3,247

Source: First 5 Alameda County, 2022; TVAPC Data Profile, 2023¹⁵

emphasized that dependable, affordable childcare is crucial for them to sustain their employment and ensure their economic stability.

As seen in Table 25, there is a childcare funding subsidy gap in the Tri-Valley. This gap is estimated to be greatest in Pleasanton, followed closely by Livermore. In both of those places, it is estimated that around 600 preschoolers who are eligible for subsidized childcare are not receiving that benefit.

ACCESSIBLE EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Youth engagement activities are needed for elementary, middle, and high school students. This includes a need for after school and extracurricular programs, sports that are more widely accessible to those at various levels, and affordable summer programs.

After School and Enrichment Programs. Parents and other community members noted that there were some after school programs, but they were generally unaffordable and most often aimed at serving elementary students. One parent said: *“We have activities for after school for elementary students. But I will say for the middle schoolers, they need to have activities or something after school because all the schools that I know, the middle schools in Dublin, they close. So, there’s no after school programs for them to go to.”*

Participants emphasized a need for affordable after-school care and enrichment programs for middle and high school students. Often, parents aren’t home after school, leaving children or adolescents alone, isolated, or involved in harmful activities such as substance use. Suggestions for activities included community engagement, cooking and art classes, and volunteering (e.g., assisting older adults).

Youth noted that extracurricular activities were often financially inaccessible. One said:

“I think a lot of activities are really expensive. Like mock trial and speech and debate, every tournament—once or twice a month—is \$100. And that doesn’t include driving and buying food and things like that. So a lot of clubs are really expensive. I know with DECA you’re going to out of

state tournaments; those are hundreds of dollars. Some people can’t afford that, so that is restricting access to how many people can attend.”

Additionally, while there are fee assistance programs for many extracurricular activities, there are often still elements of participation that require financial resources. One student said *“Even when the school provides extracurricular activities, you still have to pay for it, and it’s not cheap. It’s like thousands of dollars. My [sibling] is starting marching band this year, it’s a three-month program and they’re asking everyone to pay \$1,500.”* In a separate focus group, a parent corroborated this. *“It’s really expensive...not everyone can make it, not every single kid can pay, so it’s not fair. They want to be in the band and they cannot do it because they can’t afford it.”*

Summer Programs. There is also a need for affordable summer programs for elementary, middle, and high school students. Parents noted the high cost of summer camps and long wait lists for affordable options. High school students also noted the cost, with one stating, *“To add on to summer, I was looking with my mom for camps for people who are interested in law, and a lot of them were thousands of dollars. It’s very hard for people when they’re trying to get into something.”*

A number of youth indicated that summer can be a difficult time. One said: *“I agree that summer can be really lonely. It’s hard to make plans because a lot of friends are traveling or doing camps, it’s hard to get people together, which is why I think there needs to be more community events during the summer, especially that are advertised to kids and teenagers, so that we can see more people, and meet new people even. That’d be nice.”*

Sports. The inaccessibility of sports was frequently mentioned, with several parents noting the high cost of children’s participation, including registration and travel. This results in a gap between families that can pay for sports and those that cannot. One parent noted that *“Everything comes with a price tag, you know? And to boot, the equipment on top of that... quite a few years ago it was \$300 to get someone into football, then you still have to get all the other stuff that you need. Plus then you’ve got to transport the*

kid. So you know, it's hard." Parents connected this to social isolation, particularly after school or in the summer.

"Sports are very unaffordable for most, and since a lot of the other children are very busy with their sports and other activities, those children whose parents cannot afford don't necessarily have anyone to play with in the neighborhood. Like they can't go outside and play like children and get their exercise that way, because the other children are busy going to their sports practices. So there's a big divide when it comes to income and accessibility."

Youth noted the limited opportunities to engage in sports, especially in high school, if sports were not their primary focus. *"With sports...it's not casual. After you hit age 12 if you're not dedicating your life to that sport, you're going to get out. And I think that's really unfair to ask a teenager, like 'Hey, you have to pass school, but I also need you to be the next Olympic gold medalist in this sport. And if you're not? Then go away.'"*

Some expressed frustration at their inability to participate in activities outside school hours because of academic responsibilities and [pressure](#). [Transportation](#) barriers (detailed below) also prevented youth from participating in sports and other after-school activities.

ACADEMIC AND OTHER PRESSURE/ RESPONSIBILITIES

Youth and adults alike spoke of the pressure for kids to be successful in multiple aspects of life. Youth in every focus group mentioned this pressure, naming sports, other extracurricular activities, work, grades, friends, family responsibilities, and the challenge of getting enough sleep as contributing to it. One noted:

"What I really dislike about school is how competitive it is. It puts a lot of pressure on you. You have kids going against each other and expecting to be like on varsity teams or whatever, taking six APs and you're always trying to match your friends. And that creates this really toxic cycle for your mental health. And with the college stuff—I gotta get into Stanford, and gotta get a job or an internship. That's something that's really damaging to our mental health."

Another said:

"We help out with my grandparents a lot because my grandma wasn't very well mentally and my grandpa was legally blind. And even now, there's been days where my mom was like, 'Can you go over to your grandfather's house and make sure he's okay?' And I think a lot of people don't consider that. Kids sometimes have to step into that caregiver role, whether it's for little siblings who are left at home during the summer or a grandparent. And it's hard a lot of the times to figure out how to balance schoolwork, social time, and all those needs in the family."

Students also spoke of competing pressures from coaches, teachers, school counselors, and family members. Youth and counselors alike said this pressure can sometimes escalate, with [mental health](#) consequences, as described below.

YOUTH SAFETY

Safety, including factors that threaten both physical and psychological safety, is at the forefront of youth concerns.

Physical Safety. Physical safety concerns included the threat of in-school violence (e.g., fights, shootings, bomb threats); experience with or threat of sexual assault; and community-based violence. One student spoke of feeling unsafe, and to a certain extent, helpless:

"I don't know how much you can physically do downtown or things like that, to make people feel safe. I carry pepper spray with me everywhere I go, even if it's in the middle of the day, because there's always that inkling in the back of your mind where it's like, if someone's really determined to make things unsafe or dangerous, then there's nothing I can do to stop them."

Youth were concerned about sexual harassment, and cited wide-spread allegations of sexual assault and violence, including rape. Students were frustrated about the response of adults, ranging from lack of awareness to covering up crimes. They were particularly concerned about the lack of investigation or consequences when allegations involved student athletes.

Psychological Safety. Concerns about psychological safety, which is closely related to the threat or experience of physical violence, abounded. According to the Stanford Health Care report, students of color do not feel welcome, included, or at times, safe at school.¹¹

Students had numerous examples of being personally subjected to racism and discrimination and exposed to hate speech in person and on social media.

“Another thing I wish would not be present at school is the homophobia, the transphobia, racism, all of that hate. There’s so much promotion of ‘this is a safe space or inclusive.’ But then I have walked across campus and heard one of my friends be called the F slur five times. And that’s not something that anyone should have to experience.”

Students said that in most instances teachers who witnessed these episodes did little to stop them, leaving them vulnerable and frustrated. In particular, they said that popular and students involved in sports faced little consequences.

“People don’t stand up if it’s their friend that they’ve known forever, even if they think it’s wrong they’ll just sit back and let it happen. Because they’re like, ‘well, I’ve known this person forever, they’re not going to change.’ I remember some teacher experiences where they don’t say anything. I had this class... there were a bunch of kids in it who were involved in violence or random things, and they would talk openly about it in class and the teacher wouldn’t do anything.”

“Another thing I experienced: I share with people that I have Jewish heritage. I don’t practice Judaism or anything, but there was a specific day I came into class and there was a swastika. And that was terrifying for me, especially the stories I heard from my grandparents. I went home and I cried because I felt so unsafe. And I asked my mom if I could stay home the next day. I didn’t want to have to deal with that.”

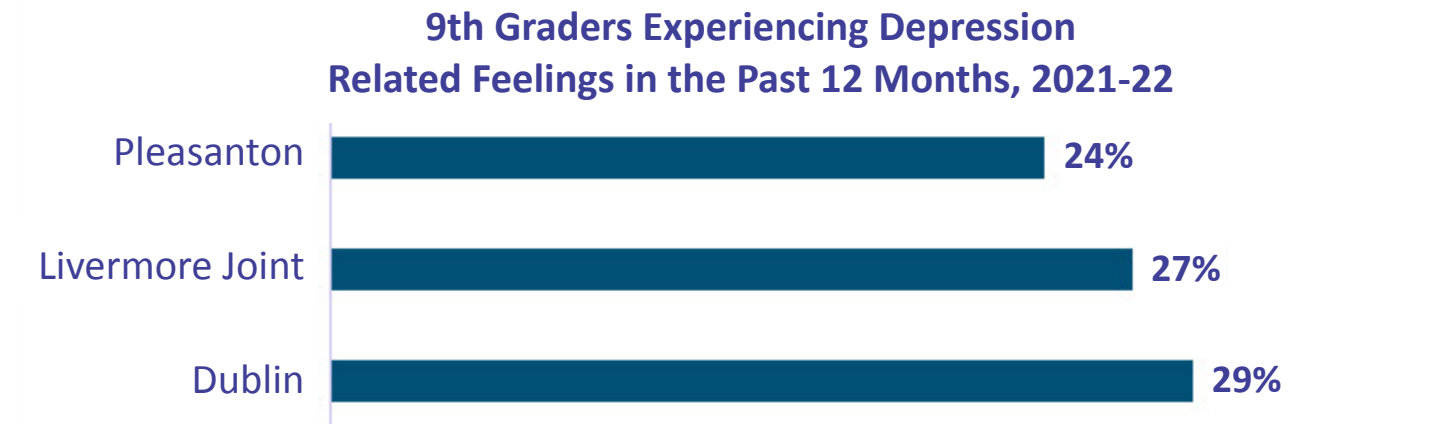
YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH

The mental health and wellbeing of youth was a frequent topic of concern. The Tri-Valley Anti-Poverty Collaborative’s (TVAPC) 2023 Data Profile found that as of 2021, one in four ninth graders experienced feelings related to depression at some point (Figure 49).¹⁵ In conversations with Tri-Valley youth and service providers, youth mental health related to the aforementioned [pressures](#) students experience, ongoing effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and social media.

“A challenge that’s really heavy on me is the issues related to youth behavioral mental health. COVID exacerbated it with the isolation, and then if you add social media— it’s just it’s beyond imaginable how much stress and pressure and anxiety young people are feeling at a time when you would want them to just be able to explore and develop and be content.”

Students noted the connection between COVID-19 and mental health, too. One said “Not a lot of people are aware of the impact on mental health that COVID had on teens and kids.”

Figure 49. Depression-Related Symptoms Among 9th Graders by Location



Students were concerned about their own mental health, expressing stress about the aforementioned pressures and loneliness, especially during the summer given a lack of accessible [activities](#). One said *“I’m mostly alone, I don’t really have anyone to talk to. It’s hard to find friends or list anyone to discuss anything with outside school.”*

For less acute mental health needs, some students named the Dublin and Livermore in-school wellness centers as a positive place to receive services. Others expressed an interest in an off-site community center with mental health services where parents are not involved, for more anonymity. For more advanced mental health needs, adult participants noted that there is a segment of the youth population falling through the cracks, specifically those who do not quite meet the need for crisis mental health services. One provider said:

“That’s where I really see an acute mental health situation...a place for those individuals, especially youth to get some services, especially if they don’t meet the criteria for an emergency psychiatric detention. That’s really where I think that we’re seeing an increase.”

This is compounded by insurance status, long wait lists for mental health services, and high out-of-pocket expenses.

“I think with our youth, there’s a lot of pressure on them in Pleasanton to be successful. And a lot struggled with that. And when they get to a crisis point, there’s not a lot of options for them. Again, if you have private insurance, you’re waiting for months to find somebody who will take new patients and then get an appointment. So there’s really not a lot of options to help them in the moment.”

SUBSTANCE USE

Students expressed frustration about the widespread substance use (smoking, vaping, drugs) in their schools. They were frustrated about how this directly affected them, primarily through reduced access to school bathrooms. They also voiced a need for substance education programs that reduce stigma. When youth were more broadly asked to identify factors that made them feel unsafe, several

mentioned substance use among peers. When asked to describe one challenge youth were facing, one participant said, *“I would say the drug culture because everyone knows where people go to smoke...you gotta stay out of this hallway during lunchtime because it’s going to smell like weed.”* Substance use was also reflected as a concern by adult participants in each of the three communities. One stated: *“There’s a lot of kids out here who are addicted to drugs, whether it’s prescription meds or meth, and smoking. It could be cigarettes, it could be anything. But the kids doing drugs here is an epidemic.”*

Bathrooms as a Human Right. Students were affected by substance use among peers in a variety of ways, but the frustration they most often expressed with the inability to use school bathrooms. Students spoke at length about experiences with peers smoking or using drugs in the bathroom, and how that often resulted in them not being able to use the bathroom during the school day.

“Let’s be honest, the bathrooms are really scary. When you walk in you see you know what I’m talking about, you see those people, you see what they’re doing. And I dash out of there...I really don’t like that and I have to wait until I get home.”

Students reported that the school’s response was often to make teachers clear out the bathrooms, or to close them altogether.

“I could never find a bathroom that I can go in because all of them are closed because of drugs. I just want to use the bathroom.”

“There are many, many, many issues with drug use in the bathrooms. And I think it’s very, very overlooked. Because I’ve been somebody who’s struggled with substance use, and people think it’s just like vaping and like weed and it’s not. And for schools to not have Narcan is a serious issue.”

Substance Use Support and Treatment. Students desired more substance use programming, including education on prevention, and responsive programs for those using substances. Youth understood the complexity of substance use, and emphasized the need for non-stigmatizing services:

“There’s a lot of shame in some people for drug usage. I don’t know how they got into it or the fact they’re using or whatever it is. There should be...drug support groups where people can talk about why. A lot of it is kind of a healing process for people who consciously or subconsciously are doing something not good to their body. Having a resource for people where it’s more open and it’s not as stigmatized I think would be an amazing thing.”

ORGANIZATIONAL-LEVEL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITY AREAS

Interviews and focus groups with nonprofit executives and staff, service providers, and leadership across the region resulted in several findings that were parallel to those identified by community members. However, these challenges are distinct in that they represent organizational-level challenges.

Service Awareness and Duplication

As community members identified a need for [service awareness and navigation](#), nonprofit staff reflected the same at the organizational level. They wanted to know what other nonprofits were focusing on and funding so that they could more efficiently partner and refer clients and minimize funding inefficiencies. One nonprofit participant offered an anecdote illustrating this challenge:

“Using energy as an example [of a need for nonprofit alignment and communication]... Spectrum can pay that PG&E bill. Now, CityServe can take that money and pay a rent rather than paying for energy. In the past, some might have called CityServe to help with everything. We’ve also been doing it for a long time but if they didn’t know that they can call us, they would call CityServe and they would help with some of the bill. Now that piece of the pie is gone from [CityServe’s] monies. But I still got this money here....It’s like I have these programs that we get all this money to take care of this, but I can’t take that money and put it in this other pot. And so many of us [nonprofits] do many things other than what the one program that we might be doing in the city, or the one piece that we talked about.”

This was more broadly reflected by nonprofits and other providers expressing a need for greater ongoing connection between organizations. This could also reduce what some participants saw as redundancies in certain service types:

“One of the things that I see cycle—and it kind of gets resolved, and then it surfaces again—is over-duplication of...certain types of services, in particular on the food side of things. There’s probably about...17 different food services that I could name so there’s probably 25, you know, that I don’t know about. And so the duplication of services would be a challenge that I’m seeing.”

Workforce

RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION

Nonprofit organizations highlighted workforce concerns frequently, again related back to such [structural factors](#) as the cost of living, rising inflation, and the need to be able to provide a living wage. One nonprofit participant said:

“Could I just get actual livable wages for my staff? I mean, you want to live in the Bay Area at \$40/hour? Good luck, right? And I mean, we’ve raised [salaries] in the last couple of years. Through tooth and nail we’ve gotten one or two staff from less than \$15/hour to \$20 an hour, but...this is not livable or sustainable.”

This is directly connected to [funding](#) and challenges to receiving financial support that can be allocated to operational costs. While this was a challenge in all three cities, some participants indicated city-specific differences, depending on the job. For example, one participant indicated that teacher salaries in Livermore were lower than elsewhere in the region.

Challenges in hiring and retaining staff were named and connected to a broader workforce shortage. Participants were concerned about how essential workers—including health care and mental health professionals—might not be able to afford to live in the region. The workforce shortage was directly linked to long wait times for appointments and/or insufficient staff to provide high-quality care, which can have devastating consequences on some community members. Several organizations cited

reliance on volunteers, which was also associated with a challenges including the time and cost associated with screenings and trainings. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated the challenges of using volunteers as a significant proportion of the nonprofit workforce because fewer individuals were able to volunteer given safety precautions. One nonprofit participant noted the ongoing effect of this: *“It’s been over two years that most of our volunteers haven’t been coming. We’re kind of starting at scratch now with our volunteer base again, and that is super hard.”*

“I think health care overall is probably facing its worse workforce crisis that we have ever seen. It’s unprecedented. The number of individuals who have transitioned from health care—particularly the Tri-Valley—is challenging for the support staff that is needed. We might get lucky and be able to recruit providers because the area is so appealing, but the support staff that is needed to meet the needs of the organization is not readily available. And that’s due to the housing crisis and the inflation. So the overall toll and the cost to meet the needs of the Tri-Valley is ever increasing.”

Some participants spoke of the distinct need to retain essential workers within the community given the high cost of living. One focus group participant said:

“I’ll call them essential workers; we need to keep them here. I’m including teachers and firefighters, police, nurses...all these different groups of people we need. They might not be able to afford to live here. We need to be able to have the people who we need to keep the community running actually live here.”

A few participants mentioned designated housing as a recruitment and retention strategy:

“I heard at one point that some of the housing was going to be built specifically for teachers, firefighters, and police officers, and people who have these kinds of positions in the community that really need to be filled. I don’t know if that’s really the case, or if that was just a rumor I heard, but having housing that’s set aside would be great.”

RACIALLY, CULTURALLY, AND LINGUISTICALLY RESPONSIVE WORKFORCE

In addition to a workforce shortage overall, organizations and other human service providers named a need for a racially, culturally, and linguistically responsive workforce, just as the community did. Participants noted the need for service providers who can deliver racially, culturally, and linguistically congruent care, particularly given the existing and increasing [diversity](#) within each community. One provider said *“I’m actually the only one who speaks those two languages... it would be really nice if we could have more therapists who are bilingual or trilingual.”*

Participants stating the need for a diverse workforce noted the connection to the broader cost of living and need to provide a living wage.

“I just don’t think there’s enough [mental health providers]. Most likely, because a community agency doesn’t pay very well. [we need] a wider variety of people of all genders, of all races...just a wider range of things so that people can really see someone who maybe looks more familiar and is more comfortable for them. So not a judgment on who’s available now. But just more...culturally sensitive.”

At the organizational level, nonprofits highlighted challenges to attracting and retaining a diverse workforce. They also identified a pressing need to not only bring in diverse service providers, but to also equip the existing workforce with the skills and knowledge to provide culturally congruent services. Some said that targeted trainings for existing staff could be instrumental. When asked what was needed to deliver culturally concordant care, one interviewee responded:

“Cultural workshops and maybe immigrant experience workshops so people can...get a snapshot of what these people have been through, or what their cultural differences are... So maybe just have workshops and presentations, I think that would make all of them more aware and just give them a deeper understanding of where these people are coming from.”

Perception of Need and Funding

PERCEPTION OF NEED

At the organizational level, nonprofit executives and staff noted the broader perception that Eastern Alameda County is an affluent region with lower human service needs. Consequently, they noted significant resource gaps and funding challenges in the Tri-Valley, resulting in a relative “resource desert” compared to other cities within Alameda County. This is reflected in the community data focused on long wait lists or having to travel further for services (as described in the Community Challenges [Health](#) and [Mental Health](#) sections). This creates a need for greater [service navigation](#) and care coordination.

Participants said that needs were often less recognized, particularly within Dublin and Pleasanton, as high pockets of poverty are often buried within census tracts. Nonprofit participants expressed frustration about Alameda County funding historically not being allocated to the Tri-Valley because of the median incomes and other metrics of overall economic health in the cities. One participant in the nonprofit focus group expressed frustration:

“There tends to be a disconnect between Alameda County and East County; East County tends to not get as much. It’s figuring out what we need when we do this assessment, and being able to show that...we have this struggle with enough food for our seniors, we don’t have transportation, we don’t have enough housing, we don’t have all these things. It doesn’t matter how big or how much money each of these cities has or what the medium income is...if we still can’t take care of all these people here.”

FUNDING

In addition to a need for more funding overall, nonprofits identified a need for earmarked funding for infrastructure (e.g., buildings and vehicles), operating costs, marketing (to increase [service awareness](#)), and providing staff with a living wage (as a mechanism for [retention](#)). One nonprofit participant said:

“No one wants to pay for capacity building. It’s not that we don’t want to have capacity for training or for a fair market salary, it’s because funders

won’t pay for those things. They will only pay for programs, which of course, if we don’t have staff or we don’t have properly trained staff, we don’t have programs, but no one wants to address that or acknowledge that. Everyone feels like someone else is supposed to pay for that. For whatever reason, people don’t understand that we have infrastructure costs.”

In addition to the request for funding to support operation costs, there’s a desire to overhaul each city’s grantmaking process to be more efficient, reduce organizations’ administrative burdens (e.g., reporting), and to make the process feasible for less-resourced organizations. Along these lines, one interviewee asked:

“Who is receiving grants and who is not receiving grants? Some organizations don’t have access to people who write grants. They might not have the capacity to write grants, they might not necessarily understand the grant process. They might be unable to make cogent arguments amenable to being funded, so when they submit a grant it’s not written to score high on the rubric.”

Some participants had a preference for a more coordinated grant-making process to help with duplication of services and in recognition of the linked fates of the three cities. Some said that ideas for coordination, such as forming new agencies to mitigate inefficiencies within cities and funding consolidation, were met with hesitation or concern about loss of control.

Emergency Preparation: Supplies and Infrastructure

The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the unpreparedness of many nonprofit organizations in the Tri-Valley to deliver human services during an emergency. They said it’s imperative that the three cities and nonprofit organizations within them be nimble and responsive to emergent conditions. Participants noted the possibility of another public health emergency and the negative effects of climate change as two reasons that service providers would need to pivot quickly. The pandemic showed nonprofits just how challenging this is, as they had tight budgets with no room to quickly purchase

emergency supplies, such as personal protective equipment and to-go containers for community food distribution.

Based on recent and anticipated effects of climate change, nonprofits projected a growing need for cooling and warming centers. Families also expressed concern about their increased exposure to poor air

quality due to fires in California, and highlighted a need for air filters and protective masks. Concerns about climate and the natural environment, including drought, heat waves, and wildfire smoke were also reflected in the 2022 Stanford Community Health Needs Assessment.¹¹ Nonprofits need funding and space to stockpile emergency supplies including shelf-stable food and water.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted above, JSI and the advisory groups frequently discussed the extent to which recommendations should be city-specific versus regional. As with the findings, the data drove the process and, without exception, recommendations from community members, nonprofit executives and staff, and advisory groups were regional in focus. Participants and advisors felt that a regional strategy would prevent service duplication and be more efficient and effective at creating upstream sustained change. Recommendations are divided into [approach recommendations](#), which address community or organizational need (i.e., how the work is done), and [actionable recommendations](#) which are more specific, targeted strategies to meet discrete community and organizational needs (i.e., what work is done). Common to all recommendations is a deep commitment to a collaborative, holistic, regional approach that is grounded in this report's [theoretical frameworks](#), which are further described in the [implementation processes](#).

APPROACH RECOMMENDATIONS

Approach Recommendation 1: Implement North Star Questions

The EAPAC and Steering Committee had two joint meetings in September and October 2023. During these meetings, participants reviewed and discussed the [guiding theoretical values & framework](#) and emergent qualitative findings and recommendations. This conversation illuminated the need to create a series of grounding questions to guide implementation plan development. These became North Star questions, as they are meant to provide a way to ensure all efforts and strategies are focused on an overarching goal (e.g., the health of the regional

and all members therein). They are intended as a constant reference point for decision-making, helping to steer the direction of the work and maintain coherence across programs and initiatives.

These questions were developed by JSI Project Team members, then validated by City staff, EAPAC members, and the Steering Committee. We recommend that service providers and city staff use the North Star questions to guide all programmatic and policy considerations and funding decisions to ensure a multi-sector and collaborative perspective. We also recommend that future efforts be made to develop metrics to measure how well an intervention fulfills the criteria set forth in the questions below.

- Is there a way to involve community members in implementing this recommendation?
- Does this recommendation impact a broad range of Tri-Valley residents and ensure that any individual—regardless of education, class, culture, race, ethnicity, etc.—is able to receive services?
- Do service providers have the capacity to see if there are external funding possibilities for this recommendation?
- Does this recommendation focus on individual, community, or systems level impact or on some combination of these?
- Does this recommendation encourage collaboration and connection (especially across sectors)?
- Does this recommendation use language that perpetuates power imbalances?
- Are community members empowered and encouraged to access said services without facing any major barriers?

- Does this recommendation encourage intergenerational change with a particular emphasis on youth and older adults?

Approach Recommendation 2: Community Engagement

As described earlier, diversity, equity, and inclusion values (e.g., community engagement, power sharing, and capacity building) were at the center of this process at the outset. As this project progressed, it became apparent that the time required to identify and engage community members had been underestimated due to the region's relative lack of formalized community engagement infrastructure. Consequently, the timeline was extended so that connections to community members could be forged. It was discovered that community members were eager to be involved and were seeking more formal channels through which they could express their needs and be part of solution identification and implementation.

We recommend that more structured and formal engagement mechanisms be created in each of the three cities, as well as for the Tri-Valley region as a whole to ensure this work continues after this report is published. This can ensure ongoing communication channels between community members and city government that will continue to elevate community needs and ensure that nonprofits, city officials, and others are aware of emergent needs between formal needs assessments. More planning is needed to determine how best to engage community members and ensure power sharing between city governments and constituents. At a minimum, these efforts should include a diverse and representative sample of community members, particularly [priority populations](#).

One regional example of how to establish and maintain more formal connections is through accountable communities for health (ACHs). According to the California Accountable Community for Health Initiative (CACHI), an ACH is a community-driven collaborative dedicated to making lasting and transformational change in the health of a community and advancing health equity. ACHs provide residents and key partners from diverse sectors an infrastructure for working together to

change systems, advance equity, and build stronger, more cohesive communities prepared to mitigate existing and emerging health challenges over the long term. The ACH's key roles—elevating community voices, facilitating multi-sector dialogues, and aligning organizations and systems—facilitate powerful and sustainable changes that reflect the needs of the community. Additional information about cities employing this model is available in [Appendix 2](#).

Approach Recommendation 3: Anticipate Systemic Challenges and Build Organizational Relationships

IDENTIFY SYSTEMIC CHALLENGES

As noted throughout, many of the topics that arose—such as inflation and cost of living—are more systemic in nature and thus outside the capacity or control of those planning for and delivering human services. Additionally, there was considerable overlap with structures and factors directly affecting human service needs (e.g., transportation) but not within the responsibility or scope of those planning or delivering health or human services. Nevertheless, all of these factors exist within a system, and siloed interventions will have little long-term effect on sustained change and may fail to promote change across the life course. As one organizational interviewee concisely stated, *“We need holistic solutions, not just little drops.”*

We recommend that the Tri-Valley apply a systemic lens to plan for challenges. This requires aligning systems to reduce redundancy and increasing communications so that efforts in the Tri-Valley form a safety net. This involves articulating systemic factors and the relationships between them that are projected to affect Tri-Valley residents and organizations dedicated to serving them. Then, significant efforts must be made to build relationships with aligned entities to meet resident needs and reduce service isolation. Throughout this needs assessment, residents and nonprofit organization staff spoke of the need to anticipate climate change and another public health emergency such as the COVID-19 pandemic and for proactive and collaborative planning and preparation. This systemic and future-oriented lens must be applied to all decisions about how to plan for and deliver human services in Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton.

RELATIONSHIP BUILDING

As noted, several of the topics and trends that emerged from the data collection processes are likely out of the sphere of influence of each City Human Services Commission and nonprofit partners. Nonetheless, the issues raised by community members are significant and require the formation of strong relationships with other decision-making entities. In particular, relationships should be built with Alameda County and selected organizations/decision-making authorities to address youth challenges and social determinants of health.

To ensure that the unique challenges of the Tri-Valley are understood and mitigated, it is imperative that working relationships between the three cities and Alameda County are strengthened. This is essential for securing a voice in county-level decision making-processes that directly affect the region. A robust relationship with Alameda County will also enhance the Tri-Valley's ability to stay informed about and compete for various funding opportunities that can support the provision of human services.

Youth. For many of the topics affecting youth, the following high-level recommendations should be shared with the school district and other decision-making entities. Further research is required to develop more appropriate and tailored solutions to meet the needs of young Tri-Valley residents.

Safety. There is a need to ensure the physical and psychological safety of students, especially LGBTQ+ and ethnically and racially diverse individuals.

Academics. The academic pressures experienced by students affect their mental health and wellbeing. Teachers could alleviate this pressure by establishing guidelines on the total number of hours to be spent on homework. Furthermore, students and parents should discuss academic workload and expectations to ensure undue pressure. Because parents' expectations can be different than teachers, students must talk with their parents if they feel too much pressure is being put on them. Educational coursework and coaching could support communication between parents and students.

Bathrooms. Many students said that school bathrooms were locked or only open during a very busy time, prompting students to drink less water and risk dehydration to avoid having to urinate. The root cause (i.e., substance use) might be partially addressed through [substance use education services](#). In the meantime, a short-term solution to this problem is imperative.

Social Determinants of Health. A number of social determinants of health including both those within and outside the direct scope of human services require relationships with other entities to identify and develop sustainable solutions. As mentioned, the Tri-Valley needs to build relationships with individuals from Alameda County. Additionally, given the strength of the faith-based organizations in the region and demonstrated effectiveness in their collaboration with nonprofit organizations, we recommend that these relationships continue to be fostered.

Organizational relationships are needed to respond to mental health, transportation, and safety challenges. For mental health, this requires building relationships with first responders, emergency services, and others. For the many ways that transportation affects the lives of residents, people working to meet human service needs must build relationships with transportation authorities (e.g., LAVTA, BART, the CityServe VAST Program) and paratransit providers such as Wheels Dial-A-Ride and Pleasanton Rides. This is particularly important because transportation arose in the 2011 needs assessment, with no overarching suggestions about how to overcome challenges, particularly related to public transportation.

In response to residents' safety concerns, relationships must be built with all indicated entities. This includes the Alameda County Sheriff's Office, BART police, police and school resource officers in each of the three cities, and other first responders.

For the Santa Rita Jail, this could include advancing the recommendation to coordinate release schedules that align with BART service times, and ensuring individuals who are recently released have ready access to other necessary services. This requires collaboration with the Alameda County Sheriff and

any in-house providers for the Santa Rita Jail. We recognize that relationship-building takes time and is hard to sustain. This is especially the case as relationship building and maintenance are rarely among the direct job responsibilities of any one individual and relationships can be precarious if not formalized, particularly when there is staff turnover. Thus, we recommend that this be a formal role within Actionable Recommendation 1.

ACTIONABLE RECOMMENDATIONS

**Actionable Recommendation 1:
Create a Regional Service Network**

Actionable Recommendation 1 is to understand, support, and increase regional service networks. This recommendation requires further development by each of the three cities as there are a range of steps that could be taken to advance this goal, from investing in the expansion of the Tri-Valley Nonprofit Alliance to building a new regional service hub in Dublin or Pleasanton. As noted with these examples, the regional network promoted in this recommendation may or may not take the form of a physical structure.

It is important that this process begins with an in-depth discussion between each of the three cities

“I don’t think we have nearly enough mental health services or education. Even though we have places, it seems to be a real struggle for our most needy people to find and access them. If there was some sort of central hub where people could just go and then be directed... because I think a lot of the people who need it don’t even know where to begin or how to access it... I think we have a lot of people who could really use more support and it’s challenging to connect them.”

and Alameda County about existing services, their geographic locations, and relative accessibility, as documented in the spatial exploration of [existing services](#). Further, it should be determined whether awareness-raising and/or service navigation are key strategies to increase access. Decisions about where services are established, expanded, and/or co-located should be made regionally.

While increasing regional service networks may alleviate several key challenges raised by community members and nonprofit organizations alike, some said that a physical structure or regional service hub (or hubs) was necessary. A nonprofit focus group participant discussed this in the context of mental health, but the need for a range of co-located and/or integrated services was also discussed.

Table 26. Regional Service Network Features and Challenges Addressed

POSSIBLE REGIONAL SERVICE NETWORK FEATURES	CHALLENGE
Co-located services with diverse navigators (including an Alameda County presence)	Community: service provision, awareness and navigation, racial, cultural, and linguistic responsiveness Organizational: perception of need and funding
Formal and informal nonprofit networking opportunities	Organizational: service awareness and duplication
Nonprofit service collaboration (e.g., communications, data sharing)	Organizational: funding
Expanded mobile health services and/or shared mobile units	Community: health care Organizational: funding
Translation and interpretation services	Community: linguistic responsiveness Organizational: racially, culturally, and linguistically responsive workforce
Development specialist (e.g., grant writer, Alameda County liaison)	Organizational: perception of need and funding
Transportation specialist (assist people with transportation needs and liaise with transportation services)	Community: transportation Approach recommendation: relationship building

In subsequent conversations the Multi-Service Center in Livermore was mentioned as a hub that could be expanded and/or a model from which a new hub might be developed in Dublin or Pleasanton.

Regardless of whether this is undertaken as an expansion or establishment of a new center, this recommendation has the potential to mitigate many community and organizational challenges. Examples of additional recommended features of the network and/or hub(s) and the challenge that each feature could address, are included in the [Implementation Plan](#) table below.

Actionable Recommendation 2: Youth Services and Supports

Although there are affordable recreation options in each of the three cities, youth and adults alike spoke at length about the need for more services and support for students. These included community-based recreation programs, team-based sports opportunities through for-profit organizations, and recreation opportunities through the schools. This could indicate a need to more widely promote existing recreation programs and/or further determine whether there are other barriers to participation. Additionally, for youth who are seeking more intensive or advanced sports training, there are several elite sports organizations whose services are likely financially out of reach for many Tri-Valley families. Recommendations include requiring relationship-building, as noted in [Approach Recommendation 3](#). Further exploration could be conducted with the school district, community service providers, and for-profit sports organizations.

It is important to note that this need and recommendation has arisen in other needs assessments conducted in the Tri-Valley. For example, several of the following youth recommendations reflect those introduced in the 2011 needs assessment.⁷ Additionally, the 2010 Youth Master Plan identified the East Oakland YMCA as an example of a model facility that could be replicated to serve young adults in the Tri-Valley.¹⁶ This plan also recommended that Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton build upon existing resources, such as the Shannon Community Center in Dublin, and the Elbow Room, located in the Robert Livermore Community Center, to ensure

that youth across the Tri-Valley have a voice in creating and access to safe spaces for recreational activities. This also highlights the importance of working upstream, building relationships with other service providers and institutions (e.g., schools) and focusing across the life course. Teens whose challenges were reported in 2011 are now 24–29 years old. Had we focused upstream, many of the challenging experiences they are facing could have been mitigated earlier in their life course.

YOUTH-CENTERED SERVICES

Youth expressed an interest in a dedicated youth service center located outside the school that operated on a year-round basis. While these conversations were exploratory, youth participants offered ideas about the types of services that could be provided.

“I think a community center would be really helpful because it could give variety. It could host wellness walks, seminars, have a website that teaches support and wellness and stuff like that. It could also provide haven for people who need help. It could have counselors who specialize in different issues (mental health with family, school, bullying, etc.). It could also have more low-key ideas that could provide comfort for people who are seeking help but not to an extreme level.”

IN-SCHOOL HEALTH AND WELLNESS CENTER

Students emphasized the [mental health](#) challenges they have been facing and a need for culturally responsive services from trusted adults. Further, in light of their exposure to vaping, tobacco, alcohol, and other [substances](#), they desire for more substance education and/or treatment programs. Youth from all three communities suggested more youth-focused programs to provide substance use education and support. This need was also reflected by an adult participant who said, “We don’t have enough services in general. We certainly don’t have enough substance abuse or substance use education support services.”

This need for youth health and mental health services arose in other city-specific and regional reports. As a result, there are programs in place that could be further built upon, scaled up, or provided sustained financial support. For example, the Kaiser community health needs assessment noted that in 2020–2021,

Kaiser provided a \$25,000 grant to the parent outreach coordinator in the Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District, to support family engagement in access to mental health care. The program was designed to serve approximately 2,500 individuals,¹⁰ and, if effective, might be built on or brought to scale in the three communities.

Although Livermore has an in-school wellness center in its high school, Livermore youth expressed an interest in having additional services available. Dublin has a high school wellness center with online resources such as counselors for elementary and middle school students. Dublin High School also has a National Alliance on Mental Illness chapter. Findings from these and other initiatives within each school to promote mental health and wellness should be shared across schools in the three cities.

COMMUNITY-BASED YOUTH AND FAMILY EVENTS

Youth spoke to the need for more affordable extracurricular activities during the school year, including less competitive, more affordable sports. For many parents and children, this was an equity issue, with those who are more affluent being afforded more opportunities for participation in sports and other recreational activities. We recommend exploring opportunities to engage youth by establishing subsidized (e.g., free or reduced cost) recreational-level sports.

Youth also noted a need for more community events and activities in the summer. One student, reflecting on mental health over the summer said:

“I don’t think a lot of people want to admit this but I’ll admit summer’s probably my loneliest time of the year. You don’t meet your friends as much, everything is so digital and you really want to go back to school where you see your friends every day... I want more community events where you can meet people – you can meet your friends, you can meet new people, you can keep your connections.”

A community event or activity could also connect youth to their families. Family relationship building supports youth mental health.

The idea for more community-based events was

proposed separately by a mental health counselor reflecting on options to support youth and family activities:

“It would be amazing if in the future we could get something that’s more community-based to support those who need help with mental health, and families and whatnot. I’m a private practice clinician, and I know that I have people who reach out to me all the time, who are asking for more things within the community, even within the school. So it’d be great to see more. Even though we are doing a lot, there’s always the need.”

The three cities were aware of the need for free or reduced cost youth activities. They have worked to make recreational activities accessible, but further analysis is needed to determine whether the programs are at capacity. The three cities plan to work together to decide if additional funding and event advertising are needed, and if there are barriers to participation, such as transportation.

Actionable Recommendation 3: Tri-Valley Nonprofit Funding

Nonprofit staff spoke at length about the extent to which funding mechanisms and processes impacted their ability to effectively and efficiently deliver services in the Tri-Valley. In short, nonprofit organizations need more funding generally, and more specifically they need funding with fewer restrictions that might be directed to organizational costs, including infrastructure and paying staff a living wage. Increased funding should be allocated from each of the three cities, as well as from Alameda County and other funding sources. This requires ongoing relationship building with such entities as Alameda County and national and local foundations, such as the Three Valleys Community Foundation and Tri-Valley Nonprofit Alliance. As described in the recommendation to establish a [Regional Service Network](#), a focus of this effort could include relationship building between funders and nonprofits, and grant writing and reporting support from a development specialist.

Based on the administrative burden nonprofits face in each of the three cities, it is recommended that additional planning be undertaken to determine how

Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton might streamline and/or coordinate their funding processes, wherever possible. There are a number of possible revisions to the funding process including: having longer durations of funding, providing funding for capacity building, simplifying application and reporting requirements, establishing a minimum grant award, and/or developing multi-year service contracts for core service providers to meet identified needs.

Each city could support the identification of alternative funding sources and help leverage outside funds. Regional funding strategies should also be considered to allow cities to leverage funds for infrastructure, and ensure that services are not duplicative. Additionally, there are a number of possible revisions to existing funding streams that might be considered. For example, councils might consider general fund money, or different revenue measures to support nonprofits. Consideration might also be given to a revenue measure to work regionally. Finally, a regional awarding body could be established to serve the three cities.

Regardless of funding processes or streams, a strategic approach must be taken to ensure the region is collaboratively moving toward addressing root causes of inequities. For example, [North Star](#) questions could be used to ensure projects are collaborative, considering both [upstream and downstream systemic factors](#), and encouraging [community engagement](#).

Actionable Recommendation 4: Build Pipelines for a Diverse Workforce

Community members and nonprofit organizations alike identified the need for racially, culturally, and linguistically responsive providers. The provider types most often mentioned included health care workers such as dental and mental health providers and service navigators. There is a need to not only attract and retain a diverse workforce, but to also build one. One approach is to build a pipeline program in collaboration with local high schools. This could attract people who already speak a second language. For those who are English-speaking only, classes in some of the region's most common languages could be provided. Students could get training and internships that prepare them for service provider

positions (thus also meeting the need for affordable non-sports [extracurricular enrichment activities](#)).

Additionally, partnerships could be formed with a number of entities to build a workforce that has the knowledge and skills to serve the diverse residents of Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton. This could include engagement and support of regional occupational programs, trade schools, training centers, certificate programs, and local colleges and universities. For example, [building a relationship](#) with Las Positas College, which hosts the Tri-Valley Career Center, could help identify steps to move this recommendation forward. Finally, as housing remains a significant challenge for service providers, we recommend that the feasibility of constructing dedicated housing units for essential workers be explored.

Actionable Recommendation 5: Consider Multi-Sector Service and Infrastructure Solutions

As has been highlighted across the entirety of this report, no single challenge identified through this process exists outside structural factors, nor are they separate from one another. Rather the most intractable challenges that the region faces are deeply intertwined. One service provider reflected on how individuals most at risk experience multiple compounding challenges: *"I work with a population that uses the ER for primary care; mostly patients who have substance use disorders, serious mental illness, and chronic conditions."*

Across the findings, three primary challenges surfaced, often in relationship to each other: 1) housing; 2) substance use; and 3) mental health. This finding is substantiated by the 2022 Tri-Valley PIT Count, which found that substance use (19%) and mental health (18%) were among the top three causes of being unhoused, and mental health services at 30% was the top response for what might have prevented becoming unhoused.¹³

HOUSING

Housing was most often recommended as an intervention that would have the greatest effect on substance use and mental health, and more generally to provide stability in the life of individuals and

families. One provider said:

“I think we all know housing solves a lot of issues if somebody’s suffering from substance use disorders or alcoholism or mental health issues. If they have a stable home, stable housing, then they have a base. I think that’s the foundation where we really need to start. You can’t deliver services if they don’t have a point of contact or somewhere to go. So, if I could do all three it would be housing, mental health assistance, drug assistance.”

Given the complexity of housing, solutions must be multifaceted and respond to different levels of need. For example, housing strategies should consider:

- Strategies for prevention including resources and deep rental subsidies and affordable housing units for individuals and families near eviction.
- Temporary assistance including shelters and transitional housing for those who have become unhoused.
- Case management to connect individuals and families with housing services and supports, home matching, and co-occurring needs (e.g., mental health care, substance use, food insecurity).

Additionally, to mitigate workforce challenge related to high cost of living and the need to retain essential workers, leasing preference or priority could be incorporated as long as it complies with federal, state, and local fair housing regulations and requirements. Essential workers should be broadly considered and include those not typically counted such as custodial workers, and food service staff. Further, due to inequities in housing and the demographics of the Tri-Valley, special attention must be paid to meet the needs of seniors, female householders, disabled residents, and agricultural workers.

Projection of Housing Units Needed. According to the Housing Element for Dublin,²⁰ Livermore,¹⁸ and Pleasanton¹⁹ Table 27 provides guidance on the number of new units needed to meet the needs of the cities, with a specific look at very low-income and low-income housing units.

Recommendations for supporting housing needs in the Tri-Valley are also provided through the Housing

Table 27. New Housing Unit Needs, 2023–2031

UNIT TYPE	DUBLIN	PLEASANTON	LIVERMORE
Very low-income (less than 50% area median income [AMI])	1,085	875	1,317
Low-Income (50–80\$ AMI)	625	1,008	758
Total	3,719	5,965	4,570

Elements and include but are not limited to:

- Seek funding for development of housing for extremely low, very low, and low-income households.
- Help rehabilitate housing units occupied by extremely low, very low, and low-income households.
- Assign City Lower Income Housing Funds to housing projects that accommodate special housing groups and extremely low-income households.
- Explicitly allow single room occupancy units to facilitate housing for extremely low-income households

Promising Practices by City. Livermore has produced a significant supply of affordable housing through federal, state, and local policies and assistance programs. This includes affordable homeownership opportunities and rental housing for families, seniors, people experiencing homelessness, and people with disabilities. Affordable housing options for most lower-income households are limited primarily to rental housing. Therefore, preserving the existing affordable rental housing stock and providing rental assistance are important goals for Livermore, reflected in its Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program, also referred to as Rapid Rehousing.

Dublin has projects and plans for accessory dwelling units to contribute to the very low-income and low-income housing supply. This includes considering rezoning strategies and the identification of buildable acreage for future residential development.

Pleasanton has been actively issuing permits for low-income housing and exceeded its previous housing needs allocations in some income categories.

Programs like the Pleasanton Home Ownership Assistance Program, the HOME Program for rental assistance and rehabilitation, and the Tri-Valley Rapid Re-Housing Program, which provides unhoused families with housing placement and a gradually decreasing rental subsidy up to 12 months to help families stabilize and become self-sufficient, can help meet housing needs.

Based on the housing elements, all three cities have identified strategies to meet the needs of low-income and very low-income households. Strategies use a mix of policy tools, zoning adjustments, development projects, and financial mechanisms to increase the supply of affordable housing. The realization of these housing units depends on successful implementation and adjustments to the strategies as needed.

Monitoring, evaluating, and revision of the approach is necessary, as there may be challenges with funding availability, development timelines, and changes in population and housing market dynamics.

The success of any housing strategy hinges on forming partnerships with existing entities already working on the regional housing crisis. Thus, as with other recommendations, this requires building ongoing, working, organizational [relationships](#).

SUBSTANCE USE

There is a clear need for additional substance use services in the Tri-Valley. Multiple recommendations along a continuum of treatment intensity from implementing substance use education programs to the construction of a substance use disorder clinic in the region were made. Transportation to substance use treatment facilities must be improved and additional research to determine the extent to which inpatient or outpatient services are most needed must be conducted. Additionally, as this topic is so closely connected to housing, strategies should be identified that recognize the co-occurring needs and stabilize an individual's housing while simultaneously providing substance use and mental health services.

MENTAL HEALTH

A wide variety of Tri-Valley residents, regardless of socioeconomic status and insurance type, have a deep need for mental health services, including a larger and more [diverse workforce](#), translation, service navigation, and transportation. As with substance use, mental health services fall on a continuum from weekly therapy to intensive crisis care. Additional research is needed to best determine how to overcome the shortage of mental health services in the Tri-Valley. This should be done alongside mental health providers and other organizational and governmental stakeholders. Again, multi-sector solutions should be considered because unmet mental health needs are closely associated with unmet substance use and housing needs.

INFRASTRUCTURE NEEDS

A number of notable infrastructure needs must be in place to be able to provide human services. Some needs (e.g., housing units, substance use disorder clinics, and mental health facilities) are known and have been described above. However, there are others for ongoing and emergent issues such as the need for expanded dental care. Individual organizations are often aware of the evolution of infrastructure needs and work to meet them, such as Axis Community Health's identification of the need and plans for the provision of dental chairs. However, there is a parallel need for a regional approach to identify all infrastructure gaps across the three cities. We recommend that Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton, Alameda County, and core Tri-Valley nonprofit providers convene to discuss the findings of this needs assessment and work toward a regional approach. This should include identifying infrastructure needs across human service types via coordinated study, in which collaborative solutions are identified and sustained funding is secured to ensure the provision of high-quality, culturally responsive services.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES AND PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION PROCESSES

The three cities are committed to collaborating to ensure this work continues. The first step is for this report to be presented to the City Councils in Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton in spring 2024. By summer, the human service commissions from each city should meet jointly to prioritize actionable recommendations for City Council Consideration, including the identification of who is responsible for key activities in moving the work forward; metrics to track progress; potential partners; and anticipated budget. The recommendations should return to City Councils for action and any approved project costs developed within the City budget processes and incorporated into the 2025/2026 operating budget.

To ensure accountability across the process, implementation plans (samples below) should be developed for each selected recommendation to track, evaluate, and communicate progress toward agreed upon goals and approaches, as articulated in the [Approach Recommendations](#). Progress should be reviewed, strategies modified, and new recommendations (if applicable) prioritized at an annual Joint Human Services Committee meeting. Additionally, an annual Human Services presentation should be made to each of the three City Councils annually to report Needs Assessment progress.

The three cities are not only committed to collaborative action to meet the identified human service needs, but also doing so in a way that is grounded in the [theoretical frameworks](#) that emerged from community members and nonprofit organizations during data collection. These include a need to work upstream on social and structural determinants of health; mitigate root causes of inequities and collaborate with those most affected. Each of the three cities has committed to build upon the momentum from this Needs Assessment process and continue to engage community members including but not limited to those who served on the EAPAC. As an immediate next step, EAPAC members should be involved to identify strategies to disseminate this material through visually engaging products, storytelling, and at community events.

Deliberate community engagement efforts must be made throughout the recommendation selection and implementation processes. Finally, annual engagement sessions and presentations should be held in each of the three cities to keep community members involved and abreast of emergent progress in meeting human service needs.

SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION PLANS

As described above, there is deep commitment from each City to collaborate and take a regional approach to meeting identified needs from this process. As goals are prioritized, it is critical to develop responsive implementation plans that clearly state the prioritized population(s) for whom this goal will focus on, as well as objectives, strategies, metrics, and potential partners. Sample implementation plans addressing some of the aforementioned recommendations are below. These are meant to be further developed once goals are collaboratively agreed upon.

Table 28. Sample Implementation Plans

GOAL: ESTABLISH A REGIONAL SERVICE NETWORK LEVERAGING THE <u>SPARKPOINT</u> MODEL				
PRIORITY POPULATION	OBJECTIVES	INITIAL ACTIVITIES/STRATEGIES	METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
- Adults - Nonprofits	- Provide easily accessible and comprehensive human services - Improve service awareness and navigation - Increase opportunities for formal and informal networking between nonprofits - Provide more opportunities for nonprofits, faith-based organizations, and public agencies to collaborate and share information - Expand access to translation and interpretation services - Expand access to mobile health services - Provide funding resources for nonprofits - Increase support for community transportation	- Connect with the United Way and Fremont Family Resource Center to gather information about how to build the hub (United Way is creating a toolkit on how to start a SparkPoint Center) - Build a coalition of organizational partners and community members to guide the creation and implementation of the hub - Identify funding sources - Identify services to start building within the hub - Leverage community engagement and create an education campaign to ensure the public knows about the service hub	# of individuals served (total and per service) - Self-report assessment of level of difficulty navigating services in the Tri-Valley # of translation services provided # of mobile health events # of activities # of participants involved in activities - Participant satisfaction - Indicators of community engagement and knowledge Nonprofit coordination # of meetings # of participants involved in each meeting # of warm hand offs between nonprofit. # of jointly sponsored campaigns, activities, proposals, etc. - Indicators of campaign, activity, proposal success - Member satisfaction	- United Way of the Bay Area - Alameda County - Fremont Family Resource Center - Tri-Valley Nonprofit Alliance - Three Valleys Community Foundation

GOAL: EXPAND YOUTH SERVICES TO REDUCE MENTAL HEALTH CONCERNS AND INCREASE ACCESSIBILITY OF EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

PRIORITY POPULATION	OBJECTIVES	INITIAL ACTIVITIES/STRATEGIES	METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Youth	- Increase access to mental health education, screening, referral, navigation, treatment and other supportive services - Increase access to substance use and harm reduction education - Expand summer events that support mental health - Increase low-cost youth and family events	- Meet with school district staff and school boards to share report findings - Understand current and future direction of mental health initiatives - Expand youth mental health services to provide year-round resources - Identify a curriculum for substance use education - Increase transportation to mental health resources while additional services are developed - Increase community-based events during summer - Subsidize cost of youth extra-curricular activities and sports	# of screenings, events, referrals, and treatments # of education sessions provided - Pre/post assessment knowledge of substance use and harm reduction tactics % increase in number of free/subsidized youth events and activities # of or % increase in community-wide family events	- Axis Community Health - Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton School Districts - Parks and Recreation from Dublin and Pleasanton, and LARPD from Livermore - Youth sports organizations (e.g., Ballistic United Soccer Club, Pleasanton RAGE, Lifetime Activities, Dublin United Soccer) - Youth-serving institutions and organizations (e.g., Quest Science Center, Pedrozzi Foundation)

GOAL: INCREASE NONPROFIT CAPACITY TO DELIVER HUMAN SERVICES

PRIORITY POPULATION	OBJECTIVES	INITIAL ACTIVITIES/STRATEGIES	METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
Nonprofits	- Create a more efficient and less burdensome grant writing process across the three cities - Increase systems and community engaged approach in grant award by leveraging the North Star criteria into grant award rubric (see Approach Recommendations 1 and 2) - Strengthen relationships with potential funders including foundations and Alameda County	- Increase city funding for nonprofits - Provide grant writing, marketing, and development support for nonprofits through regional service hub - Create one streamlined, simplified application for all cities - Integrate North Star questions into nonprofit grant award rubric criteria (incentivize upstream approaches to solve top health problems)	% increase in funding provided to nonprofits - Self report – level of difficulty in reporting and application process from nonprofits # of meetings # of participants involved in each meeting # of jointly sponsored campaigns, activities, proposals, etc. - Participant satisfaction	- Alameda County - Three Valleys Community Foundation - Tri-Valley Nonprofit Alliance

**GOAL: BUILD A PIPELINE FOR A DIVERSE WORKFORCE IN THE TRI-VALLEY
(FOCUSED ON MENTAL HEALTH AND HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS)**

PRIORITY POPULATION	OBJECTIVES	INITIAL ACTIVITIES/STRATEGIES	METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
- Nonprofits - Youth	- Increase youth focused workforce development activities - Ensure workplaces are spaces for inclusivity and belonging along with increased diversity - Support job skills development for the unemployed and under-employed - Increase opportunities for residents to participate in on-the-job training programs and paid internships - Develop new mentoring opportunities or support recruiting for existing mentoring programs	- Source short-, middle-, and long-term metrics of workforce for most affected nonprofits - Offer students training and internships that prepare them for service provider positions - Train service providers across the Tri-Valley in cultural humility and competency and trauma-informed care - Provide scholarship, internship, and mentorship programs for in-demand careers - Use high school volunteer opportunities to support the workforce gaps (service hub project)	# of training opportunities # of cultural humility trainings provided # of mentors and mentees recruited for job mentoring programs # of individuals served in job skills/workforce development programs # of employers recruited for paid job/internship programs	- Tri-Valley Career Center - School Districts - Tri-Valley Nonprofit Alliance - Tri-Valley Regional Occupation Program

GOAL: CONSIDER MULTI-SECTOR SOLUTIONS TO CHALLENGES INFLUENCED BY STRUCTURAL FACTORS

PRIORITY POPULATION	OBJECTIVES	INITIAL ACTIVITIES/STRATEGIES	METRICS	POTENTIAL PARTNERS
- Adults - Youth - Unhoused people - Individuals/families near eviction - Substance users	- Increase prevention, temporary assistance, and case management for those experiencing or at risk of becoming unhoused - Decrease unhoused population and those at risk for eviction - Increase housing supply for low and very low-income people - Establish supports for those needing mental health services and substance use treatment	- Increase homelessness prevention education to families near eviction and education on available services - Provide more temporary assistance for initial 7–10 days of becoming homeless - Increase services for job training; mental health services; life skills; and coordinated re-entry - Increase shelters that accept single men, fathers, and sons. - Develop housing with specific subset allocated for distinct populations (essential workers) - Improve transportation to substance use treatment facilities - Determine need for inpatient or outpatient services for substance use disorder treatment	- Decrease in unsheltered population - Increase in mental health services - Increase in access to substance use treatment % increase in navigation support services - Increase in rental assistance - Decrease in family/domestic violence	- Alameda County Office of Homeless Care and Coordination - Nonprofits: Hively, Narika, Goodness Village, Sunflower Hill, ECHO Housing, Abode Services, City Serve, Tri-Valley Haven, Tri-Valley Career Center, National Alliance on Mental Illness, Everyone Home/Homebase - Faith-based community

X. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1. SOCIAL SERVICES INVENTORY

The social service inventory was created from several sources including organizations engaged or mentioned during initial interviews (n=13); staff from the three cities identifying core provider organizations; the Tri-Valley Pocket Guide, a list of organizations from the 2011 Needs Assessment; a targeted search; and lists or mention of organizations provided after community interviews and focus groups. Organizations were also identified through the Alameda County Food resource map and an assessment to determine which were still operational. [Note: this represents a point-in-time count and findings may be out of date (e.g., closed from COVID-19).] The Steering Committee gave input on missing social service organizations.

While compiling this list, we encountered a number of challenges in the collection and communication of resources to community members. As soon as resource guides are created and published (e.g., the pocket guide), they quickly become out of date. Within the Tri-Valley, outside the Pocket Guide there is no central clearinghouse of up-to-date information. Further, some resources (e.g., Lawyer in the Library) are often not cross-posted. Thus, finding services requires time, capacity, and knowledge to identify and review resource lists.

Organizations were initially classified using the [Kaiser Foundation Model](#), though there is likely to be significant cross-over and conceptual overlap between and across categories, and any singular organization may be providing services across multiple categories. Specific programs (e.g., senior services) were easier to categorize; some programs are far more complex and provided services across multiple social determinant categories. In reviewing this guide and later noted by community members and nonprofit participants, there are a significant number of food resources in the Tri-Valley.

APPENDIX 2. PEER REVIEW REPORT

Research in Bay Area counties with similar characteristics to the Tri-Valley was conducted to examine the role of nonprofits and community-based organizations in providing human services and to see which centralized service centers might be a model for a service hub, if further research supports this strategy. The table below indicates which of the selected counties work with nonprofits and community-based organizations to provide human services to residents.

COUNTY	MAIN ENTITY FACILITATING SERVICE PROVISION	HAS AN ONLINE SERVICE CENTER
San Mateo	Nonprofits and community-based organizations provide a large portion of health and human services.	SMC Connect provides service navigation for government assistance, children, teens, family, emergency, and reporting.
Solano	Nonprofits provide culturally competent mental and behavioral health services. Community shelters are the main resource for navigating services for the unhoused.	Centralized for housing resources for people who are unhoused: Resource Connect Solano . Housing First Solano facilitates multi-agency cooperation and coordination to overcome challenges faced by those who are unhoused.
Marin	County and city departments and divisions	West Marin Multi-Services Center provides resource navigation, public assistance benefits, food assistance, and behavioral health services.
Santa Clara	County and city departments and divisions	
Contra Costa	County and city departments and divisions	

This research indicates San Mateo as the best county upon which to model Tri-Valley nonprofit and city relationships. The majority of human and health services provided by San Mateo County are delivered by local nonprofits and community-based organizations, although some are provided through city and county departments. Services meet needs related to children, teens, and families, emergency, and reporting, and each issue area consists of both county and nonprofit services. The county's [Human Services website](#) directs users to [SMC-Connect](#), its centralized service navigation site where residents can find services fitting their needs. The site allows users to filter based on organization type and Zip Code. Each organization lists a name and contact information, brief description, and services provided.

Similar to San Mateo, Solano County works with nonprofits and community-based organizations to provide human and health services to residents. Service provision in Solano County includes abuse prevention, access, basic needs, crisis, cultural, housing, and support and advocacy services. Although the county does not have a dedicated centralized service hub, the department [webpage](#) provides information on government- and nonprofit-provided services. For example, for navigating housing-related services, the Solano County Department of Health and Social Services directs residents to community shelters that provide service navigation for people who are unhoused (see table above).

Although Marin's human and health services are provided through city and county departments and divisions, the [West Marin Multi-Services Center](#) could also be a model for the Tri-Valley. The center is operated and supported by the [County of Marin Department of Health and Human Services](#) and, although this center is a physical one, it provides services such as resource navigation, public assistance benefits, food assistance, and behavioral health. The resource navigation documents on its website are in English and Spanish.

Both [Santa Clara County](#) and [Contra Costa County](#) provide services through programs and resources housed within their health and human services divisions. They do not have a centralized service hub.

Fremont Service Center

In addition to researching counties similar to the Tri-Valley region, the [Fremont Service Center](#) was mentioned as an example of an online service navigation center for city residents. It includes services related to aging, youth, families, homelessness, transportation, financial literacy, and mental health. The resources and services listed on the website consist of government- and community-based services. The Fremont Service Center would be a good reference for building the recommended service hub in the Tri-Valley since the region is made of three cities. Modeling a hub after a city-based service center might create a clearer pathway as to how to integrate all the services the Tri-Valley has to offer into a single location.

Be Well OC

As noted, a need has been identified to provide more intensive outpatient and inpatient services for mental health and substance use. One organization being explored is Be Well OC. Its model is a collaborative approach to mental health and substance use services to create a more compassionate and accessible mental health care system. It prioritizes strategic partnerships and community-wide engagement to reduce stigma, bridge service gaps, and improve overall accessibility to care. Be Well OC emphasizes coordinated action, focuses on specialized initiatives for targeted issues, and has a strong commitment to system change. The extent to which Be Well OC might be integrated into the Tri-Valley is undetermined, but it is one approach to providing services that the Tri-Valley might take to meet both mental health and substance use needs.

Accountable Communities for Health

An accountable community for health (ACH) is a community-driven collaborative dedicated to making lasting and transformational change in the health of a community and advancing health equity. ACHs provide residents and key partners from diverse sectors an infrastructure for working together to change systems and build stronger, more cohesive communities prepared to overcome existing and emerging health challenges over the long term. The ACH's key roles—elevating community voices, facilitating multi-sector dialogues, and aligning organizations and systems—facilitate powerful and sustainable changes that reflect the needs of the community. (<https://www.cachi.org/fundamentals>) the CACHI website has myriad resources on how to start and maintain an ACH. There are 37 ACHs throughout California. The table below outlines those in proximity to the Tri-Valley and describes their work and goals.

Healthy Havenscourt Collaborative (HHC) – Alameda County <i>Social supports and services for Medi-Cal participants</i>	Coordinated by the East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation, HHC works to improve health inequities by strengthening social supports and services for residents of Oakland's Havenscourt neighborhood. HHC will improve housing stability and job quality, with a focus on California Advancing and Innovating Medi-Cal's Community Support element.
Unincorporated Health and Wealth Initiative – Alameda County Ashland-Cherryland <i>Economic empowerment for at-risk Latino, Black, and Asian households</i>	Nonprofits provide culturally competent mental and behavioral health services. Community shelters are the main resource for navigating services for the unhoused.

Contra Costa ACH <i>Helping residents live safely, healthy and well</i>	With Contra Costa Health support, this ACH aims to improve the lives of county residents by addressing a variety of health-affecting factors, with a focus on living safely, healthy and well. It aligns with the state's Let's Get Healthy California initiative.
Marin 9 to 25 <i>Improving youth physical and mental health</i>	With the Marin County Probation Department and BluePath Health support, this ACH focuses on youth physical and mental health challenges and the substance abuse crisis. It welcomes youth voices, embeds equity, and expands care navigation to schools across Marin County. It will align its efforts with the state's Children and Youth Behavioral Health Initiative.
Health Action Together Sonoma County <i>Advancing anti-racist practices in public health</i>	Health Action Together works countywide to advance anti-racist practices in support of health equity. Its focus over the next few years is to apply these principles in executing the deliverables of grants related to the state's Community Equitable Recovery Initiative and the Future of Public Health.

APPENDIX 3. COMPREHENSIVE QUANTITATIVE DATA

Please email recreation@cityofpleasantonca.gov for raw data.

APPENDIX 4. PREVIOUS COMMUNITY HEALTH NEEDS ASSESSMENTS

REPORT	DESCRIPTION
<u>TVAPC 2023 Data Profile: Just Getting by in the Tri-Valley</u>	Data profile detailing the demographic and population changes of Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton. It highlights issues and barriers faced by low-income households and the intersectionality of such barriers.
<u>2019 Tri-Valley Paratransit Study</u>	Explores how effective the organization, management, and delivery of paratransit services are in the Tri-Valley area.
<u>Stanford 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment</u>	Conducted by Stanford Health Care, ValleyCare to assess the health of the community in their service area, which primarily consists of Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton, and San Ramon.
<u>John Muir Health 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment</u>	Explores conditions affecting community health within the service area of John Muir Health (Contra Costa County, Northern Alameda County, and Livermore). Tri-Valley data from this report is limited to the Livermore region.
<u>Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Medical Center 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment</u>	Encompasses community health profile the Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Medical Center's service area (Walnut Creek, Contra Costa, Antioch, and Livermore). Tri-Valley data for this report is limited to the Livermore region.
<u>Alameda County Community Health Needs Assessment</u>	Conducted through the Alameda County Health Care Services Agency and the Alameda County Public Health Department, this report looks at the community health of Alameda County and conditions and factors that influence it.

APPENDIX 5. EAPAC RECRUITMENT MATERIALS

“What is a Needs Assessment?”

What is a Needs Assessment?

JSI, a public health research and consulting organization, has been hired by the cities of Pleasanton, Dublin, and Livermore to conduct a Human Services Needs Assessment in the Tri-Valley. Using quantitative and qualitative data, this Needs Assessment will highlight the important services already provided in the community and will identify gaps in services.

A **Needs Assessment** is a resource used to understand the unique qualities of a given community including its strengths and opportunities for growth. Needs Assessments often utilize both quantitative and qualitative data to gain a representative depiction of a community.

Quantitative data is data that can be counted, measured, or given a numerical value. In this needs assessment, the quantitative data we are collecting includes demographic information, such as race, ethnicity, age, income, employment, marriage status, etc. Quantitative data can be collected through surveys, existing data sets such as census data, data from local organizations and county agencies, and other data sources.

Qualitative data is descriptive and collected through focus groups, interviews, and conversations. This data is not numerical and can be observed and recorded. Qualitative data provides insights into data that cannot be collected quantitatively and provides a space for community members to share their experiences.

In this Needs Assessment, we aim to answer the following questions:

- Who lives and works in the community? What are their needs?
- What businesses and organizations are central to the community?
- What are the strengths of the community?
- What are the areas for growth within the community?

Who is Involved?

To ensure community voice is centered, JSI and the Tri-Valley have created committees to guide the development of the needs assessment. These include the:

- **Steering Committee** - Representatives from the three cities, Alameda county, local nonprofits, and JSI staff. This committee provides oversight and support to the project, and assists with the distribution of findings.
- **Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee (EAPAC)** - Community members, service providers, and service recipients. This committee is involved with focus group and interview recruitment, preparation, facilitation, and supports data analysis.

WE NEED YOUR HELP

JOIN THE EASTERN ALAMEDA COUNTY POWER AND ACTION COMMITTEE

The Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee will be integral to the development of a needs assessment that is representative of the community. Members will be involved in the qualitative data collection process from the beginning. The EAPAC will serve multiple purposes, including creating strong local connections when recruiting for qualitative data collection (focus groups and interviews) and supporting the development of interview guides. The group will also support the interpretation/analysis of data, using a special local context. This will ensure all communities are represented in the data and that interview questions are developed in a culturally competent manner.

This is a compensated position and is open to all Tri-Valley community members. We are looking for individuals who have lived experience accessing and/or providing health and human services, individuals from groups that do not feel that their voice is heard in the community, and/or community volunteers/residents that have a deep understanding of the needs of the Tri-Valley. Each member will have the opportunity to be involved in any element of the process, if interested. No prior experience is needed - all training will be provided.

Responsibilities

- Attend all EAPAC meetings in-person or virtually (approximately 4 meetings Feb - Oct 2023)
- Provide feedback on the qualitative data collection process.
- Assist in identifying community partners for qualitative data collection, which includes focus groups and interviews.
- Review community facing materials for community friendliness, which include, but not limited to, recruitment flyers, questionnaires, community stories, etc.
- Help develop data collection tools, such as questionnaires for focus groups and interviews.
- Review qualitative and quantitative data findings to ensure accurate reflection of the Tri-Valley community.
- Share resources and information with the JSI team and the Steering Committee.
- Conduct focus groups or interviews, if interested and have time available, in the community's language.
- Assist with the development of a plan for storytelling about the Tri-Valley.
- Assist with the development of an Implementation Plan (apply results from the assessment to the community).

Members will be compensated up to \$780 (depending on hours worked), paid in 3 installments. The time commitment is approximately 15 hours between February - October, 2023.

If you are interested, please use this QR code
or email us at eana@jsi.com



Eastern Alameda County Power and Action Committee - Interest Form

La Comisión de Poder y Acción del Condado de Eastern Alameda - Formulario de interés

The cities of Pleasanton, Dublin, and Livermore are working together to create a Human Services Needs Assessment that outlines the strengths and needs of the Tri-Valley Community. This assessment will be used by nonprofit organizations, city governments, and county agencies to make decisions about funding and resource allocation. As a part of this process, the Eastern Alameda Power and Action Committee (EAPAC) will help develop a Human Services Needs Assessment that is representative of the Tri-Valley community. The committee will guide the development of focus group questions and qualitative data collection, ensuring all groups are represented in the data and that the questions are developed in a culturally competent manner. Each member will have the opportunity to be involved in any element of the needs assessment process, if interested.

This is a compensated position and is open to all Tri-Valley community members who have lived experience accessing and/or providing health and human services. Members will be compensated up to \$780 (depending on hours worked), paid in 3 installments. The time commitment is approximately 15 hours between February - October, 2023.

Email any questions to eana@jsi.com

Please complete this form to indicate your interest in serving on the EAPAC

Las ciudades de Pleasanton, Dublin y Livermore están trabajando juntas para crear una Evaluación de Necesidades de Servicios Humanos que describe las fortalezas y necesidades de la comunidad de Tri-Valley. Esta evaluación será utilizada por organizaciones sin fines de lucro, gobiernos municipales y agencias del condado para tomar decisiones sobre el financiamiento y la asignación de recursos. Como parte de este proceso, la Comisión de Poder y Acción de Eastern Alameda (EAPAC) ayudará a desarrollar una Evaluación de Necesidades de Servicios Humanos que sea representativa de la comunidad de Tri-Valley. La comisión guiará el desarrollo de las preguntas de los grupos focales y la recopilación de datos cualitativos, asegurando que todos los grupos estén representados en los datos y que las preguntas se desarrollen de una manera culturalmente competente. Cada miembro tendrá la oportunidad de participar en cualquier elemento del proceso de evaluación de necesidades, si está interesado.

APPENDIX 6. INTERVIEW GUIDES AND FOCUS GROUP MATERIALS

Nonprofit Focus Group Guide

Tri-Valley Non-Profit Focus Group Facilitators Guide

Hi everyone! Thank you for joining us today and taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____. We are team members from JSI, a public health research and consulting firm, helping the Tri-Valley to conduct a needs assessment to better understand the strengths and needs of your community in regards to health and human services.

My colleagues and I will be facilitating this focus group today. I also have with me, _____ who will be taking notes on what we discuss and helping with any tech issues. The session will also be recorded, so we can make sure we do not miss any of your thoughts but your responses will remain anonymous.

As you all are joining, please take a moment to chat in the following: introductions and greet each other. Please unmute and say your name, your organization, your position/role, and something that brought you joy in the last week.

The goals of our discussion today are to learn more about your experiences working at non-profit organizations in the Tri-Valley, learn more about your communities' strengths and challenges, organizational needs, partnerships, and recommendations.

This focus group is scheduled to last about an hour and a half.

Participation is voluntary. If you prefer to not answer a question, that is okay. We want to be respectful of what each of you shares and for this reason, we ask that everyone in this group respect the confidentiality of others by not repeating what they have heard outside this group. We will not be identifying anyone personally in any of our findings. We will only summarize themes from the focus group discussions. In our report, we may reference a comment you made, but we will refer to individuals as "participants" and will not share any identifying information. Also, please ask questions or let us know if you don't understand something, or if something that we said is bothering you in any way.

Tri-Valley First Responders Facilitators Guide

Hi! Thank you for joining us today and taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____ and this is my colleague _____. We are team members from JSI, a public health research and consulting firm, helping the Tri-Valley to conduct a needs assessment to better understand the strengths and needs of your community in regards to health and human services. As first responders, we understand that you're often some of the first people to interact with community members in crisis situations, so we're interested in learning about what needs you're seeing in the community and what resources you and your department/organization would need to connect people with service providers.

_____ and I will be facilitating the interview today and we will also be taking notes. The session will also be recorded, so we can make sure we do not miss any of your thoughts but your responses will remain anonymous.

The goals of our discussion today are to learn more about your experiences working as First Responders in the Tri-Valley, learn more about your communities' strengths and challenges, organizational needs, partnerships, and recommendations.

This interview is scheduled to last about an hour. The questions are split into five sections, so we plan on sending about ten minutes per section, but we can certainly be flexible during the hour.

Participation is voluntary. If you prefer to not answer a question, that is okay. We will not be identifying you personally in any of our findings. We will only summarize themes from the interview. In our report, we may reference a comment you made, but we will refer to you as an "interviewee" or "key informant" and will not share any identifying information. Also, please ask questions or let us know if you don't understand something, or if something that we said is bothering you in any way.

Facilitator 1: Does anyone have any questions before we start?

Great! Now we can get started with the discussion. We will now start the recording.

Tri-Valley Community Members Focus Group Facilitators Guide and Note Taking Guide

Hi everyone! Thank you for joining us today and taking the time to meet with us. My name is _____ and I have with me my co-facilitator _____. We are members of the Eastern Alameda Needs Assessment Power and Action committee, which is a committee of community members who are guiding the needs assessment process. We also have with us here today folks from JSI, a public health research and consulting company that have been hired by the Tri-valley to help with this needs assessment.

I also have with me, _____ and _____ who will be taking notes on what we discuss and helping with any tech issues. The session will also be recorded, so we can make sure we do not miss any of your thoughts but your responses will remain anonymous.

As you all are joining, please take a moment to chat in the following: your name and what is something that brought you joy this week.

The primary purpose of the meeting today is to hear from you all about the most pressing needs and challenges faced by your community, as well the strengths and assets that could be leveraged to support the wellness of your community.

This discussion is part of a larger effort to understand the needs of the community; this effort is called a needs assessment. A needs assessment is a tool to collect stories to gain a better understanding of what is going on in our community. Most importantly, the discussion will inform and help us to explore how we can all work more effectively together to address the issues you all bring up during our conversation.

The discussion today will focus on the following topics:

1. Challenges and strengths related to community well-being
2. Health and human services in your community

Intercept Interview Questions

1. What are the strengths of your community?
2. What are the challenges in your community?
3. What services are most useful and helpful?
4. What services would you like to see more of?
5. What are some recommendations ideas?

Eastern Alameda Needs Assessment - Focus Group Interest

Thank you for your interest in participating in the Eastern Alameda Human Services Needs Assessment.

Please fill out this form:

<https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/7409942/Eastern-Alameda-Needs-Assessment-Community-Member-Focus-Group-Interest>

Or feel free to email us with any questions at: **eana@jsi.com**

Thank you for your time and interest in participating!

* Indicates required question

1. Email *

2. First Name *

3. Last Name *

4. What is your phone number? *

Demographics Data Collection Form

11/3/23, 11:11 AM

Demographic Data Collection

Demographic Data Collection

Thank you for helping with the needs assessment of the Tri-Valley! We really appreciate your time and willingness to share your experiences as someone living or working in the Tri-Valley. To gain a better understanding of who is participating in focus groups or interviews, we would like to collect some basic demographic information. In our reports and summaries of the data, we will not attach your name to any of the demographic data collected.

nadia_syed@jsi.com [Switch account](#)



Not shared

* Indicates required question

First Name

Your answer

Last Name *

Your answer

What is your email address *

Your answer

What is your phone number? *

Your answer



APPENDIX 7. PROGRAMS AND FUNDED SERVICES FOLLOWING THE 2011 NEEDS ASSESSMENT (PARTIAL LIST)

PROGRAM OR SERVICE	CITY (IF APPLICABLE)
Abode Services Tri-Valley Housing Navigation	
Alameda County Public Health Women Infant & Children Program opened a new office at the TVNPA building.	Livermore
Avance w/Midpen Housing (44 units of affordable accessible housing for persons with developmental disabilities)	Livermore
Axis Community Health/Alternative Response Unit Agreement for health services for substance use disorders	Pleasanton
Axis Community Health Clinic	Pleasanton
Axis Community Health Dental and Mental Health Clinic	Livermore
Axis Community Health Dental Clinic	Dublin
Axis Community Health multi-year agreement for youth mental health counseling	Pleasanton
Camden Ave w/ Tri-Valley Reach (acquisition of a 3-bedroom, below market rate townhouse for permanent supportive housing for individuals with disabilities who can live independently)	Livermore
Chestnut Square w/Midpen Housing (72 affordable senior and 42 affordable family rental units)	Livermore
CityServe assumed senior citizen services on behalf of Senior Support Program of the Tri-Valley	Livermore & Pleasanton
CityServe offices in Livermore and Pleasanton	
CityServe rental assistance program	
CityServe unhoused outreach provider for Tri-Valley	
Development of the Human Services Grant Program and Commission	Dublin
Eden I/R - Multi-Year Contract/Ongoing Support for 2-1-1 Services	
Goodness Village	Livermore
Hively childcare and mental health headquarters office	Pleasanton
Hively Family Resource Center	Dublin
Housing Consortium of the East Bay Vineyard 2.0	
Livermore Multi Service Center renovation (Tri-Valley project)	
Open Heart Kitchen region-wide pandemic food distribution services	
Open Hearth Kitchen anchor tenant at Vineyard 2.0	Livermore
Open Hearth Kitchen food distribution hub	Livermore
Stanford Tri-Valley, Axis, OHK, and Cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton pandemic vaccine clinic at Alameda County Fairgrounds	Dublin, Livermore, and Pleasanton
Sunflower Hill at Irby Ranch constructed for individuals with developmental disabilities	Pleasanton
Sunflower Hill is in development discussions with Dublin	Dublin
Tri-Valley Haven renovated the Sojourner House and in early stages of complete rebuild for Shiloh	
Tri-Valley Haven Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program	Livermore
Tri-Valley NonProfit Alliance established	
Axis Community Health – health care services for the substance use disorder unhoused	Pleasanton

XI. REFERENCES

1. United Nations. (n.d.). Capacity-building. United Nations Academic Impact. Retrieved November 7th, 2023, from <https://www.un.org/en/academic-impact/capacity-building>
2. City of Pleasanton. (n.d.). City Council. Retrieved November 7, 2023, from <https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/gov/depts/manager/council/default.asp>
3. JSI's Center for Health Equity (CHE). Internal document.
4. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. (n.d.). What is lived experience? Retrieved November 7, 2023, from <https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/documents/5840f2f3645ae485c268a2784e1132c5/What-Is-Lived-Experience.pdf>
5. California Department of Health Care Services. (n.d.). Home. Retrieved November 7, 2023, from <https://www.dhcs.ca.gov/>
6. World Health Organization. (n.d.). Social determinants of health. Retrieved November 7, 2023, from https://www.who.int/health-topics/social-determinants-of-health#tab=tab_1
7. Resource Development Associates. (2011). Eastern Alameda County 2011 Human Services Needs Assessment: Findings Report. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from <https://admin.cityofpleasantonca.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=22872>
8. Kaiser Family Foundation. (n.d.). Beyond health care: The role of social determinants in promoting health and health equity. Retrieved November 7, 2023, from <https://www.kff.org/racial-equity-and-health-policy/issue-brief/beyond-health-care-the-role-of-social-determinants-in-promoting-health-and-health-equity/>
9. John Muir Health. (2022). 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from https://www.johnmuirhealth.com/content/dam/jmh/Documents/Community/John%20Muir%20Health%20CHNA%20Report%2012.14.2022_Final.pdf
10. Kaiser Permanente. (September, 27th, 2022). Kaiser Permanente Walnut Creek Medical Center 2022 Community Health Needs Assessment. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from <https://about.kaiserpermanente.org/content/dam/kp/mykp/documents/reports/community-health/walnut-creek-chna-2022.pdf>
11. Stanford Health Care. (2022). Community Health Needs Assessment. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from [https://stanfordhealthcare.org/content/dam/valleycare/community-benefits/2022-Community-Health-Needs-Assessment-\(CHNA\).pdf](https://stanfordhealthcare.org/content/dam/valleycare/community-benefits/2022-Community-Health-Needs-Assessment-(CHNA).pdf)
12. 2-1-1 Tri-Valley Area Data. (as of 2/28/2023)
13. Applied Survey Research. (2022). 2022 Tri-Valley Homeless Count and Survey Comprehensive Report.
14. Alameda County Health Care Services Agency Public Health Department. (n.d). Community Health Needs Assessment 2022-2025. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from <https://acphd-web-media.s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/media/programs-services/chip/docs/chna-2022-25.pdf>
15. Tri-Valley Anti-Poverty Collaborative. (2023). Data Profile: Just Getting By in the Tri-Valley. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from https://tvnpa.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/TVAPC-Data-Profile_Final_10.13.23.pdf
16. Pleasanton: Youth Master Plan (2010). Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from <https://www.cityofpleasantonca.gov/civicax/filebank/blobdload.aspx?BlobID=23597>
17. The City of Pleasanton. (January 2019). Mobility Forward Tri-Valley Paratransit Study. Retrieved November 7th, 2023 from <https://www.wheelsbus.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/mobility-forward-final-report.pdf>
18. City of Livermore. (2022). 2023-2031 Housing Element. Retrieved November 8th, 2023 from https://imagineLivermore2045.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/Livermore-Revised-Draft-Housing-Element_1-20-23-tracked-updated_1-30-23.pdf
19. City of Pleasanton. (2022). 2023-2031 Housing Element. Retrieved November 8, 2023 from https://static1.squarespace.com/static/60774c0969df227a3b4ab0a6/t/64de9d1417f45103de0ae2c7/1692310817015/LWC_Pleasanton_HEU_Adopted_Revised_081723_compiled_compressed.pdf
20. City of Dublin. (2022). 2023-2031 Housing Element. Retrieved November 8, 2023 from <https://dublin.ca.gov/DocumentCenter/View/31628/City-of-Dublin-6th-Cycle-Housing-Element-October-2022>

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA REPORT

February 6, 2024
Finance

TITLE: ACCEPT THE ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT (ACFR) AND OTHER RELATED AUDITS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 2023

SUMMARY

Each year the City is required to prepare audited financial statements and several related reports (provided as attachments), which the City Council reviews and formally accepts. The City received an unmodified, or clean, opinion on the financial statements from auditors Lance, Soll & Lunghard, LLP (LSL). In addition, all requirements have been met to achieve the highest standard in government accounting and financial reporting: the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting issued by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada. The City has received this certificate annually for the last 26 consecutive years.

RECOMMENDATION

The Audit Committee (Councilmembers Balch and Nibert) reviewed these reports on January 23, 2024, and recommends the City Council formally accept the reports. A representative from LSL attended the Audit Committee meeting to present the audit process and results, and staff presented the Fiscal Year 2022/23 financial performance. There were no findings resulting from the FY 2022/23 audit.

Accept the audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and other related reports for FY 2022/23.

BACKGROUND

Independent auditors, LSL, completed the audit of the City's financial transactions and internal controls for FY 2022/23. The following reports were prepared by the City and audited by the independent auditors:

- **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)** is the overall financial report for the entire City organization and provides information about the financial results of operations and numerous required disclosures. This is the financial report prepared by the City and audited by the independent auditors to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are fairly presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. This report contains the Independent Auditors' Report, which is prepared by the auditors based on their examination of the City's financial transactions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.
- **Community Transit Services, Senior Citizen, and Disabled Transportation Program Fund Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports** is the audit report required by the Transportation Development Act (TDA) for Article 4.5 funds received in FY 2022/23. TDA funds are used to support the transportation program for

senior and disabled citizens of Pleasanton. This program is provided through the Pleasanton Rides program. Copies of the report are submitted to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) for its review.

- The **City of Pleasanton Transportation Development Act Article III Fund Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports** is the required audit report for the grant funds received by the City for bike and pedestrian improvement projects. Copies of the report are submitted to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for its review to show that the City is in compliance with the requirements governing expenditures of MTC funds for the year ending June 30, 2023.
- **Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports** is required by the Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC). Measure B funds, the one-half cent sales tax approved by Alameda County voters in 1986 and in 2000, provide funding for City transportation-related projects. Copies of the report are submitted to ACTC to show that the City complies with the requirements governing expenditures of Measure B funds for the year ending June 30, 2023.
- **Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure BB Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports** is required by the Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC). Measure BB funds, an additional one-half cent sales tax approved by Alameda County voters in November 2014, provides funding for City transportation-related projects. Copies of the report are submitted to ACTC to show that the City complies with the requirements governing expenditures of Measure BB funds for the year ending June 30, 2023.
- **Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure F Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports** is required by the Alameda County Transportation Commission (ACTC). Under Measure F, approved by Alameda County voters in November 2010, the City receives a portion of the proceeds of the \$10 per year vehicle registration fee for funding transportation-related projects. Copies of the report are submitted to ACTC to show that the City complies with the requirements governing expenditures of Measure F funds for the year ending June 30, 2023.
- The **Single Audit Report** is the report required by the U.S. federal government. This report contains a schedule of Federal Financial Assistance that summarizes federal grant activity in the City of Pleasanton for the fiscal year. A non-federal entity with federal expenditures in excess of \$750,000 is required to have a single audit conducted in accordance with Uniform Guidance, which includes an audit of the financial statements and the federal awards. The intent is to ensure the City is properly using its federal funds and complies with applicable funding requirements.
- **Independent Accountants' Report on Agreed-Up Procedures Applied to Appropriations Limit Worksheets** is required by the State of California in Section 1.5 of Article XIII-B of the California Constitution. Article XIII-B of the California Constitution limits the amount that governmental agencies can annually appropriate from proceeds of taxes. Staff annually updates its calculation, factoring in population and inflation changes, to determine the new appropriation limit. City Council approved the

appropriation limit for FY 2023/24 in June 2023.

- The **Auditors' Communications Letter** includes the auditors' letter, addressed to the City, communicating their responsibilities in performing the audit and, if any, significant findings and issues detected during the audit. The report references the City of Pleasanton Management Representation Letter, addressed to the auditors, communicating management's opinion of the City's financial condition, internal controls, and adherence to laws and regulations.
- The **Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control** includes a review of the City's internal controls based on the audits of the ACFR, federal grants, and Measures B, BB, and F financial reports. If the auditor identifies deficiencies, they make recommendations to improve internal controls.
- The **Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR)** is a concise and simplified overview of the financial data contained in the ACFR. The GFOA established standards for the Popular Annual Financial Report in 1991 to encourage and assist state and local governments to extract information from their annual comprehensive financial report to produce financial reports specifically designed to be accessible and easily understandable to the public and other interested parties without a background in public finance.

DISCUSSION

ACFR Preparation Guidelines and Contents

The City's ACFR is prepared in accordance with the guidelines and standards established by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA). The ACFR includes the following major sections and information:

Introductory Section

- Letter of Transmittal – provides information about the City's profile, economic conditions and outlook, and major initiatives and accomplishments.

Financial Section (key section of the ACFR)

- Independent Auditors' Report – report card on the truth and fairness of the City's financial statements.
- Management's Discussion and Analysis – provides an overview of the City's activities and financial performance.
- Basic Financial Statements – present the City's financial results and conditions. The key reports include balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.
 1. Government-wide Financial Statements – provide a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner like private-sector businesses.
 2. Fund Financial Statements – focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources. Useful information in determining what financial resources are available in the near future to finance the City's programs.
 3. Notes to Financial Statements – an integral part of the financial statements that

- provide additional information about City operations.
4. Supplementary Information – includes budgetary comparison schedules and pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) plans.
- Statistical Tables (current and historical information – up to 10 years)
 1. Financial Trends
 2. Revenue Capacity Information
 3. Debt Capacity Information
 4. Demographic and Economic Information
 5. Operating Information

Financial Highlights

Governmental Activities and Business-Type Activities - Net Position

The City's total net position increased by \$13.8 million from FY 2021/22, of which \$22.3 million is governmental activities, primarily due to revenues exceeding expenditures offset by a decrease of \$8.5 million in business-type activities, primarily due to increased water and sewer expenses. The City's net position was \$788.2 million at the close of FY 2022/23. **The net position represents the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources.** The net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. **Net position is reported based on accrual basis of accounting that is similar to private businesses.**

Of the \$788.2 million net position, \$656.7 million (83.3 percent of the total) represents net investment in capital assets (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, construction in progress, and equipment). These resources are not available for future spending. Capital assets are used to provide services to the community.

\$118.4 million (15.0 percent of the total) represents restricted net position reflecting resources earmarked for capital projects, community development and special projects, and pension funding.

The unrestricted net position of \$13.1 million (1.7 percent of the total) reflects the City's net pension and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liabilities of \$165.8 million and \$16.7 million, respectively. It also includes the City's share of Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department's (LPFD) net deficit of \$40.8 million (also reflecting LPFD's pension and OPEB liabilities), which is offset by various reserves, including amounts set aside for future capital improvements in the capital projects funds, and reserves held in internal service funds to pay for retiree medical expenses, general liability claims, and repair and replacement of City facilities and equipment. Governmental activities account for \$42.2 million of the negative unrestricted net position. Business-type activities account for \$55.3 million, the majority of which is held in the utility funds for future capital projects and emergency repairs and replacement.

Governmental Funds - Fund Balances

The City's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$167.5 million, an increase of \$10.0 million (6.3 percent) from FY 2021/22 as revenues exceeded expenditures. This is due to the City's conservative financial planning. Certain revenues collected in FY 2022/23 will be

used to support projects in future fiscal years. **Governmental Funds are based on modified accrual basis of accounting and focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources.** As a result, long-term liabilities such as pension and OPEB obligations are not reported. **The City's Governmental Funds include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Capital Projects Funds.** Except for the General Fund, other funds are restricted for specific purposes and funds cannot be spent for general City operations and essential services such as police and fire services.

Of the \$167.5 million fund balances, restricted fund balances constitute \$89.2 million of the combined governmental fund balance and are constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation: for example, low-income housing projects, projects funded by park development fees, and street projects funded by gas tax, and Measure BB funds.

Committed fund balances of \$9.0 million represent amounts constrained for specific purposes by the City Council (Rainy Day Reserve, Emergency Reserve, Strategic Plan Implementation, Crisis Responses, etc.).

Assigned fund balances of \$39.3 million represent funds to be used for City-funded capital projects.

Unassigned fund balances of \$29.4 million consist of amounts that are not classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, or assigned.

Non-spendable fund balances of \$0.5 million represent advances to other funds and notes receivable.

General Fund - Operating Results and Fund Balances

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City which accounts for most City services, including public safety, operations services, parks and community services, library, community development, and general government. For ACFR presentation purposes, the Rainy Day Fund is included in the General Fund.

The General Fund's fund balance at fiscal year-end was \$57.3 million, of which \$29.6 million is unassigned, \$18.2 million is restricted for the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund, \$9.0 million is committed for the COVID Response and Recovery Program (\$0.4 million), the Crisis Response Program (\$0.4 million), the Mobile Outreach Vehicle Program (\$0.3 million), the Strategic Plan Implementation (\$0.8 million), the Emergency Reserve (\$0.5 million), and the Rainy Day Reserve (\$6.6 million), and \$0.5 million is non-spendable. The \$57.3 million fund balance is a \$5.1 million increase over the fund balance at the end of FY 2021/22.

General Fund Reserves and Fund Balance as of June 30, 2023

	Balance June 30, 2022	Actual Additions and Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
Nonspendable	\$ 515,007	\$ -	\$ 515,007
Restricted	17,625,110	585,452	18,210,562
Committed	11,612,462	(2,612,762)	8,999,700
Unassigned	22,411,988	7,147,888	29,559,876
Total Fund Balance	\$ 52,164,567	\$ 5,120,578	\$ 57,285,145

The General Fund achieved positive financial results in fiscal year 2022/23 mainly due to one-time supplemental property tax, sales tax audit correction, improved hotel tax revenue, and one-time savings from vacant positions. The City also recognized \$4.3 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) stimulus funds. This funding source is no longer available after fiscal year 2022/23. Available resources allowed the City to achieve the 20 percent reserve target established by the City Council. **The \$29.6 million in unassigned fund balance represents about 2.4 months of fiscal year 2023/24 operating expenditures. The GFOA recommends no less than 2 months (16.7 percent) of operating reserve.**

Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds - Operating Results and Net Position

This section provides an overview of the City's key enterprise and internal service funds operating results and net position.

- The consolidated **Water Enterprise Fund** including operating and capital funds ended the year with \$4.9 million in deficit mainly due to expenses exceeding revenues. The Water Operating Fund had a reserve balance of \$7.5 million, which equals 20.9 percent of the combined Water Operating Fund's FY 2023/24 budgeted operating expenses. The reserve level is below the 35 percent reserve target.
- The consolidated **Sewer Enterprise Fund** including operating and capital funds ended the year with \$2.8 million in deficit mainly due to expenses exceeding revenues. The Sewer Operating Fund had a reserve balance of \$7.5 million, which equals 42.4 percent of the combined Sewer Operating Fund's FY 2023/24 budgeted operating expenses. The reserve level is above the 35 percent reserve target.
- The net position for the **Workers' Comp Fund**, which is consolidated into the Employee Benefits Internal service Fund, was -\$4.0 million. The City will continue to make additional contributions into this fund to eliminate the deficit over time. The Workers' Comp Fund relies heavily on the General Fund.
- The **Replacement/Renovation Internal Service Fund** consolidating the City's repair and replacement funds (vehicles, parks, facilities, IT, traffic signals, etc.) had \$31.8 million in net position. The General Fund mainly supports repair and replacement funds. Excluding the \$11.1 million in net investment in capital assets or non-spendable resources, \$20.7 million is available for near-term and long-term infrastructure repair and replacement. There is a significant funding gap between available resources and funding needs. New revenue sources will need to be identified to support citywide infrastructure improvements.

Analysis and assessment of the FY 2022/23 operating results and fund balances are important steps to the mid-year budget review process. Staff will be presenting the FY 2023/24 revised budget to the City Council for consideration at its February 20, 2024, meeting.

EQUITY AND SUSTAINABILITY

Not applicable, as this item is a routine administrative matter of City businesses.

OUTREACH

No outreach was conducted, as this item is a routine administrative matter of City businesses.

STRATEGIC PLAN ALIGNMENT

Not applicable, as this item is a routine administrative matter of City businesses.

FISCAL IMPACT

There is no direct fiscal impact in accepting the FY 2022/23 audited Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and other related reports.

Prepared by:



Susan Hsieh, Director of
Finance

Submitted by:



Susan Hsieh, Director of Finance

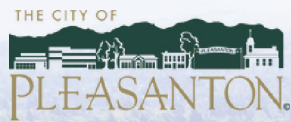
Approved by:



Gerry Beaudin, City
Manager

Attachments:

1. Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR)
2. Community Transit Services, Senior Citizen, and Disabled Transportation Program Fund Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Rep
3. The City of Pleasanton Transportation Development Act Article III Fund Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports
4. Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports
5. Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure BB Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports
6. Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure F Program Financial Statements and Independent Auditors' Reports
7. The City of Pleasanton Single Audit Report
8. Independent Accountants' Report on Agreed-Upon Procedures Applied to Appropriations Limit Worksheets
9. Auditors' Communications Letter
10. Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control
11. The City of Pleasanton Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR)



ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023
CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA



CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

PREPARED BY THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

Page
Number

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

Letter of Transmittal	i
GFOA Award	x
Listing of Public Officials	xi
Organizational Chart	xii
Regional Map	xiii

FINANCIAL SECTION

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT	1
------------------------------------	---

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION)	5
---	---

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Government-Wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	29
Statement of Activities	30

Fund Financial Statements:	
Governmental Funds:	
Balance Sheet	34
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the	
Government-Wide Statement of Net Position – Governmental Activities	35
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	36
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide	
Statement of Activities – Governmental Activities	37

Proprietary Funds:	
Statement of Fund Net Position	40
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position	42
Statement of Cash Flows	44

Fiduciary Funds:	
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	49
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	50

Index to Notes to Basic Financial Statements	51
--	----

Notes to Basic Financial Statements	52
---	----

CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

Page
Number

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

Budgetary Information	111
Budgetary Comparison Schedules:	
General Fund	112
Lower Income Housing Fund	113
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios – Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan	114
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios – Safety (Fire) Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan	116
Schedule of Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability – Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan	118
Schedule of Plan Contributions:	
Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan	120
Safety (Fire) Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan	122
Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan	124
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios – Agent Multiple-Employer Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan	126
Livermore – Pleasanton Fire Department Retiree Healthcare Plan	128
Schedule of OPEB Contributions:	
Agent Multiple-Employer Other Post-Employment Benefit Plan	130
Livermore – Pleasanton Fire Department Retiree Healthcare Plan	132

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

COMBINING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, SCHEDULES AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Non-Major Governmental Funds:	
Description of Non-Major Funds	136
Combining Balance Sheets	140
Combining Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	150

CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

Page
Number

COMBINING FINANCIAL SCHEDULES AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Special Revenue Funds:

D.A.R.E. Trust.....	160
Asset Forfeiture.....	161
Central Business District (CBD) Parking In-Lieu	162
Resource Management.....	163
Miscellaneous Donations	164
Landscape and Lighting Districts	165
Landscape Maintenance North Pleasanton Improvement District (N.P.I.D.)	166
Geologic Hazard Assessment Districts.....	167
Measure B Transportation Improvements	168
Gas Tax.....	169
HOME Program	170
Abandoned Vehicle	171
Urban Forestry Program	172
Miscellaneous Grants	173
HBPOA Maintenance District.....	174
Community Development Block Grant.....	175
Downtown Economic Loan	176
Community Access Television	177
Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail Reserve	178
Specific Plans.....	179
Measure F Vehicle Registration Fees.....	180
Measure BB Transportation Improvements	181
AB1379 CASp Certification and Training.....	182
Business Support Program	183
Pleasanton Garbage Service Rate Reserve.....	184
Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone.....	185
Opioid Settlements.....	186

Budgetary Comparison Schedules – Capital Projects Funds:

Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	187
CIP for Downtown and North Pleasanton	188
Public Facilities	189
Park Development	190
Park Capital Improvement Program	191
Street Capital Improvement Program	192
Traffic Impact	193
Budgeted Developer Projects	194
Assessment District Construction	195
Tri-Valley Transportation.....	196

CITY OF PLEASANTON
PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

Page
Number

COMBINING FINANCIAL SCHEDULES AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Non-Major Enterprise Funds:

Combining Statement of Fund Net Position.....	198
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	199
Combining Statement of Cash Flows	200

Internal Service Funds:

Combining Statement of Fund Net Position	202
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	204
Combining Statement of Cash Flows	206

Custodial Funds:

Combining Statement of Fund Net Position	210
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	211

STATISTICAL SECTION (UNAUDITED)

Net Position by Component	216
Changes in Net Position.....	218
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds	222
Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	224
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property.....	229
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates	230
Principal Property Taxpayers.....	232
Property Tax Levies and Collections	233
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type	236
Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding.....	238
Direct and Overlapping Debt.....	239
Legal Debt Margin	240
Pledged-Revenue Coverage for the Water Fund	242
Demographic and Economic Statistics.....	244
Principal Employers	245
Full-Time and Part-Time and Limited Term Employees by Function	246
Operating Indicators by Function	248
Capital Asset Statistics by Function	250



To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council
and Community Members:

January 12, 2024

We are pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the City of Pleasanton, California, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The City of Pleasanton is required to annually publish a complete set of financial statements presented in conformance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and audited by an independent, certified public accounting firm. Pursuant to these requirements, the ACFR has been prepared in conformity with the principles and standards for financial reporting set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB).

The report presents the finances of the City of Pleasanton. Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Lance, Soll & Lunghard, LLP (LSL), a firm of licensed certified public accountants, has audited the City of Pleasanton's financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City of Pleasanton for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, taken as a whole, are free of material misstatements. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the City's overall financial management. LSL, the independent auditor, concluded based on the audit that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion that the City of Pleasanton's financial statements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2023, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. LSL's independent auditor's report is the first component presented in the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the City's financial statements is part of a broader, federally mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the City's financial statements, but also on the City's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the City's separately issued Single Audit Report.

GAAP requires management to provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City of Pleasanton's MD&A can be found immediately following the independent auditor's report in the financial section of this report.

Profile of the Government

The City of Pleasanton was incorporated on June 18, 1894. Pleasanton's history has been shaped largely by its geographic location, from its days as a stop on the transcontinental railroad to its modern-day position as a center of commerce at the intersection of interstate freeways 580 and 680. Pleasanton enjoys a rich blend of historic turn-of-the-century charm and vital modern facilities that provide the quality of life and economic well-being desired by residents and businesses. This successful balance has been achieved through Pleasanton's active and involved citizenry, strong community leadership and committed City government.

Pleasanton occupies a land area of 24.2 square miles and serves a residential population of 76,459. Pleasanton is a full-service general law city providing police, fire, sewer, water, street, parks, support services, economic development, community development (planning, building and inspection services), community services (recreation, sports, senior center, preschool, etc.) and library services. The City operates under the Council-Manager form of government, with four Council members elected by City residents for staggered four-year terms (currently transitioning to District Elections) and the Mayor elected for a two-year term. The City Council appoints the City Manager and the City Attorney. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the City Council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City and appointing department directors.

The financial statements included in this Annual Financial Report present the City (the primary government), the Housing Authority of the City of Pleasanton (Housing Authority) and the Pleasanton Joint Powers Financing Authority (PJFPA) as component units. The Housing Authority and the PJFPA are separate legal entities; however, the members of the City Council also serve as members of the boards for these entities. Therefore, financial information for the Housing Authority and the PJFPA is blended with the City's financial information.

The biennial budget serves as the foundation for the City of Pleasanton's financial planning and control. The budget process begins in January in odd numbered years with each department receiving a budget packet. The City Manager meets with each department director to discuss their budget requests, followed by discussion with the City's Executive Team and Finance staff. The City Manager then makes adjustments where necessary. Prior to July 1 (of each odd numbered year), the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed operating budget for the coming two fiscal years. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the funding sources. Public hearings are conducted to obtain public input. The budget is legally adopted through passage of a Council resolution no later than June 30. A budget review, including approved additions or changes, is presented to the City Council by the City Manager at mid-year of each fiscal year (by beginning of March) and mid-term (June of each even numbered year). Any changes as a result of these reviews are legally adopted through a Council resolution.

The City Council exercises budgetary control at the fund level. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds, Enterprise Funds, and Internal Service Funds. The budgeted funds are adopted on a basis consistent with GAAP in the United States. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. Management does not have the authority to increase the budget without the approval of the City Council. However, the City Manager may authorize budgetary transfers from one account to another within the same fund.

Assessing the City's Economic Condition

The city's geographic location is a major factor affecting its economic position. The city is located at the intersection of two interstate freeways (I-580 and I-680), linking Pleasanton to Sacramento to the north, San Francisco/Oakland to the west, the Silicon Valley to the south and the San Joaquin Valley to the east. The Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system has two stations located in the city and provides service from Pleasanton to San Francisco/Oakland and the surrounding areas. The Altamont Corridor Express (ACE) provides commuter service between the San Joaquin Valley and Silicon Valley, stopping in Pleasanton. In addition to Pleasanton's advantageous proximity to San Francisco and Silicon Valley and its transportation access, other factors contribute to its attractiveness to businesses and their ability to attract and retain quality employees. These attributes include a relatively low crime rate, moderate climate,

well-educated and highly skilled labor pool, excellent schools, diversified housing stock, exceptional parks and recreational facilities, and the hometown ambiance of the historic downtown.

Pleasanton's business community consists of nearly 58,000 employees working within more than 20 million square feet of commercial, office, and industrial space throughout the city. Pleasanton boasts five distinct business parks, among them the nationally recognized Hacienda. Businesses indicate that they are attracted to Pleasanton for the quality and diversity of the regional labor force, to which Pleasanton contributes a robust base of executive, managerial, and professional people, giving employers access to a wide range of skill levels including one of the nation's largest concentrations of scientific and engineering talent. In 2022, Pleasanton had a median household income of \$186,721, compared to \$119,355 for Alameda County, with 46% of Pleasanton households earning more than \$200,000.

Pleasanton's economy is steadily recovering from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic based on a few key metrics:

- Median home value in 2022 was \$1,165,627 compared to \$937,397 in Alameda County.
- The unemployment rate was 3.9 percent in June 2023, up from 2.5 percent in June 2022. In September 2023, the unemployment rate decreased slightly to 3.7 percent, which was one of the lowest rates compared to other cities in Alameda County.
- Office vacancies are 14.5 percent at the end of FY 2022/23, which is slightly higher than 13.4 percent at the close of FY 2021/22.

Commercial Office Activity

The office market is faced with ongoing challenges due to increasing vacancy rates as the economy slowly recovers. Many businesses are reevaluating their office space needs and optimizing their real estate assets. Pleasanton's office vacancy of 14.5 percent rose from the previous year but is still lower than neighboring cities of Dublin (21.3 percent), San Ramon (18.9 percent), and the Tri-Valley region at 15.6 percent. The office market in the Tri-Valley was relatively flat overall with companies continuing to allow employees to work from home. Vacancy rates and rents for Class A decreased from \$3.08/square foot from last year to \$2.94/square foot by the end of the fiscal year. Property owners are committed to maintaining the value of their commercial assets despite market fluctuations. It is anticipated that market vacancy will steadily rise further in FY 2023/24 as more tenants continue a hybrid work model and recalibrate their space needs.

Total Office Inventory = 12,717,664 square feet

	Q2 2022	Q2 2023
Overall Vacancy Rate	13.4%	14.5%
Total Vacant Inventory (sq. ft.)	1,694,495	1,844,061

	Vacant Inventory (sq. ft.)		Vacancy Rate		Rent Cost (per sq. ft.)	
	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Q2 2023	Q2 2022	Q2 2023
Class A	1,101,287	1,283,406	16.2%	19.1%	\$3.08	\$2.94
Class B	445,622	313,244	15.5%	10.9%	\$2.56	\$2.42
Flex	142,677	243,708	4.8%	7.8%	\$2.77	\$2.12

Source: Colliers International

Class A Highlights:

- The Class A office market started out positively for FY 2022/23 with the lease of 120,845 square feet by Unchained Labs, developer of life sciences biologics tools, which consolidated their offices to one location at 4747 Willow Road, formerly occupied by Shaklee Corporation.

Though activity levels were slow at the end of 2022, vacancy rates recovered slightly which was largely attributed to Vagaro Inc.'s sublease of 106,000 square feet at Rosewood Commons. The year ended with Oracle's announcement that its 186,000-square-foot space located in Hacienda would be on the market for sublease. This added an additional 2.0 percent to Class A office vacancy when Oracle fully vacated their space at end of the first quarter in 2023. Two additional vacancies occurred at mid FY 2022/23, which included Service Max's 37,000 square feet at Rosewood Commons and Remini Street's 70,000 square feet at 6601 Koll Center Parkway, followed by the announcements of Teleflex, a medical device manufacturer, of closure of its 40,000 square feet space, and State Compensation Insurance Fund with two of their Class A office buildings on Owens Drive for lease. Some notable transactions at fiscal year-end include: Apostle Inc.'s, a biotechnology company based in San Jose, purchase of 16,000 square feet at 3589 Nevada Street; Precision Cabinets' lease of 11,404 square feet at Pleasanton Labs on Hopyard Road; Restoration Hardware's renewal of its 7,800-square-foot lease at Pleasanton Corporate Commons; Natus Medical Inc.'s occupation of 7,200 square feet at Stoneridge Business Center; and MISCO water acquisition of 5,000 square feet at Hacienda West.

Class B Highlights:

- Class B asking rates rose 11.0 percent (\$0.28) to \$2.84 per square foot at the start of FY 2022/23 in Q1 2022, a 10.0 percent increase in one year from Q1 2021. This rise was marked with a positive net occupancy gain resulting from the purchase of Hacienda Lakes, a five-building 200,000-square-foot office campus, by Stanford Health Care Tri-Valley.

Office/Flex Highlights:

- Flex space continues to be a desired product as the region attracts life science and biotech users and is a leading focus in the Tri-Valley due to lower rates compared to surrounding markets.

Noteworthy transactions include: Convergent Technologies Inc.'s lease renewal and expansion totaling 25,061 square feet at The Arbor on West Las Positas Boulevard; and Eleanor Sade Trust's purchase of the 40,000 square foot property occupied by AAT Bioquest at 5775 West Las Positas Boulevard from Briggs Development. Likely the most positive news this fiscal year was 10X Genomics' completion of its first phase near Stoneridge Mall Road, which spans 150,000 square feet of Class A R&D/Flex. This newly constructed building added to the inventory base in the flex market of Pleasanton, resulting in positive net occupancy gains. The Tri-Valley's office market continues a steady recovery and companies are slowly making their way back to the office. As office footprints decreased, large blocks of space came to the market resulting in higher vacancy rates at the end of FY 2022/23. With some uncertainty in the macroeconomic outlook, investors and companies will approach deals with greater caution, thus impacting lease and investment activity heading into FY 2023/24.

Retail Activity

The retail industry continued to experience a slow recovery from the effects of the pandemic. The local state of emergency was lifted in late February 2023 to align with the state's termination of the state of emergency earlier the same month. This local action triggered the repayment of small business relief loans, which the City provided to 115 businesses for a total of \$1.3 million. Several businesses that were experiencing financial difficulties requested alternative repayment plans. Hardships reported were based on decreases in profits particularly in the personal services and fitness industries. At mid FY 2022/23, the retail vacancy rate was 4.3 percent compared to the Tri-Valley region's 5.3 percent, representing a slight elevation compared to a five-year average, but essentially unchanged from the same period in 2021. The Tri-Valley region ended FY 2022/23 with a 5.1 percent vacancy rate. Retail investors are reasonably active in Pleasanton with \$320 per square foot market pricing considered lower than the region's average pricing.

Most recent sales tax data shows a steady recovery in sales collections compared to the previous year. Automobile sales were up 9.0 percent in the summer months but flattened at the close of the first quarter of 2023 due to lingering inventory shortages, falling prices and higher lending costs. Retail sales were slow

at the start of FY 2022/23 but remained positive with electronics/appliance and family apparel sales. Restaurants continued to fare well as residents and travelers were eager to dine out. This trend continued throughout the fiscal year with restaurants as the only group with positive results in the first quarter of 2023, despite menu prices at a high.

At some city shopping centers, there is continued interest and investment to add new tenants and complete renovations for current and future tenants.

Dog Bar, an indoor dog park and dog bar, Stem Chef, an escape room, Croffles & Co serving croissants and waffles, Boba Nation serving boba tea and snacks, Bank of Hype sneaker resell shop, Fanloli Beauty, Urban Momo, Tokyo Japanese Lifestyle, and Isee Cream opened at Stoneridge Shopping Center. Pacific Pearl Center welcomed Yummy Pho U; Teriyaki City Grill opened at Koll Center Plaza; the Mane Barber Studio opened at Rosewood Pavilion; and Taj Marinated Meat Shop and Mom Dumpling opened at Oak Hills Shopping Center. Honey Baked Ham, Tulsi Indian Grocery, and Hanna's Chocolates opened at the Crossroads Shopping Center. The downtown district also experienced new openings:

- New retail locations included Five Little Monkeys, a kids toy store, and Iron Horse Boutique, which offers home décor as part of its real estate office.
- New personal services businesses included Parasol on Main and Aroma Day Spa.
- New dining and café openings included Le Palais Sucre, Ruby's & Roses Restaurant, and Teazentea.

The 148,600 square foot, 40-acre Costco project in the Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone, which also includes two hotels and a drive-thru coffee shop, is moving forward, after two lawsuits challenged the project. Construction of the two hotels began in March 2022 and will be completed in late 2023, with openings expected in December 2023 and February 2024. Transportation improvements at Johnson Drive, Stoneridge Drive, and Interstate 680 began in fall 2022. Costco anticipates opening once the transportation improvements are completed, in Fall 2024.

In conjunction with the Housing Element update (described below) in January 2023, the City completed a planning effort for the properties comprising the Stoneridge Shopping Center (Stoneridge Mall), known as the Stoneridge Mall Framework. In addition to identifying the appropriate locations for new high-density housing, the Stoneridge Mall Framework identified new opportunities for commercial development, placemaking and amenities, and other strategies to encourage new infill development around the mall that can help ensure its long-term success and vibrancy. The City is continuing to engage with the property owners at the mall to advance the completion of a comprehensive Master Plan for Stoneridge, with work anticipated to begin in 2024.

General Plan Build-Out

The City's General Plan is the official document used by City decision makers and citizens to guide the long-range development of land and conservation of resources as the City grows and changes. It is the City's "constitution" for all future development, containing goals, policies and maps with the most recent General Plan adopted in July 2009. Following a more than two-year process, the City's 6th Cycle Housing Element for the period 2023-2031 was adopted in January 2023, re-adopted on September 19, 2023, and formally certified by the State Housing and Community Development Department on August 25, 2023. The Housing Element designates 20 new sites to allow residential development at various densities throughout Pleasanton; together with capacity on existing zoned sites, the Housing Element meets the City's requirement to plan for up to 5,965 units as assigned in the 6th Cycle Regional Housing Needs Allocation (RHNA). The City has seen active interest in advancing housing projects on several of these sites, with applications in process as of the end of the fiscal year. The City is seeing construction progress and/or entitlements issued on a number of sites, including the Lund Ranch project, a 43-lot single family development on Lund Ranch Road that is nearing completion; and Valley Trails (Ponderosa Homes), a 36-unit single family home development at 6900 Valley Trails Drive. The City issued an entitlement for a 360-unit residential project at Stoneridge Mall in April 2023; and Avalon Bay processed an amendment to

their existing PUD and submitted applications for building permits for a 305-unit residential project on a portion of the Rosewood Commons site in 2023.

Entitled projects that completed construction in FY 2022/23 include the aforementioned 10X Genomics project, a research and development, office, and laboratory campus, with the first phase delivering a three-story, 163,500 square foot building. As noted above, two new hotels are under construction in the Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone.

Major City Sponsored Initiatives

The City is committed to providing innovative, cost-effective, and responsive services to the community through which it continued to implement services and programs that are consistent with the community's mission, vision, values and strategic goals. Major programs, projects and accomplishments for FY 2022/23 include the following:

Infrastructure

Transportation

- Design and construction of St Mary street parking lot lighting improvements
- Design of the Nevada Street improvements
- Start of design for W. Las Positas Boulevard multimodal reconstruction
- Construction of Annual Curb and Gutter
- Construction of Annual Slurry Seal
- Construction of Annual Street Resurfacing and "Quick Build" on W. Las Positas Hopyard to Willow

Parks

- Construction of Muirwood Community Park Court resurfacing including 6 dedicated pickleball courts
- Construction of Val Vista Community Park playground replacements
- Design and construction of Augustin Bernal Mountain Bike Trail
- Development of the Lions Wayside and Delucchi Parks Master Plan
- Start of design for Urban Forest Master Plan
- Design of new cricket pitch at Ken Mercer Sports Park

Facilities

- Start of design for the Police Department shooting range
- Design and construction of the Library roof and clearstory window replacement
- Design of Library lighting replacement
- Construction of Fire Station #3
- Construction of expand parking on Downtown Transportation Corridor

Miscellaneous Capital Projects

- Construction of 2022 Geologic Hazard Abatement District (GHAD) slope stabilization and maintenance
- Design of short-term Ace train parking solution
- Design and start of construction of Val Vista underdrain improvements
- Completed four bunker renovations on the Callippe Golf Course
- Developed 10-year infrastructure and facilities replacement plan

Water

- Construction of Sycamore and Foothill Reservoir residual control system
- Design and start of construction for annual water distribution system improvements for urgent system improvements for 2023 summer demands, and repair leaking bridge crossing
- Started the Water Master Plan and water capacity evaluation
- Started water supply alternatives
- Completed study of Emergency Power Improvements Utility Systems
- Worked on a multi-year water rate study

Sewer

- Design of annual sewer collection system improvements

City Governance/Administration

- Conducted the inaugural district-based election
- Conducted the bi-annual community survey
- Initiated the development of the City's Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI) action plan
- Initiated the development of a new citywide strategic plan
- Prepared a Century House facility assessment and plan for renovation
- Identified and planned for organizational efficiency including merger of the Operations Services and Engineering Departments
- Mitigated and responded to storm damages and sought financial assistance from FEMA

Financial Planning

- Developed and implemented a robust long-term financial forecast model
- Initiated a revenue study to identify viable revenue options to support City services and infrastructure replacement and maintenance

Public Safety

- Implemented a comprehensive Alternate Response Program (ARU) for individuals in mental health crisis
- Replaced self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)
- Replaced LUCAS chest compression devices

Community and Economic Development

- Adopted the 2023-2031 Housing Element Update
- Adopted key components of Stoneridge Mall Framework
- Initiated update of the City's economic development strategic plan

Library Programs

- Designed and ordered a new mobile Library and Recreation vehicle to serve the community in various locations (partially funded by a grant from the California State Library)
- Implemented a new English as a Second Language (ESL) program at the Pleasanton Library (partially funded by a grant from the California State Library)

Long Term Financial Policies and Planning

The City's financial policies place an emphasis on building reserves to:

- Reduce the risk of financial impacts resulting from natural disasters or other catastrophic events
- Respond to the challenges of a changing economic environment, including prolonged downturns in the local, state, or national economy
- Demonstrate continued prudent fiscal management and creditworthiness
- Ensure the City can fund capital projects without relying on issuing debt.

Consistent with the City Council policy adopted in June 2023, the City maintains a reserve at least equal to 16.7 percent of operating expenditures in the General Fund¹, totaling \$29.6 million as of June 30, 2023, which equals 20.0 percent of the budgeted FY 2023/24 operating expenditures. The City also established a Rainy Day Reserve for \$6.6 million, a restricted Pension Reserve for \$18.2 million (details below) and other program reserves for \$2.4 million. These unrestricted and restricted reserves total over \$56.0 million. In addition, the City has a total of \$15.0 million in Water and Sewer operating reserves. Reserves are also set aside for capital projects, claims, and employee benefits in various funds.

Pension Pre-funding and Section 115 Pension Trust Fund

Over the years, the City has implemented proactive measures to fund its pension obligation including one-time lump sum payments to CalPERS and the establishment of a Pension Trust. Through June 30, 2023, the City has allocated a total of \$27.3 million to prefund pension related liabilities directly to CalPERS. In addition, in March 2018, the City established a Section 115 Pension Trust fund (Trust Fund) with PARS with an initial contribution of \$28.0 million in June 2018 and subsequent contributions of \$10.0 million in FY 2019/20 for a total of \$38.0 million.

Of the \$38.0 million, \$16.7 million was deposited into the PARS Conservative Portfolio and the balance into the PARS Capital Growth Custom Portfolio. The City's objective is to ensure there will be sufficient funds in the PARS Trust to meet the City's expected increased pension contributions associated with the City's unfunded pension liability and fully fund the liability over time. The PARS Conservative Portfolio is included in the General Fund Restricted Reserves shown on page 86 of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. The PARS Capital Growth Custom Portfolio is reflected in the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund shown on page 205 of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

The total market value as of June 30, 2023, of the City's Trust Fund is \$46.3 million: \$18.2 million in the PARS Conservative Portfolio and \$28.1 million in the PARS Capital Growth Custom Portfolio.

City Council adopted the following Section 115 Pension Trust Withdrawal Policy Guidelines to help ensure there are monies available to help the City make pension contributions when necessary:

- a. Annual CalPERS employer pension contribution rate increase (in dollars) is greater than the growth rate (in dollars) of the City's General Fund.
 - ✓ Example: the pension contribution increases by \$2.0 million from the previous year while General Fund growth is \$1.5 million.
- b. The General Fund has a structural deficit that needs to be addressed (i.e., non-discretionary expenditures exceed revenues).

¹ In June 2023, the City Council adopted an updated reserve policy that requires the General Fund to maintain minimum reserves equal to 16.7 percent of operating expenditures and target reserves equal to 20.0 percent of operating expenditures. In addition, the City's reserve policy for Water and Sewer funds requires reserves equal to 30.0 percent of operating expenditures, target reserves of 35.0 percent and maximum reserves of 40.0 percent.

- c. General Fund reserves have been used and need to be replenished in order to maintain a reserve equal to 20.0 percent of General Fund expenditures.
- d. Paying off specific pension liabilities that will result in interest savings greater than interest earnings on the Trust Fund.

These prefunding contributions and the establishment of the Section 115 Pension Trust Fund demonstrate the City's commitment to address its pension related liabilities.

Awards

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Pleasanton for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. This was the twenty-sixth consecutive year that the City has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that this current ACFR continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for a certificate.

Acknowledgments

The preparation of the ACFR was made possible through the dedicated work of all members of the Finance Department. We would like to extend special thanks and acknowledgment to Diane Punzo who was primarily responsible for managing the year-end closing of the City's books and preparing the ACFR. Other contributing staff include Christina Crosby, Annette Gibson, Thinh Lucero, Magdalene King'ori, Erika Newsome, Xuan-Thu Nguyen, Tam Thai, Chris Yi, and Raquel Zegarra.

The City Council should be acknowledged and thanked for its leadership and commitment to ensuring the long-term fiscal health of the City.

Respectfully submitted,



Susan Hsieh
Director of Finance



Gerry Beaudin
City Manager



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

**City of Pleasanton
California**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2022

Christopher P. Morrell

Executive Director/CEO

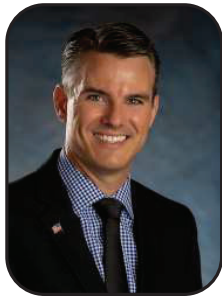
CITY OF PLEASANTON

LISTING OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2023

ELECTED OFFICIALS:



Mayor
Karla Brown



Vice Mayor
Jack Balch



Council Member
Valerie Arkin



Council Member
Julie Testa



Council Member
Jeff Nibert

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL*:



City Manager
Gerry Beaudin



City Attorney
Daniel Sodergren



**Assistant
City Manager**
Pamela Ott



Director of Finance
Susan Hsieh



**Director of
Community
Development**
Ellen Clark



**Director of
Human Resources
& Labor Relations**
Veronica Thomas



**Director of
Information
Technology**
Allen Hammond



**Director of
Library &
Recreation**
Heidi Murphy



Chief of Police
David Swing

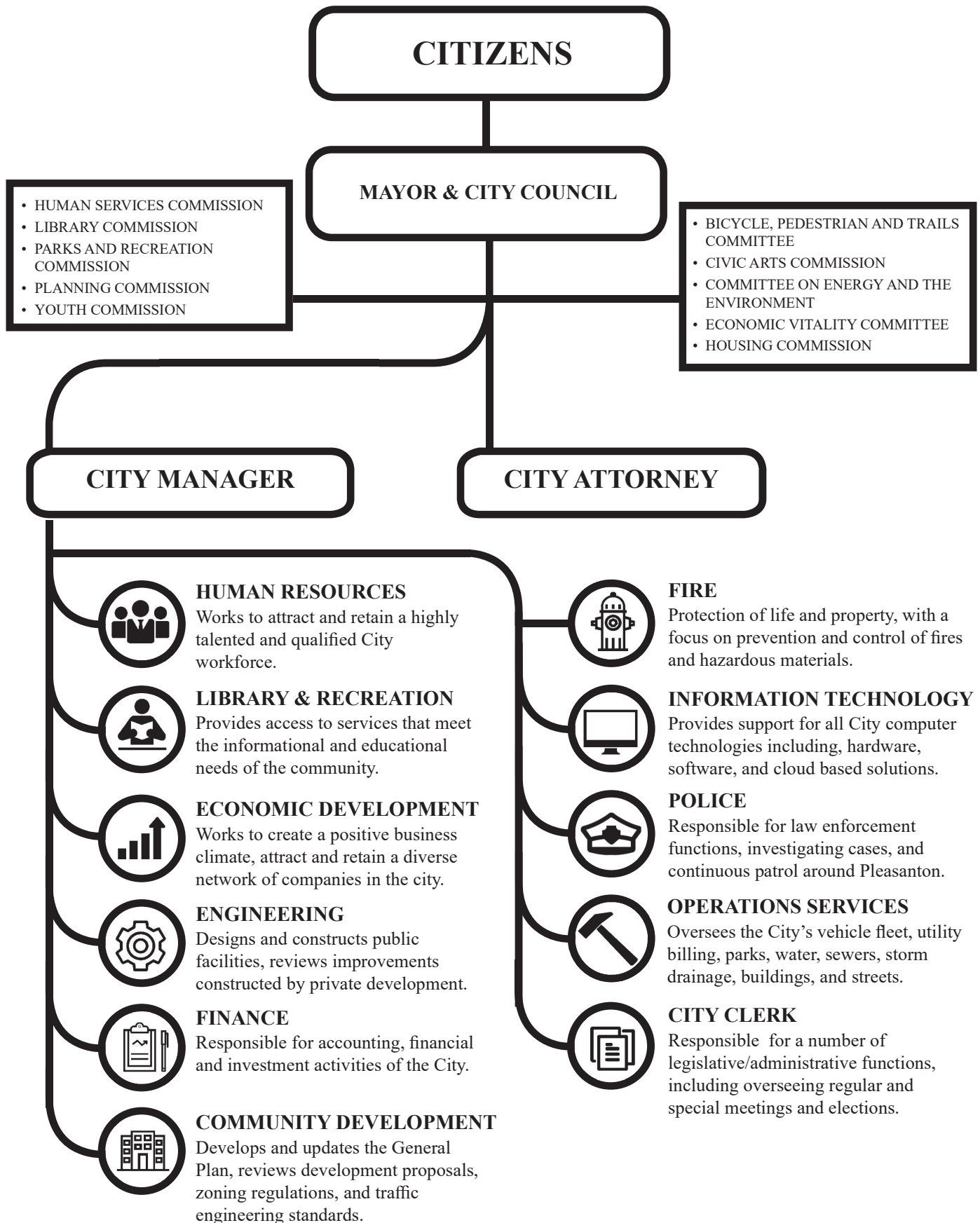


Fire Chief
Joe Testa

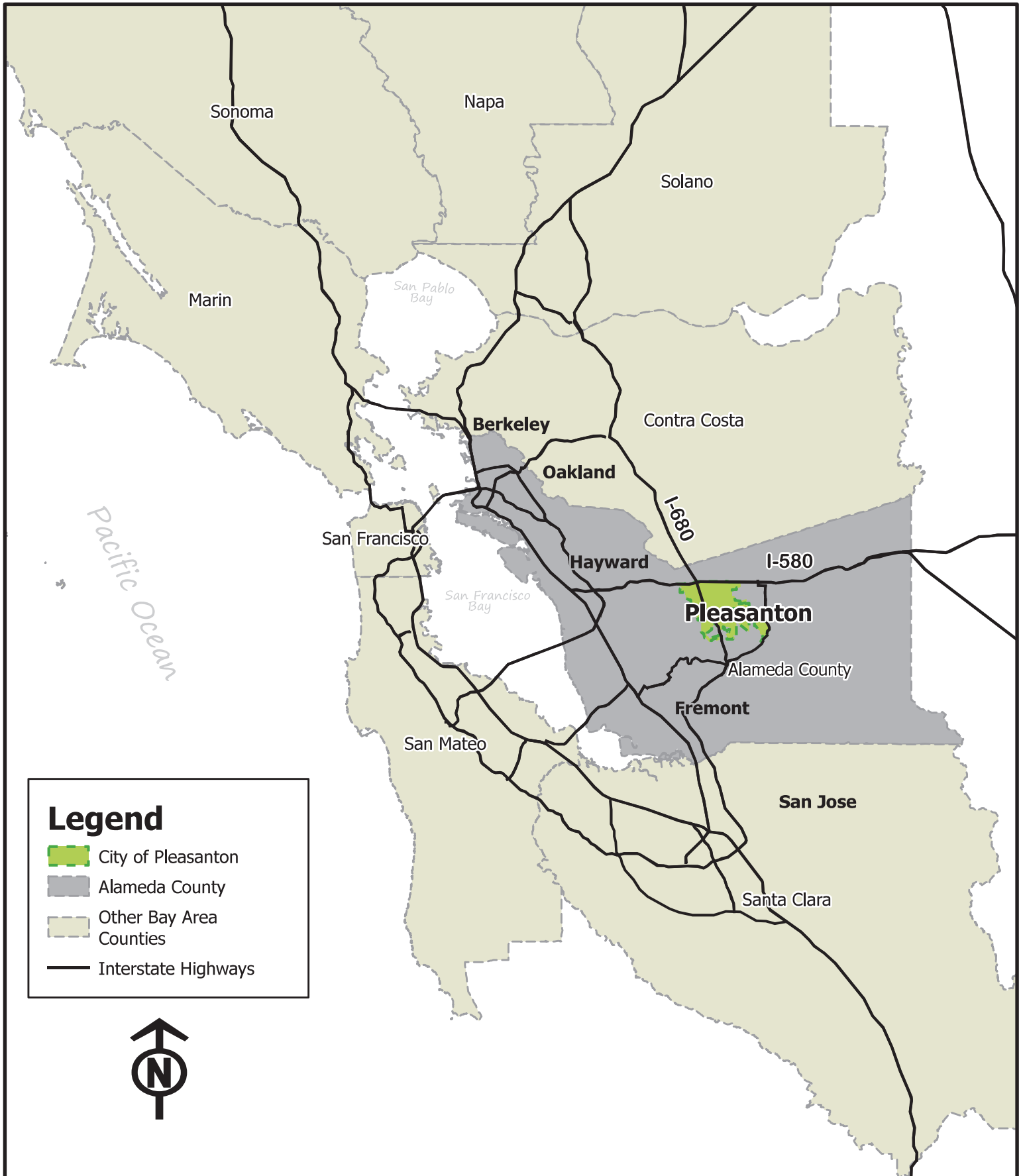


City Clerk
Jocelyn Kwong

FY 2022/23 ORGANIZATION CHART



Pleasanton, California.



THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, in 2023, the City adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription Based Information Technology Arrangements*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 City'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.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 City'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 City'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, budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major special revenue funds, and the required pension and other postemployment benefits schedules, as listed on the table of contents, 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.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules (supplementary information) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 12, 2024, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Sacramento, California
January 12, 2024

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the City of Pleasanton's (City) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents a narrative overview and analysis of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023 (FY 2022/23). We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal and the City's basic financial statements, which follows this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The City's total net position increased by \$13.8 million from FY 2021/22 of which \$22.3 million is governmental activities, primarily due to revenues exceeding expenditures offset by a decrease of \$8.5 million in business-type activities, primarily due to increased water and sewer expenses.
- Property tax revenues, the largest revenue source for the General Fund, increased by \$5.9 million from the prior fiscal year, or 7.4 percent and sales tax revenues, the second largest revenue source for the General Fund, increased by \$1.6 million, or 6.7 percent. Sales tax revenues included a one-time \$0.5 million unanticipated audit correction for taxes owed to the City from several years ago. Transient occupancy taxes increased by \$1.3 million, or 35.0 percent, due to increased business travel activities in the Tri-Valley region.
- The City's governmental funds reported ending fund balances of \$167.5 million, an increase of \$10.0 million (6.3 percent) from FY 2021/22 as revenues exceeded expenditures. This is due to the City's conservative financial planning. Certain revenues collected in FY 2022/23 will be used to support projects in future fiscal years.
- The General Fund's fund balance at fiscal year-end was \$57.3 million, of which \$29.6 million is unassigned, \$18.2 million is restricted for the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund, \$9.0 million is committed for the COVID Response and Recovery Program, the Crisis Response Program, the Mobile Outreach Vehicle Program, the Strategic Plan Implementation, and the Rainy Day Reserves, and \$0.5 million is non-spendable. The \$57.3 million fund balance is a \$5.1 million increase over the fund balance at the end of FY 2021/22.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial section of this report consists of four parts – the Independent Auditors' Report, Management's Discussion and Analysis (this portion), the basic financial statements, including the required supplementary information, and other supplemental information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the City as described below:

- The **Government-wide** financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the City's overall financial status.
- The **Fund** financial statements focus on individual parts of the City government, reporting the City's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - **Governmental fund** statements tell how general government services such as police, fire and operations services were financed in the short-term, as well as what remains for future spending.
 - **Proprietary fund** statements offer short and long-term financial information about the activities the City operates like businesses, such as water and sewer services.
 - **Fiduciary fund** statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the City acts solely as a trustee or custodian for the benefit of others to whom the resources belong.

The financial statements also include Notes to Basic Financial Statements that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The City uses notes to present information in greater detail than is possible within the financial statements themselves, explain the nature of amounts reported in the financial statements and how those amounts were determined, and report certain information that does not meet the requirements for inclusion in the financial statements (such as certain contingencies). The notes are followed by required supplementary information that consists of major governmental fund budgetary comparison schedules and schedules of changes in net liabilities and related ratios and on contributions on the City's pension and retiree

healthcare plans. After these required elements, we have included supplemental information consisting of combining statements that provide details about our non-major governmental funds, non-major enterprise funds, internal service funds and custodial funds.

The government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements present different views of the City, as further described below.

Government-wide Financial Statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of City finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business. The government-wide financial statements include the City (primary government) and the Housing Authority of the City of Pleasanton (Housing Authority) as a component unit. The City Council serves as the Board for the Housing Authority. Financial information for the Housing Authority is blended with the City's financial information. Although it is a legally separate entity, in substance, the Housing Authority is a part of the City's operations.

The Statement of Net Position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources with the difference between the two reported as *net position*. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities presents information showing how the City's net position changed during the current fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows (accrual basis of accounting). Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as revenues pertaining to uncollected taxes and expenses pertaining to interest on long-term debt.

Both of these government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (*governmental activities*) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a substantial portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, community development, operations services, and community activities (parks, recreation, and library). The business-type activities of the City include water, sewer, golf, storm drain, transit, and cemetery, as well as the Housing Authority as a component unit.

Fund Financial Statements use fund accounting to segregate accounts for specific activities or objectives, including demonstrating finance-related legal compliance. All the funds of the City can be divided into three categories: *governmental funds*, *proprietary funds*, and *fiduciary funds*, as described below.

Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental funds financial statements focus on *near-term inflows* and *outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year.

The governmental funds focus is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements. It is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. This comparison facilitates a better understanding of the long-term impact associated with the government's near-term financing decisions. The governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*. The City maintains several individual governmental funds organized according to their type (general, special revenue, and capital projects). Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the major funds (see Notes to Basic Financial Statements). Data from the remaining non-major governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided as supplementary information in the form of combining statements.

Proprietary funds are generally used to account for services for which the City charges customers – either outside customers or internal units of departments in the City. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as shown in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The City maintains two types of proprietary funds, *enterprise funds* and *internal service funds*, as described below.

- *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for water, sewer, golf, storm drain, transit, cemetery, and the Housing Authority.
- *Internal service funds* are used by the City to establish reserves and account for employee benefits, public art acquisition and maintenance, replacement/renovation, liability insurance, retiree medical benefits, PARS Section 115 Trust Fund, and city enhancements. These funds serve both governmental and business-type functions and so they are allocated accordingly in the government-wide financial statements. The internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided as supplementary information in the form of *combining statements*.

Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. Since the resources of these funds are not available to support the City's own programs, they are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements.

Notes to Basic Financial Statements provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Required Supplementary Information includes budgetary comparison schedules that have been provided for the major governmental funds to demonstrate compliance with the budget. The City adopts a two-year budget in June of every odd-numbered year. An update of the second year is presented to the City Council in June preceding the start of the second year (even-numbered year). Required supplementary information also includes schedules of changes in net liabilities and related ratios and on contributions on the City's pension and retiree healthcare plans. The City participates in California's Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) for its pension plan and provides its employees with post-retirement health care benefits (OPEB).

Supplementary Information includes information for non-major governmental, non-major enterprise, internal service, and custodial funds, and is presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

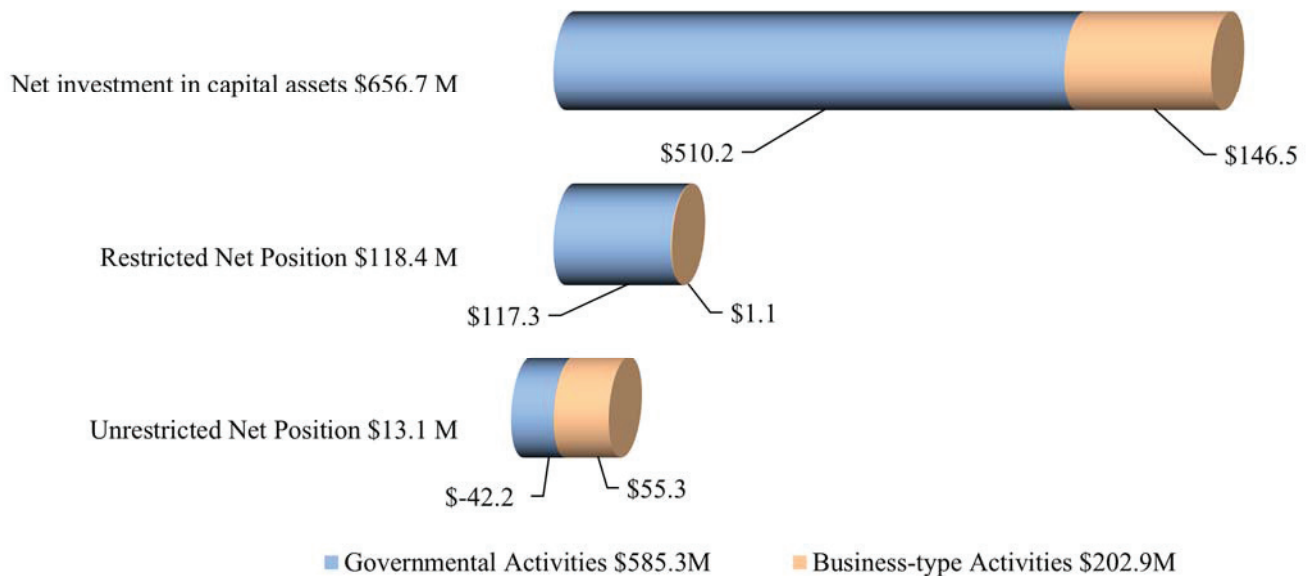
GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The following section provides a comparative analysis of government-wide data for FY 2021/22 and FY 2022/23. The Statement of Net Position for the two years will be discussed first, followed by a discussion of the Changes in Net Position for the two years.

The following table is a summary of the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2022 (2022) and June 30, 2023 (2023):

City of Pleasanton							
Net Position (in millions of dollars)							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total Percentage Change 2022 to 2023
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
Assets:							
Current and other assets	\$ 264.1	\$ 275.3	\$ 64.2	\$ 61.0	\$ 328.3	\$ 336.3	2.5%
Capital assets	507.3	511.8	181.5	176.6	688.8	688.4	-0.1%
Total assets	771.4	787.1	245.7	237.6	1,017.1	1,024.7	0.8%
Deferred outflows of resources	27.1	61.8	1.7	4.4	28.8	66.2	129.9%
Liabilities:							
Other liabilities	17.3	17.1	11.8	12.5	29.1	29.6	1.6%
Long-term liabilities	150.2	221.3	19.5	25.2	169.7	246.5	45.3%
Total liabilities	167.5	238.4	31.3	37.7	198.8	276.1	38.9%
Deferred inflows of resources	68.1	25.2	4.7	1.4	72.8	26.6	-63.5%
Net Position:							
Net investment in capital assets	506.6	510.2	151.4	146.5	658.0	656.7	-0.2%
Restricted	123.3	117.3	0.9	1.1	124.2	118.4	-4.7%
Unrestricted	(66.9)	(42.2)	59.1	55.3	(7.8)	13.1	267.9%
Total net position	\$ 563.0	\$ 585.3	\$ 211.4	\$ 202.9	\$ 774.4	\$ 788.2	

Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2023 (in millions of dollars)



Analysis of Net Position – With the consolidation of government-wide net position into one statement and the exclusion of fiduciary funds, net position serves as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$788.2 million at the close of FY 2022/23.

The City reported positive balances in net investment in capital assets and in restricted net position for both governmental and business-type activities. Governmental activities concluded the fiscal year with a negative unrestricted net position due primarily to its share of OPEB and pension liabilities, and business-type activities reported a positive unrestricted net position at year-end. The following are the primary components of the City's net position:

- The *net investment in capital assets* (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, construction in progress, equipment, and subscriptions), less any related debt used to acquire assets still outstanding, is \$656.7 million (83.3 percent of the total). The City uses these capital assets to provide services to the community; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets are generally not used to liquidate these liabilities.
- The *restricted net position* of \$118.4 million (15.0 percent of the total) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. Among these amounts are \$33.1 million restricted in the capital project funds for the construction of major capital projects (including improvements to streets, bridges, and bicycle and pedestrian trails and park improvements throughout the City); \$46.3 million restricted for pension funding in the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust; \$24.8 million restricted in a variety of special revenue funds to support specific City programs; \$13.1 million in the Lower Income Housing Fund for housing related projects; \$0.4 million restricted for debt service, and the balance of \$0.6 million is restricted for transportation programs.

- The *unrestricted net position* of \$13.1 million (1.7 percent of the total) reflects the City's net pension and OPEB liabilities of \$165.8 million and \$16.7 million, respectively. It also includes the City's share of Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department's (LPFD) net deficit of \$40.8 million (also reflecting LPFD's pension and OPEB liabilities), which is offset by various reserves including amounts set aside for future capital improvements in the capital projects funds, and reserves held in internal service funds to pay for retiree medical expenses, general liability claims, and repair and replacement of City facilities and equipment. Governmental activities account for \$42.2 million of the negative unrestricted net position. Business-type activities account for \$55.3 million, the majority of which is held in the utility funds for future capital projects and emergency repairs and replacement.

The following table reflects the change in net position for governmental and business-type activities for the year ended June 30:

City of Pleasanton Changes in Net Position (in millions of dollars)							
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total		Total % Change
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	
Revenues:							
Program revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 19.9	\$ 15.6	\$ 51.6	\$ 50.4	\$ 71.5	\$ 66.0	-7.6%
Operating grants & contributions	6.9	7.4	0.7	0.8	7.6	8.2	7.9%
Capital grants & contributions	9.4	11.0	-	-	9.4	11.0	17.0%
General revenues:							
Property taxes	80.2	86.1	-	-	80.2	86.1	7.4%
Sales taxes	24.5	26.2	-	-	24.5	26.2	6.7%
All other taxes	13.5	14.9	-	-	13.5	14.9	10.0%
All other general revenues	(11.7)	4.7	2.7	2.0	(9.0)	6.7	174.6%
Total revenues	142.7	165.9	55.0	53.2	197.7	219.1	10.8%
Expenses:							
General government	16.2	21.6	-	-	16.2	21.6	33.3%
Public safety	47.7	52.9	-	-	47.7	52.9	10.9%
Community development	15.8	20.0	-	-	15.8	20.0	26.6%
Operations services	26.9	31.2	-	-	26.9	31.2	16.0%
Community activities	11.8	16.2	-	-	11.8	16.2	36.9%
Water	-	-	31.7	34.2	31.7	34.2	8.0%
Sewer	-	-	17.7	19.4	17.7	19.4	9.6%
Golf	-	-	5.5	6.2	5.5	6.2	11.9%
Other	-	-	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	26.1%
Total expenses	118.4	141.9	57.8	63.4	176.2	205.3	16.5%
Revenues over (under) expenses	24.3	24.0	(2.8)	(10.2)	21.5	13.8	-35.7%
Transfer In/(Out)	(1.4)	(1.7)	1.4	1.7	-	-	0.0%
Change in net position	22.9	22.3	(1.4)	(8.5)	21.5	13.8	-35.7%
Net position, beginning of year	540.1	563.0	212.8	211.4	752.9	774.4	2.8%
Net position, end of year	\$ 563.0	\$ 585.3	\$ 211.4	\$ 202.9	\$ 774.4	\$ 788.2	1.8%

Changes in Net Position

Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$22.3 million in FY 2022/23, as a result of revenues exceeding expenses and net transfers.

Total governmental activities revenues increased by approximately \$23.2 million over FY 2022/23.

Program Revenues - \$2.2 million decrease

- Charges for services decreased by \$4.3 million mainly due to a \$2.6 million decrease in general government services and a \$1.5 million decrease in community development service fees related to permit issuance.
- Operating grants and contributions increased by \$0.5 million primarily due to recognition of \$4.3 million of American Rescue Plan Act stimulus funds, which was significantly offset by \$3.9 million reduction in public safety funds.
- Capital grants and contributions increased by \$1.6 million, which consists of a \$0.4 million increase in impact fees, \$0.2 million in developer contributions, \$0.2 in Gas Tax, and \$0.2 million for Road Maintenance Rehabilitation.

General Revenues - \$25.4 million increase

- Property tax increased by \$5.9 million in FY 2022/23 primarily due to the increase in assessed property values attributed to the continued demand for housing, additional housing units, and commercial development.
- Sales tax increased by \$1.6 million in FY 2022/23 primarily due to increases from four sectors including Restaurants and Hotels, Business and Industry, State and County Pools, and Fuel and Service Stations.
- All other taxes increased by \$1.4 million mainly due to increases in transient occupancy tax of \$1.3 million and business license tax of \$0.6 million, which was offset by a decrease of \$0.8 million in documentary transfer tax revenue. The economic growth in FY 2022/23 helped the hospitality industry to recover as more people continue to visit and dine out in the region.
- All other general revenues increased by \$16.4 million mostly due to a \$17.1 million market value change to the City's investments, which was offset by a decrease of \$1.2 million in miscellaneous revenues. In FY 2021/22, the City's investment portfolio had a \$25.0 million unrealized loss due to market value changes.

The City's governmental activities expenses increased by \$23.5 million over FY 2021/22.

- Notable increases are as follows: General Government expenses increased by \$5.4 million, Public Safety expenses increased by \$5.2 million, Community Activities expenses increased by \$4.4 million and increases from Operations Services and Community Development were \$4.3 million and \$4.2 million, respectively.

Business-type activities net position decreased by \$8.5 million over FY 2021/22.

The City's business-type activities provide the same type of information as the proprietary fund financial statements but are presented in a more summarized format. Key changes in the business-type activities are as follows:

- Overall revenues decreased mainly due to a decrease in program revenues of \$1.1 million mainly due to a \$0.8 million decrease in water sales and a \$0.3 million decrease in sewer service revenues compared to FY 2021/22.

- Operating expenses increased by \$4.1 million over the prior fiscal year in Water (\$1.5 million), Sewer (\$1.3 million), Golf (\$0.7 million) and Storm Drain (\$0.5 million). Personnel services increased by \$1.7 million, most notably in Water (\$1.2 million), Sewer (\$0.6 million). Materials and services increased by \$2.4 million mainly in Sewer (\$0.3 million), Golf (\$1.0 million) and Storm Drain (\$0.6 million). All other categories remained relatively consistent.
- Non-operating revenues and expenses had a significant increase of \$2.7 million from the prior fiscal year, mainly due to an increase in interest income and the fair value of investments. There was also a substantial decrease of \$2.9 million in capital contributions received. Water and sewer contributions were \$2.4 million in FY2021/22 compared to \$0.1 million in FY2022/23.

An analysis of key changes at the governmental funds level and proprietary funds level is provided in the following **Fund Financial Analysis** section.

FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The City uses ***fund accounting*** to segregate accounts for specific activities or objectives, including demonstrating finance-related legal compliance.

Governmental Funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of resources that are available to fund services and capital project construction.

Fund Balances

In June 2023, the City Council adopted a reserve policy that requires the General Fund to maintain reserves between 16.7 percent and 25.0 percent of operating expenditures with target reserves equal to 20.0 percent. Should unforeseen and unavoidable events occur that require the expenditure of City resources beyond those provided for in the annual budget, the City Council must approve by Resolution any appropriations from unassigned fund balance. Details of the fund balance classifications are disclosed in *Note 11* in the **Notes to Basic Financial Statements**.

As of June 30, 2023, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$167.5 million, an increase of \$10.0 million in comparison with FY 2021/22. Revenues increased overall by \$15.3 million during the fiscal year. Multiple factors contributed to the increase. Property tax revenues, the City's largest General Fund revenue source, increased by \$5.9 million. Actual property tax collections across all categories were greater than anticipated. Sales tax revenues increased by \$1.6 million, of which \$0.5 million was one-time, unanticipated audit correction for taxes owed to the City from several years ago. Four sectors including Restaurants and Hotels, Business and Industry, State and County Pools, and Fuel and Service Stations performed better than the prior fiscal year. Other taxes increased by \$1.3 million mainly due to continued recovery from hotel tax revenue and the increase in business license tax. The City also realized increases in development fees and franchise fees in the amounts of \$1.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively. These increases were offset by decreases in license and permits and intergovernmental revenues in the amounts of \$1.4 million and \$0.3 million. It should be noted that use of money and property revenues, which consist of interest income, as well as any unrealized investment gains or losses, went from negative \$7.5 million in FY 2021/22 to negative \$1.0 million in FY 2022/23 based on improved stock market conditions.

While the overall governmental expenditures for the year increased \$9.9 million over the prior fiscal year, revenues exceeding expenditures contributed to the increase in fund balances. Expenditures for general government, public safety, community development, operations services, and community activities increased by \$2.1 million, \$2.4 million, \$1.4 million, \$3.0 million, and \$2.2 million, respectively. This increase can be largely attributed to the City continuing to move past the COVID pandemic and return to full operation. Expenditures slightly decreased over the prior fiscal year in capital outlay (\$1.6 million).

Restricted fund balances constitute \$89.2 million of the combined governmental fund balance and are constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation: for example, low-income housing projects, projects funded by park development fees, and street projects funded by gas tax, Measure B and Measure BB funds. *Committed fund balances* of \$9.0 million represent amounts constrained for a specific purpose by the government entity and designated as such by its highest level of decision-making authority, which is City Council. *Assigned fund balances* of \$39.3 million represent funds to be used for City funded capital projects that have not been specifically identified or constrained by City Council. *Unassigned fund balances* of \$29.4 million consist of amounts that City officials have not classified as non-spendable, restricted, committed, or assigned. *Non-spendable fund balances* of \$0.5 million represent advances to other funds and notes receivable.

The following table presents the Governmental Funds' fund balances by classification as of June 30, 2023:

GASB 54 Fund Balances:	General Fund	Lower Income Housing Fund	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	Other Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Notes Receivable, Advances to Other Funds	\$ 515,007	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 515,007
Total Nonspendable	515,007	-	-	-	515,007
Restricted:					
Accessibility Programs	-	-	-	108,793	108,793
Assessment District Construction	-	-	-	1,109,244	1,109,244
Asset Forfeiture	-	-	-	27,935	27,935
Budgeted Developer Projects	-	-	-	7,378,673	7,378,673
Business Support Program	-	-	-	1,626,946	1,626,946
Community Access Television	-	-	-	1,760,652	1,760,652
Downtown & North Pleasanton	-	-	-	3,060,796	3,060,796
Geological Hazard Assessment Districts	-	-	-	1,293,048	1,293,048
Grants	-	-	-	690,720	690,720
Housing	-	13,116,518	-	-	13,116,518
Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone	-	-	-	940,478	940,478
Landscape and Lighting Districts	-	-	-	416,778	416,778
Landscape Maintenance NPID	-	-	-	1,016,398	1,016,398
Library Trust	-	-	-	59,325	59,325
Marilyn Kane Trail Reserve	-	-	-	110,182	110,182
Miscellaneous Donations/Developer Contributions	-	-	-	849,620	849,620
Opioid Settlements	-	-	-	80,905	80,905
Park Development	-	-	-	8,984,812	8,984,812
PARS Section 115 Pension Trust	18,210,562	-	-	-	18,210,562
Public Facilities Capital Improvements	-	-	-	649,403	649,403
Public Safety	-	-	-	130,303	130,303
Resource Management	-	-	-	624,306	624,306
Street Maintenance	-	-	-	14,268,228	14,268,228
Traffic Impact	-	-	-	9,779,842	9,779,842
Tri-Valley Transportation	-	-	-	2,133,794	2,133,794
Various Specific Plans	-	-	-	807,606	807,606
Total Restricted	18,210,562	13,116,518	-	57,908,787	89,235,867
Committed					
COVID Response and Recovery Program Reserve	399,150	-	-	-	399,150
Crisis Response Program Reserve	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Mobile Outreach Vehicle Program Reserve	280,000	-	-	-	280,000
Strategic Plan Implementation Reserve	800,000	-	-	-	800,000
Emergency Reserve	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Rainy Day Reserve	6,620,550	-	-	-	6,620,550
Total Committed	8,999,700	-	-	-	8,999,700
Assigned:					
Capital Projects	-	-	27,295,196	11,337,011	38,632,207
Other Purposes	-	-	-	707,568	707,568
Total Assigned	-	-	27,295,196	12,044,579	39,339,775
Unassigned:					
Total Unassigned	29,559,876	-	-	(123,118)	29,436,758
Total Fund Balances	\$ 57,285,145	\$ 13,116,518	\$ 27,295,196	\$ 69,830,248	\$ 167,527,107

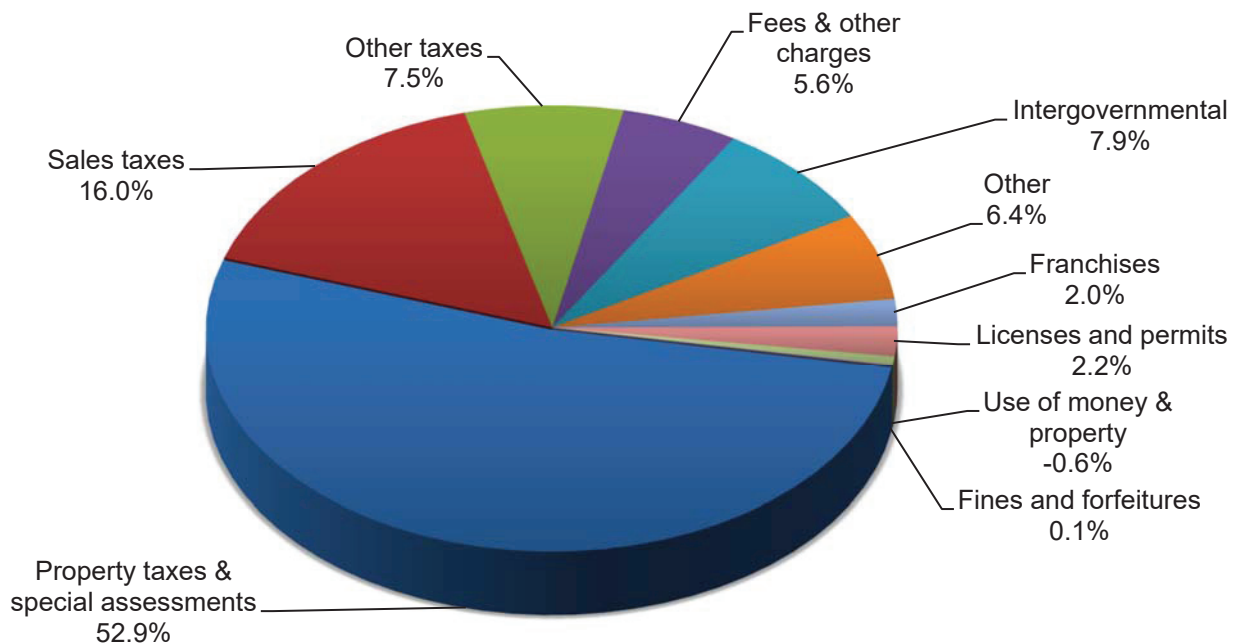
Revenues

The following table presents the FY 2022/23 revenues from various sources, as well as the increase or decrease in these revenues over FY 2021/22.

City of Pleasanton Revenues Classified by Source Governmental Funds (in millions of dollars)

Revenues by Source	FY 2022		FY 2023		Increase/(Decrease)	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	Percent
Property taxes & special assessments	\$ 80.4	54.3%	\$ 86.3	52.9%	\$ 5.9	7.3%
Sales taxes	24.6	16.6%	26.2	16.0%	1.6	6.3%
Other taxes	11.2	7.5%	12.2	7.5%	1.1	9.4%
Licenses and permits	5.0	3.4%	3.6	2.2%	(1.4)	-28.0%
Fines and forfeitures	0.2	0.1%	0.2	0.1%	-	0.0%
Use of money & property	(7.5)	-5.1%	(1.0)	-0.6%	6.5	86.7%
Intergovernmental	13.3	9.0%	13.0	7.9%	(0.4)	-2.6%
Franchises	3.0	2.0%	3.3	2.0%	0.3	10.0%
Fees & other charges	8.1	5.5%	9.0	5.6%	0.9	11.1%
Other	9.7	6.6%	10.5	6.4%	0.8	8.2%
Total	\$ 148.0	100.0%	\$ 163.3	100.0%	\$ 15.2	10.3%

Revenues by Source - Governmental Funds



The following provides an explanation of significant changes in revenues by source in FY 2022/23.

- **Property taxes and special assessments** increased by \$5.9 million (7.3 percent) most likely due to the City benefitting from higher construction and home sale activities that happened in other cities within Alameda County as supplemental property tax revenues are shared by all cities in the first year when properties change hands. Property tax revenues account for approximately 56.3 percent of total General Fund revenues, and 52.9 percent of all governmental funds.
- **Sales taxes** increased by \$1.6 million (6.3 percent) in FY 2022/23. Retail sales were slow at the start of the fiscal year but remained positive with steady sales in electronics, appliances and family apparel sales. Increased activity in the leisure and hospitality sectors also contributed to the increase in sales tax. The City also received a \$0.5 million one-time unanticipated audit correction for taxes owed the City from several years ago.
- **Other taxes** increased by \$1.1 million (9.4 percent) during FY 2022/2023 primarily due to the increase in hotel tax revenue as a result of improvement from the tourism industry.
- **Licenses and permits** decreased by \$1.4 million (28.0 percent) primarily due to a \$1.0 million decrease in fees collected for building permits issued, \$0.2 million decrease in encroachment permits and \$0.1 million decrease in fire permit fees. Permit fees are dependent on construction activity which can vary widely between years.
- **Use of money and property** increased by \$6.5 million (86.7 percent) mainly due to the decrease in unrealized investment loss from the City's investment portfolio and the Section 115 Pension Trust. Due to market volatility, the fair market value adjustments for FY 2022/23 remained significant.
- **Fees and other charges** increased by \$ 0.9 million (11.1 percent) primarily due to a \$1.2 million increase in fees collected from development projects and is partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in charges for services, of which \$0.2 million is related to fire protection services for unincorporated areas.

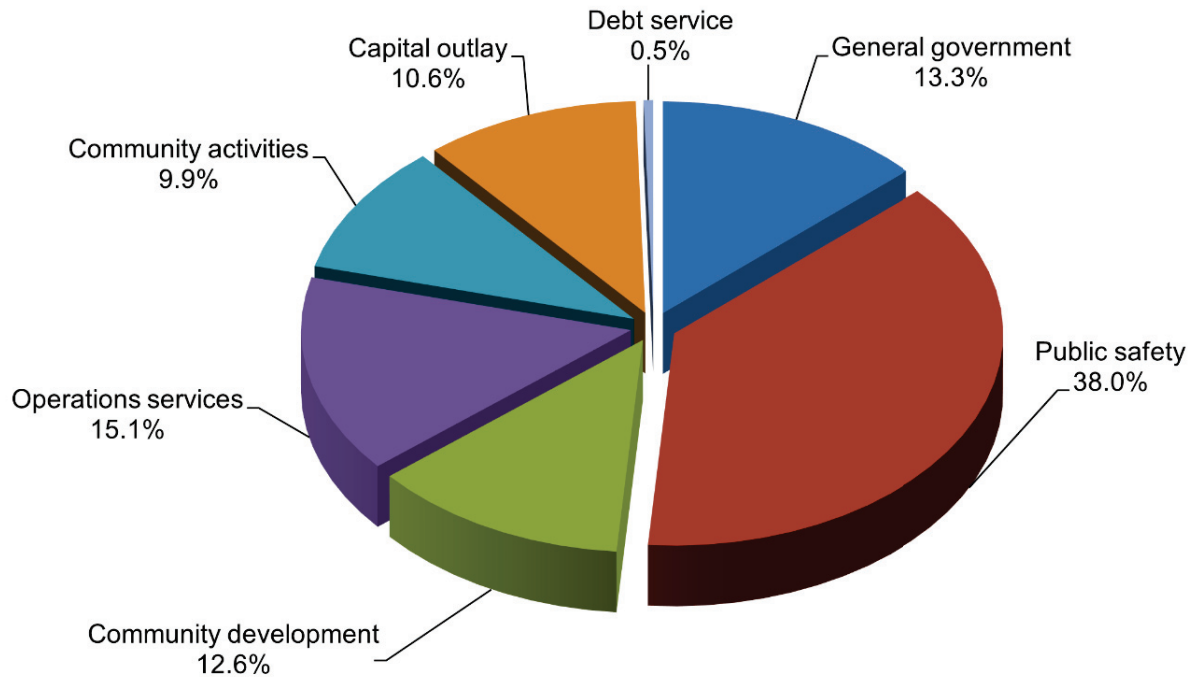
Expenditures

The following table presents expenditures by function in FY 2022/23 and the increase and decrease in expenditures as compared to FY 2021/22.

City of Pleasanton
Expenditures Classified by Function
Governmental Funds
(in millions of dollars)

Expenditures by Function	FY 2022		FY 2023		Increase/(Decrease)	
	Amount	% of Total	Amount	% of Total	Amount	Percent
Current:						
General government	\$ 17.9	12.7%	\$ 20.0	13.3%	\$ 2.1	12.0%
Public safety	55.0	39.0%	57.4	38.0%	2.4	4.4%
Community development	17.7	12.5%	19.1	12.6%	1.4	7.9%
Operations services	19.8	14.1%	22.8	15.1%	3.0	15.2%
Community activities	12.8	9.1%	15.0	9.9%	2.2	17.2%
Capital outlay	17.6	12.5%	16.0	10.6%	(1.6)	-9.1%
Debt service						
Principal and interest	0.3	0.2%	0.7	0.5%	0.4	133.3%
Total	\$ 141.1	100.0%	\$ 151.0	100.0%	\$ 9.9	7.0%

Expenditures by Function - Governmental Funds



The following provides an explanation of significant changes in expenditures in FY 2022/23.

- Governmental expenditures increased by 7.0 percent (\$9.9 million) from FY 2021/22. Large variances from the prior fiscal year occurred in general government, operations services, and community activities. General government increased by 12.0 percent (\$2.1 million) due to an increase in professional service contracts (\$0.6 million), full time salaries (\$0.5 million), temporary personnel services (\$0.3 million) to temporary fill current vacancies, and retirement expense (\$0.3 million). Operations services increased by 15.2 percent (\$3.0 million) and is mainly attributable to increases in replacement accrual expense (\$1.2 million), miscellaneous repairs and maintenance contracts (\$0.5 million), contracts services (\$0.4 million), retirement expense (\$0.2 million), and miscellaneous supplies and equipment (\$0.2 million). Community activities increased by 17.2 percent (\$2.2 million) mainly due to an increase in contract services (\$0.9 million) and temporary salaries (\$0.3 million) related to an increased demand for recreation programs over the prior fiscal year. Other increases included increases in full-time salaries (\$0.4 million), retirement expense (\$0.2 million) and replacement accrual expense (\$0.1 million).

Major Governmental Funds

The designated major *Governmental Funds* in FY 2022/23 are the General Fund, the Lower Income Housing Fund, and the Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund.

The **General Fund** is the primary operating fund of the City which accounts for most City services, including public safety, operations services, parks and community services, library, community development, and general government.

The City Council has allocated the City's General Fund's fund balance in conformance with GASB Statement No. 54. The City maintains the fund balance consistent with its formal financial policies.

In June 2023, the City Council adopted an updated reserve policy that requires the General Fund to maintain minimum reserves at least equal to 16.7 percent of operating expenditures and target reserves equal to 20.0 percent of operating expenditures. As of June 30, 2023, General Fund reserves totaled \$29.6 million, which equals 20.0 percent of the budgeted FY 2023/24 operating expenditures.

The General Fund's fund balance at fiscal year-end was \$57.3 million, of which \$29.6 million is unassigned, \$18.2 million is restricted for the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund, \$9.0 million is committed for the COVID Response and Recovery Program, the Crisis Response Program, the Mobile Outreach Vehicle Program, the Strategic Plan Implementation, and the Rainy Day Reserves, and \$0.5 million is non-spendable. The \$57.3 million fund balance is a \$5.1 million increase over the fund balance at the end of FY 2021/22

General Fund balance increased by \$5.1 million over the prior fiscal year. At the fiscal year-end, revenues totaled \$149.7 million, an increase of \$10.7 million over the prior fiscal year and expenditures totaled \$133.5 million, an increase of \$13.0 million over the prior fiscal year. Revenue increases were mainly attributable to overall increases in various categories of taxes, recognition of \$4.3 million of American Rescue Plan Act stimulus funds and \$1.4 million in subscriptions revenue due to the City's implementation of GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). Expenditure increases were mainly attributable to increases in personnel costs (\$3.6 million); repairs and maintenance (\$3.1 million); materials supplies and services (\$4.3 million); and capital outlay (\$1.4 million), due to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 96.

The following table summarizes the General Fund's fund balance allocation, showing the beginning balances, plus changes resulting from FY 2022/23 operations and the resulting ending balances.

General Fund Reserves and Fund Balance as of June 30, 2023

	Balance June 30, 2022	Actual Additions and Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
Nonspendable	\$ 515,007	\$ -	\$ 515,007
Restricted	17,625,110	585,452	18,210,562
Committed	11,612,462	(2,612,762)	8,999,700
Unassigned	22,411,988	7,147,888	29,559,876
Total Fund Balance	\$ 52,164,567	\$ 5,120,578	\$ 57,285,145

The **Lower Income Housing Fund** is funded with developer fees that are used to provide both rental and ownership affordable housing in the City through programs that subsidize rents, provide secondary financing to first time homebuyers, and provide funding to lower income housing developments. The Lower Income Housing Fee, which is paid by developers in lieu of constructing new affordable housing, amounted to \$1.6 million in FY 2022/23, a \$0.3 million increase from FY 2021/22. Though the increase is minimal, it continues to be an indication of the slow growth returning to the area. Development fees received during the fiscal year included \$1.1 million from Toll Brothers, Inc. for residential new housing construction developments, \$0.2 million from Theraldson Hospitality Development, LLC for their five-story hotel development on Johnson Drive and \$0.1 from VCC LLC for a 3-story public storage building on Stanley Boulevard. Housing loan activity was again relatively quiet during the fiscal year. No new loans were issued and repayments of \$20,928 were received on loans issued through the City's Pleasanton Downtown Assistance Loan Program (PDALP). The City also received \$117,425 on the \$2.3 million Sunflower Irby, LLC affordable rental housing development loan representing construction cost savings. Expenditures increased slightly by \$19,389 over the prior fiscal year.

The **Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs (CIP) Fund** primarily receives contributions from the General Fund and Capital Facilities Fees paid by developers to be used for design and construction of facilities and infrastructure as adopted in the annual miscellaneous capital improvement program (CIP). In FY 2022/23, this fund received \$6.2 million from the General Fund, \$0.8 million from the Facilities Renovation Internal Service Fund, and \$0.4 million from the Storm Replacement Fund. Capital expenditures totaled \$5.6 million, an increase of \$1.5 million from the prior fiscal year. Project expenditures included \$2.3 million for the Library Roof Replacement Project, \$1.4 million for construction of the new Fire Station #3, \$0.8 million for the Val Vista Underdrain Improvements, and \$0.6 million for the Downtown Transportation Corridor Parking Lot Improvement project.

Major Proprietary Funds

The designated major *Proprietary Funds* in FY 2022/23 are the Water, Sewer, Golf, and Storm Drain funds.

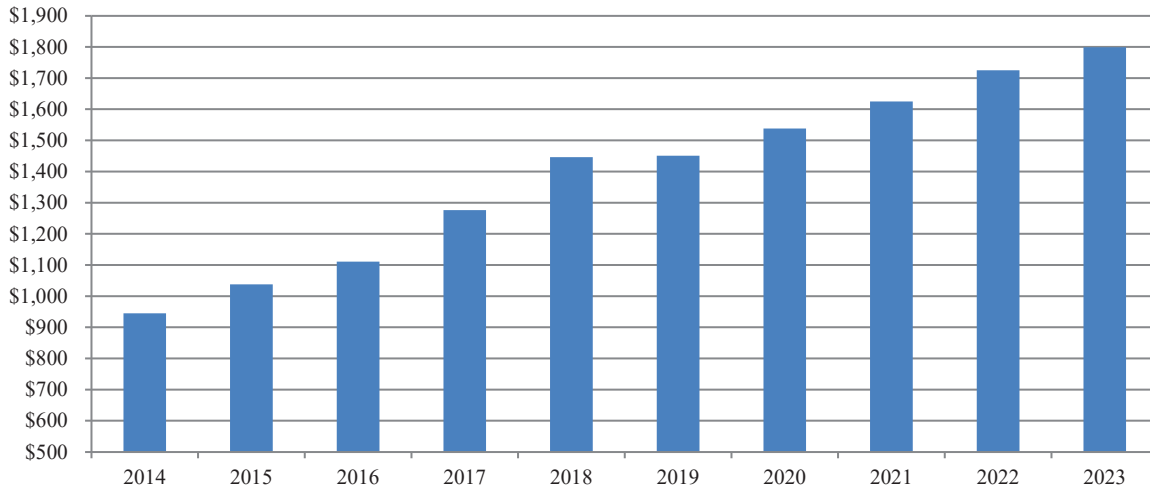
The **Water Fund's** net position decreased by \$5.0 million. Operating revenues decreased by \$1.1 million due to the decrease in water sales over FY 2021/22, and operating expenses increased by \$1.5 million over the prior fiscal year. Increases in operating expenses were mainly attributable to increased water purchase costs compared to the prior year. The decrease in operating revenues and increases in operating expenses resulted in an operating loss of \$5.2 million, which includes capital-related expenses.

Water Fund Reserves

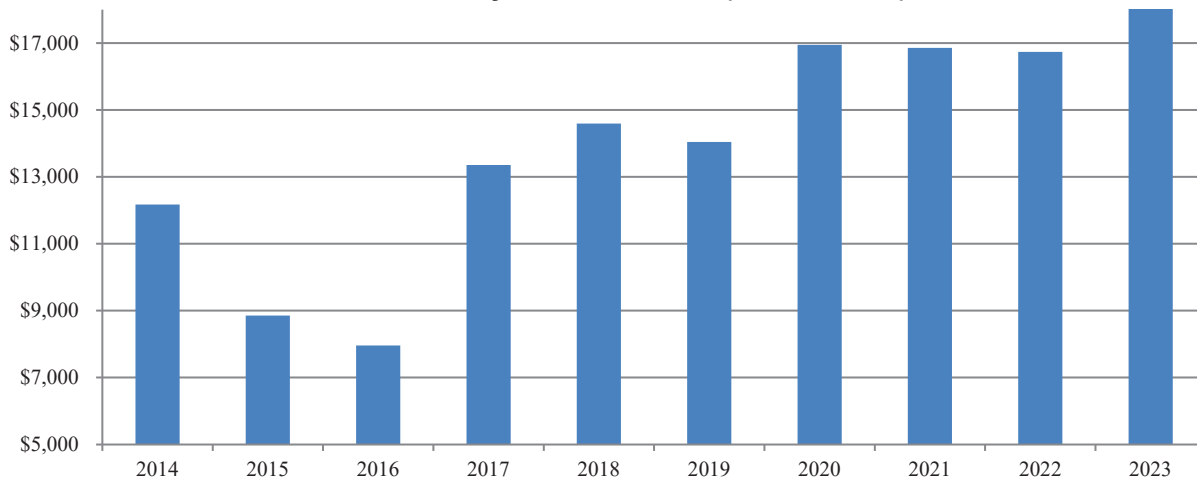
In June 2023, the City Council adopted a reserve policy that requires the Water Fund to maintain minimum reserves equal to 30.0 percent of operating expenses, target reserves of 35.0 percent, and maximum reserves of 40.0 percent. As of June 30, 2023, the Water Operating Fund had a combined reserved balance of \$7.5 million, which equals 20.9 percent of the combined Water Operating Fund's FY 2023/24 budgeted operating expenses. Should unforeseen and unavoidable events occur that require the expenditure of City resources beyond those provided for in the annual budget, the City Council must approve by Resolution any appropriations from unrestricted net position.

The City's water costs increased from FY 2021/22. The graphs below depict the price increases over the last ten years in Zone 7's treated water rates per acre-foot and the total expended by the City over that period to purchase water from Zone 7. The City's water rate ordinance requires the City to increase its water rates to offset the increase in Zone 7 water rates in order to remain fiscally solvent. The City continues to monitor the revenues and expenses of the Water Fund.

Summary of Zone 7 Treated Water Rates (\$ per acre-foot)



Summary of Water Costs (in thousands)



The **Sewer Fund's** net position decreased by \$2.8 million. Operating revenues decreased by \$0.3 million and operating expenses increased by \$1.3 million, resulting in an operating loss of \$3.8 million, which includes capital-related expenses. The increases in operating expenses were mainly attributable to increases in personnel services and materials, supplies and services of \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Similar to the Water Fund, the City's sewer rate ordinance requires the City to increase its sewer rates to pass through the increase in DSRSD rates in order to remain fiscally solvent.

Sewer Operating Fund Reserves

In June 2023, the City Council adopted a reserve policy that requires the Sewer Fund to maintain minimum reserves equal to 30.0 percent of operating expenses, target reserves of 35.0 percent, and maximum reserves of 40.0 percent. As of June 30, 2023, the Sewer Operating Fund had a reserved balance of \$7.5 million which equals 42.4 percent of the Sewer Operating Fund's FY 2023/24 budgeted operating expenses, exceeding the maximum required reserves. Should unforeseen and unavoidable events occur that require the expenditure of City resources beyond those provided for in the annual budget, the City Council must approve by Resolution any appropriations from unrestricted net position.

The **Golf Fund's** net position decreased by \$1.7 million in FY 2022/23. Charges for services decreased slightly by \$0.1 million due to decreases in green fees received from less rounds of golf being played. Expenses increased by \$0.7 million due to additional management service costs. Transfers out to repay the General Fund for golf debt repayment and to the Replacement and Renovation Internal Service Fund to fund repair and replacement reserves increased by \$1.3 million over the prior fiscal year, from \$0.2 million to \$1.5 million in FY 2022/23.

The **Storm Drain Fund's** net position increased minimally by \$0.7 million in FY 2022/23. All net position categories remained relatively consisted with the prior year.

Fiduciary Funds

There were no designated major funds in the *Fiduciary Funds* in FY 2022/23.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The following table displays the General Fund's budget to actual variances for FY 2022/23. The Original Budget was established in June 2021 when the City adopted the two-year budget for fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23. The Final Budget was adopted in February 2023 when the City Council approved the FY 2022/23 Mid-year Budget. Actual revenues were greater than the final budget by \$6.3 million or 5.3 percent and expenditures were less than final budget by \$3.2 million or 2.3 percent.

The fund balance of \$57.3 million is an increase of \$5.1 million over FY 2021/22. At fiscal year-end, the City Council approved allocations of available funds to the General Fund Reserve (\$7.2 million), the Strategic Plan Implementation Reserve (\$0.8 million), the Emergency Reserve (\$0.5 million), the Storm Drain Operating Fund (\$1.0 million) and a cumulative transfer of \$3.0 million to various Internal Service Funds.

General Fund budget-to-actual variances for FY 2022/23 are reflected in more detail in the Required Supplementary Information. The following is a summary of these variances:

General Fund FY 2022/23 Budgetary Comparison

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amount	Variance from Final Budget
Revenues	\$ 142,484,027	\$ 143,443,624	\$ 149,725,799	\$ 6,282,175
Expenditures	(137,239,542)	(136,714,056)	(133,540,493)	3,173,563
Other Financing Sources(Uses):				
Transfers in	956,780	1,456,780	1,370,694	(86,086)
Transfers out	(10,408,025)	(14,108,025)	(13,859,076)	248,949
Subscriptions	-	-	1,423,654	1,423,654
Net change in fund balance	\$ (4,206,760)	\$ (5,921,677)	\$ 5,120,578	\$ 11,042,255

Actual General Fund revenues exceeded final budget estimates by \$6.3 million in FY 2022/23. Actual revenues exceeded budgeted amounts most notably in Property Tax (\$2.3 million), Development Services Fees (\$1.4 million) and Sales & Use Tax (\$1.2 million), while revenues were less than anticipated most notably in interest income (-1.3 million). The increase in development fees over budget was mainly due to fees collected from major development projects such as the AvalonBay Communities apartment complex and the Costco retail store, as well as other permit related fees. The increase in Sales & Use Tax (\$1.2 million) is attributed to several tax categories performing better than expected. The interest income reduction was largely due to the GASB 31 adjustment to record changes in unrealized investment loss/fair market value of City investments at fiscal year-end.

Revenue variances are summarized below:

General Fund FY 2022/23 Revenues Budgetary Comparison

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amount	Variance from Final Budget
Property Tax	\$ 84,054,000	\$ 83,754,000	\$ 86,075,776	\$ 2,321,776
Sales & Use Tax	24,610,000	25,610,000	26,809,039	1,199,039
Hotel & Motel Tax	4,100,000	4,100,000	5,004,019	904,019
Business License Tax	4,900,000	5,000,000	5,853,515	853,515
Other Taxes	1,170,000	1,005,000	731,860	(273,140)
Development Services Fees	5,859,000	5,859,000	7,219,178	1,360,178
Franchise Fees	3,045,000	3,045,000	3,284,092	239,092
Recreation Fees	4,303,437	3,847,077	4,197,140	350,063
Department Service Fees	1,511,500	1,503,500	1,472,960	(30,540)
Other Revenues	3,960,090	4,093,517	4,866,209	772,692
Grants & Intergovernmental	4,531,000	5,186,530	5,067,950	(118,580)
Interest Income	440,000	440,000	(855,938)	(1,295,938)
Total	\$ 142,484,027	\$ 143,443,624	\$ 149,725,799	\$ 6,282,175

Actual General Fund expenditures of \$133.5 million were less than the final budget estimates by \$3.2 million (2.3 percent). The \$3.2 million savings in the Personnel Expenses category is primarily due to greater than anticipated levels of vacancies in several departments, including Police, Fire, Operations Services, Finance and Community Development. Actual expenditures in the Transportation and Training category slightly exceeded its budget mainly due to higher fuel costs and employees engaging in training opportunities, many of which were not offered during the COVID-19 pandemic. The \$0.2 million savings in the Repairs and Maintenance category reflect reduced repair contract expenditures. The \$1.6 million savings in the Materials, Supplies and Services category is the net result of expenditures coming in either over or under budget. Expenditures that came in under budget included approximately \$1.7 million in savings from various contractual and professional services, almost \$0.2 million in savings from utilities, and approximately \$0.3 million in savings from miscellaneous accounts. These savings are offset by overspending of approximately \$0.3 million for temporary personnel, \$0.2 million for community support, and \$0.1 million for the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department.

General Fund FY 2022/23 Expenditures Budgetary Comparison

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amount	Variance from Final Budget
Personnel Expenses	\$ 98,699,691	\$ 97,353,673	\$ 94,110,728	\$ 3,242,945
Transportation and Training	1,610,091	1,714,998	1,750,740	(35,741)
Repairs and Maintenance	8,187,415	8,352,165	8,167,740	184,425
Material, Supplies and Services	28,294,891	28,796,036	27,199,195	1,596,842
Capital Outlay	447,454	492,184	1,829,159	(1,336,975)
Debt Service	-	5,000	482,932	(477,932)
Total	\$ 137,239,542	\$ 136,714,056	\$ 133,540,493	\$ 3,173,563

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2023, was \$670.0 million (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization). This investment in capital assets includes infrastructure, land, right-of-ways, buildings, improvements other than buildings, vehicles and equipment, public art, subscriptions, and construction-in-progress. The City's investment in capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation/amortization) decreased slightly by \$1.3 million from the prior fiscal year. Major capital asset changes during the fiscal year were as follows:

- Governmental activities net capital assets increased overall by \$4.5 million in FY 2022/23. Total capital asset additions and retirements were \$20.0 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. In addition, current year depreciation/amortization expense additions and retirements were \$15.7 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. Capital assets activity included:
 - Additions to capital assets included \$1.6 million of software subscriptions due to the City's implementation of GASB 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). Subscription additions included MaintStar, Inc.'s Lifecycle Module software for maintenance and hosting services for the City's servers and networks (\$0.5 million); Innovative Interfaces, Inc.'s Polaris Public Success Bundle software to manage the library's physical and digital resources and library patron accounts (\$0.3 million); CivicPlus, LLC's CivicPlus software for the Library and Recreation Department's program registrations (\$0.2 million); and ESRI's Small Government Enterprise software for the City's Geographic Information System's (GIS) division to build and maintain City assets and data (\$0.2 million).
 - Additions to construction-in-progress totaled \$13.5 million in FY 2022/23 and included the following major projects: 2022 Street Resurfacing Project (\$3.5 million), Library Roof Replacement Project (\$2.7 million), Design/Construction of New Fire Station 3 Project (\$1.4 million), the Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone Project (\$1.0 million), Val Vista Underdrain Project (\$0.8 million), 2022 Annual Curb and Gutter Street Resurfacing Project (\$0.7 million), Expand Parking on Downtown Transportation Corridor Project (\$0.6 million), East Amador Lift Station Project (\$0.5 million), the Annual Slurry Sealing Project (\$0.5 million), the Pickle Ball Court at Muirwoods Project (\$0.5 million), and the West Las Positas/Tassajara Repair Project (\$0.3 million). Additions also included \$1.3 million of smaller projects as well as the start of annual projects for streets, curb and gutter, slurry sealing, bicycle and pedestrian, and playground improvements.
 - The following completed construction projects totaling \$5.7 million were transferred to various asset categories: the 2022 Annual Streets Resurfacing/Reconstruction Project (\$3.6 million), the Pickle Ball Court at Muirwoods Project (\$0.5 million), the 2022 Annual Slurry Sealing Project (\$0.5 million), the Golf Course Bunker Renovation Project (\$0.2 million) and the Police Department Renovation Project (\$0.2 million).
- Business-type activities net capital assets decreased overall by \$5.8 million in FY 2022/23. Additions in capital assets of \$3.8 million were offset by \$9.5 million from depreciation. Current year capital assets activity included:
 - Additions to capital assets included \$0.6 million of software subscriptions due to the City's implementation of GASB 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). Subscription additions included Aclara Technologies, LLC's STAR Technology software for the Operations Services Department utility meter system (\$0.6 million).
 - Additions to construction-in-progress projects totaled \$2.2 million and included the East Amador Lift Station Project (\$0.5 million), the PFAS Treatment and Wells Rehabilitation Project (\$0.3 million), the Water System Management Project (\$0.3 million), and the 2023 Water Distribution System Project (\$0.3 million), and miscellaneous smaller water and sewer related projects totaling \$0.8 million.

- The following completed construction-in-progress projects totaled \$2.6 million and were added to the City's infrastructure during the fiscal year: the Sycamore and Foothill Reservoir Residual Control System Project (\$1.7 million), the 2022 Water Distribution System Project (\$0.8 million) and the Water Quality Evaluation Project (\$0.1 million).

For the government-wide financial statements presentation, all depreciable capital assets are depreciated/amortized from their acquisition date over their useful lives. Governmental Fund financial statements report capital asset purchases as expenditures.

Capital assets for the governmental and business-type activities are presented in the following table to illustrate changes in FY 2022/23.

City of Pleasanton
Capital Assets
(net of depreciation, in millions of dollars)

	Governmental activities		Business-type activities		Total		Increase/ (Decrease)
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023	% Change
Infrastructure	\$ 112.7	\$ 110.8	\$ 109.9	\$ 106.3	\$ 222.6	\$ 217.1	-2.4%
Land	248.0	248.9	14.5	14.5	262.5	263.4	0.4%
Right-of-ways	36.3	36.3	-	-	36.3	36.3	0.0%
Buildings	53.6	52.1	18.7	17.7	72.2	69.8	-3.4%
Improvements other than buildings	25.1	22.6	5.6	4.0	30.7	26.6	-13.4%
Vehicles & equipment	12.0	12.3	7.3	7.5	19.3	19.8	2.8%
Public Art	0.9	0.9	-	-	0.9	0.9	0.0%
Subscriptions	-	1.1	-	0.6	-	1.7	100.0%
Construction in progress	18.7	26.8	8.0	7.6	26.8	34.4	28.3%
Total	\$ 507.3	\$ 511.8	\$ 164.0	\$ 158.2	\$ 671.3	\$ 670.0	-0.2%

Additional information about the City's capital assets can be found in *Note 6* in the **Notes to Basic Financial Statements**.

Debt Administration

Governmental activities debt decreased by \$143,907 to \$586,000 in FY 2022/23.

- The City made the final loan payment of \$93,907 to the California Energy Commission for the LED Lighting Upgrade project.
- During the year, the City also made the annual payment on the HUD Section 108 loan of \$50,000 to bring the remaining balance to \$586,000.

Debt of the business-type activities decreased by \$1.3 million to \$11.3 million in FY 2022/23. The following is a summary of the City's business-type long-term debt.

- Payments of \$0.1 million were made on the Golf Course Financed Purchase Agreement debt.
- The City's loan from the California Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) for the Recycled Water Infrastructure Expansion project decreased by \$0.3 million from the normal amortization of the loan payable.

- Debt service payments of \$0.9 million were made on the Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 bonds. The bonds assist with the City's participation in the DERWA facilities expansion project that is needed to meet recycled water demands throughout the City.

The following table compares the outstanding balances on long-term debt of the City as of June 30, 2022 and 2023:

**City of Pleasanton
Long Term Debt Outstanding**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2023	2022	2023	2022	2023
California Energy Commission (CEC)	\$ 93,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 93,907	\$ -
HUD Section 108 Loan	636,000	586,000	-	-	636,000	586,000
Golf Course Financed Purchase	-	-	168,879	113,957	168,879	113,957
California Clean Water SRF Loan	-	-	9,577,757	9,238,640	9,577,757	9,238,640
Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017	-	-	2,820,000	1,900,000	2,820,000	1,900,000
TOTAL	\$ 729,907	\$ 586,000	\$ 12,566,636	\$ 11,252,597	\$ 13,296,543	\$ 11,838,597

Additional information about the City's long-term obligations can be found in *Note 7* in the **Notes to Basic Financial Statements**.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Pleasanton's economy is steadily recovering from the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. The unemployment rate remained low at 3.9 percent in June 2023 although it is higher than the 2.5 percent in June 2022. Office vacancies are 14.5 percent at the end of FY 2022/23, which is only slightly higher than 13.4 percent at the close of FY 2021/22. Although home sale activities in Pleasanton declined in FY 2022/23, home prices remained strong. Hotel tax experienced significant recovery in FY 2022/23, but this level of improvement is not expected to continue and steady growth is projected based on travel industry outlook.

Overall, the General Fund anticipates modest revenue growth in FY 2023/24. While the City's financial outlook is positive in the near term, factors such as consumer spending, inflation, housing market, and economic slowdown may impact the economy and city operations. City staff will continue to monitor the key economic indicators closely and implement budget strategies if necessary.

Additional details on the economy of the City are discussed in the accompanying Transmittal Letter.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide our residential and business community, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, P.O. Box 520, Pleasanton, California 94566.

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2023

	Primary Government		
	Governmental	Business-Type	Total
	Activities	Activities	
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 182,723,438	\$ 53,193,779	\$ 235,917,217
Restricted cash and investments (Note 3)	46,270,093	438,935	46,709,028
Receivables (net):			
Accounts	3,928,419	7,964,177	11,892,596
Taxes	8,337,189	-	8,337,189
Grants	65,925	-	65,925
Interest	2,657,522	103,716	2,761,238
Lease (Note 8)	282,348	-	282,348
Notes and loans (Note 4)	23,986,521	-	23,986,521
Internal balances (Note 1H)	923,942	(923,942)	-
Prepaid costs	-	10,133	10,133
Inventory and prepaid expenses	-	194,515	194,515
Total current assets	<u>269,175,397</u>	<u>60,981,313</u>	<u>330,156,710</u>
Noncurrent assets:			
Lease receivable (Note 8)	6,186,336	-	6,186,336
Net investment in LAVWMA (Note 10C)	-	18,392,125	18,392,125
Capital assets (Note 6):			
Not being depreciated/amortized	312,841,910	22,118,436	334,960,346
Being depreciated/amortized, net	198,961,481	136,090,991	335,052,472
Total noncurrent assets	<u>517,989,727</u>	<u>176,601,552</u>	<u>694,591,279</u>
Total Assets	<u>787,165,124</u>	<u>237,582,865</u>	<u>1,024,747,989</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:			
Related to pensions (Note 12)	54,104,827	3,451,221	57,556,048
Related to OPEB (Note 13)	7,686,653	910,347	8,597,000
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>61,791,480</u>	<u>4,361,568</u>	<u>66,153,048</u>
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	10,020,695	9,538,385	19,559,080
Accrued payroll	1,113,196	107,062	1,220,258
Accrued interest	1,000	82,979	83,979
Refundable deposits	1,127,318	454,648	1,581,966
Unearned revenue	1,263,364	897,333	2,160,697
Compensated absences - due within one year (Note 1K)	1,463,253	-	1,463,253
Long-term debt/subscriptions - due within one year (Note 7/15)	407,672	1,366,764	1,774,436
Claims liability - due within one year (Note 9)	1,737,267	-	1,737,267
Total current liabilities	<u>17,133,765</u>	<u>12,447,171</u>	<u>29,580,936</u>
Noncurrent liabilities - due in more than one year:			
Compensated absences (Note 1K)	3,361,223	-	3,361,223
Long-term debt/subscriptions (Note 7/15)	1,165,739	10,390,002	11,555,741
Claims liability (Note 9)	8,285,828	-	8,285,828
Net deficit in LPFD (Note 10G)	40,821,173	-	40,821,173
Net pension liability (Note 12)	152,769,772	13,047,667	165,817,439
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)	14,926,253	1,767,747	16,694,000
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>221,329,988</u>	<u>25,205,416</u>	<u>246,535,404</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>238,463,753</u>	<u>37,652,587</u>	<u>276,116,340</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Related to pensions (Note 12)	7,787,111	136,755	7,923,866
Related to OPEB (Note 13)	10,969,819	1,299,181	12,269,000
Related to leases (Note 8)	6,401,605	-	6,401,605
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>25,158,535</u>	<u>1,435,936</u>	<u>26,594,471</u>
Net Position:			
Net investment in capital assets	510,229,980	146,452,661	656,682,641
Restricted for:			
Pension funding	46,270,093	-	46,270,093
Capital projects	33,096,564	-	33,096,564
Debt service	-	438,935	438,935
Transportation	-	634,713	634,713
Special projects	24,812,269	-	24,812,269
Community development projects	13,116,518	-	13,116,518
Unrestricted (deficit)	(42,191,108)	55,329,601	13,138,493
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 585,334,316</u>	<u>\$ 202,855,910</u>	<u>\$ 788,190,226</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2023

		Program Revenues		
		Charges for	Operating	Capital
	Expenses	Services	Contributions and Grants	Contributions and Grants
Functions/Programs				
Primary Government:				
Governmental Activities:				
General government	\$ 21,556,548	\$ 517,783	\$ 4,425,455	\$ -
Public safety	52,909,879	2,148,691	1,351,214	-
Community development	20,008,311	8,144,440	740,386	10,765,896
Operations services	31,223,118	550,683	347,323	-
Community activities	16,142,994	4,226,609	531,524	269,455
Interest on long-term debt	25,123	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	141,865,973	15,588,206	7,395,902	11,035,351
Business-Type Activities:				
Water	34,226,745	28,164,385	45,354	-
Sewer	19,408,703	15,659,500	-	-
Golf	6,196,503	5,918,315	-	-
Storm Drain	2,728,994	545,016	-	-
Transit	521,348	-	720,693	-
Cemetery	396,153	176,279	-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	63,478,446	50,463,495	766,047	-
Total Primary Government	\$ 205,344,419	\$ 66,051,701	\$ 8,161,949	\$ 11,035,351
General Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property				
Sales taxes				
Franchise taxes				
Business licenses taxes				
Transient occupancy taxes				
Other taxes				
Use of money and property (loss on investment)				
Miscellaneous				
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets				
Transfers				
Total General Revenues and Transfers				
Change in Net Position				
Net Position at Beginning of Year				
Net Position at End of Year				

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position		
Primary Government		
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
\$ (16,613,310)	\$ -	\$ (16,613,310)
(49,409,974)	-	(49,409,974)
(357,589)	-	(357,589)
(30,325,112)	-	(30,325,112)
(11,115,406)	-	(11,115,406)
(25,123)	-	(25,123)
(107,846,514)	-	(107,846,514)
-	(6,017,006)	(6,017,006)
-	(3,749,203)	(3,749,203)
-	(278,188)	(278,188)
-	(2,183,978)	(2,183,978)
-	199,345	199,345
-	(219,874)	(219,874)
-	(12,248,904)	(12,248,904)
(107,846,514)	(12,248,904)	(120,095,418)
86,075,776	-	86,075,776
26,183,661	-	26,183,661
3,284,092	-	3,284,092
5,853,515	-	5,853,515
5,004,019	-	5,004,019
725,627	-	725,627
1,501,419	12,250	1,513,669
3,161,587	1,987,397	5,148,984
105,290	-	105,290
(1,736,360)	1,736,360	-
130,158,626	3,736,007	133,894,633
22,312,112	(8,512,897)	13,799,215
563,022,204	211,368,807	774,391,011
\$ 585,334,316	\$ 202,855,910	\$ 788,190,226

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

General Fund is used to account for all revenues and expenditures necessary to carry out basic governmental activities of the City that are not accounted for through other funds. For the City, the General Fund includes such activities as general government, public safety, community development, operations services and community activities.

Lower Income Housing Fund is a special revenue fund used to account for and report the proceeds of housing in-lieu fees paid by developers of residential, commercial, and office property, as well as revenue from the repayment of housing loans. These revenues are used to provide financial assistance toward meeting the affordable housing guidelines detailed in the housing element of the City's General Plan.

Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund is a capital projects fund that receives contributions from the General Fund to be used for design and construction of facilities and infrastructure as adopted in the annual miscellaneous capital improvement program.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

		Special Revenue Fund	Capital Project Fund		
	General Fund	Lower Income Housing Fund	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:					
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 33,653,888	\$ 12,660,845	\$ 28,763,172	\$ 71,120,326	\$ 146,198,231
Receivables:					
Accounts	2,447,444	549,945	-	919,463	3,916,852
Taxes	7,164,103	-	-	1,173,086	8,337,189
Notes and loans	15,007	20,073,558	-	3,897,956	23,986,521
Accrued interest	131,966	1,914,231	45,834	507,457	2,599,488
Grants	-	-	-	65,925	65,925
Leases	416,480	6,052,204	-	-	6,468,684
Due from other funds	1,600,768	-	-	-	1,600,768
Advances to other funds	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Restricted assets:					
Cash and investments	18,210,562	-	-	-	18,210,562
Total Assets	\$ 64,140,218	\$ 41,250,783	\$ 28,809,006	\$ 77,684,213	\$ 211,884,220
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$ 4,178,935	\$ 129,604	\$ 1,513,810	\$ 1,784,173	\$ 7,606,522
Accrued liabilities	1,105,770	3,130	-	4,296	1,113,196
Unearned revenues	47,255	-	-	1,216,109	1,263,364
Deposits payable	1,127,318	-	-	-	1,127,318
Due to other funds	-	-	-	134,550	134,550
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	224,399	224,399
Total Liabilities	6,459,278	132,734	1,513,810	3,363,527	11,469,349
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Related to leases	395,795	6,005,810	-	-	6,401,605
Unavailable revenues	-	21,995,721	-	4,490,438	26,486,159
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	395,795	28,001,531	-	4,490,438	32,887,764
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	515,007	-	-	-	515,007
Restricted	18,210,562	13,116,518	-	57,908,787	89,235,867
Committed	8,999,700	-	-	-	8,999,700
Assigned	-	-	27,295,196	12,044,579	39,339,775
Unassigned	29,559,876	-	-	(123,118)	29,436,758
Total Fund Balances	57,285,145	13,116,518	27,295,196	69,830,248	167,527,107
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 64,140,218	\$ 41,250,783	\$ 28,809,006	\$ 77,684,213	\$ 211,884,220

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide
Statement of Net Position - Governmental Activities
June 30, 2023

Fund balances of governmental funds	\$ 167,527,107
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets net of depreciation/amortization have not been included as financial resources in governmental fund activity.	500,295,561
Notes and lease receivables are not available to pay for current period expenditures and therefore are reported as deferred inflows of resources in the fund financial statements.	26,486,159
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of employee benefits, public art acquisition and maintenance, assessment district administration, equipment replacement/ renovation and self-insurance programs to individual departments or to other governments. The assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included in governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position.	(66,579,927)
Certain liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Governmental Fund Financial Statements:	
HUD Section 108 Loan	(586,000)
Subscription liability	(987,411)
Net investment (deficit) in LPFD	(40,821,173)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 585,334,316

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

		Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Fund		
	General Fund	Lower Income Housing Fund	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	Non-major Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 124,467,976	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,467,976
Assessments	-	-	-	212,810	212,810
Licenses and permits	3,601,131	-	-	-	3,601,131
Intergovernmental	5,060,449	-	-	7,869,027	12,929,476
Franchises	3,284,092	-	-	-	3,284,092
Charges for services	1,334,009	218,393	-	-	1,552,402
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(946,444)	426,408	(265,420)	(177,453)	(962,909)
Fines and forfeitures	190,726	-	-	25,950	216,676
Plan check fees	3,199,296	-	-	-	3,199,296
Contributions	19,391	-	-	353,825	373,216
Development fees	424,935	1,571,955	-	2,256,135	4,253,025
Miscellaneous	9,090,238	142,172	5,996	890,224	10,128,630
Total Revenues	149,725,799	2,358,928	(259,424)	11,430,518	163,255,821
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General government	19,002,907	-	-	1,083,024	20,085,931
Public safety	57,278,402	-	-	102,386	57,380,788
Community development	17,618,945	1,087,884	4,800	385,023	19,096,652
Operations services	22,579,380	-	-	252,250	22,831,630
Community activities	14,758,917	-	-	212,274	14,971,191
Capital outlay	1,829,161	-	5,547,154	8,615,628	15,991,943
Debt service:					
Principal	466,979	-	93,907	81,015	641,901
Interest	5,802	-	471	18,850	25,123
Total Expenditures	133,540,493	1,087,884	5,646,332	10,750,450	151,025,159
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	16,185,306	1,271,044	(5,905,756)	680,068	12,230,662
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Transfers in	1,370,694	-	7,358,187	1,702,803	10,431,684
Transfers out	(13,859,076)	-	(24,002)	(277,904)	(14,160,982)
Subscriptions	1,423,654	-	-	61,751	1,485,405
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(11,064,728)	-	7,334,185	1,486,650	(2,243,893)
Net Change in Fund Balances	5,120,578	1,271,044	1,428,429	2,166,718	9,986,769
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	52,164,567	11,845,474	25,866,767	67,663,530	157,540,338
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 57,285,145	\$ 13,116,518	\$ 27,295,196	\$ 69,830,248	\$ 167,527,107

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes
In Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide
Statement of Activities Governmental - Activities
Year Ended June 30, 2023

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ 9,986,769

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position were different because:

Governmental funds report acquisition of capital assets as part of capital outlay expenditures. However, in the Government-Wide Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets were allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay and adjustments	\$ 17,448,793	
Depreciation/amortization (net of internal service funds of \$1,956,384)	(13,792,516)	3,656,277

Loans receivable are not considered available revenue and are classified as deferred inflows of resources in the governmental funds.	89,006
--	--------

Debt proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds, but issuing debt increases long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position. Repayment of debt principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the Statement of Net Position.

Issuances of subscription debt proceeds	(1,485,405)
Principal payments on note payable to California Energy Commission	93,907
Principal payments on subscription liabilities	497,994
Principal payments on HUD Section 108 Loan	50,000

Gains in the equity investment in LPFD is a revenue in the governmental funds, but the gains decrease the net investment deficit in the Statement of Net Position.	3,393,662
--	-----------

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of certain activities to individual funds. The net expense of certain activities of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities in the statement of net position.

6,029,902

Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 22,312,112
--	----------------------

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Water Fund – accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's water utility, a self-supporting activity, which provides services on a user-charge basis to residences and businesses.

Sewer Fund – accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's sewer collection system and related facilities. It is a self-supporting activity, which provides services on a user-charge basis to residences and businesses.

Golf Fund – accounts for the daily operation and maintenance of the City's golf course, Callippe Preserve Golf Course. The City currently contracts with Pleasanton Golf, LLC (CourseCo, Inc.) to manage and maintain the golf course and its facilities. This fund also accounts for golf course capital assets and the accumulation of funds for payment of golf debt service.

Storm Drain Fund – accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City's storm system. The revenue source for this fund is the urban runoff annual assessment fee levied on property owners beginning in FY 1992/93 and a subsidy from the General Fund. The expenses accounted for in this fund are for the federally mandated program to reduce pollutants to the Bay and other expenses related to maintaining the City's storm drain system.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Golf	Storm Drain
Assets:				
Current:				
Cash and investments (Note 3)	\$ 22,850,893	\$ 22,003,266	\$ 3,854,559	\$ 2,695,754
Restricted cash (Note 3)	438,935	-	-	-
Receivables (net):				
Accounts	5,010,975	2,769,173	45,452	990
Interest	50,099	50,362	-	431
Prepaid costs	-	-	10,133	-
Inventory and prepaid expenses	-	-	194,515	-
Total Current Assets	28,350,902	24,822,801	4,104,659	2,697,175
Noncurrent:				
Net investment in joint ventures (Note 10C)	-	18,392,125	-	-
Advances to other funds (Note 5)	-	-	-	-
Capital assets (Note 6):				
Nondepreciable	5,626,240	3,719,298	12,434,327	276,821
Depreciable, net	75,525,040	35,761,347	5,530,501	18,462,597
Total Noncurrent Assets	81,151,280	57,872,770	17,964,828	18,739,418
Total Assets	109,502,182	82,695,571	22,069,487	21,436,593
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Related to pensions (Note 12)	2,207,370	975,904	-	267,947
Related to OPEB (Note 13)	585,182	263,994	-	61,171
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,792,552	1,239,898	-	329,118
Liabilities:				
Current:				
Accounts payable	5,482,831	3,429,529	385,292	105,812
Payroll payable	65,433	32,044	-	8,849
Accrued interest	82,979	-	-	-
Advances from other funds (Note 5)	-	-	-	-
Refundable deposits	227,063	-	227,585	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	377,309	-
Due to other funds (Note 5)	-	-	1,466,218	-
Accrued compensated absences (Note 7)	-	-	-	-
Claims payable (Note 9)	-	-	-	-
Financed purchases payable (Note 7B)	-	-	36,492	-
Loan payable (Note 7B)	342,508	-	-	-
Subscriptions (Note 15)	47,764	-	-	-
Bonds payable (Note 7B)	940,000	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	7,188,578	3,461,573	2,492,896	114,661
Noncurrent:				
Accrued compensated absences (Note 7)	-	-	-	-
Claims payable (Note 9)	-	-	-	-
Financed purchases payable (Note 7B)	-	-	77,465	-
Loan payable (Note 7B)	8,896,132	-	-	-
Subscriptions (Note 15)	456,405	-	-	-
Bonds payable (Note 7B)	960,000	-	-	-
Net pension liability (Note 12)	8,345,169	3,689,498	-	1,013,000
Net OPEB liability (Note 13)	1,136,329	512,634	-	118,784
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	19,794,035	4,202,132	77,465	1,131,784
Total Liabilities	26,982,613	7,663,705	2,570,361	1,246,445
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Related to pensions (Note 12)	87,467	38,670	-	10,618
Related to OPEB (Note 13)	835,128	376,753	-	87,300
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	922,595	415,423	-	97,918
Net Position (Deficit):				
Net investment in capital assets	69,508,471	39,480,645	17,850,871	18,739,418
Restricted for debt service	438,935	-	-	-
Restricted for transportation	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted (Deficit)	14,442,120	36,375,696	1,648,255	1,681,930
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 84,389,526	\$ 75,856,341	\$ 19,499,126	\$ 20,421,348

Some amounts reported for business-type activities in the statement of net position are different because certain internal service fund assets and liabilities are included with the business-type activities.

Net Position per Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds

Prior years' accumulated adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal service funds activities related to the enterprise funds

Current years' adjustments to reflect the consolidation of internal service activities related to enterprise funds

Net Position per Statement of Net Position

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Other Non-major Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
\$ 1,789,307	\$ 53,193,779	\$ 36,525,207
-	438,935	28,059,531
137,587	7,964,177	11,567
2,824	103,716	58,034
-	10,133	-
-	194,515	-
1,929,718	61,905,255	64,654,339
-	18,392,125	-
-	-	224,399
61,750	22,118,436	848,101
811,506	136,090,991	10,659,729
873,256	176,601,552	11,732,229
2,802,974	238,506,807	76,386,568
-	3,451,221	54,104,827
-	910,347	7,686,653
-	4,361,568	61,791,480
134,921	9,538,385	2,414,173
736	107,062	1,000
-	82,979	-
500,000	500,000	-
-	454,648	-
520,024	897,333	-
-	1,466,218	-
-	-	1,463,253
-	-	1,737,267
-	36,492	-
-	342,508	-
-	47,764	-
-	940,000	-
1,155,681	14,413,389	5,615,693
-	-	3,361,223
-	-	8,285,828
-	77,465	-
-	8,896,132	-
-	456,405	-
-	960,000	-
-	13,047,667	152,769,772
-	1,767,747	14,926,253
-	25,205,416	179,343,076
1,155,681	39,618,805	184,958,769
-	136,755	7,787,111
-	1,299,181	10,969,819
-	1,435,936	18,756,930
873,256	146,452,661	11,507,830
-	438,935	28,059,531
634,713	634,713	-
139,324	54,287,325	(105,105,012)
\$ 1,647,293	\$ 201,813,634	\$ (65,537,651)
	\$ 201,813,634	
	789,617	
	252,659	
	\$ 202,855,910	

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Golf	Storm Drain
Operating Revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 28,164,385	\$ 15,659,500	\$ 5,918,315	\$ 545,016
Miscellaneous	809,162	1,455	-	200,494
Total Operating Revenues	28,973,547	15,660,955	5,918,315	745,510
Operating Expenses:				
Personnel services	5,945,409	2,824,747	-	493,014
Transportation	81,098	47,026	-	2,813
Repairs and maintenance	514,917	747,206	400	4,504
Materials, supplies and services	23,635,890	13,176,938	4,551,654	1,138,106
Depreciation/amortization (Note 6)	4,045,741	2,684,824	1,641,137	1,104,122
Total Operating Expenses	34,223,055	19,480,741	6,193,191	2,742,559
Operating Income (Loss)	(5,249,508)	(3,819,786)	(274,876)	(1,997,049)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Grants	5,197	40,157	-	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Interest income & loss on fair value of investments	102,641	(70,307)	2,307	21
Interest (expense)	(163,587)	-	(3,312)	-
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	-
Equity interest in gain from joint ventures	-	875,238	-	-
Capital contribution expense	(27,887)	-	-	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	(83,636)	845,088	(1,005)	21
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(5,333,144)	(2,974,698)	(275,881)	(1,997,028)
Capital contributions received	59,320	68,980	-	-
Transfers in	312,257	129,864	-	3,125,000
Transfers out	-	-	(1,466,218)	(414,543)
Changes in Net Position	(4,961,567)	(2,775,854)	(1,742,099)	713,429
Net Position (Deficit):				
Beginning of Year	89,351,093	78,632,195	21,241,225	19,707,919
End of Fiscal Year	\$ 84,389,526	\$ 75,856,341	\$ 19,499,126	\$ 20,421,348

Reconciliation of Changes in Net Position to the Statement of Activities:

Changes in Net Position, per the Statement of Revenues,
Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds

Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of current fiscal year
internal service funds activities related to enterprise funds

Changes in Net Position of Business-Type Activities per Statement of Activities

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Other Non-major Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
\$ 176,279	\$ 50,463,495	\$ 12,383,788
635	1,011,746	106,166
176,914	51,475,241	12,489,954
69,769	9,332,939	1,001,668
66,066	197,003	142,679
30,219	1,297,246	119,234
712,094	43,214,682	7,549,984
46,512	9,522,336	1,956,385
924,660	63,564,206	10,769,950
(747,746)	(12,088,965)	1,720,004
79,088	124,442	-
641,605	641,605	-
(22,412)	12,250	2,464,328
-	(166,899)	-
-	-	105,290
-	875,238	-
-	(27,887)	-
698,281	1,458,749	2,569,618
(49,465)	(10,630,216)	4,289,622
-	128,300	-
50,000	3,617,121	4,834,438
-	(1,880,761)	(2,841,500)
535	(8,765,556)	6,282,560
1,646,758	210,579,190	(71,820,211)
\$ 1,647,293	\$ 201,813,634	\$ (65,537,651)

\$ (8,765,556)

252,659
\$ (8,512,897)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Water	Sewer	Golf	Storm Drain
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 29,322,281	\$ 15,844,814	\$ 5,825,903	\$ 745,634
Cash payments to suppliers	(24,023,843)	(13,677,898)	(4,663,375)	(1,244,329)
Cash payments to or on behalf of employees	(5,446,191)	(2,332,199)	-	(651,963)
Claims incurred	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	(147,753)	(165,283)	1,162,528	(1,150,658)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Interfund receipts	312,257	129,864	-	3,125,000
Interfund payments	-	-	(1,466,218)	(414,543)
Repayment received from other funds	-	-	-	-
Repayment made to other funds	-	-	1,466,218	-
Advance from other funds	-	-	-	-
Intergovernmental receipts	5,197	40,157	-	-
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Non-Capital Financing Activities	317,454	170,021	-	2,710,457
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Capital grants and contributions	31,433	-	-	-
Acquisition of capital assets	(1,847,856)	(1,335,624)	-	(60,648)
Principal payments on capital debt	(1,259,117)	-	(54,922)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	(169,373)	-	(4,221)	-
Cash contribution	-	68,980	-	-
Payments for funds held in trust	-	-	-	66,679
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	-	-	-	-
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(3,244,913)	(1,266,644)	(59,143)	6,031
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Interest & loss on fair value of investments	125,529	(54,411)	2,305	(33)
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Investing Activities	125,529	(54,411)	2,305	(33)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,949,683)	(1,316,317)	1,105,690	1,565,797
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	26,239,511	23,319,583	2,748,869	1,129,957
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 23,289,828	\$ 22,003,266	\$ 3,854,559	\$ 2,695,754
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (5,249,508)	\$ (3,819,786)	\$ (274,876)	\$ (1,997,049)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/amortization	4,045,741	2,684,824	1,641,137	1,104,122
Changes in pension related items	626,123	537,504	-	(144,991)
Changes in OPEB related items	(295,000)	(79,369)	-	(151,713)
Net investment in joint ventures	-	-	-	-
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable, net	450,696	241,196	(10,809)	124
Increase in inventory and prepaids	-	-	(57,266)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other accrued expenses	503,062	372,641	(54,055)	52,804
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(126,905)	(44,956)	-	(13,955)
Decrease in due to other governments	-	-	-	-
Increase in deposits payable	(101,962)	-	(85,493)	-
Increase in unearned revenue	-	(57,337)	3,890	-
Decrease in claims payable	-	-	-	-
Decrease in employee benefits payable	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	5,101,755	3,654,503	1,437,404	846,391
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ (147,753)	\$ (165,283)	\$ 1,162,528	\$ (1,150,658)
Non-Cash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:				
Gain on disposition of capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds		Governmental Activities
Other Non-major Enterprise Funds	Total	Internal Service Funds
\$ 235,229	\$ 51,973,861	\$ 12,738,363
(682,744)	(44,292,189)	(6,331,921)
(71,749)	(8,502,102)	(3,491,403)
-	-	352,236
(519,264)	(820,430)	3,267,275
50,000	3,617,121	1,992,938
-	(1,880,761)	-
-	-	(15,350)
(1,150)	1,465,068	-
-	-	206,588
720,693	766,047	-
769,543	3,967,475	2,184,176
-	31,433	-
-	(3,244,128)	(2,774,154)
-	(1,314,039)	-
-	(173,594)	(1,015)
-	68,980	-
-	66,679	-
-	-	105,290
-	(4,564,669)	(2,669,879)
(22,347)	51,043	2,490,069
(22,347)	51,043	2,490,069
227,932	(1,366,581)	5,271,641
1,561,375	54,999,295	59,313,097
\$ 1,789,307	\$ 53,632,714	\$ 64,584,738
\$ (747,746)	\$ (12,088,965)	\$ 1,720,004
46,514	9,522,338	1,956,385
-	1,018,636	4,869,728
-	(526,082)	(7,225,596)
-	-	-
1,182	682,389	248,409
-	(57,266)	-
-	874,452	1,648,297
125,635	(60,181)	-
(1,980)	(1,980)	-
-	(187,455)	-
57,131	3,684	-
-	-	41,236
-	-	8,812
228,482	11,268,535	1,547,271
\$ (519,264)	\$ (820,430)	\$ 3,267,275
\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,290

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Private-Purpose Trust Fund – This fund accounts for the Pleasanton Township County Water District (P.T.C.W.D.) #3 Trust Fund. The Trust received money in 1973 from the P.T.C.W.D. #3 and the funds may be used in the future to maintain the private road that serves the City's water tanks.

Custodial Funds - Custodial funds report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement.

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2023

	Private - Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
Assets:		
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 320,678	\$ 9,833,187
Receivables:		
Accounts	6,800	223,572
Taxes	-	634,175
Accrued interest	682	15,852
Total Assets	328,160	10,706,786
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	34	3,823,497
Long-term liabilities:		
Due in one year		
Claims liabilities	-	2,158,000
Due in more than one year		
Claims liabilities	-	7,371,000
Total Liabilities	34	13,352,497
Net Position (Deficit):		
Restricted for other government agencies	328,126	150,327
Restricted for retiree insurance	-	102,780
Restricted for Pleasanton Downtown Association	-	45,172
Restricted for Livermore Share of LPFD	-	(2,943,990)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 328,126	\$ (2,645,711)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Private - Purpose Trust Fund	Custodial Funds
Additions:		
Contributions:		
Retired employees	\$ -	\$ 816,216
Taxes	-	80,426
Intergovernmental	-	9,519,727
Interest and change on fair value of investments	(568)	2,208
Miscellaneous	1,125	23,598
Total Additions	557	10,442,175
Deductions:		
Retiree benefits	-	779,246
Contractual services	16,729	10,751,325
Total Deductions	16,729	11,530,571
Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	(16,172)	(1,088,396)
Net Position (Deficit)		
Beginning of the Year	344,298	(1,557,315)
End of the Year	\$ 328,126	\$ (2,645,711)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Index to Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Page Number</u>
Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.....	52
Note 2: Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability	61
Note 3: Cash and Investments	62
Note 4: Notes Receivable	66
Note 5: Interfund Transactions	71
Note 6: Capital Assets	73
Note 7: Long-Term Liabilities.....	74
Note 8: Leases Receivable.....	79
Note 9: Risk Management	80
Note 10: Investment in Joint Ventures and Membership in Insurance Pool.....	81
Note 11: Net Position/Fund Balances.....	84
Note 12: Defined Benefit Pension Plan	87
Note 13: Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	99
Note 14: Commitments and Contingencies.....	107
Note 15: Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements	108
Note 16: Subsequent Events	108

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The basic financial statements of the City of Pleasanton (City) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental agencies. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The most significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The City of Pleasanton (City) was incorporated on June 18, 1894, and operates under a Council-Manager form of government. The City Council consists of five elected members. The following services are provided by the City to its citizens: police, fire, operations services, water, sewer, economic development, parks and recreation, planning and community development, general administration, library, golf and cemetery.

As required by GAAP, these basic financial statements present the City and its component units, entities for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance, part of the City's operations, and data from these units are combined with data of the City. Each blended component unit has a June 30 year-end. The City had no discretely presented component units. The following entities are reported as blended component units of the City as the component units' governing bodies are the same as the governing body of the City and management of the primary government has operational responsibility for the component units. There are no separately issued financial statements for the following blended component units:

Housing Authority of the City of Pleasanton, California (Housing Authority) - The Housing Authority was established in 1943. The purpose of the Housing Authority is to advocate for housing units and services for low and moderate income families. In accordance with Section 2.36 of the Municipal Code, the Pleasanton City Council serves as the Board of Directors for the Housing Authority of the City of Pleasanton.

Pleasanton Joint Powers Financing Authority - In June 1993, the Pleasanton Joint Powers Financing Authority (PJPPFA) was formed by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the City of Pleasanton and the Housing Authority. The PJPPFA is a blended component unit of the City and the financial operations of the PJPPFA are included in the City of Pleasanton's financial statements.

B. Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, net position, revenues, and expenditures or expenses as appropriate. Governmental resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The City's government-wide financial statements include a Statement of Net Position and a Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position. These statements present summaries of governmental and business-type activities for the City accompanied by a total column. Fiduciary activities of the City are not included in these statements.

These government-wide financial statements are presented on an "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources, including capital assets, as well as infrastructure assets, and long-term liabilities, are included in the accompanying Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position presents changes in net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Certain types of transactions are reported as program revenues for the City in three categories:

- Charges for services
- Operating contributions and grants
- Capital contributions and grants

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34 in regards to interfund activities, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the Statement of Net Position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and the business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. In the Statement of Activities and Changes in Net Position, internal service fund transactions have been eliminated; however, those transactions between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated. The following interfund activities have been eliminated:

- Due to/from other funds
- Advances to/from other funds
- Transfers in/out
- Interfund charges

Governmental Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund financial statements include a Balance Sheet and a Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances for all major governmental funds and non-major funds aggregated. An accompanying schedule is presented to reconcile and explain the differences in net position as presented in these statements to the net position presented in the government-wide financial statements. The City has presented all major funds that met the applicable criteria.

All governmental funds are accounted for on a spending or “*current financial resources*” measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources are included on the Balance Sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances presents increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Revenues are recorded when received in cash, except that revenues subject to accrual (generally 90 days after year-end, with the exception of property tax for which the accrual period is 60 days after year-end) are recognized when due. The primary revenue sources which have been treated as susceptible to accrual by the City are property tax, sales tax, intergovernmental revenues and other taxes. Expenditures are recorded in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred.

The Reconciliation of the Fund Financial Statements to the Government-Wide Financial Statements is provided to explain the differences created by the integrated approach of GASB Statement No. 34.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The *General Fund* – is used to account for all revenues and expenditures necessary to carry out basic governmental activities of the City that are not accounted for through other funds. For the City, the General Fund includes such activities as general government, public safety, community development, operations services and community activities.

The *Lower Income Housing Fund* – is a special revenue fund used to account for and report the proceeds of housing in-lieu fees paid by developers of residential, commercial, and office property, as well as revenue from the repayment of housing loans. These revenues are used to provide financial assistance towards meeting the affordable housing guidelines detailed in the housing element of the City’s General Plan.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund – is a capital projects fund that receives contributions from the General Fund to be used for the purchase of equipment or the construction of facilities and infrastructure as adopted in the annual miscellaneous capital improvement program.

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements

Proprietary Fund Financial Statements include a Statement of Fund Net Position, a Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position, and a Statement of Cash Flows for each major proprietary fund and non-major funds aggregated.

A separate column representing internal service funds is also presented in these statements. However, internal service balances and activities have been combined with the governmental and business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements as appropriate.

Proprietary funds are accounted for using the “*economic resources*” measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, all assets and liabilities (whether current or noncurrent) are included on the Statement of Fund Net Position. The Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position presents increases (revenues) and decreases (expenses) in total net position. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized in the period in which they are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Operating revenues in a proprietary fund are those revenues that are generated from the primary operations of the fund. All other revenues are reported as non-operating revenues. Operating expenses are those expenses that are essential to the primary operations of the fund. All other expenses are reported as non-operating expenses.

The City reports the following major enterprise funds:

The Water Fund – accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City’s water utility, a self-supporting activity, which provides services on a user-charge basis to residences and businesses.

The Sewer Fund – accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City’s sewer collection system and related facilities. It is a self-supporting activity, which provides services on a user-charge basis to residences and businesses.

The Golf Fund – accounts for the daily operation and maintenance of the City’s golf course, Callippe Preserve Golf Course. The City currently contracts with Pleasanton Golf, LLC (CourseCo, Inc.) to manage and maintain the golf course and its facilities. This fund also accounts for golf course capital assets and the accumulation of funds for payment of golf debt service.

The Storm Drain Fund – accounts for the operation and maintenance of the City’s storm system. The revenue source for this fund is the urban runoff annual assessment fee levied on property owners beginning in FY 1992/93 and a subsidy from the General Fund. The expenses accounted for in this fund are for the federally mandated program to reduce pollutants to the Bay and other expenses related to maintaining the City’s storm drain system.

The City also reports the following types of funds:

Internal Service Funds – account for the City’s employee benefits, public art acquisition and maintenance, equipment replacement and renovations provided to City departments or to other governments, and self-insurance programs – workers’ compensation and general liability on a cost-reimbursement basis.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Fiduciary Fund Financial Statements

Fiduciary fund financial statements include a Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and a Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position. The City's fiduciary funds represent custodial funds and a private purpose trust fund.

Custodial funds report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement. The private purpose trust fund and custodial funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus.

The City reports the following fiduciary funds:

The *Private-Purpose Trust Fund* – accounts for the P.T.C.W.D. #3 Trust Fund. The Trust received money in 1973 from the Pleasanton Township County Water District #3 and the funds may be used in the future to maintain the private road that serves the City's water tanks.

The *Custodial Funds* – report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement. These activities include retiree insurance, downtown merchant improvements, asset forfeitures, miscellaneous agencies, and the City of Livermore share only of the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department activities.

C. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The City pools its available cash for investment purposes. The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturity of three months or less from date of acquisition. Cash and cash equivalents are combined with investments and displayed as Cash and Investments.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, highly liquid market investments with maturities of one year or less at time of purchase are stated at amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value.

The City participates in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), an investment pool managed by the State of California which invests a portion of the pooled funds in Structured Notes and Asset-backed Securities. LAIF's investments are subject to credit risk with the full faith and credit of the State of California collateralizing these investments. In addition, these Structured Notes and Asset-backed Securities are subject to market risk due to change in interest rates.

For purposes of the statement of cash flows of the proprietary funds types, cash and cash equivalents include all investments, as the City operates an internal cash management pool which maintains the general characteristics of a demand deposit account.

D. Restricted Cash and Investments

Restricted cash and investments include amounts held by fiscal agents for the redemption of bonded debt and for acquisition and construction of capital projects, for deposits held for others within the enterprise funds, and for amounts held in an irrevocable trust for pension activities.

E. Receivables

During the course of normal operations, the City carries various receivable balances that are shown net of allowances for doubtful accounts for taxes, interest, services, utilities and special assessments. The City maintains allowances for doubtful accounts of \$30,000 in the Water Fund and \$20,000 in the Sewer Fund.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Notes Receivable

For the purposes of the governmental fund financial statements, expenditures related to long-term notes arising from subsidy programs are charges to operations upon funding and the notes are recorded with an offset to an unavailable revenue account under the deferred inflows of resources section. For the purposes of the government-wide financial statements, long-term loans are not offset by unavailable revenue accounts.

G. Deferred Inflows/Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position or balance sheet will report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position or balance sheet will report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

H. Interfund Transactions

Interfund transactions are reflected as either loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans).

Advances between funds, reported in the fund financial statements, are classified as nonspendable fund balance in the applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources. Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as a reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental or proprietary funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide presentation.

I. Inventory

Inventory held for resale at the City's Callippe Preserve Golf Course is valued at the lower of cost or market; cost is determined using the moving average costing method for the golf shop merchandise. Inventory supplies at the golf course restaurant is valued at cost, using the first-in first-out costing method.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Capital Assets

The City's assets are capitalized at historical cost or estimated historical cost. City policy has set the capitalization threshold for reporting general capital assets and subscriptions at \$5,000, for CIP projects at \$50,000, and for reporting infrastructure (streets, water, sewer and storm drains) at \$100,000. All streetlights and traffic signals are included. Donated capital assets, donated works of art and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value when received. Depreciation is recorded on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets as follows:

Machinery, Vehicles and Equipment	5-20 years
Infrastructure	20-40 years
Subscription assets	3-5 years
Buildings and Improvements	20-50 years

The City has included the value of all infrastructure in the current Basic Financial Statements. Capital assets that meet the definition of a major infrastructure network or extend the life of existing infrastructure networks are capitalized as infrastructure. Infrastructure networks include: roads, bridges, water, sewer, drainage systems and lighting systems.

K. Compensated Absences

Accumulated unpaid vacation and compensatory time is accrued in and liquidated from the Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund using the accrual basis of accounting. Sick leave with pay is granted to all eligible employees.

Sick leave is not considered a right which employees may use at their discretion, but is allowed only for specific purposes as explained in the City's personnel policies. The City accrues accumulated unpaid compensated absences when earned by the employee.

The City records both an asset funded by the operating funds and a liability in its Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund to recognize the financial effect of unused vacation and other compensated leaves.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

L. Leases

Lessor: The City is a lessor for five noncancellable leases of 8251 Santos Ranch Road, 3801 Doolan Road Cell Tower, 3998 Foothill Road, 900 Santos Ranch Road and the Case Avenue land lease. The City recognizes a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources in the government-wide and governmental fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the life of the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease receipts to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease receipts.

- The City uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease receipts included in the measurement of the lease receivable is composed of fixed payments from the lessee.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease, and will remeasure the lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivable.

M. Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements

The City is a subscriber for noncancellable subscriptions of information technology services. The City recognizes a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset (subscription asset) in the government-wide financial statements. The City recognizes subscription liabilities with an initial, individual value of \$5,000 or more.

At the commencement of a subscription, the City initially measures the subscription liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the subscription term. Subsequently, the subscription liability is reduced by the principal portion of subscription payments made. The subscription asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the subscription liability, adjusted for subscription payments made at or before the subscription commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the subscription asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Key estimates and judgments related to subscriptions include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected subscription payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) subscription payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the vendor as the discount rate. When the interest rate charged by the vendor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for subscriptions.
- The subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the subscription. Subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription liability are composed of fixed payments that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its subscriptions and will remeasure the subscription asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the subscription liability.

Subscription assets are reported with other capital assets and subscription liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Long-Term Debt

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities and business-type activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are recognized in the period in which they occur.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

O. Interest Payable

In the government-wide financial statements, interest payable on long-term debt is recognized when the liability is incurred for governmental activities and business-type activities.

In the fund financial statements, proprietary fund types recognize the interest payable when the liability is incurred.

P. Property Taxes

Property taxes are levied based on a fiscal year (July 1 – June 30). The property tax assessments are formally due on November 1 and February 1, and become delinquent as of December 10 and April 10, respectively. Taxes become a lien on the property effective January 1 of the preceding year.

Q. Use of Restricted and Unrestricted Net Position/Fund Balance

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position and fund balance are available, the City's policy is to apply restricted net position or fund balance first.

R. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the basic financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. In addition, estimates affect the reported amount of expenses. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

S. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

T. Pension Plans

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred 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. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when currently due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

GASB Statement No. 68 requires that the reported results must pertain to liability and asset information within certain defined timeframes. For this report, the following timeframes are used.

Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date	June 30, 2022
Measurement Period	July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022

U. New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements Effective during Fiscal Year

The following Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements were effective for and/or early implemented for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023:

1. *GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*

The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by establishing a definition for SBITAs and providing uniform guidance for accounting and financial reporting for transactions that meet that definition. That definition and uniform guidance will result in greater consistency in practice. Establishing the capitalization criteria for implementation costs also will reduce diversity and improve comparability in financial reporting by governments. This Statement also will enhance the relevance and reliability of a government's financial statements by requiring a government to report a subscription asset and subscription liability for a SBITA and to disclose essential information about the arrangement. The disclosures will allow users to understand the scale and important aspects of a government's SBITA activities and evaluate a government's obligations and assets resulting from SBITAs.

2. *GASB Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*

The requirements of this Statement will improve the clarity of the accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections, which will result in greater consistency in application in practice. In turn, more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information will be provided to financial statement users for making decisions or assessing accountability. In addition, the display and note disclosure requirements will result in more consistent, decision useful, understandable, and comprehensive information for users about accounting changes and error corrections.

NOTE 2: STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE, AND ACCOUNTABILITY

A. Violations of Legal or Contractual Provisions

The notes to required supplementary information on excess of expenditures over appropriations, describes budgetary violations that occurred for the year ended June 30, 2023.

B. Deficit Fund Equity

At June 30, 2023, the City reported deficit fund equities in the following funds:

<u>Fund Name</u>	<u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Deficit</u>	<u>Cause</u>
HOME Program	Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund	\$ (123,118)	1
Employee Benefits	Internal Service Fund	\$ (110,696,324)	2
Retiree Insurance Reserve	Internal Service Fund	\$ (17,659,397)	3

- Deficit due to timing differences between grant receipts and disbursements, and is expected to be eliminated through future grant revenues.
- Deficit is primarily due to the recording of the net pension liability required by GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*. The City will continue to make the required contributions each year based on the 30 year CalPERS payment amortization schedule. As described in Note 12A Funding Policy, in March 2018, the City established a Section 115 Pension Trust (Section 115 Trust) with an initial contribution of \$28.0 million. The fair value of the Section 115 Trust at June 30, 2023, was \$46.3 million. The City intends to use the Section 115 Trust to help make future pension contributions under the following conditions:
 - Annual CalPERS employer pension contribution rate increase (in dollars) is greater than the growth rate of the City's General Fund.
 - The General Fund has a structural deficit that needs to be addressed (i.e. non-discretionary expenditures exceed revenues).
 - General Fund reserves have been used and need to be replenished in order to maintain a reserve equal to at least 16.7 percent of General Fund expenditures.
 - Paying off specific pension liabilities that will result in interest savings greater than interest earnings on the Section 115 Trust.
- Deficit is primarily due to the recording of the net OPEB liability as a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. As described in Note 13B Funding Policy, in April 2011, the City established an OPEB irrevocable Trust (OPEB Trust). The City has been annually contributing to the OPEB Trust to pre-fund the City's amortized 30-year unfunded OPEB liability. As of June 30, 2023, the OPEB Trust had a balance of \$69.2 million. The City will use the OPEB Trust to fund future OPEB benefit payments.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The City maintains a cash and investments pool, which includes cash balances and authorized investments of all funds, that is available for use by all funds.

The following is a summary of pooled cash and investments at June 30, 2023:

	Government-Wide Statement of Net Position		Fiduciary Funds	
	Governmental Activities	Business Type Activities	Statement of Net Position	Total
Cash and Investments	\$ 182,723,438	\$ 53,193,779	\$ 10,153,865	\$ 246,071,082
Restricted Cash and Investments	46,270,093	438,935	-	46,709,028
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 228,993,531	\$ 53,632,714	\$ 10,153,865	\$ 292,780,110

Restricted Cash and Investments includes the \$46,270,093 PARS Trust, which is the City's Section 115 Pension Trust Fund (see Note 12A) and the \$438,935 debt service reserve related to the California Clean Water SRF Loan (see Note 7B).

At June 30, 2023, the City's pooled cash and investments consisted of the following:

	Fair Value at June 30, 2023
Deposits:	
Cash on Hand	\$ 7,625
Restricted Cash	438,935
Deposits with Banks	10,693,407
Total Deposits	11,139,967
Investments	
US Government Agencies	145,650,033
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	29,246,420
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	491,207
California Local Agency Investment Fund	59,089,710
Supranationals	892,680
PARS Trust - Mutual Funds	46,270,093
Total Investments	281,640,143
Total City Treasury	\$ 292,780,110

A. Deposits

As of June 30, 2023, the book value of the City's cash with banks and petty cash was \$11,139,967 and the associated bank balances were \$13,228,320. The difference between the bank balance and the City's carrying amount represents outstanding checks and deposits in transit. Of the bank balance, \$1,166,513 was covered by federal depository insurance and \$12,041,607 was collateralized by the pledging financial institutions as required by Section 53652 of the California Government Code. The California Government Code requires California banks to secure a City's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110 percent of a City's deposits, or by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of a City's total deposits.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Investments

Under the provisions of the City's investment policy, and in accordance with Section 53601 of the California Government Code and Section 115 of the Internal Revenue Code, the City may invest or deposit in the following:

- Banker's acceptances
- Commercial paper
- Local Agency Investment Fund
- Mutual funds
- Medium-term corporate notes
- Money market funds
- Negotiable certificates of deposit
- Repurchase agreements
- Securities of the Federal government or its agencies
- Supranational Organizations Securities
- PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund (see note 12A)

GASB Statement No. 31, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools*, requires that the City's investments be carried at fair value instead of cost. Accordingly, the City adjusts the carrying value of its investments to reflect their fair value at each fiscal year-end and the effects of these adjustments are included in income for that fiscal year. Changes in fair value at the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, amounted to an unrealized loss of \$16,072,054.

C. Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from interest rates, the City's investment policy limits investments to a maximum maturity of five years. At June 30, 2023, the City had the following investment maturities:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities		
	Less than a Year	1 - 5 Years	Total
US Government Agencies			
Non-callable	\$ -	\$ 2,697,960	\$ 2,697,960
Callable	-	142,952,073	142,952,073
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	5,938,510	23,307,910	29,246,420
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	491,207	-	491,207
Supranationals	-	892,680	892,680
California Local Agency Investment Fund	59,089,710	-	59,089,710
PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund - Mutual Funds	46,270,093	-	46,270,093
Total	\$ 111,789,520	\$ 169,850,623	\$ 281,640,143

During the year, the City held callable notes. Callable notes are debt securities (other than asset-backed securities) whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options. They are issued by corporations and by government-sponsored enterprises such as the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) and the Federal Home Loan Bank (FHLB). These securities could be called prior to maturity, depending on changes in interest rates. As of June 30, 2023, the City held \$142,952,073 in callable government agencies, which amounted to 61 percent of total investments, excluding the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

D. Fair Value Hierarchy

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by GAAP. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure fair value of the assets. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The following is a summary of the fair value hierarchy of the fair value of investments of the City as of June 30, 2023:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Investments by Fair Value Level:			
U.S. Governmental Agencies			
Non-callable	\$ -	\$ 2,697,960	\$ 2,697,960
Callable	-	142,952,073	142,952,073
Medium-Term Corporate Notes	29,246,420	-	29,246,420
Supranationals	-	892,680	892,680
Subtotal	<u>\$ 29,246,420</u>	<u>\$ 146,542,713</u>	<u>175,789,133</u>
Investments Reported at Cost:			
Non-Negotiable Certificates of Deposit			491,207
Investments Exempt from Fair Value Hierarchy:			
California Local Agency Investment Fund			59,089,710
PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund - Mutual Funds			46,270,093
Total Investments			<u>\$ 281,640,143</u>

U.S. Treasury notes, classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, are valued using unadjusted quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities that the reporting entity has the ability to access at the measurement date. U.S. Government agency securities and medium-term corporate notes, classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, are valued using matrix pricing techniques maintained by various pricing vendors. Matrix pricing is used to value securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices. These prices are obtained from various pricing sources by our custodian bank.

E. Credit Risk

Excluding the PARS Section 115 Pension Trust Fund, the City's policy, consistent with State law, limits investments in corporate notes to notes rated "A" or better by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization, including Moody's Investor's Service and Standard & Poor's.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

The City's investments are rated by the nationally recognized rating organizations, and as of June 30, 2023, the ratings, as well as the percentage of credit risk are as follows:

	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Percentage
U.S. Government Agencies:			
Federal Farm Credit Bank	Aaa	AA +	4.75%
Freddie Mac	Aaa	AA +	6.95%
Federal Home Loan Bank	Aaa	AA +	45.44%
Federal National Mortgage Association	Aaa	AA +	4.74%
Medium-Term Corporate Notes:			
3M Company	A1	A+	0.80%
Apple Inc.	Aa1	AA +	3.66%
CitiBank NA	Aa3	A	0.42%
JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	NR	A+	1.11%
Microsoft Inc.	Aaa	AAA	0.85%
PACCAR Financial Corp.	A1	A+	0.54%
Toyota Motor Credit Corp.	A1	A+	2.22%
Truist Bank	A2	A	0.78%
Exxon Mobil Corp.	Aa1	AA	2.04%
Supranationals:			
International Finance Corp	Aaa	AAA	0.38%

Concentration of Credit Risk – The City's Policy has the same maturity limits as the California Government Code. The City is allowed to purchase mutual funds up to 20 percent of the value of the portfolio. There are no specified maximum percentages for U.S. Treasury Obligations, U.S. Agencies, and the external investment pool (California Local Agency Investment Fund). The City is in compliance with these provisions of the Policy.

Investments in the securities of any individual issuers, other than U.S. Treasury Securities, mutual funds and the California Local Agency Investment Fund, that represent 5 percent or more of the City's total investments are as follows as of June 30, 2023:

U.S. Government Agencies	Amount Invested	Percentage of Investments
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 106,957,077	45.44%
Freddie Mac	\$ 16,364,070	6.95%

For investments, custodial risk is the risk that in the event of failure of a depository financial institution or a counter party (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The City's investments, with the exception of money market funds, certificates of deposit and LAIF, are held in the name of the City for safekeeping by a third-party custodian, Bank of New York Mellon (BNYM). BNYM is a registered member of the Federal Reserve Bank. The City's PARS Trust is held by a third-party custodian, U.S. Bank. Securities held on the City's behalf by its third-party custodian are not at risk or commingled with other entities' securities, therefore removing the custodial risk for the City.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

F. External Investment Pool

As of June 30, 2023, the City had \$59,089,710 invested in the California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), a State of California external investment pool. LAIF is part of the Pooled Money Investment Account (PMIA). The PMIA began in 1955 and oversight is provided by the Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) and a State in-house Investment Committee. The PMIB members are the State Treasurer, Director of Finance, and the State Controller. The LAIF determines the fair value of its investment portfolio based on market quotations for those securities where market quotations are readily available, and on amortized cost or best estimate for those securities where fair value is not readily available.

At June 30, 2023, 62.65 percent of LAIF's portfolio was invested in government guaranteed U.S. Treasuries, and 2.78 percent of LAIF's portfolio was invested in Structured Notes and Asset-Backed Securities. These investments included the following:

- Structured Notes are debt securities (other than asset-backed securities) whose cash flow characteristics (coupon rate, redemption amount, or stated maturity) depend upon one or more indices and/or that have embedded forwards or options.
- Asset-Backed Securities, the bulk of which are mortgage-backed securities, entitle their purchasers to receive a share of the cash flows from a pool of assets such as principal and interest repayments from a pool of mortgages (such as CMS) or credit card receivables.

The fair value of LAIF was calculated by applying a factor of 0.98 to total investments held by LAIF. The fair value of the City's position in the pool is substantially equivalent to the value of the pool share. At June 30, 2023, these investments matured on an average of 260 days. Separate financial statements for the PMIB may be obtained from the California State Treasurer's Office, 915 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, California 95814.

NOTE 4: NOTES RECEIVABLE

The following table summarizes the notes receivable outstanding as of June 30, 2023. A brief description of the funding sources for the housing loans are included in the table below. Detail for all housing loans and miscellaneous loans follow.

	City Loans			
	Lower Income Housing Fund	HOME Fund	CDBG Fund	Amount
Housing Loans:				
Low Income Housing Project Loans	\$ 3,114,820	\$ 160,000	\$ -	\$ 3,274,820
Affordable Housing/Rehabilitation Home Loans	432,738	1,153,987	435,742	2,022,467
Senior Housing Project Loans	16,526,000	450,000	-	16,976,000
Total Housing Loans	<u>\$ 20,073,558</u>	<u>\$ 1,763,987</u>	<u>\$ 435,742</u>	<u>22,273,287</u>
Miscellaneous Loans:				
Sewer Connection Fee Loan				15,007
Hacienda Business Park LED Project Loan				37,324
Business Support Program Loans				1,163,573
Hacienda Business Park Owners Association Loan				497,330
Total Miscellaneous Loans				<u>1,713,234</u>
			Total Loans	<u>\$ 23,986,521</u>

NOTE 4: NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

Housing Loans

The City has loaned funds to private developers, individuals, and corporations for the development of affordable housing for seniors and low income residents. Funding for these loans are as follows:

- Lower Income Housing Fund – Through its Lower Income Housing Fund (LIHF), the City provides loans to private developers and individuals for the development and rehabilitation of affordable housing for seniors and low income residents. Programs within the LIHF include the Pleasanton Down Payment Assistance Loan Program (PDALP), the Housing Rehabilitation Program (HRP), and the Pleasanton Homeownership Assistance Program (PHAP).
- HOME Fund – Through its membership in the Alameda County HOME Consortium, the City receives an annual allocation of federal funds through the HOME Investment Partnership Program (HOME). The City receives its annual allocation based on a formula administered by the County of Alameda. The City has allocated its HOME funds primarily to agencies and programs that provide housing to low-income persons and households. There were no HOME funds received in FY 2022/23.
- CDBG Fund – As an "entitlement city" with a population greater than 50,000, the City receives an annual allocation of federal funds directly from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program. The City makes its CDBG funds available annually for application by agencies that provide housing and services to low income persons and households. CDBG funds of \$380,346 were received in FY 2022/23.

A detailed summary of each housing-related loan is presented below:

- Tri-Valley REACH, Inc. Loans – Beginning in January 1992, the City has entered into a series of agreements with REACH, Inc. (formerly HOUSE, Inc.), a local nonprofit agency, to provide funding to purchase below-market priced homes in Pleasanton for developmentally disabled adults who can live independently with supportive services. These loans do not include interest payments and no repayment of principal is due as long as REACH, Inc. owns the property and continues to use it for the intended purpose. Total REACH, Inc. loans outstanding as of June 30, 2023, were \$1,147,531. Of this amount, \$1,034,967 is funded by the HOME Program, \$65,000 is funded from the City's Lower Income Housing Fund, and \$47,564 is funded by the CDBG Program.

The five REACH, Inc. loans currently outstanding are summarized in the following table:

Date of Loan	Loan Amount	Funding Sources
January 1992	\$ 75,000	HOME Program
January 1997	201,440	HOME Program; Lower Income Housing Fund
August 2006	476,091	HOME Program; CDBG Program
February 2009	195,000	HOME Program
May 2010	200,000	HOME Program
Total	<u>\$ 1,147,531</u>	

NOTE 4: NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

- Case Avenue Associates – In 1996, the City loaned \$766,063 to Case Avenue Associates to finance the construction of the Promenade Apartments, a mixed income rental housing development of very low income, low income and market rate units. This loan was to finance the construction of the low income and very low income units in the project and was comprised of two components: \$636,063 funded by the Lower Income Housing Fund (LIHF), and \$130,000 funded through the City's allocation of HOME Program funds. Both loans are reported in the LIHF. The \$636,063 portion did not bear interest through 2007. Beginning in 2008, interest accrues at 2 percent and is payable from available cash flow from the project. Any interest not paid due to insufficient cash flow is deferred until the first year cash flow is available. All deferred interest and principal are due in full on the date of maturity, April 1, 2051. The \$130,000 HOME portion bears no interest, and principal is to be paid in full on the date of maturity, April 1, 2051. Interest outstanding on the LIHF funded portion of the loan at June 30, 2023, was \$9,272. The principal amounts outstanding at June 30, 2023, for the LIHF funded and the HOME funded portions were \$636,063 and \$130,000, respectively.
- Promenade Housing Associates – In 1996, the City loaned \$231,999 to Promenade Housing Associates to finance the construction of the Promenade Apartments, a mixed income rental housing development of very low income, low income and market rate units. This loan was to finance the construction of affordable units in the project and was comprised of two components: \$101,999 funded by the Lower Income Housing Fund (LIHF), and \$130,000 funded through the City's allocation of HOME Program funds.

Both loans are reported in the LIHF. The \$101,999 portion did not bear interest through 2007. Beginning in 2008, interest accrues at 2 percent and is payable from available cash flow from the project. Any interest not paid due to insufficient cash flow is deferred until the first year cash flow is available. All deferred interest and principal are due in full on the date of maturity, April 1, 2051. The \$130,000 HOME portion bears no interest and principal is to be paid in full on the date of maturity, April 1, 2051. Interest outstanding on the LIHF funded portion of the loan at June 30, 2023, was \$1,486. The principal amounts outstanding at June 30, 2023, for the LIHF funded and the HOME funded portions were \$101,999 and \$130,000, respectively.

- Pleasanton Homeownership Assistance Program – As part of the Pleasanton Homeownership Assistance Program (PHAP) developed by the City to provide affordable housing opportunities for households of low and moderate income, loans are provided to eligible low and moderate income homebuyers for second mortgages and down payment assistance. In 2004, the City created the Down Payment Assistance (DPA) Program and amortized payments are made on half of the loan for the first ten years while payments are partially deferred for ten years on the other half. The DPA Program was revamped to the Pleasanton Downtown Assistance Loan Program (PDALP) in October 2020, which provides increased loan amounts of up to \$100,000 and includes a shared appreciation repayment calculation. During FY 2022/23, the City received loan repayments totaling \$20,928. The outstanding amount due to the City for these types of loans as of June 30, 2023, was \$172,738.
- Kottinger Gardens Phase 1 Associates, L.P. (Affiliated Corporation with MidPen Housing Corporation) – On November 12, 2013, the City approved a Disposition, Development and Loan Agreement with MidPen Housing Corporation that provided for a \$10,000,000 loan from the City's Lower Income Housing Fund (LIHF) for the development of the Kottinger Place affordable senior housing project. During FY 2014/15, the City appropriated an additional \$3,750,000 from the LIHF for this project, increasing the project funding to \$13,750,000. A total of \$11,174,640 was drawn from this loan. Payments are to be made from excess distributable cash with the entire principal and interest due in November 2070. The principal and interest outstanding at June 30, 2023, were \$11,174,640 and \$1,103,254, respectively.

Also, during FY 2014/15, the City provided a separate predevelopment loan of \$450,000 for the predevelopment costs of the Kottinger Place project. The loan was funded through the City's HOME Program. Interest accrues on the principal amount at 3 percent per annum. Payments are to be made from excess distributable cash with the entire principal and interest due in October 2071. The principal and interest outstanding at June 30, 2023, were \$450,000 and \$107,932, respectively.

NOTE 4: NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

- Kottinger Gardens Phase 2 Associates, L.P. – On December 1, 2017, the City executed a Secured Promissory Note with Kottinger Gardens Phase 2 Associates, L.P. for \$2,861,360, funded from the City's Lower Income Housing Fund, for the development of the Pleasanton Gardens affordable senior housing project. Interest accrues on the principal amount at 3 percent per annum. Payments are to be made from excess distributable cash with the entire principal and interest due in December 2074. The principal and interest outstanding at June 30, 2023, were \$2,861,360 and \$481,398, respectively.
- BLP Partnership, Inc. – In 2005, the City loaned \$2,490,000 to BLP Partnership, Inc. for the predevelopment and construction of the Parkview assisted living facility. The loan requires an annual interest only payment of 10 percent (\$249,000) for 55 years or until the loan is paid in full. Annual payments are based on the availability of surplus cash from the operation of the facility according to a "waterfall of payments" provision in the loan agreement, and any unpaid amounts are accrued to be paid from surplus cash in subsequent years. At maturity, on September 1, 2060, any unpaid principal and interest will be forgiven. Consequently, the City has recorded the accrued unpaid interest in an allowance for doubtful accounts in its Lower Income Housing Fund. During FY 2022/23, BLP paid the City \$249,000 representing a portion of the accrued unpaid interest. As of June 30, 2023, the accrued unpaid interest in the allowance for doubtful accounts was \$1,621,399 and the principal amount outstanding was \$2,490,000.
- Regional Affordable Housing Projects – The City has also allocated HOME funding via loans and grants to several regional affordable housing projects that have been deemed to provide a benefit to Pleasanton residents due to the unique populations they serve. There are three affordable housing loans outstanding which include: \$80,000 to Housing Alliance for the construction of Lorenzo Creek apartments (28 units of rental housing in Castro Valley for homeless individuals and families with disabilities); \$30,000 to the Deaf Senior Retirement Corporation for the construction of the Fremont Oak Gardens (50 units of rental housing in Fremont for very low income deaf seniors); and \$50,000 to Affordable Housing Associates for the construction of the Carmen Avenue apartments (30 units of rental housing in Livermore for families that were formerly homeless and have special needs). All three loans are deferred, and the Fremont Oak Gardens and Carmen Avenue loans bear no interest. The Housing Alliance loan is subject to 3 percent interest, and payments are deferred for 15 years. Starting March 2021, payments are subject to available cash flow as determined by Alameda County (the lead agency in the multi-jurisdictional funding agreement). Interest outstanding on the Housing Alliance loan at June 30, 2023, was \$41,400. The principal amount outstanding for all three loans at June 30, 2023, was \$160,000.
- Housing Rehabilitation Program – The Housing Rehabilitation Program (HRP) provides financial assistance for the improvement of properties occupied by very low or low income homeowners. These loans accrue 3 percent simple interest. Principal and interest are deferred for thirty years or until such time the property is sold or ceases to be the principal residence of the borrower. The program was revamped in August 2020, with a maximum loan amount of \$150,000 that is deferred for 30 years at 1 percent interest, with the accrued interest capped at 50 percent of the loan. The majority of loans issued through the HRP have been funded using CDBG funds, with the exception of several loans that have been funded with HOME funds and Lower Income Housing funds. The City currently contracts with Amerinational Community Services to service the City's HRP loan portfolio. The outstanding principal and interest amounts of these loans funded by CDBG funds as of June 30, 2023, were \$388,177 and \$177,663, respectively. The outstanding principal and interest amounts of these loans funded by HOME funds as of June 30, 2023, were \$119,020 and \$37,413 respectively. The outstanding principal and interest amounts on these loans funded by Lower Income Housing funds as of June 30, 2023, were \$179,590 and \$3,811, respectively.

NOTE 4: NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

- Sunflower Irby, LLC – On April 13, 2018, the City executed a \$250,000 loan agreement with Sunflower Irby, LLC to provide pre-development funding for the construction of Sunflower Hill, a 31-unit affordable rental housing development for special needs residents. On March 18, 2019, the City executed a \$2,250,000 loan agreement with Sunflower Irby, LLC, which superseded in its entirety the April 13, 2018 loan agreement, and included \$2,000,000 for construction of the housing development. The loan, funded from the Lower Income Housing Fund, accrues simple annual interest of 3 percent. The entire balance of the loan, together with accrued interest, is payable in full in May 2076. The principal and interest outstanding as of June 30, 2023, were \$2,132,168 and \$288,614, respectively.
- Eden Housing/Ridge View Commons Associates – In 1988, the City loaned \$4,000,000 to Eden Housing, Inc. for the development of Ridge View Commons, a rental housing development for low and very low income seniors. Funding for this loan came from a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) grant through the Housing Development Grant (HODAG) program. This loan bears interest of 5 percent per annum and both principal and interest are payable only to the extent that surplus cash is available. In 1999, the City loaned \$2,250,000 from the Lower Income Housing Fund to Ridgeview Commons Associates, a California Limited Partnership affiliated with Eden Housing, Inc., for this same housing project. In FY 2009/10, the City loaned an additional \$225,000 to Ridgeview Commons Associates to buy out the financial interests of the limited partner (Chevron USA, Inc.) in this project. This loan, totaling \$2,475,000, bears interest of 5.5 percent per annum and is payable only to the extent that surplus cash is available. Due to the contingent nature of the loan repayments, the City has recorded an allowance for doubtful accounts in its Lower Income Housing Fund for both the entire principal and interest.

Miscellaneous Loans are as follows:

- Sewer Connection Fee Loans – Loans are granted to restaurant owners to finance sewer connection fees. The loan program was adopted in 1989 to encourage restaurants to locate in the downtown area. In 1997, the City expanded the loan program to restaurants outside downtown Pleasanton. The outstanding amount as of June 30, 2023, was \$15,007.
- Hacienda Business Park LED Project Loan – In 2015, the City loaned \$251,668 to the Hacienda Business Park Owners Association (HBPOA) for their share of the City LED Street Light Retrofit Capital Improvement Project. There are twenty-one (21) semi-annual payments due on the loan; each payment is due by June 22 and December 22 of each year. The interest rate adjusts annually based on the Local Agency Investment Fund interest calculated each January 2. The outstanding amount as of June 30, 2023, was \$37,324.
- Business Support Program Loans – Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, the City established a program to provide loans to local small businesses. Eligible businesses included those that are independently or locally owned, have a physical location in Pleasanton, were in good standing with the City and employ between 2-25 employees. Loan amounts were \$2,900 for businesses located in the downtown district, and \$2,500 for those outside of the downtown area. In 2021, the City increased the eligible loan amounts to \$10,000 (\$10,800 for downtown) for micro-enterprise businesses employing 2-10 employees and \$20,000 (\$21,600 for downtown) for businesses employing 11-25 employees. The loans are interest free. Loan repayments commenced on April 1, 2023, and are payable over 36 months. The total outstanding amount as of June 30, 2023, was \$1,163,573.

NOTE 4: NOTES RECEIVABLE (CONTINUED)

- *Hacienda Business Park Owners Association Landscape Renovation Loan* – In 2019, the City loaned \$732,548 to the Hacienda Business Park Owners Association (HBPOA) for a landscape renovation project on the 833-acre property known as Hacienda Business Park. There are one hundred twenty (120) monthly payments due the first of each month commencing January 1, 2020. The interest rate on the loan is set at an annual rate of compounded interest of 2.72 percent. The outstanding amount as of June 30, 2023, was \$497,330.

NOTE 5: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

A. Interfund Receivables/Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2023, is as follows:

Due to/from Other Funds

As of June 30, 2023, the General Fund provided \$79,364 to the HOME Program Special Revenue Fund, \$1,056 to the HBPOA Maintenance District Special Revenue Fund and \$1,466,218 to the Golf Enterprise Fund. These transactions represent short-term transfers to funds with negative cash balances at June 30, 2023. Additionally, the General Fund provided \$54,130 to the Miscellaneous Grants Special Revenue Fund to properly record the FY 2022/23 TDA grant funding allocation.

<u>Due From Other Funds</u>	<u>Due to Other Funds</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General Fund	Non-Major Governmental Funds	\$ 134,550
General Fund	Golf Enterprise Fund	1,466,218
		<u>\$ 1,600,768</u>

Long-Term Advances

On April 17, 2015, the Replacement/Renovation Internal Service Fund advanced \$2,000,000 to the Park Capital Improvement Program Capital Projects Fund to be used for costs associated with the Bernal Community Park Phase II Lighted Multi-Purpose Sports Fields project. The advance was scheduled to be repaid through private fundraising efforts within ten years after the park's opening date of October 6, 2016. However, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic and the Alameda County Shelter-in-Place (SIP) Order in mid-March 2020, the City granted a two-year payment reprieve and a two-year repayment extension to the sports groups and members of the Play Bernal Fundraising Campaign. The repayment date has been extended to October 2028. The outstanding amount as of June 30, 2023, was \$224,399.

On June 7, 2017, the City Council approved an advance from the General Fund to the Cemetery Enterprise Fund totaling \$500,000. In FY 2018/19, the funding was advanced to the Cemetery Fund to help establish the Pleasanton Pioneer Master Plan Implementation Reserve Fund. The General Fund currently provides a \$50,000 subsidy to the Cemetery Fund. Once the Cemetery operating revenues are sufficient to cover operating expenses without requiring a subsidy, the Cemetery Fund will begin to repay the interfund loan. As of June 30, 2023, the entire amount was outstanding.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 5: INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

B. Transfers In/Out

Transfers in/out for the year ended June 30, 2023, were as follows:

<u>Fund Receiving Transfers</u>	<u>Fund Making Transfers</u>	<u>Amount Transferred</u>	
General Fund	Internal Service Funds	\$ 769,000	(G)
	Golf Enterprise Fund	531,780	(C)
	Non-Major Governmental Funds	69,914	(A), (C)
Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	General Fund	6,155,144	(C), (D)
	Storm Drain	414,543	(D)
	Internal Service Funds	788,500	(D)
Water Enterprise Fund	General Fund	269,855	(B)
	Internal Service Funds	41,000	(G)
	Non-Major Governmental Funds	1,402	(C)
Sewer Enterprise Fund	General Fund	107,864	(B)
	Internal Service Funds	22,000	(G)
Storm Drain Enterprise Fund	General Fund	3,125,000	(D), (F)
Non-Major Governmental Funds	General Fund	251,213	(D)
	Non-Major Governmental Funds	210,427	(D)
	Internal Service Funds	1,221,000	(D)
	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	20,163	(H)
Non-Major Enterprise Funds	General Fund	50,000	(F)
Internal Service Funds	General Fund	3,900,000	(C), (F)
	Golf Enterprise Fund	934,438	(F)
Total Interfund Transfers		<u>\$ 18,883,243</u>	

- (A) Transfers to fund operation expenditures
- (B) Transfers to fund senior and low income discounts
- (C) Transfers to fund partial loan repayments
- (D) Transfers to fund capital improvement projects
- (E) Transfers to return excess funds to sources
- (F) Transfers to subsidize operations
- (G) Transfers to provide subsidy for medical benefits
- (H) Transfers to fund previously rescinded TDA funding allocation

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2023, was as follows:

Governmental activities:	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized					
Land	\$ 247,956,751	\$ 958,249	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 248,915,000
Right-of-ways	36,354,674	-	-	-	36,354,674
Public Art	853,018	-	-	-	853,018
Construction-in-progress	18,679,487	13,488,355	-	(5,703,744)	26,719,218
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	303,843,930	14,446,604	-	(5,703,744)	312,841,910
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized					
Buildings	88,814,308	51,696	-	515,354	89,381,358
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	32,952,783	2,039,221	-	-	34,992,004
Improvements other than buildings	79,084,289	-	-	-	79,084,289
Vehicles	15,551,483	889,193	(1,407,954)	-	15,032,722
Subscription assets	-	1,583,005	-	-	1,583,005
Infrastructure	319,131,749	969,412	-	5,188,390	325,289,551
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	535,534,612	5,532,527	(1,407,954)	5,703,744	545,362,929
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization					
Buildings	(35,233,206)	(2,056,527)	-	-	(37,289,733)
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	(24,076,314)	(1,293,672)	-	-	(25,623,099)
Improvements other than buildings	(53,898,527)	(2,571,820)	-	-	(56,470,347)
Vehicles	(12,405,795)	(1,313,345)	1,396,649	-	(12,069,378)
Subscription assets	-	(450,343)	-	-	(450,343)
Infrastructure	(206,435,355)	(8,063,193)	-	-	(214,498,548)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(332,049,197)	(15,748,900)	1,396,649	-	(346,401,448)
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	203,485,415	(10,216,373)	(11,305)	5,703,744	198,961,481
Total governmental activities capital assets	\$ 507,329,345	\$ 4,230,231	\$ (11,305)	\$ -	\$ 511,803,391
Business-type activities:	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2023
Capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized					
Land	\$ 14,512,340	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,512,340
Construction-in-progress	8,077,383	2,155,476	(5,000)	(2,621,761)	7,606,098
Total capital assets, not being depreciated/amortized	22,589,723	2,155,476	(5,000)	(2,621,761)	22,118,438
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized					
Buildings	38,578,125	-	-	-	38,578,125
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	16,674,077	23,535	-	-	16,697,612
Improvements other than buildings	31,991,425	-	-	-	31,991,425
Vehicles	680,144	841,953	(308,255)	-	1,213,842
Subscription assets	-	604,036	-	-	604,036
Infrastructure	303,098,085	128,300	-	2,621,761	305,848,146
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized	391,021,856	1,597,824	(308,255)	2,621,761	394,933,186
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization					
Buildings	(19,916,745)	(992,342)	-	-	(20,909,087)
Machinery, equipment, and vehicles	(9,475,884)	(582,394)	-	-	(10,058,278)
Improvements other than buildings	(26,375,128)	(1,542,487)	-	-	(27,917,615)
Vehicles	(617,318)	(58,659)	308,255	-	(367,722)
Subscription assets	-	(52,671)	-	-	(52,671)
Infrastructure	(193,243,039)	(6,293,783)	-	-	(199,536,822)
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization	(249,628,114)	(9,522,336)	308,255	-	(258,842,195)
Total capital assets, being depreciated/amortized, net	141,393,742	(7,924,512)	-	2,621,761	136,090,991
Total business-type activities capital assets	\$ 163,983,465	\$ (5,769,036)	\$ (5,000)	\$ -	\$ 158,209,429

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 6: CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to various governmental functions as follows:

General government	\$ 173,751
Public safety	535,944
Community development	1,406,913
Operations services	9,834,573
Community activities	1,841,335
Internal service funds	1,956,384
Total depreciation/amortization expense	<u>\$ 15,748,900</u>

Depreciation/amortization expense was charged to various enterprise funds as follows:

Water	\$ 4,045,741
Sewer	2,684,824
Golf	1,641,137
Storm Drain	1,104,122
Transit	15,026
Cemetery	31,486
Total depreciation/amortization expense	<u>\$ 9,522,336</u>

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2023:

Description	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2023	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities - Direct Placement					
California Energy Commission (CEC), 1.0%, due 2022	\$ 93,907	\$ -	\$ 93,907	\$ -	\$ -
Governmental Activities- Direct Borrowing					
HUD Section 108 Loan, variable rate, due 2035	636,000	-	50,000	586,000	50,000
Subscriptions (Note 15)	-	1,485,405	497,994	987,411	357,672
Compensated Absences (Note 1K)	4,815,664	3,296,111	3,287,299	4,824,476	1,463,253
Claims (Note 9)	9,670,859	3,900,330	3,548,094	10,023,095	1,737,267
Total Governmental Activity Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 15,216,430</u>	<u>\$ 8,681,846</u>	<u>\$ 7,477,294</u>	<u>\$ 16,420,982</u>	<u>\$ 3,608,192</u>

Description	Balance July 1, 2022	Additions	Retirements	Balance June 30, 2023	Due Within One Year
Business-type Activities - Direct Borrowing					
Golf Course Financed Purchase Agreement	\$ 168,879	\$ -	\$ 54,922	\$ 113,957	\$ 36,492
California Clean Water SRF Loan	9,577,757	-	339,117	9,238,640	342,508
Subscriptions (Note 15)	-	555,137	50,968	504,169	47,764
Business-type Activities - Bonds					
Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017	2,820,000	-	920,000	1,900,000	940,000
Total Business-type Activity Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 12,566,636</u>	<u>\$ 555,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,365,007</u>	<u>\$ 11,756,766</u>	<u>\$ 1,366,764</u>

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

A. Governmental Activities

California Energy Commission (CEC) Loan

On June 7, 2013, the City entered into an agreement with the California Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to borrow up to \$2,755,000 for the LED Street Light Retrofit Capital Improvement Project. Loan funds totaled \$1,716,976 and were disbursed to the City on a reimbursement basis based on eligible invoices paid. Interest accrues at 1 percent per annum on the unpaid principal, computed from each disbursement date. Principal and interest payments began on December 22, 2016 and continues on each June 22 and December 22 of each year until the loan is paid in full. Loan payments are made from the Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Capital Project Fund. The final loan payment of \$93,907 was made during FY 2022/23.

HUD Section 108 Loan

On August 28, 2015, the City entered into an agreement with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to borrow up to \$1,250,000. The City used these funds to reimburse Axis Community Health, Inc. for construction costs of their new health clinic. In FY 2015/16, the City requested an advance of \$950,000 on this loan. Principal payments are due August 1 of each year. Loan payments are made from the Community Development Block Grant Special Revenue Fund. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2023, was \$586,000.

The City's outstanding notes from direct borrowing related to governmental activities of \$586,000 are secured with collateral for a second priority lien on the real property on nine parcels beginning at a point on the northwestern line of Railroad Avenue. Additionally, the direct borrowing related to governmental activities contain a provision that in an event of default, all right, title, and interest of the City in and to the guaranteed loan funds and guaranteed loan funds investment accounts shall immediately vest in the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for use in making payment on the note. Furthermore, direct borrowing related to governmental activities contains a subjective provision clause that allows the lender to accelerate payment of the principal amount.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

For the Year Ending June 30	Direct Borrowing		
	HUD Section 108 Loan		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 50,000	\$ 17,164	\$ 67,164
2025	50,000	15,843	65,843
2026	50,000	14,491	64,491
2027	50,000	13,092	63,092
2028	50,000	11,659	61,659
2029-2033	250,000	35,077	285,077
2034-2035	86,000	2,701	88,701
Total	<u>\$ 586,000</u>	<u>\$ 110,027</u>	<u>\$ 696,027</u>

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

B. Business-Type Activities

Golf Course Finance Purchase Agreement

On February 10, 2016, the City entered into a finance purchase agreement (Master Agreement) with U.S. Bancorp Government Leasing and Finance, Inc. (U.S. Bancorp) for golf course maintenance equipment (Property Schedule No.1). The cost of the financed equipment was \$321,373. The City makes quarterly payments of \$16,830 over a finance period of 60 months, including interest payments at a rate of 1.78 percent. At the end of the term, the equipment becomes the property of the City.

On November 7, 2016, the City entered into a finance purchase agreement with Yamaha Motor Finance for golf course maintenance equipment. The cost of the financed equipment was \$12,319. The City makes monthly payments of \$287 over a finance period of 48 months, including interest payments at a rate of 5.98 percent. At the end of the term, the equipment becomes the property of the City.

On August 8, 2018, the City entered into a finance purchase agreement with U.S. Bancorp Government Leasing and Finance, Inc. for golf course maintenance equipment (Property Schedule No. 2). This is an addendum to the Master Agreement with U.S. Bancorp dated February 10, 2016. The cost of the financed equipment was \$119,597.

The City makes quarterly payments of \$6,603 over a finance period of 60 months, including interest payments at a rate of 3.86 percent. At the end of the term, the property becomes the property of the City.

On September 16, 2021, the City entered into a finance purchase agreement with U.S. Bancorp Government Leasing and Financing for golf course maintenance equipment (Property Schedule No. 3). This is an addendum to the Master Agreement with U.S. Bancorp dated February 10, 2016. The cost of the financed equipment was \$151,273. The City makes quarterly payments of \$7,954 over a finance period of 60 months, including interest payments at a rate of 1.94 percent. At the end of the term, the property becomes the property of the City.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

For the Year Ending June 30	Direct Borrowing		
	Golf Course Financed Purchase		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 36,492	\$ 1,929	\$ 38,421
2025	30,537	1,281	31,818
2026	31,134	684	31,818
2027	15,794	115	15,909
Total	<u>\$ 113,957</u>	<u>\$ 4,009</u>	<u>\$ 117,966</u>

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The City's outstanding notes from direct borrowings related to business-type activities of \$113,957 are secured by a lien on the financed equipment. The agreements contain (1) a provision that in an event of default, the timing of repayment of outstanding amounts become immediately due, and (2) lessor may require the City to return any or all of the property.

California Clean Water State Revolving Fund (SRF) Loan

In June 2015, the City entered into an agreement with the California State Water Resources Control Board for State Revolving Fund project financing in the amount of \$19,875,720 to fund the City of Pleasanton Recycled Water Project. The loan is secured by and payable solely from net revenues from the ownership or operation of the City's Water Enterprise. The agreement also requires that the City maintain and fund a separate account in an amount equal to one year of debt service. The City satisfied the debt service requirement by maintaining \$438,935 in restricted cash balance. See note 3. The agreement was amended in September 2015 to reduce the project funding to \$11,317,177. The project was completed in October 2016 and the City had drawn a total of \$11,088,917. The loan bears annual interest of 1.0 percent, and principal and interest payments are due October 31 of each year. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2023, was \$9,238,640.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

For the Year Ending June 30	Direct Borrowing		
	California Clean Water SRF Loan		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	\$ 342,508	\$ 92,386	\$ 434,894
2025	345,934	88,961	434,895
2026	349,393	85,502	434,895
2027	352,887	82,008	434,895
2028	356,416	78,479	434,895
2029-2032	1,461,663	277,916	1,739,579
2033-2036	1,521,011	218,567	1,739,578
2037-2040	1,582,772	156,808	1,739,580
2041-2044	1,647,038	92,541	1,739,579
2045-2048	1,279,018	25,665	1,304,683
Total	<u>\$ 9,238,640</u>	<u>\$ 1,198,833</u>	<u>\$ 10,437,473</u>

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The City's outstanding note from direct borrowings related to business-type activities of \$9,238,640 is secured by a lien on and pledge of the Water Enterprise Fund, net water revenues and any water reserve fund. In addition, the agreement contains a subjective acceleration clause that allows the lender to accelerate payment of the entire principal.

Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017

In February 2017, the City issued \$7,100,000 of Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017 to finance certain improvements for the expansion of the municipal recycled water system of the City. The bonds bear interest at 2.15 percent with interest payments made semi-annually on February 1 and August 1, commencing August 1, 2017. Principal payments are due annually on February 1, commencing February 1, 2018. The Bonds are payable solely from net water revenues. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2023, was \$1,900,000.

The Bonds are payable from any source of available water funds of the City. The bond covenants contain a provision that in an event of default, upon the written request of not less than fifty-one percent of the original purchasers of the bonds, may declare the principal and interest accrued to be due and payable immediately. Additionally, the bonds outstanding contain a subjective acceleration clause that allows the lender to accelerate payments and the principal amount to become due and payable immediately.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

For the Year Ending June 30	Bonds		
	Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2024	940,000	40,850	980,850
2025	960,000	20,640	980,640
Total	<u>\$ 1,900,000</u>	<u>\$ 61,490</u>	<u>\$ 1,961,490</u>

C. Debt Without City Commitment

Conduit Debt

In September 2005, the City issued Variable Rate Demand Certificates of Participation (COP) for the Pleasanton Assisted Living Project (The Parkview) financing in the amount of \$19,700,000. The COPs have a final maturity date of November 1, 2040. The assisted living facility is owned and operated by BLP Partnership, Inc. and payments on the COP debt will be made by the corporation from revenues derived from the operation of the facility. The City is not obligated in any manner for repayment of the COPs. Accordingly, the COPs are not reported as a liability in the accompanying basic financial statements.

The aggregate amount of conduit debt outstanding as of June 30, 2023, was \$15,292,515.

D. Legal Debt Limit

As of June 30, 2023, the City's debt limit based on the legal debt margin (15 percent of 25 percent of the City's assessed valuation subject to taxation) was \$1,087,010,969.

NOTE 7: LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

E. Arbitrage and Debt Covenant Compliance

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 instituted certain arbitrage restrictions with respect to the issuance of tax-exempt bonds after August 31, 1986. Arbitrage regulations pertain to the investment of tax-exempt bond proceeds at an interest yield greater than the interest yield paid to bondholders. Generally, all interest paid to bondholders can be retroactively rendered taxable if applicable rebates are not reported and paid to the U.S. Treasury at least every five years. The City has evaluated each bond issued subject to the arbitrage rebate requirements and has determined that no arbitrage liability exists at June 30, 2023.

As of June 30, 2023, the City was in compliance with all bond covenants as they pertain to reserve and sinking fund requirements.

NOTE 8: LEASES RECEIVABLE

The City leases land and cell towers to various companies. The terms by lease type are listed in the table below. Some leases have extension options ranging from approximately three to thirty years. An initial lease receivable was recorded in the amount of \$7,402,413. As of June 30, 2023, the value of the lease receivable is \$6,434,356. As of the date thereon, the City had a balance of \$34,328 of short-term lease receivable that is not subject to GASB 87. The value of the deferred inflow of resources as of June 30, 2023 was \$6,401,605, and the amortization of the deferred inflow during the year totaled \$305,399.

Governmental Activities				
Lease Type	Term Range	Lease Receivable	Lease Revenue	Lease Interest
Land - cell towers	3 - 30 years	\$ 6,434,356	\$ 288,704	\$ 18,931

Principal and Interest Expected to Maturity		
Governmental Activities		
Year ending June 30,	Principal	Interest
2024	\$ 282,348	\$ 17,088
2025	261,796	15,621
2026	263,910	14,271
2027	266,082	12,887
2028	268,314	11,465
2029 - 2033	1,192,087	41,486
2034 - 2038	1,071,931	28,069
2039 - 2043	1,080,626	19,374
2044 - 2048	1,089,391	10,609
2049 - 2051	657,871	2,129
Total	\$ 6,434,356	\$ 172,999

NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to third party personal injuries and/or damage to property, employment practices liability, workers' compensation claims, and damage to or destruction of City property and vehicles. The City has a self-retained limit for these various risks as shown below in the table. Over the City's self-retained limits, the City has coverage through a number of risk sharing public entity pools. For example, general liability claims over \$250,000 are covered through the Bay Cities Joint Powers Insurance Authority (BCJPIA) and the California Affiliated Risk Management Authority (CARMA). Similarly, employment practices liability claims between \$75,000 and \$1,000,000 are covered through the Employment Risk Management Authority (ERMA) and claims between \$1,000,000 and \$3,000,000 through Beazley Insurance, a Lloyd Company. In the opinion of City management, premiums paid to BCJPIA (which in turn pays premiums to others including CARMA and ERMA, depending on the risk involved) represent the best available estimate of the ultimate cost of its participation in these various risk sharing pools.

The City's self-insured retained limits and maximum coverage for its significant risk sharing public entity pools are as follows:

Coverage	Self-Insured Retained Limit	Maximum Coverage	Maximum Coverage Through
General Liability	\$ 250,000	\$ 28,500,000	BCJPIA/CARMA
Employment Practices Liability	75,000	1,000,000	ERMA/Beazley Insurance, a Lloyd Company
Workers' Compensation	N/A	Up to Statutory Limit	BCJPIA/LAWCX
All Risk Property	10,000	Up to Replacement Cost	BCJPIA/APIP
Auto Physical Damage	Various	Up to Replacement Cost	BCJPIA/APIP
Cyber Liability	100,000	25,000,000	APIP
Commercial Crime Bond	10,000	1,000,000	FDCM/GAIC

Within the past three fiscal years, all claims that have settled have been within the maximum coverage.

The City accounts for and finances its uninsured risks of loss and liability insurance premiums in a Self-Insurance Retention Fund and its Workers' Compensation Program in an Employee Benefits Fund. Both funds are classified as Internal Service Funds.

The Workers' Compensation Program makes payments needed to pay prior and current year claims and to establish a reserve for future losses. The net position of the Workers' Compensation Program at June 30, 2023, had a negative balance of \$4,460,660 reflecting an increase in claims liability from the prior year. The claims liability of \$9,165,000 is reported as claims payable as of June 30, 2023. Payments in future years from funds of the City participating in the Workers' Compensation Program are anticipated to recover the full cost of the claims liability.

NOTE 9: RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

In the Self Insurance Retention Internal Service Fund, at June 30, 2023, reserves of \$1,728,819 are reported in net position and claims liabilities of \$858,095 are reported as claims payable.

The Workers' Compensation Program claims liabilities in the Employee Benefits Fund and the general and employment practices claims liabilities in the Self Insurance Retention Fund are based on the results of actuarial studies and include IBNR claims amounts. Claims liabilities are calculated considering the effects of inflation, recent claim settlement trends including frequency and amount of payouts and other economic and social factors.

The aggregate change in the balance of claims liabilities for the internal service funds were as follows:

	June 30,	
	2023	2022
Unpaid claims, beginning of year	\$ 9,670,859	\$ 9,221,261
Incurred claims and changes in estimates	3,900,330	2,955,477
Claim payments	(3,548,094)	(2,505,879)
Unpaid claims, end of year	10,023,095	9,670,859
Current portion	\$ 1,737,267	\$ 1,721,336

NOTE 10: INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND MEMBERSHIP IN INSURANCE POOL

The City participates in nine joint venture activities through formally organized and separate entities established under the Joint Exercise of Powers Act of the State of California. As separate legal entities, these entities exercise full powers and authorities within the scope of the related Joint Powers Agreements including the preparation of annual budgets, accountability for all funds, the power to make and execute contracts and the right to sue and be sued.

A. Bay Cities Joint Powers Insurance Authority

The City is a member of Bay Cities Joint Powers Insurance Authority (BCJPIA). BCJPIA was created in 1986 to develop effective risk management programs to reduce the amount and frequency of losses, to provide for pooled self-insurance among member agencies and to jointly purchase and provide administrative and other services including, but not limited to claims adjusting, data processing, risk management, loss prevention, accounting services, actuarial services, and legal services in connection with the program. BCJPIA consists of fifteen cities, four towns, one fire authority and one police authority all located within the metropolitan Bay Area.

The City's proportionate share of BCJPIA's net position depends on a number of factors as there are inflows into the City's account with BCJPIA based on premium deposits and interest earned and there are outflows for expenditures for matters such as administration, claims handling, incurred losses and a reserve for claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). Accordingly, it is difficult to ascertain what the City's proportionate share is at any given time.

Nevertheless, if there is excess equity in the City's account for a program year that is five years old and for which there are no longer any outstanding claims for that program year, the BCJPIA Board of Directors may declare a dividend and distribute such dividend to the member entities based on what is in each member's equity account. Financial statements for BCJPIA may be obtained from BCJPIA 1750 Creekside Oaks Drive, Suite 200, Sacramento, California 95833.

NOTE 10: INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND MEMBERSHIP IN INSURANCE POOL (CONTINUED)

B. Local Agency Workers' Compensation Excess Joint Powers Authority

In 2010, the City joined the Local Agency Workers' Compensation Excess Joint Powers Authority (LAWCX). LAWCX was formed on July 1, 1992 as a state-wide joint powers authority to self-insure and pool excess workers' compensation losses. LAWCX was established for California self-insured workers' compensation joint powers authorities, individual agencies and special districts. LAWCX is governed by a Board of Directors with a representative from each member entity. Financial statements for LAWCX may be obtained from LAWCX, 1750 Creekside Oaks Drive, Suite 200, Sacramento, California 95833.

C. Livermore-Amador Valley Waste Management Agency

The Livermore-Amador Valley Waste Management Agency (LAVWMA) was formed in 1974. LAVWMA operates the export pipeline connecting with the East Bay Discharge Authority's systems and discharges treated wastewater into San Francisco Bay. The current members of the Agency are Dublin San Ramon Services District (DSRSD), the City of Livermore, and the City of Pleasanton. Sewer revenue bonds issued by LAVWMA are being repaid with user charges assessed to member agencies.

The City accounts for its investment in LAVWMA by the equity method in the Sewer Enterprise Fund. The City records its share of earnings and losses in the Proprietary Funds Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position as "Equity interest in gain (loss) from joint ventures," and the carrying value of the City's investment in LAVWMA is recorded in the Proprietary Funds Statement of Fund Net Position as "Net investment in joint ventures." The City's equity interest in LAVWMA was \$18,392,125 as of June 30, 2023. Financial statements for LAVWMA may be obtained from DSRSD, 7051 Dublin Boulevard, Dublin, California 94568.

D. Pleasanton Joint Powers Financing Authority

In June 1993, the Pleasanton Joint Powers Financing Authority (PJPFA) was formed by a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement between the City of Pleasanton and the Housing Authority. The PJPFA has facilitated lease financings (through the issuance of Certificates of Participation) for many of the City's public buildings and infrastructure. The PJPFA issued \$7,100,000 of Water Revenue Bonds during FY 2016/17 (see Note 7B). The outstanding balance at June 30, 2023, was \$1,900,000. The PJPFA is a blended component unit of the City and the financial operations of the PJPFA are included in the City of Pleasanton's financial statements.

E. Livermore-Amador Valley Transit Authority

The Livermore-Amador Valley Transit Authority (LAVTA) was formed in 1985 by a joint exercise of powers agreement between the County of Alameda and the cities of Dublin, Livermore and Pleasanton to provide transportation services within the cities' limits and portions of the unincorporated County. LAVTA operates under the name "Wheels." Financial statements for LAVTA may be obtained from LAVTA, 1362 Rutan Court, Suite 100, Livermore, California 94551.

F. Tri-Valley Transportation Council

The Tri-Valley Transportation Council (TVTC) was formed in 1991 by a joint exercise of powers agreement between the cities of Dublin, Livermore, Pleasanton and San Ramon, the Town of Danville and the Counties of Alameda and Contra Costa for the purposes of preparing a transportation plan and providing transportation facilities within the Tri-Valley area. Financial statements for TVTC may be obtained from the City of Dublin, Attn: TVTC Administrator, 100 Civic Plaza, Dublin, CA 94568.

NOTE 10: INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND MEMBERSHIP IN INSURANCE POOL (CONTINUED)

G. Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department

On December 3, 1996, the cities of Pleasanton and Livermore signed a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA) to form a joint fire department, Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD), covering both cities. On February 12, 2018, the cities signed an amended and restated JPA that, among other things, reinforced the joint obligation to fund retirement benefits including unfunded liabilities. Fire protection services are provided by the City of Pleasanton employees under the joint power agreement. The LPFD prepares its budget, including contributions required from each City, to fund operating and capital needs for the year. In January 2013, the City of Livermore began functioning as Treasurer for LPFD. The City of Pleasanton's share of LPFD's costs is approximately 50 percent. The City accounts for its investment in LPFD by the equity method in the Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position. During the year ended June 30, 2023, the City contributed \$23,211,537 to LPFD representing its share of costs. The City's equity/(deficit) interest in LPFD was (\$40,821,173) as of June 30, 2022.

The City's portion of financial information of the LPFD for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 was summarized as follows:

	Total
Assets	
Current	\$ 5,741,593
Noncurrent	583,112
Total assets	<u>6,324,705</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	
Related to pensions	4,609,939
Related to OPEB	1,377,500
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>5,987,439</u>
Liabilities	
Current	2,474,823
Noncurrent:	
Other long-term liabilities	4,280,157
Net pension liability	28,834,040
Net OPEB liability	1,719,500
Total Liabilities	<u>37,308,520</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	
Related to pensions	9,812,797
Related to OPEB	6,012,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>15,824,797</u>
Net position	<u><u>\$ (40,821,173)</u></u>
Revenues	\$ 23,438,001
Expenses	20,044,338
	<u>3,393,663</u>
Net position - beginning of the year	(44,214,835)
Net position - end of the year	<u><u>\$ (40,821,173)</u></u>

NOTE 10: INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES AND MEMBERSHIP IN INSURANCE POOL (CONTINUED)

The City records its share of earnings and losses in the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department Custodial Fund and the carrying value of the City's investment in LPFD is recorded in the Statement of Net Position as "Net Deficit in LPFD". The information related to pension and OPEB are of measurement date June 30, 2022. Financial statements for LPFD may be obtained from the City of Livermore at 1052 South Livermore Avenue, Livermore, California 94550.

H. East Bay Regional Communications System Authority

In 2007, the City joined the East Bay Regional Communications System Authority (EBRCSA). The EBRCSA was formed to govern the regional communications system servicing Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, as well as many cities and special districts within the East Bay. Currently, there are forty-three agencies consisting of both counties, thirty cities, six special districts, three colleges, Dublin-San Ramon Services District and the California Department of Transportation, serving a population of over 2.5 million people. The EBRCSA is governed by a twenty-three member board of directors selected from participating counties, cities and districts. Financial statements for EBRCSA may be obtained from EBRCSA, 4985 Broder Boulevard, Dublin, California 94568.

I. Alameda County Transportation Commission

The Alameda County Transportation Commission (Alameda CTC) was formed in 2010 as a result of the merger between the Alameda County Congestion Management Agency (ACCMA) and the Alameda County Transportation Improvement Agency (ACTIA) to more cost effectively plan and deliver transportation programs in Alameda County. Members include the fourteen cities in Alameda County, the five County Board of Supervisors, the Bay Area Rapid Transit District and AC Transit. Financial statements for Alameda CTC may be obtained from Alameda CTC, 1111 Broadway, Suite 800, Oakland, California 94607.

NOTE 11: NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES

A. Net Position

The government-wide and business-type activities financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets

This category groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category.

Restricted Net Position

This category represents net position subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of governments and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Net Position

This category represents the net position of the City, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

NOTE 11: NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

B. Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report five classifications of fund balance as follows:

Nonspendable – amounts that cannot be spent due to not being in a spendable form (long-term assets, prepaid expenses, inventory) or are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – amounts constrained for a specific purpose by external parties, constitutional provision, or enabling legislation.

Committed – amounts constrained for a specific purpose by the governmental entity and designated as such by City Council, which is its highest level of decision-making authority.

Assigned – amounts set aside for a specific purpose by a governing board or official that has been delegated the authority to assign amounts.

Unassigned – portion of a fund that is not classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

On June 21, 2011, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 11-463 classifying the City's fund balances in conformance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*. Fund balance commitments may be established only by formal action (either resolution or ordinance, as each is equally binding) of the City Council, the City's highest level of decision-making authority. Commitments may be modified or rescinded only by the City Council taking the same formal action that established the commitment originally.

Assignment of fund balances to specific purposes may be established, modified, or rescinded by the City Council or the City's Director of Finance. Resolution No. 11-463 designated the Director of Finance as the City official to determine and define the amounts of those components of fund balance that are classified as "Assigned Fund Balance." When an expense is incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used, the City's policy is to apply committed fund balance first, followed by assigned fund balance and then unassigned fund balance. The General Fund is the only fund that reports a positive unassigned fund balance amount.

The City has earmarked a portion of the unassigned fund balance to meet the City's operating reserve policy. In June of 2023, the City Council adopted the policy that requires the General Fund to maintain minimum reserves equal to 16.7 percent of operating expenses and target reserves equal to 20 percent of operating expenses. The City's objective is to utilize General Fund operating reserves to cover revenue shortfalls that would likely occur after a natural disaster. The target level of reserves equal to more than two months of operating expenses that will ensure the City can continue to make payroll and cover other operating expenses while the City recovers from the event.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 11: NET POSITION/FUND BALANCES (CONTINUED)

As of June 30, 2023, fund balances are composed of the following:

GASB 54 Fund Balances:	General Fund	Lower Income Housing Fund	Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund	Other Funds	Total
Nonspendable:					
Notes Receivable, Advances to Other Funds	\$ 515,007	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 515,007
Total Nonspendable	515,007	-	-	-	515,007
Restricted:					
Accessibility Programs	-	-	-	108,793	108,793
Assessment District Construction	-	-	-	1,109,244	1,109,244
Asset Forfeiture	-	-	-	27,935	27,935
Budgeted Developer Projects	-	-	-	7,378,673	7,378,673
Business Support Program	-	-	-	1,626,946	1,626,946
Community Access Television	-	-	-	1,760,652	1,760,652
Downtown & North Pleasanton	-	-	-	3,060,796	3,060,796
Geological Hazard Assessment Districts	-	-	-	1,293,048	1,293,048
Grants	-	-	-	690,720	690,720
Housing	-	13,116,518	-	-	13,116,518
Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone	-	-	-	940,478	940,478
Landscape and Lighting Districts	-	-	-	416,778	416,778
Landscape Maintenance NPID	-	-	-	1,016,398	1,016,398
Library Trust	-	-	-	59,325	59,325
Marilyn Kane Trail Reserve	-	-	-	110,182	110,182
Miscellaneous Donations/Developer Contributions	-	-	-	849,620	849,620
Opioid Settlements	-	-	-	80,905	80,905
Park Development	-	-	-	8,984,812	8,984,812
PARS Section 115 Pension Trust	18,210,562	-	-	-	18,210,562
Public Facilities Capital Improvements	-	-	-	649,403	649,403
Public Safety	-	-	-	130,303	130,303
Resource Management	-	-	-	624,306	624,306
Street Maintenance	-	-	-	14,268,228	14,268,228
Traffic Impact	-	-	-	9,779,842	9,779,842
Tri-Valley Transportation	-	-	-	2,133,794	2,133,794
Various Specific Plans	-	-	-	807,606	807,606
Total Restricted	18,210,562	13,116,518	-	57,908,787	89,235,867
Committed					
COVID Response and Recovery Program Reserve	399,150	-	-	-	399,150
Crisis Response Program Reserve	400,000	-	-	-	400,000
Mobile Outreach Vehicle Program Reserve	280,000	-	-	-	280,000
Strategic Plan Implementation Reserve	800,000	-	-	-	800,000
Emergency Reserve	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
Rainy Day Reserve	6,620,550	-	-	-	6,620,550
Total Committed	8,999,700	-	-	-	8,999,700
Assigned:					
Capital Projects	-	-	27,295,196	11,337,011	38,632,207
Other Purposes	-	-	-	707,568	707,568
Total Assigned	-	-	27,295,196	12,044,579	39,339,775
Unassigned:					
Total Unassigned	29,559,876	-	-	(123,118)	29,436,758
Total Fund Balances	\$ 57,285,145	\$ 13,116,518	\$ 27,295,196	\$ 69,830,248	\$ 167,527,107

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

The City participates in the following Pension Plans administered by the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS):

1. ***Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans*** (Agent Multiple) for its Miscellaneous and Safety Fire employees.

An agent multiple-employer plan is one in which the assets of the participating government employers are pooled for investment purposes but separate accounts are maintained for each individual employer.

2. ***Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan*** (Cost Sharing) for its Safety Police employees.

A cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan is a plan in which the pension obligations to the employees of more than one employer are pooled and pension plan assets can be used to pay benefits of the employees of any employer that provides pensions through the plan.

A. General Information about the Pension Plans and Summary of Balances by Plan

Plan Descriptions – All qualified permanent employees are eligible to participate in the City's separate Safety (Police) cost-sharing plan, Safety (Fire) agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, and Miscellaneous (all other) agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan that are administered by CalPERS.

The Miscellaneous and Safety Fire Plans are agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans which act as a common investment and administrative agent for its participating member employers. Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and City resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans regarding benefit provisions, assumptions, and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

As discussed in Note 10G, the City is a member of a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), along with the City of Livermore, of the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD). The employees of the LPFD are the City of Pleasanton's employees, however, as agreed to in the JPA, the City shares the Safety Fire Plan affiliated with the LPFD with the City of Livermore with a share of 50 percent. Based on this arrangement with the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton only records its 50 percent share of the collective net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows, which is included in its Net Investment (Deficit) in LPFD on the Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position, using the equity method of accounting. Information specific to the City's share of net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows are included in Note 12D.

The City's Safety Police Plan is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by CalPERS since the plan has less than 100 active members, commonly referred to as risk pool. The City has two retirement benefit tiers in the Safety Police Plan and a PEPR classification. Tier 1 is for employees hired prior to January 1, 2013. Tier 2 is for employees hired on or after January 1, 2013. PEPR is for employees new to CalPERS hired on or after January 1, 2013.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability and deferred outflows/inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of 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 CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Below is a summary of the deferred outflows of resources, net pension liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, by plan:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Net Pension Liability	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Agent Plans:			
Miscellaneous	\$ 31,152,080	\$ 117,773,384	\$ (1,234,388)
Safety (Fire)	11,846,802	44,828,999	(1,074,233)
Cost Sharing Plan:			
Safety (Police)	26,403,968	48,044,055	(6,689,478)
Total pension plans	<u>\$ 69,402,850</u>	<u>\$ 210,646,438</u>	<u>\$ (8,998,099)</u>

Each plan is discussed in detail below.

Funding Policy – In March 2018, the City established a Section 115 Pension Trust Fund with Public Agency Retirement Services (PARS). PARS, the trust administrator, partners with U.S. Bank and HighMark Capital Management to provide trustee and investment advisory services, respectively. This trust was established to set aside moneys to meet the City's future pension contributions or unfunded liabilities. The fair value on the account at June 30, 2023, was \$46.3 million. Financial statements of PARS may be obtained from PARS, 4350 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 100, Newport Beach, California 92660.

B. Miscellaneous Plan

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees, and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment, age and the average of the final one year of compensation for Tier 1 members and the average of the final three years' of compensation for PEPRA members. Members with at least five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1959 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit.

The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous	
	Tier 1	PEPRA
Benefit Formula	2.7% @ 55	2.0% @ 62
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 Years Service	5 Years Service
Benefit Payment	Monthly For Life	Monthly For Life
Retirement Age	50-55	52-67
Monthly Benefits, as a % of Eligible Compensation	2% to 2.7%	1% to 2.5%
Required Employee Contribution Rates	7.70%	7.00%
Required Employer Contribution Rates	12.22%	12.22%

Newly hired Misc Employees will be enrolled in the 2% @ 62 formula, dependent or the individual's eligibility, as per, AB 340.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Employees Covered – At June 30, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the Miscellaneous Plan:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>
Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	434
Inactive Employees Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	254
Active Employees	<u>299</u>
Total	<u><u>987</u></u>

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following notice of change in the rate. Funding contributions for the plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rates of employees.

Net Pension Liability – The City's net pension liability for the Miscellaneous Plan is measured as the total pension liability, less the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability of the plan is measured as of June 30, 2022, using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to June 30, 2022, using standard update procedures.

Changes in the Net Pension Liability – The changes in the Net Pension Liability for the Miscellaneous Plan are as follows:

	Total Pension Liability	Miscellaneous Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Position Liability/(Asset)
Balance at June 30, 2021 Measurement Date	\$ 320,595,992	\$ 245,422,985	\$ 75,173,007
Changes in the year:			
Service cost	6,535,478	-	6,535,478
Interest on the total pension liability	22,361,074	-	22,361,074
Changes in assumptions	10,556,117	-	10,556,117
Differences between actual and expected experience	(1,795,474)	-	(1,795,474)
Contribution - employer	-	11,399,801	(11,399,801)
Contribution - employee	-	2,424,706	(2,424,706)
Net investment income	-	(18,614,805)	18,614,805
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(17,101,661)	(17,101,661)	-
Administrative expense	-	(152,884)	152,884
Net income	<u>20,555,534</u>	<u>(22,044,843)</u>	<u>42,600,377</u>
Balance at June 30, 2022 Measurement Date	<u><u>\$ 341,151,526</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 223,378,142</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 117,773,384</u></u>

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

	Discount Rate -1 Percent (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	Discount Rate +1 Percent (7.90%)
Miscellaneous Plan's net pension liability	\$ 162,234,240	\$ 117,773,384	\$ 80,926,178

Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pension – Gains and losses related to changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in pension expense systematically over time.

The first amortized amounts are recognized in pension expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and are to be recognized in future pension expense.

The amortization period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss:

Difference between projected and actual earnings on investments – 5 year straight-line amortization.

All other amounts – Straight-line amortization over the average expected remaining services lives of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) as of the beginning of the measurement period.

The expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) is calculated by dividing the total future service years by the total number of plan participants (active, inactive, and retired). Inactive employees and retirees have remaining service lifetimes equal to 0. Total future service is based on the members' probability of decrementing due to an event other than receiving a cash refund.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$15,113,877 for the Miscellaneous Plan. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 12,344,377	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	7,257,330	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	330,266	(1,234,388)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	11,220,107	-
Total	<u>\$ 31,152,080</u>	<u>\$ (1,234,388)</u>

The \$12,344,377 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the Miscellaneous Plan will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as future pension expense as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 4,808,070
2025	4,368,143
2026	1,311,990
2027	<u>7,085,112</u>
Total	<u>\$ 17,573,315</u>

Actuarial assumptions and information regarding the discount rate are discussed in Note 12E.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

C. Safety (Police) Plan

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees, and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment, age and the average of the final one year of compensation for Tier 1 members and the average of the final three years' of compensation for Tier 2 and PEPRAs. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after ten years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1959 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2023, are summarized as follows:

	Safety (Police) Plan		
	Tier 1	Tier 2	PEPRA
Benefit Formula	3% @ 50	3% @ 55 ¹	2.7% @ 62 ¹
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 Years Service	5 Years Service	5 Years Service
Benefit Payment	Monthly For Life	Monthly For Life	Monthly For Life
Retirement Age	50	50-55	50-57
Monthly Benefits, as a % of Eligible Compensation	3%	2.4% to 3%	2% to 2.7%
Required Employee Contribution Rates	9%	9%	13%
Required Employer Contribution Rates	23.75%	20.64%	12.78%

¹ Newly hired Safety (Police) Employees will be enrolled in the 3% @ 55 or 2.7% @ 57 formula, dependent on the individual's eligibility, as per, AB 340.

Beginning in FY 2016/17, CalPERS collects employer contributions for the cost-sharing plan as a percentage of payroll for the normal cost portion as noted in the rates above and as a dollar amount for contributions toward the unfunded liability and side fund. The City's required contribution for the unfunded liability and side fund was \$5,421,096 in FY 2022/23.

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following notice of change in the rate. Funding contributions for the plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rates of employees.

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the contributions recognized as part of pension expense for the plan were as follows:

	Safety (Police)
Contributions - employer	\$ 5,421,096

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions – As of June 30, 2023, the City reported net pension liabilities for its proportionate shares of the net pension liability of the plan as follows:

	Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability
Safety (Police)	\$ 48,044,055

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The City's net pension liability for the plan is measured as the proportionate share of net pension liability. The net pension liability of the plan is measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total pension liability for the plan used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to June 30, 2022 using standard update procedures. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the City's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating employers, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share of the net pension liability for the plan as of June 30, 2021 and 2022 was as follows:

	<u>Safety (Police)</u>
Proportion - June 30, 2021	0.57087%
Proportion - June 30, 2022	0.69917%
Change - Increase (Decrease)	<u>0.12830%</u>

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$3,155,131 for the Safety (Police) Plan. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 5,421,096	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	4,844,295	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	1,988,369	(521,722)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	7,586,828	-
Differences between actual contributions and the proportionate share of contributions	-	(6,167,756)
Adjustments due to difference in proportions	<u>6,563,380</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 26,403,968</u>	<u>\$ (6,689,478)</u>

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The \$5,421,096 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as future pension expense as follows:

<u>Fiscal year ended June 30,</u>	<u>Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources</u>
2024	\$ 4,121,346
2025	3,524,270
2026	2,019,718
2027	4,628,060
Total	<u>\$ 14,293,394</u>

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

	<u>Discount Rate -1 Percent (5.90%)</u>	<u>Current Discount Rate (6.90%)</u>	<u>Discount Rate +1 Percent (7.90%)</u>
Safety Plan's net pension liability	<u>\$ 75,082,144</u>	<u>\$ 48,044,055</u>	<u>\$ 25,946,526</u>

Actuarial assumptions and information regarding the discount rate are discussed in Note 12E.

D. LPFD Safety (Fire) Plan

As discussed in Notes 10G and 12A, the employees of the LPFD are the City of Pleasanton’s employees, however, as agreed to in the JPA, the City shares equally the Safety Fire Plan affiliated with the LPFD with the City of Livermore, therefore the following tables show only the City of Pleasanton’s 50 percent share. As there is a special funding arrangement with the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton only records its 50 percent share of the net pension liability and related deferred inflows/outflows, which is included in its Net Investment (Deficit) in LPFD on the Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position, using the equity method of accounting.

Benefits Provided – CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees, and their beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment, age and the average of the final one year of compensation for Tier 1 and Tier 2 members and the average of the final three years’ of compensation for Tier 3 and PEPRAs members. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after ten years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1959 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees’ Retirement Law.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

	Safety (Fire) Plan		
	Tier 1	Tier 2	PEPRA
Benefit Formula	3% @ 50	3% @ 55 ¹	2.7% @ 62 ¹
Benefit Vesting Schedule	5 Years Service	5 Years Service	5 Years Service
Benefit Payment	Monthly For Life	Monthly For Life	Monthly For Life
Retirement Age	50	50-55	50-57
Monthly Benefits, as a % of Eligible Compensation	3%	2.4% to 3%	2% to 2.7%
Required Employee Contribution Rates	9%	9%	11.25%
Required Employer Contribution Rates	18.60%	19.17%	19.17%

¹ Newly hired Safety (Police) Employees will be enrolled in the 3% @ 55 or 2.7% @ 57 formula, dependent on the individual's eligibility, as per, AB 340.

Employees Covered – At June 30, 2023, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the Safety (Fire) Plan:

Inactive Employees or Beneficiaries Currently Receiving Benefits	178
Inactive Employees Entitled to but not yet Receiving Benefits	33
Active Employees	111
Total	<u>322</u>

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on July 1 following notice of change in the rate. Funding contributions for the plan are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rates of employees.

Net Pension Liability – The City's net pension liability for the Safety (Fire) Plan is measured as the total pension liability, less the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability of each plan is measured as of June 30, 2022, using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021, rolled forward to June 30, 2022, using standard update procedures.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

Changes in the Net Pension Liability – The changes in the Net Pension Liability for the Safety (Fire) Plan (City of Pleasanton only) is as follows:

		Safety (Fire)	
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Position Liability/(Asset)
Balance at June 30, 2021 Measurement Date	\$ 123,826,142	\$ 94,992,102	\$ 28,834,040
Changes in the year:			
Service cost	2,403,603	-	2,403,603
Interest on the total pension liability	8,606,237	-	8,606,237
Changes in assumptions	3,712,703	-	3,712,703
Differences between actual and expected experience	(655,369)	-	(655,369)
Contribution - employer	-	4,337,362	(4,337,362)
Contribution - employee	-	985,548	(985,548)
Net investment income	-	(7,191,520)	7,191,520
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(6,714,416)	(6,714,416)	-
Administrative expense	-	(59,175)	59,175
Net income	7,352,758	(8,642,201)	15,994,959
Balance at June 30, 2022 Measurement Date	\$ 131,178,900	\$ 86,349,902	\$ 44,828,999

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate – The following presents the net pension liability of the City of Pleasanton for the Safety (Fire) Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plans, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower or 1-percentage point higher than the current rate:

	Discount Rate -1 Percent (5.90%)	Current Discount Rate (6.90%)	Discount Rate +1 Percent (7.90%)
Safety (Fire) Plan's net pension liability	\$ 61,098,820	\$ 44,828,999	\$ 31,260,306

Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pension – Gains and losses related to changes in total pension liability and fiduciary net position are recognized in pension expense systematically over time.

The first amortized amounts are recognized in pension expense for the year the gain or loss occurs. The remaining amounts are categorized as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and are to be recognized in future pension expense.

The amortization period differs depending on the source of the gain or loss:

Difference between projected and actual earnings on investments – 5 year straight-line amortization.

All other amounts – Straight-line amortization over the average expected remaining services lives of all members that are provided with benefits (active, inactive, and retired) as of the beginning of the measurement period.

The expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) is calculated by dividing the total future service years by the total number of plan participants (active, inactive, and retired). Inactive employees and retirees have remaining service lifetimes equal to 0. Total future service is based on the members' probability of decrementing due to an event other than receiving a cash refund.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized pension expense of \$4,712,435 for the Safety (Fire) Plan. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 4,691,388	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	2,828,726	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	24,918	(1,074,233)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	4,301,771	-
Total	<u>\$ 11,846,803</u>	<u>\$ (1,074,233)</u>

The \$4,691,388 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date for the Safety (Fire) Plan (City of Pleasanton only) will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ 1,168,447
2025	1,126,136
2026	902,514
2027	<u>2,884,085</u>
Total	<u>\$ 6,081,182</u>

Actuarial assumptions and information regarding the discount rate are discussed in Note 12E.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

E. Information Common to the Miscellaneous and Safety Plans

Actuarial Assumptions – The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2022, actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plans:

	Miscellaneous & Safety
Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry - Age Normal Cost Method in Accordance with the Requirements of GASB Statement No. 68
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	6.90%
Inflation	2.30%
Projected Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality	Derived using CalPERS Membership Data for all Funds ¹
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	The lesser of Contract COLA or 2.3% until Purchasing Power applies, 2.3% thereafter

¹ The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS specific data. The rates incorporate Generational Mortality to capture ongoing mortality improvement using 80% of Scale-MP 2020 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details, please refer to the 2021 experience study report that can be found on the CalPERS website.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability for each Plan was 6.90 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate for each Plan assumed that contributions from plan members in the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF) will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from employers will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, each Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members for all plans in the PERF. 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 for each Plan.

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

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years.

Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long term (11+ years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the rounded single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equal to the single equivalent rate calculated above and adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses.

NOTE 12: DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. The target allocation shown was adopted by the Board effective July 1, 2014.

Asset Class (1)	Assumed Asset Allocation	Real Return (1)(2)
Global Equity - Cap-weighted	30.00%	4.54%
Global Equity - Non-Cap-weighted	12.00%	3.84%
Private Equity	13.00%	7.28%
Treasury	5.00%	0.27%
Mortgage-backed Securities	5.00%	0.50%
Investment Grade Corporates	10.00%	1.56%
High Yield Bond	5.00%	2.27%
Emerging Market Debt	5.00%	2.48%
Private Debt	5.00%	3.57%
Real Assets	15.00%	3.21%
Leverage	-5.00%	-0.59%
Total	100.00%	

(1) An expected inflation of 2.30% used for this period.

(2) Figures are based on the 2021 Asset Liability Management study.

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

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS

A. Plan Description and Benefits Provided

Through its post-employment health care plan, the City provides post-retirement health care benefits, in accordance with certain employee agreements, to all employees who retire directly from the City. The plan benefit provisions and obligations to contribute are established, or may be amended, by City Council action. The effective date and benefit varies based upon the employee's classification and related memorandum of understanding (MOU).

PCEA/AFSCME Local 955 (Pleasanton City Employees' Association) MOU

- For PCEA employees who service retired before 7/1/2012, the City shall pay 4 percent for each year of service of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for employee and one dependent at the rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan. Retirees will retire with the same retiree benefit co-pay and plan design as provided to retirees on 6/30/2011.
- For PCEA employees who were hired prior to 6/1/2011 and retire after 7/1/2012, the City shall pay 4 percent for each year of service of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for employee and one dependent. The City's contribution for retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the employee plus one rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan.
- If hired after 6/1/2011, the City shall pay for each year of service equivalent to 4 percent of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for single coverage. The City's contribution for the retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the single rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan. Retiree health benefits will cease once the employee becomes Medicare eligible.

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

POA (Police Officer's Association) MOU

- For POA employees who retired prior to 7/1/2009, the City shall pay for each year of service with the City of Pleasanton 4 percent of the monthly premium for employee and one dependent of the City's current Kaiser S-1 Health Plan.
- For POA employees who were hired prior to 1/1/2009 and retire on or after 7/1/2009, the City shall pay for each year of service with the City of Pleasanton 4 percent of the monthly premium for employee and one dependent of the City's lowest cost HMO health plan. Effective July 1st of each year of the agreement, the monthly contribution paid by the City shall be increased by the same dollar increase in medical insurance as is provided to active employees as set forth in Section 14.1 of the agreement up to the lowest cost HMO two-party rate.
- If hired after 1/1/2009 and retired from service, the City shall provide the following benefit: Employees who service retire prior to the completion of 20 years of full-time service shall receive 4 percent for each year of service of the single plan rate for the lowest cost HMO. Employees who retire after the completion of the 20 years of full time service will receive 4 percent for each year of service of the two-party rate for the lowest cost HMO.
- For all employees who are hired on or after January 1, 2012, and retire from service, the City shall provide the following benefit: Commencing upon the date of hire, the employee will be credited with 4 percent for each year of service of the single plan rate for the lowest cost HMO. Upon reaching Medicare eligibility age, the City's contribution toward the medical premium shall cease.

IAFF (International Association of Firefighters) MOU

- For IAFF employees who retired prior to 1/1/2008, the City shall pay for each year of service 4 percent of the monthly premium for employee and one dependent of the City's current Kaiser Health Plan coverage.
- For IAFF employees who were hired before 7/1/2012 and retire after 1/1/2008, the City shall pay 4 percent for each year of service of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for employee and one dependent. The City's contribution for retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the employee plus one rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan.
- If hired on or after 7/1/2012, the City shall pay for each year of service equivalent to 4 percent of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for single coverage. The City's contribution for retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the single rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan. Retiree health benefits will cease once the employee becomes Medicare eligible.

Management and Confidential MOU

- For Management and Confidential employees hired before 1/1/2009, who retired prior to 7/1/2009, the City shall pay for each year of service 4 percent of the monthly premium for the employee and one dependent of the City's current Kaiser early retiree (under age 65) health plan rate.
- Managers hired prior to 1/1/2009 who work a minimum of five years as full-time managers with the City of Pleasanton are eligible to count prior years of service completed with another PERS municipal agency toward service requirements for retiree medical benefits. Employees hired before 1/1/2009 who promote to management positions may count prior years of service completed with another PERS municipal agency for the retiree medical benefit.

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

- For Management and Confidential employees who were hired prior to 1/21/2009 and retire on a service retirement from the City of Pleasanton, the City shall pay 4 percent for each year of service of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for employee and one dependent. For all service retirements the formula accelerates beginning with 10 years of service (10 years = 75%, 15 years = 80%, 20 years = 90%, 25 years = 100%). Managers hired prior to 1/1/2009 who work a minimum of five years as a full-time manager with the City of Pleasanton are eligible to count prior years of service completed with another PERS municipal agency toward service requirements for retiree medical benefits.
- If hired on or after 1/21/2009, the City shall pay 4 percent for each year of service of the City's contribution toward the monthly premium for single coverage. For all service retirements, the formula accelerates beginning with 10 years of service (10 years = 75%, 15 years = 80%, 20 years = 90%, 25 years = 100%). The City's contribution for retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the single rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan. Retiree health benefits including reimbursements will cease once employees become Medicare eligible.

In the case where the employee eligible for two-party coverage is deceased, the amount the City is obligated to pay shall be reduced by one half (1/2). If a spouse remarries, the obligations by the City shall terminate. Domestic Partners shall be treated in the same manner as spouses for continuation of benefits.

For all employees mentioned above who retire for disability, the City shall pay a percentage of the monthly premium in accordance with the applicable MOU.

The City allows retirees to participate in the early retiree medical plan, which at the time of retirement has the same premium rates as active employees. Because the rate is a "blended rate," payments for the active employees include an implied subsidy of what would normally be a higher rate for retirees if the retirees were enrolled in a stand-alone health plan. The premium rate paid by a retiree depends on the retiree's former classification, years of service, and the formula specified in the applicable MOU.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms – Membership in the plans consisted of the following at the measurement date of June 30, 2022:

	Non-Fire	Fire
Active Plan Members	342	118
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	379	116
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefit payments	19	6
Total	740	240

B. Funding Policy

In April 2011, the City established an Other Post Employment Health Benefit (OPEB) irrevocable trust, the City of Pleasanton Group Account, with the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust Program (CERBT) administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) as an agent multiple-employer plan. This trust is used to accumulate resources to fund future benefits, however, it does not represent the activities of the plan. Financial statements of CERBT are included in the CalPERS Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). Copies of the CalPERS ACFR may be obtained from the CalPERS Executive Office – 400 P Street, Sacramento, California 95814.

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

C. Net OPEB Liability

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions – The City's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2021, that was rolled forward using standard update procedures to determine the June 30, 2023 total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2023, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

	Actuarial Assumptions
Valuation Date	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date	June 30, 2022
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	6.25%
Inflation	2.50%
Payroll Growth	Aggregate - 2.75%
Mortality, Retirement, Disability, Termination	Merit - CalPERS 2000-2019 experience study
Mortality Improvement	Post-retirement mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2021
Medical Trend	Non-Medicare - 6.5% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076 Medicare - 5.65% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076
Healthcare Participation for Future Retirees	Current actives - 100% Current retirees - 100% if in payment status - 30% will re-elect at age 65 if not in payment status

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

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	49.00%	4.56%
Fixed Income	23.00%	1.56%
TIPS	5.00%	-0.08%
Commodities	3.00%	1.22%
REITS	20.00%	4.06%
Total	100.00%	

Assumed Long-Term Rate of Inflation - 2.50%

Assumed Long-Term Net Rate of Return, Rounded - 6.25%

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.25 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that City contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

D. City of Pleasanton Retiree Healthcare Plan Changes in Net OPEB Liability

The changes in the net OPEB liability for the City of Pleasanton Retiree Healthcare Plan is as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability/Asset (c) = (a) - (b)
Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 71,544,000	\$ 65,292,000	\$ 6,252,000
Changes Recognized for the Measurement:			
Service Cost	1,252,000	-	1,252,000
Interest	4,419,000	-	4,419,000
Difference Between Expected and Actual	-	-	-
Changes of Assumptions	-	-	-
Contributions From the Employer	-	3,993,000	(3,993,000)
Net Investment Income	-	(8,739,000)	8,739,000
Benefit Payments and Refunds	(4,186,000)	(4,186,000)	-
Administrative Expenses	-	(25,000)	25,000
Balance at June 30, 2023	<u>\$ 73,029,000</u>	<u>\$ 56,335,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,694,000</u>

Detailed information about the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued plan financial report that may be obtained from CERBT. The benefit payments and refunds include implied subsidy benefit payments in the amount of \$4,076,000.

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City for the City of Pleasanton Retiree Healthcare Plan, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.25%) than the current discount rate:

	Discount Rate -1 Percent (5.25%)	Current Discount Rate (6.25%)	Discount Rate +1 Percent (7.25%)
Plan's net OPEB liability	<u>\$ 25,618,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,694,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,249,000</u>

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The following presents the net OPEB liability of the City for the City of Pleasanton Retiree Healthcare Plan, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Healthcare Trend Rate -1 Percent	Current Healthcare Trend Rate	Healthcare Trend Rate +1 Percent
Plan's net OPEB liability	\$ 8,084,000	\$ 16,694,000	\$ 27,105,000

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB income of \$3,604,000, a reduction in expense for the City of Pleasanton Retiree Healthcare Plan. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 4,081,000	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	10,970,000
Changes in assumptions	-	1,299,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	4,516,000	-
Total	\$ 8,597,000	\$ 12,269,000

The \$4,081,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as part of OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ (5,128,000)
2025	(2,441,000)
2026	(2,453,000)
2027	2,269,000
Total	\$ (7,753,000)

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

E. Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department Retiree Healthcare Plan

As discussed in Note 10G, the City is a member of a Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), along with the City of Livermore, of the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD). The employees of the LPFD are the City of Pleasanton's employees, however, as agreed to in the JPA, the City equally shares the Safety Fire Plan affiliated with the LPFD with the City of Livermore. As there is a special funding arrangement with the City of Livermore, the City of Pleasanton only records its 50 percent share of the collective net OPEB liability and related deferred inflows/outflows, which is included in its Net Investment (Deficit) in LPFD on the Governmental Activities Statement of Net Position, using the equity method of accounting.

The changes in the net OPEB liability for the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD) (City of Pleasanton only) Retiree Healthcare Plan is as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total OPEB Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net OPEB Liability/Asset (c) = (a) - (b)
Balance at June 30, 2022	\$ 16,353,500	\$ 14,634,000	\$ 1,719,500
Changes Recognized for the Measurement Period:			
Service Cost	336,000	-	336,000
Interest	1,019,000	-	1,019,000
Contributions From the Employer	-	957,500	(957,500)
Net Investment Income	-	(1,962,000)	1,962,000
Benefit Payments and Refunds	(773,500)	(773,500)	-
Administrative Expenses	-	(4,500)	4,500
Net Changes	581,500	(1,782,500)	2,364,000
Balance at June 30, 2023	\$ 16,935,000	\$ 12,851,500	\$ 4,083,500

Sensitivity of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the City's portion of the net OPEB liability for the LPFD Retiree Healthcare Plan, as well as what City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.25%) than the current discount rate:

	Discount Rate -1 Percent (5.25%)	Current Discount Rate (6.25%)	Discount Rate +1 Percent (7.25%)
Plan's net OPEB liability	\$ 6,233,500	\$ 4,083,500	\$ 2,294,000

NOTE 13: POST-EMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

The following presents the City's portion of the net OPEB liability for the LPFD Retiree Healthcare Plan, as well as what the City's net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Healthcare Trend Rate -1 Percent	Current Healthcare Trend Rate	Healthcare Trend Rate +1 Percent
Plan's net OPEB liability	\$ 2,011,500	\$ 4,083,500	\$ 6,594,500

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

For the year ended June 30, 2023, the City recognized OPEB income of \$183,000 for the LPFD Retiree Healthcare Plan. At June 30, 2023, the City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	\$ 759,500	\$ -
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	3,265,000
Changes in assumptions	308,500	160,000
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on plan investments	1,029,500	-
Total	\$ 2,097,500	\$ 3,425,000

The \$759,500 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the OPEB liability in the year ended June 30, 2024. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized as part of OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal year ended June 30,	Deferred Outflows/(Inflows) of Resources
2024	\$ (609,000)
2025	(618,500)
2026	(610,500)
2027	(64,000)
2028	(185,500)
Total	\$ (2,087,500)

NOTE 14: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

A. Animal Shelter

The County of Alameda owns and operates the East County Animal Shelter. The facility was placed in service during FY 1995/96. The cities of Pleasanton, Dublin and Livermore and the County of Alameda (County) shared in the cost of the animal shelter constructed on County property. The cities pay their pro rata share of the operating costs based on their usage of the animal shelter. The City's share of FY 2022/23 operating costs for the facility was \$186,524.

B. Lawsuits in the Normal Course of Business

The City is presently involved in certain matters of litigation that have arisen in the normal course of conducting City business. City management believes, based upon consultation with the City Attorney, that these cases, in the aggregate, are not expected to result in a material adverse financial impact on the City. Additionally, City management believes that the City's risk sharing programs are sufficient to cover any potential losses should an unfavorable outcome materialize.

C. LAVWMA Bonds

The City has recorded an investment in joint venture for its participation in the Livermore-Amador Valley Water Management Agency (LAVWMA). LAVWMA issued \$105,345,000 of the 2011 Sewer Revenue Refunding Bonds (2011 Bonds) on September 28, 2011, to refinance the costs of improvements to the wastewater disposal system, including the Export Pipeline Expansion/Rehabilitation Project originally constructed with bonds issued in 2001. The 2011 Bonds are secured by the pledge of the net revenues of the Agency. The City's contribution to debt service is limited to sewer connection fees collected on behalf of LAVWMA.

D. Construction Commitments

The City had several outstanding or planned construction projects as of June 30, 2023. These projects are evidenced by contractual commitments with consultants and contractors, and include the following major projects:

Project Description	Amount
Val Vista Underdrain Improvements	\$ 808,952
Turnout 4 Replacement and Booster Station and Stoneridge Drive	666,365
24-Inch Potable Water Main (F-1 Line) Project	
Water System Management Plan	661,581
2023 Streets Preventative Maintenance Project	528,223
Annual Slurry Sealing of Various Streets	470,470
Total	\$ 3,135,590

NOTE 15: SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS

The City implemented GASB Statement No. 96 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. The primary objective of this statement is to enhance the relevance and consistency of information about governments' subscription based-information technology arrangement (SBITA) activities. This statement establishes a single model for SBITA accounting based on the principle that SBITAs are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a subscriber is required to recognize a subscription liability and an intangible right-to-use subscription asset. For additional information, refer to the disclosures below.

The City has entered into various SBITAs as the subscriber for the use of software as a service. An initial subscription liability was recorded in the amount of \$2,040,542 during the current fiscal year. The terms of these subscriptions range from 13 to 164 months. As of June 30, 2023, the total value of the subscription liability was \$1,491,580. The subscriptions have interest rates ranging from 1.85% to 3.33%. Information on the subscription assets as of June 30, 2023 are as follows:

Governmental Activities		
Subscription Type	Amount of SBITA Capital Assets	Accumulated Amortization
Software as a service	\$ 1,583,005	\$ 450,343
Business-type Activities		
Subscription Type	Amount of SBITA Capital Assets	Accumulated Amortization
Software as a service	\$ 604,036	\$ 52,671
Total	\$ 2,187,041	\$ 503,014

The future principal and interest subscription payments as of June 30, 2023, were as follows:

Principal and Interest Requirements to Maturity				
Governmental Activities				
Fiscal Year	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments	
2024	\$ 357,672	\$ 21,775	\$	379,447
2025	321,115	13,713		334,828
2026	150,910	6,556		157,466
2027	157,714	3,348		161,062
Total	<u>\$ 987,411</u>	<u>\$ 45,392</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>1,032,803</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Fiscal Year	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments	
2024	\$ 47,764	\$ 16,521	\$	64,285
2025	49,592	15,063		64,655
2026	34,949	13,551		48,500
2027	36,113	12,387		48,500
2028	37,316	11,184		48,500
2029 - 2033	206,075	36,425		242,500
2034 - 2036	<u>92,360</u>	<u>4,640</u>		<u>97,000</u>
Total	<u>\$ 504,169</u>	<u>\$ 109,771</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>613,940</u>

NOTE 16: SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The City evaluated subsequent events for recognition and disclosure through January 15, 2024, the date on which these financial statements were available to be issued. Management concluded that no material subsequent events have occurred since June 30, 2023, that required recognition or disclosure in these financial statements.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (UNAUDITED)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Budgetary Information

Budgetary Information

The following procedures are performed by the City in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the basic financial statements:

1. Prior to July 1 of every odd numbered year, the City Manager submits to the City Council a proposed two-year operating budget for the subsequent two fiscal years. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and projected revenues.
2. Public hearings are conducted to obtain public comments.
3. The budget is legally adopted through passage of a Council resolution.
4. The transfer of budgeted amounts between funds must be approved by the City Council.
5. A budget review is presented to the City Council by the City Manager mid-year and approved.
6. A budget review is presented to the City Council by the City Manager for the second year of the two-year budget and approved.
7. After adoption, the budget is transferred to the general ledger for staff to manage expenses and revenues against the budget.
8. The budgeted funds are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.
9. Expenditures may not legally exceed budgeted appropriations at the fund level. Management does not have the authority to amend the budget without the approval of the City Council. However, the City Manager may authorize transfers from one account to another within the same fund.
10. The Library Trust special revenue fund did not adopt a budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations

Expenditures exceeded appropriations in the Lower Income Housing Fund, the HBPOA Maintenance District Fund, the Community Development Block Grant Fund, the Community Access Television Fund, and the AB1379 CASp Certification and Training Fund by \$25,049, \$102,250, \$161,360, \$61,865, and \$4,782, respectively. Sufficient funds are available in these funds to cover the costs.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
General Fund
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 52,164,567	\$ 52,164,567	\$ 52,164,567	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Taxes	118,824,000	119,459,000	124,467,976	5,008,976
Licenses and permits	3,510,500	3,510,500	3,601,131	90,631
Intergovernmental	4,530,000	5,185,530	5,060,449	(125,081)
Charges for services	1,331,500	1,323,500	1,334,009	10,509
Use of money and property	440,000	440,000	(946,444)	(1,386,444)
Fines and forfeitures	309,500	309,500	190,726	(118,774)
Contributions	11,200	9,820	19,391	9,571
Development fees	213,500	213,500	424,935	211,435
Miscellaneous	8,123,827	7,802,274	9,090,238	1,287,964
Franchises	3,045,000	3,045,000	3,284,092	239,092
Plan check fees	2,145,000	2,145,000	3,199,296	1,054,296
Transfers in	956,780	1,456,780	1,370,694	(86,086)
Subscriptions	-	-	1,423,654	1,423,654
Amounts Available for Appropriation	195,605,374	197,064,971	204,684,714	7,619,743
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
General government	21,832,960	19,572,073	19,002,907	569,166
Public safety	59,272,678	60,027,448	57,278,402	2,749,046
Community development	17,808,038	18,156,557	17,618,945	537,612
Operation services	22,838,560	23,248,644	22,579,380	669,264
Community activities	15,039,855	14,744,369	14,758,917	(14,548)
Capital outlay	447,454	492,184	1,829,161	(1,336,977)
Debt service:				
Principal	-	466,979	466,979	-
Interest	-	5,802	5,802	-
Transfers out	10,408,025	14,108,025	13,859,076	248,949
Total Charges to Appropriations	147,647,570	150,822,081	147,399,569	3,422,512
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 47,957,804	\$ 46,242,890	\$ 57,285,145	\$ 11,042,255

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Lower Income Housing Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 11,845,474	\$ 11,845,474	\$ 11,845,474	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Charges for services	-	-	218,393	218,393
Use of money and property	470,000	470,000	426,408	(43,592)
Development fees	6,347,390	6,347,390	1,571,955	(4,775,435)
Miscellaneous	160,000	160,000	142,172	(17,828)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	18,822,864	18,822,864	14,204,402	(4,618,462)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	1,009,125	1,062,835	1,087,884	(25,049)
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,009,125	1,062,835	1,087,884	(25,049)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 17,813,739	\$ 17,760,029	\$ 13,116,518	\$ (4,643,511)

**Miscellaneous Plan
Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years*
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios**

Measurement Period Measurement Date	2015 June 30, 2014	2016 June 30, 2015	2017 June 30, 2016
Total Pension Liability			
Service cost	\$ 4,784,381	\$ 4,620,237	\$ 4,642,360
Interest on total pension liability	16,162,509	16,848,783	17,579,426
Changes in assumptions	-	(4,043,655)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(1,853,569)	(600,717)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(9,911,617)	(10,532,758)	(12,124,179)
Net change in total pension liability	11,035,273	5,039,038	9,496,890
Total Pension Liability-beginning	218,063,744	229,099,017	234,138,055
Total Pension Liability-ending (a)	\$ 229,099,017	\$ 234,138,055	\$ 243,634,945
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 6,912,621	\$ 12,476,826	\$ 7,313,803
Contributions-employee	1,956,863	1,936,755	1,841,400
Net investment income	23,466,228	3,697,901	995,694
Other miscellaneous income	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(9,911,617)	(10,532,758)	(12,124,179)
Plan to plan resource movement	-	47	-
Administrative expense	-	(185,591)	(100,483)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	22,424,095	7,393,180	(2,073,765)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-beginning	135,058,277	157,482,372	164,875,552
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-ending (b)	\$ 157,482,372	\$ 164,875,552	\$ 162,801,787
Net pension liability-ending (a) - (b)	\$ 71,616,645	\$ 69,262,503	\$ 80,833,158
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	68.74%	70.42%	66.82%
Covered payroll	\$ 24,742,104	\$ 25,009,403	\$ 25,673,931
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	289.45%	276.95%	314.85%
Changes of Assumptions			
Accounting Discount Rate	7.50%	7.65%	7.65%

Notes to Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios:

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

* Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 was applicable. Fiscal Year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore only nine years are shown.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
\$ 5,161,399	\$ 5,553,995	\$ 5,641,356	\$ 5,723,859	\$ 5,876,564	\$ 6,535,478
18,145,556	18,845,304	20,052,323	20,882,221	21,730,715	22,361,074
14,750,758	(1,677,841)	-	-	-	10,556,117
(892,842)	939,844	6,305,281	568,594	702,330	(1,795,474)
(12,579,145)	(13,377,947)	(14,355,824)	(15,037,274)	(15,998,179)	(17,101,661)
24,585,726	10,283,355	17,643,136	12,137,400	12,311,430	20,555,534
243,634,945	268,220,671	278,504,026	296,147,162	308,284,562	320,595,992
\$ 268,220,671	\$ 278,504,026	\$ 296,147,162	\$ 308,284,562	\$ 320,595,992	\$ 341,151,526
\$ 6,881,221	\$ 7,497,182	\$ 8,420,069	\$ 9,500,835	\$ 10,488,757	\$ 11,399,801
2,201,929	2,169,969	2,216,373	2,374,586	2,341,839	2,424,706
18,392,392	15,054,343	12,305,193	9,803,632	45,976,982	(18,614,805)
-	(525,132)	437	-	-	-
(12,579,145)	(13,377,947)	(14,355,824)	(15,037,274)	(15,998,179)	(17,101,661)
-	(437)	-	-	-	-
(240,366)	(276,528)	(134,160)	(276,948)	(202,601)	(152,884)
14,656,031	10,541,450	8,452,088	6,364,831	42,606,798	(22,044,843)
162,801,787	177,457,818	187,999,268	196,451,356	202,816,187	245,422,985
\$ 177,457,818	\$ 187,999,268	\$ 196,451,356	\$ 202,816,187	\$ 245,422,985	\$ 223,378,142
\$ 90,762,853	\$ 90,504,758	\$ 99,695,806	\$ 105,468,375	\$ 75,173,007	\$ 117,773,384
66.16%	67.50%	66.34%	65.79%	76.55%	65.48%
\$ 25,556,540	\$ 27,648,324	\$ 28,396,120	\$ 29,392,271	\$ 30,000,660	\$ 31,102,972
355.15%	327.34%	351.09%	358.83%	250.57%	378.69%
7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	6.90%

Safety (Fire) Plan
Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years**
Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
During the Measurement Period

Measurement Period	2015	2016	2017
Measurement Date	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016
Total Pension Liability			
Service cost	\$ 3,647,581	\$ 3,440,755	\$ 3,675,812
Interest on total pension liability	13,303,540	13,761,314	14,305,583
Changes in assumptions	-	(3,164,073)	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(1,720,368)	(250,882)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(9,192,267)	(9,722,438)	(10,185,743)
Net change in total pension liability	7,758,854	2,595,190	7,544,770
Total Pension Liability-beginning	180,152,886	187,911,740	190,506,930
Total Pension Liability-ending (a)	\$ 187,911,740	\$ 190,506,930	\$ 198,051,700
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Contributions-employer	\$ 4,539,230	\$ 4,930,309	\$ 5,361,714
Contributions-employee	1,168,645	1,221,550	1,391,002
Net investment income	19,743,524	2,855,434	671,305
Other miscellaneous income	-	-	-
Benefit payments	(9,192,267)	(9,722,438)	(10,185,743)
Plan to plan resource movement	-	(285)	-
Administrative expense	-	(146,155)	(79,149)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	16,259,132	(861,585)	(2,840,871)
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-beginning	114,471,993	130,731,125	129,869,540
Plan Fiduciary Net Position-ending (b)	\$ 130,731,125	\$ 129,869,540	\$ 127,028,669
Net pension liability-ending (a) - (b)	\$ 57,180,615	\$ 60,637,390	\$ 71,023,031
City Share (50%)	\$ 28,590,308	\$ 30,318,696	\$ 35,511,515
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.57%	68.17%	64.14%
Covered payroll	\$ 13,543,667	\$ 13,131,650	\$ 14,128,499
Net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll	422.19%	461.77%	502.69%
Changes in Assumptions			
Accounting Discount Rate	7.50%	7.65%	7.65%

Notes to Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios:

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

*** Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only nine years are shown.*

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
\$ 4,380,642	\$ 4,233,715	\$ 4,160,503	\$ 4,298,858	\$ 4,598,453	\$ 4,807,206
14,640,730	15,101,959	15,816,781	16,332,352	16,797,644	17,212,474
11,484,814	(592,040)	-	-	-	7,425,405
(1,709,382)	(1,188,776)	2,043,232	(711,914)	(1,653,484)	(1,310,737)
(10,503,998)	(10,928,666)	(11,760,936)	(12,486,579)	(12,753,324)	(13,428,832)
18,292,806	6,626,192	10,259,580	7,432,717	6,989,289	14,705,516
198,051,700	216,344,506	222,970,698	233,230,278	240,662,995	247,652,284
\$ 216,344,506	\$ 222,970,698	\$ 233,230,278	\$ 240,662,995	\$ 247,652,284	\$ 262,357,800
\$ 6,071,682	\$ 6,172,990	\$ 6,628,841	\$ 7,673,223	\$ 8,417,815	\$ 8,674,723
1,551,969	1,765,387	1,764,603	1,916,617	2,075,602	1,971,096
14,098,740	11,736,933	9,564,819	7,564,086	35,672,512	(14,383,039)
-	(408,545)	340	-	-	-
(10,503,998)	(10,928,666)	(11,760,936)	(12,486,579)	(12,753,324)	(13,428,832)
-	(340)	-	-	-	-
(187,549)	(215,135)	(104,319)	(214,671)	(156,562)	(118,349)
11,030,844	8,122,624	6,093,348	4,452,676	33,256,043	(17,284,401)
127,028,669	138,059,513	146,182,137	152,275,485	156,728,161	189,984,204
\$ 138,059,513	\$ 146,182,137	\$ 152,275,485	\$ 156,728,161	\$ 189,984,204	\$ 172,699,803
\$ 78,284,993	\$ 76,788,561	\$ 80,954,793	\$ 83,934,834	\$ 57,668,080	\$ 89,657,997
\$ 39,142,496	\$ 38,394,281	\$ 40,477,397	\$ 41,967,417	\$ 28,834,040	\$ 44,828,999
63.81%	65.56%	65.29%	65.12%	76.71%	65.83%
\$ 15,376,607	\$ 14,858,791	\$ 13,095,633	\$ 14,331,483	\$ 14,700,412	\$ 14,358,276
509.12%	516.79%	618.18%	585.67%	392.29%	624.43%
7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	7.15%	6.90%

Safety (Police) Plan
Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years**
Schedule of Proportionate Share of Net Pension Liability
During the Measurement Period

Measurement Period	2015	2016	2017
Measurement Date	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2016
Safety (Police)			
Plan's proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.62067%	0.55410%	0.57268%
Plan's proportion share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 23,281,243</u>	<u>\$ 22,831,189</u>	<u>\$ 29,660,239</u>
Plan's Covered Payroll	\$ 7,810,882	\$ 7,564,225	\$ 7,525,351
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability/(Asset) as a percentage of its Covered Payroll	298.06%	301.83%	394.14%
Plan's Proportionate Share of the Fiduciary Net Position as a percentage of the Plan's Total Pension Liability	0.57572%	0.57730%	0.55691%

**Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore only nine years are shown.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
June 30, 2017	June 30, 2018	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
0.51615%	0.53134%	0.55787%	0.59305%	0.57087%	0.69917%
\$ 30,840,762	\$ 31,176,806	\$ 34,825,255	\$ 39,511,056	\$ 20,034,837	\$ 48,044,055
\$ 9,064,484	\$ 8,659,767	\$ 9,205,257	\$ 9,457,832	\$ 9,911,984	\$ 10,299,900
340.24%	360.02%	378.32%	417.76%	202.13%	466.45%
0.55955%	0.56826%	0.56027%	0.53708%	0.61158%	0.52623%

Miscellaneous Plan
Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years*
Schedule of Plan Contributions

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	2015	2016	2017
Actuarial Determined Contribution	\$ 6,476,826	\$ 7,326,646	\$ 6,884,294
Contribution in relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	(12,476,826)	(7,326,646)	(6,884,294)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ (6,000,000)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 25,009,403	\$ 25,673,931	\$ 25,556,540
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	49.80%	28.54%	26.94%

Notes to Schedule of Plan Contributions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2020
Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization method	
Prior Policy (Bases Established prior to June 30, 2019)	Level percentage of payroll
Current Policy (Bases Established on or after June 30, 2019)	Level dollar amount
Asset valuation method	Fair Value of Assets
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll growth	2.75 %
Investment rate of return	7%
Retirement age	CalPERS 2017 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015
Mortality	The Pre-Retirement and post-retirement mortality rates above include 15 years of projected on-going mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

*Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 7,475,803 (7,475,803)	\$ 8,273,189 (8,273,189)	\$ 9,358,934 (9,358,934)	\$ 10,435,995 (10,435,995)	\$ 11,363,532 (11,363,532)	\$ 12,344,377 (12,344,377)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 27,648,324	\$ 28,396,120	\$ 29,392,271	\$ 30,000,660	\$ 31,102,972	\$ 32,449,894
27.04%	29.13%	31.84%	34.79%	36.54%	38.04%

Safety (Fire) Plan
Agent Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years**
Schedule of Plan Contributions

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	2015	2016	2017
Actuarial Determined Contribution	\$ 4,880,354	\$ 5,390,058	\$ 6,313,962
Contribution in relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution (City of Livermore's Share)	(2,440,177)	(2,695,029)	(3,156,981)
Contribution in relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution (City of Pleasanton's Share)	(2,440,177)	(2,695,029)	(3,156,981)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 13,131,650	\$ 14,128,499	\$ 15,376,607
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	18.58%	19.08%	20.53%

Notes to Schedule of Plan Contributions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2020
Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:	
Actuarial cost method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization method	
Prior Policy (Bases Established prior to June 30, 2019)	Level percentage of payroll
Current Policy (Bases Established on or after June 30, 2019)	Level dollar amount
Asset valuation method	Fair Value of Assets
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll growth	2.75 %
Investment rate of return	7%
Retirement age	CalPERS 2017 Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015
Mortality	The Pre-Retirement and post-retirement mortality rates above include 15 years of projected on-going mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP 2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

****Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable.**

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 6,009,558 (3,004,779)	\$ 6,117,340 (3,058,670)	\$ 7,679,832 (3,839,916)	\$ 8,310,958 (4,155,479)	\$ 8,681,086 (4,340,543)	\$ 9,382,776 (4,691,388)
(3,004,779)	(3,058,670)	(3,839,916)	(4,155,479)	(4,340,543)	(4,691,388)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 14,858,791	\$ 13,095,633	\$ 14,331,483	\$ 14,700,412	\$ 14,425,605	\$ 16,156,149
20.22%	23.36%	26.79%	28.27%	30.09%	29.04%

Safety (Police) Plan
Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan
Last 10 Years**
Schedule of Plan Contributions

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Actuarial Determined Contribution	\$ 2,638,355	\$ 1,599,423	\$ 3,542,737
Contribution in relation to the Actuarially Determined Contribution	<u>(7,138,355)</u>	<u>(3,190,123)</u>	<u>(6,159,217)</u>
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ (4,500,000)</u>	<u>\$ (1,590,700)</u>	<u>\$ (2,616,480)</u>
Covered payroll	\$ 7,564,225	\$ 7,525,351	\$ 9,064,484
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	94.37%	42.39%	67.95%

**Historical information is required only for measurement periods for which GASB 68 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2015 was the first year of implementation, therefore only nine years are shown.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 2,516,591 (2,516,591)	\$ 3,321,452 (3,321,452)	\$ 3,699,768 (3,699,768)	\$ 4,329,030 (4,329,030)	\$ 4,906,207 (4,906,207)	\$ 5,421,096 (5,421,096)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 8,659,767	\$ 9,205,257	\$ 9,457,832	\$ 9,911,984	\$ 10,299,900	\$ 10,761,790
29.06%	36.08%	39.12%	43.67%	47.63%	50.37%

CITY OF PLEASANTON RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN
Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Agent Multiple-Employer Plan
Last 10 Years**

Measurement Period Measurement Date	2018 June 30, 2017	2019 June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 1,677,000	\$ 1,727,000
Interest on the total OPEB liability	5,673,000	5,939,000
Differences between expected and actual experiences	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-
Benefit payments	(3,285,000)	(3,670,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	4,065,000	3,996,000
Total OPEB liability - beginning	84,019,000	88,084,000
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	88,084,000	92,080,000
OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contribution - employer	5,898,000	4,800,000
Net investment income	3,662,000	3,211,000
Benefit payments	(3,285,000)	(3,670,000)
Administrative expense	(19,000)	(75,000)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	6,256,000	4,266,000
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	33,689,000	39,945,000
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	39,945,000	44,211,000
Net OPEB Liability/(Assets) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 48,139,000	\$ 47,869,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	45.35%	48.01%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 37,661,000	\$ 39,630,000
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	127.82%	120.79%

**Historical information is required only for the measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2018 was the first year of implementation. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

2020	2021	2022	2023
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
\$ 1,779,000	\$ 1,433,000	\$ 1,453,000	\$ 1,252,000
6,193,000	5,500,000	5,589,000	4,419,000
(12,135,000)	-	(14,053,000)	-
(1,540,000)	(1,419,000)	(696,000)	-
(4,201,000)	(4,254,000)	(4,185,000)	(4,186,000)
(9,904,000)	1,260,000	(11,892,000)	1,485,000
92,080,000	82,176,000	83,436,000	71,544,000
82,176,000	83,436,000	71,544,000	73,029,000
5,521,000	5,413,000	4,210,000	3,993,000
2,753,000	1,798,000	14,078,000	(8,739,000)
(4,201,000)	(4,254,000)	(4,185,000)	(4,186,000)
(9,000)	(24,000)	(19,000)	(25,000)
4,064,000	2,933,000	14,084,000	(8,957,000)
44,211,000	48,275,000	51,208,000	65,292,000
48,275,000	51,208,000	65,292,000	56,335,000
\$ 33,901,000	\$ 32,228,000	\$ 6,252,000	\$ 16,694,000
58.75%	61.37%	91.26%	77.14%
\$ 40,367,000	\$ 42,264,000	\$ 44,216,000	\$ 45,835,000
83.98%	76.25%	14.14%	36.42%

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN
Schedule of Changes in the Net OPEB Liability and Related Ratios
Agent Multiple-Employer Plan
Last 10 Years**

Measurement Period Measurement Date	2018 June 30, 2017	2019 June 30, 2018
Total OPEB Liability		
Service cost	\$ 772,000	\$ 795,000
Interest on the total OPEB liability	2,281,000	2,405,000
Differences between expected and actual experiences	-	-
Changes in assumptions	-	-
Benefit payments	(1,160,000)	(1,341,000)
Net change in total OPEB liability	1,893,000	1,859,000
Total OPEB liability - beginning	33,604,000	35,497,000
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	35,497,000	37,356,000
Plan Fiduciary Net Position		
Contribution - employer	2,379,000	2,110,000
Net investment income	1,555,000	1,378,000
Benefit payments	(1,160,000)	(1,341,000)
Administrative expense	(8,000)	(32,000)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	2,766,000	2,115,000
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	14,290,000	17,056,000
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	17,056,000	19,171,000
Net OPEB Liability/(Assets) - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 18,441,000	\$ 18,185,000
City Share (50%)	\$ 9,220,500	\$ 9,092,500
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	48.05%	51.32%
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 19,761,000	\$ 21,285,000
Net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	93.32%	85.44%

** Historical information is required only for the measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2018 was the first year of implementation. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

2020	2021	2022	2023
June 30, 2019	June 30, 2020	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2022
\$ 819,000	\$ 738,000	\$ 748,000	\$ 672,000
2,525,000	2,535,000	2,610,000	2,038,000
(2,710,000)	-	(8,077,000)	-
1,151,000	(602,000)	272,000	-
(1,544,000)	(1,570,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,547,000)
241,000	1,101,000	(5,991,000)	1,163,000
37,356,000	37,597,000	38,698,000	32,707,000
37,597,000	38,698,000	32,707,000	33,870,000
2,298,000	2,241,000	2,021,000	1,915,000
1,198,000	798,000	6,222,000	(3,924,000)
(1,544,000)	(1,570,000)	(1,544,000)	(1,547,000)
(4,000)	(10,000)	(9,000)	(9,000)
1,948,000	1,459,000	6,690,000	(3,565,000)
19,171,000	21,119,000	22,578,000	29,268,000
21,119,000	22,578,000	29,268,000	25,703,000
\$ 16,478,000	\$ 16,120,000	\$ 3,439,000	\$ 8,167,000
\$ 8,239,000	\$ 8,060,000	\$ 1,719,500	\$ 4,083,500
56.17%	58.34%	89.49%	75.89%
\$ 21,990,000	\$ 22,179,000	\$ 23,584,000	\$ 24,605,000
74.93%	72.68%	14.58%	33.19%

CITY OF PLEASANTON RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN
Schedule of OPEB Contributions
Agent Multiple-Employer Plan
Last 10 Years**

	2018	2019
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 4,971,000	\$ 5,368,000
Contribution in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions	(4,800,000)	(5,521,000)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$ 171,000</u>	<u>\$ (153,000)</u>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 39,630,000	\$ 40,367,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	12.11%	13.68%

Notes to Schedule:

Methods and assumptions used to determine contributions:

Valuation Date	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal, Level	Entry Age Normal, Level
Amortization Method	Percentage of Pay	Percentage of Pay
	Level Percentage of pay	Level Percentage of pay
Amortization Period	21-year fixed period for 2017/18	20-year fixed period for 2018/19
Asset Valuation Method	Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period	Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period
Discount Rate	7.25%	6.75%
General Inflation	3.00%	2.75%
Medical Trend	Non-Medicare - 7.0% for 2017/18, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.6% in 2020/21	Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076
	Medicare - 7.2% for 2017/18, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.6% in 2020/21	Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076
Mortality	CalPERS 1997-2011 experience study	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study
Mortality Improvement	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-14 with 15 year convergence in 2022	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2017

**Historical information is required only for the measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2018 was the first year of implementation. Future years information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

2020		2021		2022		2023	
\$	5,480,000	\$	3,991,000	\$	4,066,000	\$	2,421,000
	(5,413,000)		(4,210,000)		(3,993,000)		(4,081,000)
\$	67,000	\$	(219,000)	\$	73,000	\$	(1,660,000)
\$	42,264,000	\$	44,216,000	\$	45,835,000	\$	49,782,000
	12.81%		9.52%		8.71%		8.20%

June 30, 2017	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2019	June 30, 2021
Entry Age Normal, Level	Entry Age Normal, Level	Entry Age Normal, Level	Entry Age Normal, Level
Percentage of Pay	Percentage of Pay	Percentage of Pay	Percentage of Pay
Level Percentage of pay	Level Percentage of pay	Level Percentage of pay	Level Percentage of pay
19-year fixed period for	18-year fixed period for	17-year fixed period for	16-year fixed period for
2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23
Investment gains and	Investment gains and	Investment gains and	Investment gains and
losses spread over 5- year	losses spread over 5- year	losses spread over 5- year	losses spread over 5- year
rolling period	rolling period	rolling period	rolling period
6.75%	6.75%	6.75%	6.25%
2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.50%
Non-Medicare - 7.5% for	Non-Medicare - 7.25% for	Non-Medicare - 7.25% for	Non-Medicare - 6.50% for
2019, decreasing to an	2021, decreasing to an	2021, decreasing to an	2023, decreasing to an
ultimate rate of 4.0% in	ultimate rate of 4% in 2076	ultimate rate of 4% in 2076	ultimate rate of 3.75% in
2076	Medicare - 6.3% for 2021,	Medicare - 6.3% for 2021,	2076
Medicare - 6.5% for 2019,	decreasing to an ultimate	decreasing to an ultimate	Medicare - 5.65% for
decreasing to an ultimate	rate of 4% in 2076	rate of 4% in 2076	2023, decreasing to an
rate of 4.0% in 2076			ultimate rate of 3.75% in
			2076
CalPERS 1997-2015	CalPERS 1997-2015	CalPERS 1997-2015	CalPERS 2000-2019
experience study	experience study	experience study	experience study
Mortality projected fully	Mortality projected fully	Mortality projected fully	Mortality projected fully
generational with Scale	generational with Scale	generational with Scale	generational with Scale
MP-2017	MP-2019	MP-2019	MP-2021

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN
Schedule of OPEB Contributions
Agent Multiple-Employer Plan
Last 10 Years**

Fiscal Year	2018	2019
Actuarially Determined Contribution	\$ 2,143,000	\$ 2,216,000
Contribution in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions (City of Livermore's Share)	(1,055,000)	(1,149,000)
Contribution in Relation to the Actuarially Determined Contributions (City of Pleasanton's Share)	(1,055,000)	(1,149,000)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	\$ 33,000	\$ (82,000)
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 21,285,000	\$ 21,990,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.91%	10.45%
Notes to Schedule:		
<u>Methods and assumptions used to determine contribution rates:</u>		
Valuation Date	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal, Level	Entry Age Normal, Level
Amortization Method	Percentage of Pay	Percentage of Pay
	Level Percentage of pay	Level Percentage of pay
Amortization Period	21-year fixed period for 2017/18	20-year fixed period for 2018/19
Asset Valuation Method	Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period	Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period
Discount Rate	7.25%	6.75%
General Inflation	3.00%	2.75%
Medical Trend	Non-Medicare - 7.0% for 2017/18, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.6% in 2020/21 Medicare - 7.2% for 2017/18, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 5.6% in 2020/21	Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076 Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076
Mortality	CalPERS 1997-2011 experience study Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-14 with 15 year convergence in 2022	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2017
Mortality Improvement		

**Historical information is required only for the measurement periods for which GASB 75 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2018 was the first year of implementation. Future years' information will be displayed up to 10 years as information becomes available.

2020		2021		2022		2023	
\$	2,267,000	\$	2,032,000	\$	2,078,000	\$	1,258,000
	(1,120,500)		(1,010,500)		(957,500)		(759,500)
	(1,120,500)		(1,010,500)		(957,500)		(759,500)
\$	26,000	\$	11,000	\$	163,000	\$	(261,000)
\$	22,179,000	\$	23,584,000	\$	24,605,000	\$	26,519,000
	10.10%		8.57%		7.78%		5.70%

June 30, 2017 Entry Age Normal, Level Percentage of Pay Level Percentage of pay	June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal, Level Percentage of Pay Level Percentage of pay	June 30, 2019 Entry Age Normal, Level Percentage of Pay Level Percentage of pay	June 30, 2021 Entry Age Normal, Level Percentage of Pay Level Percentage of pay
19-year fixed period for 2019/20 Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period	18-year fixed period for 2020/21 Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period	17-year fixed period for 2021/22 Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period	16-year fixed period for 2022/23 Investment gains and losses spread over 5- year rolling period
6.75% 2.75%	6.75% 2.75%	6.75% 2.75%	6.25% 2.50%
Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076	Non-Medicare - 7.25% for 2021, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076	Non-Medicare - 7.25% for 2021, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076	Non-Medicare - 6.50% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076
Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076	Medicare - 6.3% for 2021, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076	Medicare - 6.3% for 2021, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4% in 2076	Medicare - 5.65% for 2023, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076
CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study	CalPERS 2000-2019 experience study
Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2017	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2019	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2019	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2021

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

NON-MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted, assigned or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

D.A.R.E. Trust

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (D.A.R.E.) fund accounts for private donations made to specifically enhance the City's D.A.R.E. program.

Asset Forfeiture

This fund accounts for the proceeds from assets forfeited as a result of investigations of criminal offenses, generally narcotics related. In accordance with the Health and Safety Code Section 11489, the funds must be used for law enforcement and prosecution efforts.

Central Business District (CBD) Parking In-Lieu

This fund accounts for fees collected from developers in the downtown area in lieu of providing required parking. The City will use this money to build downtown parking structures in the future.

Resource Management

This fund accounts for Measure D revenues from Alameda County as well as other mitigation revenues. The City has developed a variety of recycling programs in accordance with state and county requirements.

Miscellaneous Donations

This fund is used to account for donations made to the City for equipment or to enhance services in accordance with the donor's requests.

Landscape and Lighting Districts

Residents of five different subdivisions (Ponderosa 84-1, Windsor 93-1, Bond 93-2, Moller 95-1 and Oak Tree Farms 94-1) participate in landscape maintenance districts that pay to maintain and repair designated landscaped and open space areas. It is administered by the City but paid for by the homeowners through annual assessments placed on their property tax bills.

Landscape Maintenance North Pleasanton Improvement District (N.P.I.D.)

This fund accounts for the portion of the N.P.I.D. #3 funds that have been designated for the temporary maintenance of freeway on-ramps landscape.

Geologic Hazard Assessment Districts

Residents of four different subdivisions (Lemoine, Laurel Creek, Moller and Oak Tree Farm) participate in assessment districts that will pay for any landslide repairs and related geologic work. It is administered by the City but paid for by the homeowners through annual assessments placed on their property tax bills.

Measure B Transportation Improvements

This fund accounts for moneys received from voter-approved Measure B which is to be used for street construction, repair, and maintenance and for bicycle and pedestrian safety projects.

Gas Tax

The City receives its share of gas tax from the State and uses the funds to construct, reconstruct and maintain streets throughout the City as designated in the annual capital improvement program.

NON-MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

HOME Program

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) is funded through a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The City receives its annual formula allocation and the funds must be used for housing projects that benefit lower income persons.

Abandoned Vehicle

The City receives funds from a vehicle registration surcharge for abatement of abandoned vehicles. The funds are used to cover the costs associated with the handling of abandoned vehicles.

Urban Forestry Program

This fund was created to promote conservation and public education in regard to Pleasanton's street trees, park trees and trees on private property. Revenue sources include donations and fines assessed for damaging heritage trees.

Library Trust

This fund was established in FY 2000/01 to account for donations made to the library. Funds will be expended for equipment and enhanced services in accordance with donor's requests.

Miscellaneous Grants

This fund includes various grant revenues, including funding for the Used Oil program, law enforcement expenditures and literacy programs.

HBPOA Maintenance District

This fund receives revenue from the Hacienda Business Park Owners Association to maintain the traffic signals within their business park. The City administers the maintenance contracts.

Community Development Block Grant

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is funded through a federal grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. CDBG funds must be used for projects and activities that benefit at least 70 percent lower income persons. Eligible projects include capital improvements, housing rehabilitation, public services, and economic development activities.

Downtown Economic Loan

This fund was established in FY 1995/96 to provide design and other assistance to downtown merchants to improve their facades. Proposed expenditures in the future will be loans to merchants.

Community Access Television

Under City Ordinance No. 2013, Section 6.54.060 of the Pleasanton Municipal Code, the City collects one percent (1%) of gross revenues from Cable Operators to support PEG (public, educational and governmental) channel facilities. This fund accounts for collection of PEG revenues and the capital expenditures related to PEG channel facilities.

Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail Reserve

This fund accounts for the unspent portion of a donation received for the construction of the Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail. The remaining funds will be spent on design and construction services to install additional trees along the Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail on the City's Bernal property.

NON-MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Specific Plans

Under Government Code Section 65450-65457, the City has established specific plans to develop policies, programs, and regulations for implementing its general plan in site-specific areas. Fees collected under these plans for the construction of infrastructure in these specific areas of the City are accounted for in this fund. This fund currently consists of the Happy Valley Specific Plan, the Vineyard Avenue Corridor Specific Plan, and the Stoneridge Drive Specific Plan.

Measure F Vehicle Registration Fees

This fund accounts for moneys received from voter approved Measure F which is to be used for repair and maintenance of local streets and roads and the improvement of traffic flow, public transportation, and bicyclist, pedestrian, and driver safety.

Measure BB Transportation Improvements

This fund accounts for moneys received from voter-approved Measure BB which is to be used for transportation priorities that includes streets and roads improvements, bicycle/pedestrian enhancements, and transit related projects.

AB1379 CASp Certification and Training

This fund accounts for the fees collected from business license applicants as mandated by Assembly Bill No. 1379 and are to be used for increased certified access specialist (CASp) training and certification within the City and to facilitate compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements.

Business Support Program

This fund accounts for the loans provided to independently or locally owned micro-enterprises, restaurants and retail businesses located in Pleasanton to assist them in remaining solvent during the COVID-19 emergency.

Pleasanton Garbage Service Rate Reserve

This fund accounts for the Rate Reserve Calculation proceeds received from Pleasanton Garbage Services (PGS) during FY 2019/20, as per the Rate Reserve Agreement, dated March 20, 2018, between the City and PGS. The funds will be allocated to future projects at a later date.

Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone

This fund was established in FY 2022/23 for transportation related projects within the Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone (JDEDZ). Funding for these projects will come from fees collected from future developers at the time they pull permits to develop their property within the JDEDZ.

Opioid Settlements

This fund accounts for proceeds received from the State of California Opioid settlement and bankruptcy lawsuits. Moneys received are to be used for opioid remediation activities.

NON-MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital Projects Funds account for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by Proprietary and Special Revenue Funds.

CIP for Downtown and North Pleasanton

This fund was set up in FY 2007/08 to account for the purchase of land and to construct parking facilities and other improvements in the Downtown Area and in North Pleasanton.

Public Facilities

This fund receives revenues from developers of properties. The moneys are used for the purchase of equipment or construction of facilities related to the new property development as adopted in the annual miscellaneous capital improvement program.

Park Development

This fund receives revenues from developers of properties and the funds may only be used for the design, development, and construction of new parks within the City.

Park Capital Improvement Program

This fund is used to account for the construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of City parks as adopted in the annual parks capital improvement program.

Street Capital Improvement Program

This fund receives contributions from the General Fund to be used for the construction, reconstruction and maintenance of City streets as adopted in the annual streets capital improvement program.

Traffic Impact

This fund receives revenues from developers of commercial and residential properties. The funds may only be used for traffic and street improvements.

Budgeted Developer Projects

This fund receives revenue from developers for specific capital improvement projects.

Assessment District Construction

This fund includes the construction funds of Assessment District NPID 1 and Assessment District Stoneridge Business Center. Projects funded by this fund include street and intersection improvements.

Tri-Valley Transportation

The City, as a member of the Tri-Valley Transportation Council, collects a fee from developers to finance projects to reduce traffic related impacts caused by future developments.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	D.A.R.E. Trust	Asset Forfeiture	CBD Parking In-Lieu	Resource Management
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 17,776	\$ 27,876	\$ 678,314	\$ 584,596
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	-	-	59,251
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Notes and loans	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	38	59	1,437	1,059
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 17,814	\$ 27,935	\$ 679,751	\$ 644,906
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18,078
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	2,522
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	20,600
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	17,814	27,935	-	624,306
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	679,751	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	17,814	27,935	679,751	624,306
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 17,814	\$ 27,935	\$ 679,751	\$ 644,906

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Miscellaneous Donations	Landscape and Lighting Districts	Landscape Maintenance N.P.I.D.	Geologic Hazard Assessment Districts
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 418,406	\$ 427,889	\$ 1,013,394	\$ 1,290,310
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	-	872	-
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Notes and loans	-	-	37,324	-
Accrued interest	269	908	2,132	2,738
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 418,675	\$ 428,797	\$ 1,053,722	\$ 1,293,048
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 2,000	\$ 12,019	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	2,000	12,019	-	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	37,324	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	37,324	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	416,675	416,778	1,016,398	1,293,048
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	416,675	416,778	1,016,398	1,293,048
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 418,675	\$ 428,797	\$ 1,053,722	\$ 1,293,048

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Measure B Transportation Improvements	Gas Tax	HOME Program	Abandoned Vehicle
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 610,866	\$ 5,435,143	\$ -	\$ 112,224
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	-	123,118	-
Taxes	-	671,466	-	-
Notes and loans	-	-	1,763,987	-
Accrued interest	1,894	11,078	186,745	265
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 612,760	\$ 6,117,687	\$ 2,073,850	\$ 112,489
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 127,685	\$ 359,713	\$ 43,593	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	-	-	161	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	79,364	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	127,685	359,713	123,118	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	2,073,850	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	2,073,850	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	485,075	5,757,974	-	112,489
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	(123,118)	-
Total Fund Balances	485,075	5,757,974	(123,118)	112,489
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 612,760	\$ 6,117,687	\$ 2,073,850	\$ 112,489

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Urban Forestry Program	Library Trust	Miscellaneous Grants	HBPOA Maintenance District
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 458,776	\$ 59,325	\$ 1,603,982	\$ -
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	-	550,969	59,029
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Notes and loans	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	913	-	2,230	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 459,689	\$ 59,325	\$ 2,157,181	\$ 59,029
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 26,744	\$ -	\$ 221,830	\$ 57,973
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	1,085,544	-
Due to other funds	-	-	54,130	1,056
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	26,744	-	1,361,504	59,029
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	104,957	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	104,957	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	432,945	59,325	690,720	-
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	432,945	59,325	690,720	-
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 459,689	\$ 59,325	\$ 2,157,181	\$ 59,029

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Community Development Block Grant	Downtown Economic Loan	Community Access Television	Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail Reserve
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 68,060	\$ 27,758	\$ 1,769,157	\$ 109,949
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	-	-	-
Taxes	-	-	61,165	-
Notes and loans	435,742	-	-	-
Accrued interest	177,663	59	3,736	233
Grants	65,925	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 747,390	\$ 27,817	\$ 1,834,058	\$ 110,182
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,808	\$ -	\$ 73,406	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	1,613	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	130,565	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	133,986	-	73,406	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	613,404	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	613,404	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	-	-	1,760,652	110,182
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	27,817	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	-	27,817	1,760,652	110,182
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 747,390	\$ 27,817	\$ 1,834,058	\$ 110,182

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Specific Plans	Measure F Vehicle Registration Fees	Measure BB Transportation Improvements	AB1379 CASp Certification and Training
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 805,830	\$ 384,780	\$ 3,894,740	\$ 111,259
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	66,024	-	-
Taxes	-	-	440,455	-
Notes and loans	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	1,776	711	7,415	232
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 807,606	\$ 451,515	\$ 4,342,610	\$ 111,491
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 2,698
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	5,000	-	2,698
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	807,606	446,515	4,342,610	108,793
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	807,606	446,515	4,342,610	108,793
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 807,606	\$ 451,515	\$ 4,342,610	\$ 111,491

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Business Support Program	Pleasanton Garbage Service Rate Reserve	Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone	Opioid Settlements
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 1,612,916	\$ 3,229,215	\$ 938,491	\$ 80,905
Receivables:				
Accounts	10,658	-	-	-
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Notes and loans	1,163,573	-	-	-
Accrued interest	3,372	6,839	1,987	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 2,790,519	\$ 3,236,054	\$ 940,478	\$ 80,905
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	1,163,573	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,163,573	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	1,626,946	3,236,054	940,478	80,905
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	1,626,946	3,236,054	940,478	80,905
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 2,790,519	\$ 3,236,054	\$ 940,478	\$ 80,905

	Capital Projects Funds			
	CIP for Downtown and North Pleasanton	Public Facilities	Park Development	Park Capital Improvement Program
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 3,124,960	\$ 957,595	\$ 9,314,909	\$ 2,543,407
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	600	-	-
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Notes and loans	497,330	-	-	-
Accrued interest	6,721	2,399	20,012	1,842
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 3,629,011	\$ 960,594	\$ 9,334,921	\$ 2,545,249
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 70,885	\$ 311,191	\$ 350,109	\$ 1,159
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	224,399
Total Liabilities	70,885	311,191	350,109	225,558
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	497,330	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	497,330	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	3,060,796	649,403	8,984,812	-
Assigned to:				
Assigned	-	-	-	2,319,691
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	3,060,796	649,403	8,984,812	2,319,691
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 3,629,011	\$ 960,594	\$ 9,334,921	\$ 2,545,249

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Capital Projects Funds			
	Street Capital Improvement Program	Traffic Impact	Budgeted Developer Projects	Assessment District Construction
Assets:				
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 8,950,634	\$ 9,796,482	\$ 7,414,409	\$ 1,116,796
Receivables:				
Accounts	48,942	-	-	-
Taxes	-	-	-	-
Notes and loans	-	-	-	-
Accrued interest	18,806	19,874	15,003	2,415
Grants	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	\$ 9,018,382	\$ 9,816,356	\$ 7,429,412	\$ 1,119,211
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	\$ 1,062	\$ 36,514	\$ 50,739	\$ 9,967
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	-
Unearned revenues	-	-	-	-
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	1,062	36,514	50,739	9,967
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Unavailable revenues	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances:				
Restricted	-	9,779,842	7,378,673	1,109,244
Assigned to:				
Assigned	9,017,320	-	-	-
Unassigned (deficit)	-	-	-	-
Total Fund Balances	9,017,320	9,779,842	7,378,673	1,109,244
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 9,018,382	\$ 9,816,356	\$ 7,429,412	\$ 1,119,211

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Balance Sheet
Non-Major Governmental Funds
June 30, 2023

	Capital Projects Funds	
	Tri-Valley Transportation	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Assets:		
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 2,129,197	\$ 71,120,326
Receivables:		
Accounts	-	919,463
Taxes	-	1,173,086
Notes and loans	-	3,897,956
Accrued interest	4,597	507,457
Grants	-	65,925
Total Assets	\$ 2,133,794	\$ 77,684,213
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances:		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 1,784,173
Accrued liabilities	-	4,296
Unearned revenues	-	1,216,109
Due to other funds	-	134,550
Advances from other funds	-	224,399
Total Liabilities	-	3,363,527
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Unavailable revenues	-	4,490,438
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	4,490,438
Fund Balances:		
Restricted	2,133,794	57,908,787
Assigned to:		
Assigned	-	12,044,579
Unassigned (deficit)	-	(123,118)
Total Fund Balances	2,133,794	69,830,248
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Fund Balances	\$ 2,133,794	\$ 77,684,213

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	D.A.R.E. Trust	Asset Forfeiture	CBD Parking In-Lieu	Resource Management
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(82)	(208)	(3,185)	11,951
Intergovernmental	-	885	-	235,512
Development fees	-	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	19,623
Total Revenues	(82)	677	(3,185)	267,086
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	438,443
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	123,155
Capital outlay	-	-	-	61,751
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	31,015
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	395
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	654,759
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(82)	677	(3,185)	(387,673)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	61,751
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	61,751
Net Change in Fund Balances	(82)	677	(3,185)	(325,922)
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	17,896	27,258	682,936	950,228
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 17,814	\$ 27,935	\$ 679,751	\$ 624,306

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

(CONTINUED)

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Miscellaneous Donations	Landscape and Lighting Districts	Landscape Maintenance N.P.I.D.	Geologic Hazard Assessment Districts
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ 129,640	\$ -	\$ 83,170
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(2,281)	(3,904)	(5,187)	(2,015)
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Development fees	-	-	-	-
Contributions	269,455	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	8,700	11,560	15,655	1,300
Total Revenues	275,874	137,296	10,468	82,455
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	1,593	-	-	-
Community development	-	107,956	7,012	141,770
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	73,169	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	74,762	107,956	7,012	141,770
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	201,112	29,340	3,456	(59,315)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(206,588)	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(206,588)	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(5,476)	29,340	3,456	(59,315)
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	422,151	387,438	1,012,942	1,352,363
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 416,675	\$ 416,778	\$ 1,016,398	\$ 1,293,048

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Measure B Transportation Improvements	Gas Tax	HOME Program	Abandoned Vehicle
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	2,511	(96,575)	-	93
Intergovernmental	-	3,773,212	-	29,824
Development fees	-	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	2,511	3,676,637	-	29,917
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	123,118	-
Public safety	-	-	-	29,824
Community development	-	7,500	-	-
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	1,359,341	2,601,308	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,359,341	2,608,808	123,118	29,824
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(1,356,830)	1,067,829	(123,118)	93
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(1,356,830)	1,067,829	(123,118)	93
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	1,841,905	4,690,145	-	112,396
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 485,075	\$ 5,757,974	\$ (123,118)	\$ 112,489

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

(CONTINUED)

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Urban Forestry Program	Library Trust	Miscellaneous Grants	HBPOA Maintenance District
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	25,950	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(6,577)	-	184,612	-
Intergovernmental	-	-	523,905	-
Development fees	-	-	-	-
Contributions	84,370	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	2,340	-	-	252,250
Total Revenues	106,083	-	708,517	252,250
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	70,969	-
Community development	28,960	-	20,163	-
Operations services	-	-	-	252,250
Community activities	-	-	15,950	-
Capital outlay	26,863	-	548,798	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	55,823	-	655,880	252,250
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	50,260	-	52,637	-
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	21,376	-
Transfers out	(25,000)	-	(13,411)	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(25,000)	-	7,965	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	25,260	-	60,602	-
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	407,685	59,325	630,118	-
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 432,945	\$ 59,325	\$ 690,720	\$ -

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Community Development Block Grant	Downtown Economic Loan	Community Access Television	Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail Reserve
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	-	(131)	(16,510)	(516)
Intergovernmental	380,346	-	-	-
Development fees	-	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	43,707	-	223,293	-
Total Revenues	424,053	(131)	206,783	(516)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	355,598	-	165,865	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	50,000	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	18,455	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	424,053	-	165,865	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	-	(131)	40,918	(516)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	(131)	40,918	(516)
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	-	27,948	1,719,734	110,698
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ -	\$ 27,817	\$ 1,760,652	\$ 110,182

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

(CONTINUED)

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Specific Plans	Measure F Vehicle Registration Fees	Measure BB Transportation Improvements	AB1379 CASp Certification and Training
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(4,787)	5,203	(104,003)	(2,300)
Intergovernmental	-	359,289	2,483,952	-
Development fees	31,252	-	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	32,164
Total Revenues	26,465	364,492	2,379,949	29,864
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	4,782
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	350,178	830,421	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	350,178	830,421	4,782
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	26,465	14,314	1,549,528	25,082
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	(32,905)	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(32,905)	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(6,440)	14,314	1,549,528	25,082
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	814,046	432,201	2,793,082	83,711
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 807,606	\$ 446,515	\$ 4,342,610	\$ 108,793

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Special Revenue Funds			
	Business Support Program	Pleasanton Garbage Service Rate Reserve	Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone	Opioid Settlements
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(10,654)	(15,119)	(28,651)	(1,197)
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	82,102
Development fees	-	-	447,668	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	129,327	-	-	-
Total Revenues	118,673	(15,119)	419,017	80,905
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Community development	47,891	-	-	-
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	-	-	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	47,891	-	-	-
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	70,782	(15,119)	419,017	80,905
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	70,782	(15,119)	419,017	80,905
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	1,556,164	3,251,173	521,461	-
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 1,626,946	\$ 3,236,054	\$ 940,478	\$ 80,905

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

(CONTINUED)

	Capital Projects Funds			
	CIP for Downtown and North Pleasanton	Public Facilities	Park Development	Park Capital Improvement Program
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(4,720)	37,629	(38,992)	10,395
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Development fees	-	423,911	-	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	69,013	-	-	-
Total Revenues	64,293	461,540	(38,992)	10,395
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	131,250	524,901	553,743	271,548
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	131,250	524,901	553,743	271,548
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(66,957)	(63,361)	(592,735)	(261,153)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	-	-	-	1,677,588
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	-	-	1,677,588
Net Change in Fund Balances	(66,957)	(63,361)	(592,735)	1,416,435
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	3,127,753	712,764	9,577,547	903,256
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 3,060,796	\$ 649,403	\$ 8,984,812	\$ 2,319,691

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Capital Projects Funds			
	Street Capital Improvement Program	Traffic Impact	Budgeted Developer Projects	Assessment District Construction
Revenues:				
Assessments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property (investment loss)	24,855	(50,623)	(33,247)	(2,546)
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	-
Development fees	-	950,639	334,230	-
Contributions	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	81,292	-	-	-
Total Revenues	106,147	900,016	300,983	(2,546)
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	18,989
Operations services	-	-	-	-
Community activities	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	1,019,588	316,567	4,737	14,634
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	-	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	1,019,588	316,567	4,737	33,623
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(913,441)	583,449	296,246	(36,169)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Transfers in	3,839	-	-	-
Transfers out	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	3,839	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	(909,602)	583,449	296,246	(36,169)
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	9,926,922	9,196,393	7,082,427	1,145,413
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 9,017,320	\$ 9,779,842	\$ 7,378,673	\$ 1,109,244

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Non-Major Governmental Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Capital Projects Funds	
	Tri-Valley Transportation	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
Revenues:		
Assessments	\$ -	\$ 212,810
Fines and forfeitures	-	25,950
Use of money and property (investment loss)	(20,692)	(177,453)
Intergovernmental	-	7,869,027
Development fees	68,435	2,256,135
Contributions	-	353,825
Miscellaneous	-	890,224
Total Revenues	47,743	11,430,518
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government	-	1,083,024
Public safety	-	102,386
Community development	-	385,023
Operations services	-	252,250
Community activities	-	212,274
Capital outlay	-	8,615,628
Debt service:		
Principal retirement	-	81,015
Interest and fiscal charges	-	18,850
Total Expenditures	-	10,750,450
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	47,743	680,068
Other Financing Sources (Uses):		
Transfers in	-	1,702,803
Transfers out	-	(277,904)
Subscriptions	-	61,751
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	-	1,486,650
Net Change in Fund Balances	47,743	2,166,718
Fund Balances (Deficit), Beginning of Year	2,086,051	67,663,530
Fund Balances, End of Year	\$ 2,133,794	\$ 69,830,248

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 D.A.R.E Trust
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 17,896	\$ 17,896	\$ 17,896	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	200	200	(82)	(282)
Contributions	1,000	1,000	-	(1,000)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	19,096	19,096	17,814	(1,282)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
General government	-	5,000	-	5,000
Public safety	5,000	-	-	-
Total Charges to Appropriations	5,000	5,000	-	5,000
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 14,096	\$ 14,096	\$ 17,814	\$ 3,718

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Asset Forfeiture
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 27,258	\$ 27,258	\$ 27,258	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	-	-	885	885
Use of money and property	100	100	(208)	(308)
Miscellaneous	3,500	3,500	-	(3,500)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	30,858	30,858	27,935	(2,923)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Public safety	7,000	7,000	-	7,000
Total Charges to Appropriations	7,000	7,000	-	7,000
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 23,858	\$ 23,858	\$ 27,935	\$ 4,077

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 CBD Parking In-Lieu
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 682,936	\$ 682,936	\$ 682,936	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	10,000	10,000	(3,185)	(13,185)
Development fees	14,500	14,500	-	(14,500)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	707,436	707,436	679,751	(27,685)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 707,436	\$ 707,436	\$ 679,751	\$ (27,685)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Resource Management
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 950,228	\$ 950,228	\$ 950,228	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	352,976	352,976	235,512	(117,464)
Use of money and property	15,500	15,500	11,951	(3,549)
Miscellaneous	-	-	19,623	19,623
Subscriptions	-	-	61,751	61,751
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,318,704	1,318,704	1,279,065	(39,639)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
General government	550,611	711,450	438,443	273,007
Community activities	123,648	123,648	123,155	493
Capital outlay	-	61,751	61,751	-
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	31,015	31,015	-
Interest and fiscal charges	-	395	395	-
Total Charges to Appropriations	674,259	928,259	654,759	273,500
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 644,445	\$ 390,445	\$ 624,306	\$ 233,861

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Miscellaneous Donations
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 422,151	\$ 422,151	\$ 422,151	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	1,800	1,800	(2,281)	(4,081)
Contributions	294,000	294,000	269,455	(24,545)
Miscellaneous	-	-	8,700	8,700
Amounts Available for Appropriations	717,951	717,951	698,025	(19,926)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Public safety	2,000	2,000	1,593	407
Community activities	123,000	91,714	73,169	18,545
Capital outlay	40,000	40,000	-	40,000
Transfers out	-	206,588	206,588	-
Total Charges to Appropriations	165,000	340,302	281,350	58,952
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 552,951	\$ 377,649	\$ 416,675	\$ 39,026

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Landscape and Lighting Districts
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 387,438	\$ 387,438	\$ 387,438	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Assessments	129,947	129,947	129,640	(307)
Use of money and property	2,600	2,600	(3,904)	(6,504)
Miscellaneous	11,560	11,560	11,560	-
Amounts Available for Appropriations	531,545	531,545	524,734	(6,811)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	196,940	196,940	107,956	88,984
Total Charges to Appropriations	196,940	196,940	107,956	88,984
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 334,605	\$ 334,605	\$ 416,778	\$ 82,173

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Landscape Maintenance N.P.I.D.
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,012,942	\$ 1,012,942	\$ 1,012,942	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	15,000	15,000	(5,187)	(20,187)
Miscellaneous	15,534	15,534	15,655	121
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,043,476	1,043,476	1,023,410	(20,066)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	23,500	23,500	7,012	16,488
Total Charges to Appropriations	23,500	23,500	7,012	16,488
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,019,976	\$ 1,019,976	\$ 1,016,398	\$ (3,578)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Geologic Hazard Assessment Districts
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,352,363	\$ 1,352,363	\$ 1,352,363	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Assessments	83,999	83,999	83,170	(829)
Use of money and property	17,100	17,100	(2,015)	(19,115)
Miscellaneous	1,229	1,229	1,300	71
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,454,691	1,454,691	1,434,818	(19,873)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	68,982	168,150	141,770	26,380
Total Charges to Appropriations	68,982	168,150	141,770	26,380
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,385,709	\$ 1,286,541	\$ 1,293,048	\$ 6,507

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Measure B Transportation Improvements
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,841,905	\$ 1,841,905	\$ 1,841,905	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	5,214	5,214	2,511	(2,703)
Intergovernmental	1,173,904	-	-	-
Amounts Available for Appropriations	3,021,023	1,847,119	1,844,416	(2,703)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	1,140,000	2,942,836	1,359,341	1,583,495
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,140,000	2,942,836	1,359,341	1,583,495
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,881,023	\$ (1,095,717)	\$ 485,075	\$ 1,580,792

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Gas Tax
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 4,690,145	\$ 4,690,145	\$ 4,690,145	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	3,721,074	3,748,129	3,773,212	25,083
Use of money and property	9,295	9,295	(96,575)	(105,870)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	8,420,514	8,447,569	8,366,782	(80,787)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	-	-	7,500	(7,500)
Capital outlay	3,145,000	7,850,940	2,601,308	5,249,632
Total Charges to Appropriations	3,145,000	7,850,940	2,608,808	5,242,132
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 5,275,514	\$ 596,629	\$ 5,757,974	\$ 5,161,345

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 HOME Program
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	201,466	201,466	-	(201,466)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	201,466	201,466	-	(201,466)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
General government	201,923	201,923	123,118	78,805
Total Charges to Appropriations	201,923	201,923	123,118	78,805
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (457)	\$ (457)	\$ (123,118)	\$ (122,661)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Abandoned Vehicle
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 112,396	\$ 112,396	\$ 112,396	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	30,000	30,000	29,824	(176)
Use of money and property	2,600	2,600	93	(2,507)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	144,996	144,996	142,313	(2,683)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Public safety	30,000	30,000	29,824	176
Total Charges to Appropriations	30,000	30,000	29,824	176
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 114,996	\$ 114,996	\$ 112,489	\$ (2,507)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Urban Forestry Program
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 407,685	\$ 407,685	\$ 407,685	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	7,500	7,500	(6,577)	(14,077)
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	25,950	25,950
Contributions	10,000	10,000	84,370	74,370
Miscellaneous	500	500	2,340	1,840
Amounts Available for Appropriations	425,685	425,685	513,768	88,083
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	39,500	39,500	28,960	10,540
Capital outlay	-	357,507	26,863	330,644
Transfers out	25,000	25,000	25,000	-
Total Charges to Appropriations	64,500	422,007	80,823	341,184
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 361,185	\$ 3,678	\$ 432,945	\$ 429,267

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Miscellaneous Grants
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 630,118	\$ 630,118	\$ 630,118	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	290,000	8,492,600	523,905	(7,968,695)
Use of money and property	22,152	22,152	184,612	162,460
Transfers in	-	-	21,376	21,376
Amounts Available for Appropriations	942,270	9,144,870	1,360,011	(7,784,859)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Public safety	7,223	215,223	70,969	144,254
Community development	-	-	20,163	(20,163)
Community activities	165,600	157,210	15,950	141,260
Capital outlay	1,045,000	8,068,742	548,798	7,519,944
Transfers out	-	-	13,411	(13,411)
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,217,823	8,441,175	669,291	7,771,884
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (275,553)	\$ 703,695	\$ 690,720	\$ (12,975)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 HBPOA Maintenance District
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Miscellaneous	150,000	150,000	252,250	102,250
Amounts Available for Appropriations	150,000	150,000	252,250	102,250
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Operation services	150,000	150,000	252,250	(102,250)
Total Charges to Appropriations	150,000	150,000	252,250	(102,250)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Community Development Block Grant
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	258,127	258,127	380,346	122,219
Miscellaneous	-	-	43,707	43,707
Amounts Available for Appropriations	258,127	258,127	424,053	165,926
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
General government	190,575	190,575	355,598	(165,023)
Capital outlay	46,907	46,907	-	46,907
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	25,211	25,211	50,000	(24,789)
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	18,455	(18,455)
Total Charges to Appropriations	262,693	262,693	424,053	(161,360)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (4,566)	\$ (4,566)	\$ -	\$ 4,566

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Downtown Economic Loan
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 27,948	\$ 27,948	\$ 27,948	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	500	500	(131)	(631)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	28,448	28,448	27,817	(631)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 28,448	\$ 28,448	\$ 27,817	\$ (631)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Community Access Television
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,719,734	\$ 1,719,734	\$ 1,719,734	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	26,000	26,000	(16,510)	(42,510)
Miscellaneous	250,000	250,000	223,293	(26,707)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,995,734	1,995,734	1,926,517	(69,217)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
General government	54,000	54,000	165,865	(111,865)
Capital outlay	50,000	50,000	-	50,000
Total Charges to Appropriations	104,000	104,000	165,865	(61,865)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,891,734	\$ 1,891,734	\$ 1,760,652	\$ (131,082)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Budgetary Comparison Schedule
Marilyn Murphy Kane Trail Reserve
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 110,698	\$ 110,698	\$ 110,698	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	1,379	1,379	(516)	(1,895)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	112,077	112,077	110,182	(1,895)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 112,077	\$ 112,077	\$ 110,182	\$ (1,895)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Specific Plans
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 814,046	\$ 814,046	\$ 814,046	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	9,429	9,429	(4,787)	(14,216)
Developer participation	-	-	31,252	31,252
Amounts Available for Appropriations	823,475	823,475	840,511	17,036
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	-	133,902	-	133,902
Transfers out	-	-	32,905	(32,905)
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	133,902	32,905	100,997
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 823,475	\$ 689,573	\$ 807,606	\$ 118,033

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Measure F Vehicle Registration Fees
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 432,201	\$ 432,201	\$ 432,201	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	372,999	372,999	359,289	(13,710)
Use of money and property	1,946	1,946	5,203	3,257
Amounts Available for Appropriations	807,146	807,146	796,693	(10,453)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	350,000	700,000	350,178	349,822
Total Charges to Appropriations	350,000	700,000	350,178	349,822
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 457,146	\$ 107,146	\$ 446,515	\$ 339,369

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Measure BB Transportation Improvements
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 2,793,082	\$ 2,793,082	\$ 2,793,082	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	1,040,265	2,238,633	2,483,952	245,319
Use of money and property	3,624	3,624	(104,003)	(107,627)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	3,836,971	5,035,339	5,173,031	137,692
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	1,020,000	3,022,535	830,421	2,192,114
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,020,000	3,022,535	830,421	2,192,114
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 2,816,971	\$ 2,012,804	\$ 4,342,610	\$ 2,329,806

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 AB1379 CASp Certification and Training
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 83,711	\$ 83,711	\$ 83,711	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	500	500	(2,300)	(2,800)
Miscellaneous	-	-	32,164	32,164
Amounts Available for Appropriations	84,211	84,211	113,575	29,364
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	-	-	4,782	(4,782)
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	-	4,782	(4,782)
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 84,211	\$ 84,211	\$ 108,793	\$ 24,582

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Business Support Program
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,556,164	\$ 1,556,164	\$ 1,556,164	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	-	-	(10,654)	(10,654)
Miscellaneous	-	-	129,327	129,327
Amounts Available for Appropriation	1,556,164	1,556,164	1,674,837	118,673
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	-	500,000	47,891	452,109
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	500,000	47,891	452,109
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,556,164	\$ 1,056,164	\$ 1,626,946	\$ 570,782

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Pleasanton Garbage Service Rate Reserve
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 3,251,173	\$ 3,251,173	\$ 3,251,173	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	-	-	(15,119)	(15,119)
Amounts Available for Appropriation	3,251,173	3,251,173	3,236,054	(15,119)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	388,400	388,400	-	388,400
Operation Services	175,000	175,000	-	175,000
Total Charges to Appropriations	563,400	563,400	-	563,400
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 2,687,773	\$ 2,687,773	\$ 3,236,054	\$ 548,281

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Johnson Drive Economic Development Zone
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 521,461	\$ 521,461	\$ 521,461	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	-	-	(28,651)	(28,651)
Development fees	-	-	447,668	447,668
Amounts Available for Appropriation	521,461	521,461	940,478	419,017
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 521,461	\$ 521,461	\$ 940,478	\$ 419,017

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Opioid Settlements
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	-	-	82,102	82,102
Use of money and property	-	-	(1,197)	(1,197)
Amounts Available for Appropriation	-	-	80,905	80,905
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80,905	\$ 80,905

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Miscellaneous Capital Improvement Programs Fund
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 25,866,767	\$ 25,866,767	\$ 25,866,767	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	15,496	15,496	(265,420)	(280,916)
Miscellaneous	-	-	5,996	5,996
Transfers in	5,362,487	7,358,187	7,358,187	-
Amounts Available for Appropriations	31,244,750	33,240,450	32,965,530	(274,920)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	-	-	4,800	(4,800)
Capital outlay	15,989,229	31,420,450	5,547,154	25,873,296
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	-	-	93,907	(93,907)
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	471	(471)
Transfers out	-	3,839	24,002	(20,163)
Total Charges to Appropriations	15,989,229	31,424,289	5,670,334	25,753,955
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 15,255,521	\$ 1,816,161	\$ 27,295,196	\$ 25,479,035

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 CIP for Downtown and North Pleasanton
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 3,127,753	\$ 3,127,753	\$ 3,127,753	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	48,534	48,534	(4,720)	(53,254)
Miscellaneous	-	-	69,013	69,013
Amounts Available for Appropriations	3,176,287	3,176,287	3,192,046	15,759
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	-	921,775	131,250	790,525
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	921,775	131,250	790,525
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 3,176,287	\$ 2,254,512	\$ 3,060,796	\$ 806,284

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Public Facilities
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 712,764	\$ 712,764	\$ 712,764	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	-	-	37,629	37,629
Developer participation	6,358,142	6,358,142	423,911	(5,934,231)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	7,070,906	7,070,906	1,174,304	(5,896,602)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	161,500	2,764,682	524,901	2,239,781
Total Charges to Appropriations	161,500	2,764,682	524,901	2,239,781
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 6,909,406	\$ 4,306,224	\$ 649,403	\$ (3,656,821)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Park Development
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 9,577,547	\$ 9,577,547	\$ 9,577,547	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	97,901	97,901	(38,992)	(136,893)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	9,675,448	9,675,448	9,538,555	(136,893)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	300,000	9,432,193	553,743	8,878,450
Total Charges to Appropriations	300,000	9,432,193	553,743	8,878,450
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 9,375,448	\$ 243,255	\$ 8,984,812	\$ 8,741,557

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Park Capital Improvement Program
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 903,256	\$ 903,256	\$ 903,256	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	6,877	6,877	10,395	3,518
Transfers in	730,000	1,471,000	1,677,588	206,588
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,640,133	2,381,133	2,591,239	210,106
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	910,000	1,794,430	271,548	1,522,882
Total Charges to Appropriations	910,000	1,794,430	271,548	1,522,882
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 730,133	\$ 586,703	\$ 2,319,691	\$ 1,732,988

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Street Capital Improvement Program
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 9,926,922	\$ 9,926,922	\$ 9,926,922	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	81,172	81,172	24,855	(56,317)
Miscellaneous	-	-	81,292	81,292
Transfers in	-	3,839	3,839	-
Amounts Available for Appropriations	10,008,094	10,011,933	10,036,908	24,975
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	-	10,218,551	1,019,588	9,198,963
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	10,218,551	1,019,588	9,198,963
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 10,008,094	\$ (206,618)	\$ 9,017,320	\$ 9,223,938

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Traffic Impact
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 9,196,393	\$ 9,196,393	\$ 9,196,393	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	14,123	14,123	(50,623)	(64,746)
Development fees	1,471,579	1,471,579	950,639	(520,940)
Transfers in	-	828,103	-	(828,103)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	10,682,095	11,510,198	10,096,409	(1,413,789)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	750,000	18,034,975	316,567	17,718,408
Total Charges to Appropriations	750,000	18,034,975	316,567	17,718,408
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 9,932,095	\$ (6,524,777)	\$ 9,779,842	\$ 16,304,619

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Budgeted Developer Projects
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 7,082,427	\$ 7,082,427	\$ 7,082,427	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	27,542	27,542	(33,247)	(60,789)
Developer participation	-	-	334,230	334,230
Amounts Available for Appropriations	7,109,969	7,109,969	7,383,410	273,441
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay	-	6,739,916	4,737	6,735,179
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	6,739,916	4,737	6,735,179
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 7,109,969	\$ 370,053	\$ 7,378,673	\$ 7,008,620

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Assessment District Construction
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,145,413	\$ 1,145,413	\$ 1,145,413	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	563	563	(2,546)	(3,109)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,145,976	1,145,976	1,142,867	(3,109)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Community development	-	-	18,989	(18,989)
Capital outlay	-	1,212,109	14,634	1,197,475
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	1,212,109	33,623	1,178,486
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,145,976	\$ (66,133)	\$ 1,109,244	\$ 1,175,377

CITY OF PLEASANTON
 Budgetary Comparison Schedule
 Tri-Valley Transportation
 Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Budget Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 2,086,051	\$ 2,086,051	\$ 2,086,051	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	5,374	5,374	(20,692)	(26,066)
Developer participation	350,296	350,296	68,435	(281,861)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	2,441,721	2,441,721	2,133,794	(307,927)
Charges to Appropriation (Outflow):				
Capital outlay	-	1,852,517	-	1,852,517
Total Charges to Appropriations	-	1,852,517	-	1,852,517
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 2,441,721	\$ 589,204	\$ 2,133,794	\$ 1,544,590

NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises, where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (including depreciation) of providing goods and services to the general public on a continuing basis be recovered through user charges.

Transit

This fund receives revenue from Metropolitan Transportation Commission grants and Measure BB sales tax. This fund provides transit service to seniors and the disabled in Pleasanton.

Cemetery

This fund accounts for the operations of the Pleasanton Pioneer Cemetery. The City currently contracts with Graham-Hitch Mortuary for cemetery management, sales and burial coordination. The Cemetery Fund is supported by an operating subsidy contribution from the General Fund.

Housing Authority

This fund represents the activities of the Pleasanton Housing Authority. The purpose is to provide and maintain the maximum number of housing units and services for low and moderate income families at rents they can afford.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Non-Major Enterprise Funds
June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Transit	Cemetery	Housing Authority	Total
Assets:				
Current:				
Cash and investments	\$ 602,902	\$ 830,170	\$ 356,235	\$ 1,789,307
Receivables (net):				
Accounts	113,770	23,817	-	137,587
Interest	1,181	1,643	-	2,824
Total Current Assets	717,853	855,630	356,235	1,929,718
Noncurrent:				
Capital assets:				
Nondepreciable	-	10,000	51,750	61,750
Depreciable, net	43,087	768,419	-	811,506
Total Noncurrent Assets	43,087	778,419	51,750	873,256
Total Assets	760,940	1,634,049	407,985	2,802,974
Liabilities:				
Current:				
Accounts payable	81,300	53,621	-	134,921
Payroll payable	285	451	-	736
Advances from other funds	-	500,000	-	500,000
Unearned revenues	1,555	518,469	-	520,024
Total Current Liabilities	83,140	1,072,541	-	1,155,681
Total Liabilities	83,140	1,072,541	-	1,155,681
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	43,087	778,419	51,750	873,256
Restricted for transportation	634,713	-	-	634,713
Unrestricted (Deficit)	-	(216,911)	356,235	139,324
Total Net Position	\$ 677,800	\$ 561,508	\$ 407,985	\$ 1,647,293

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Non-Major Enterprise Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Transit	Cemetery	Housing Authority	Total
Operating Revenues:				
Sales and service charges	\$ -	\$ 176,279	\$ -	\$ 176,279
Miscellaneous	-	635	-	635
Total Operating Revenues	-	176,914	-	176,914
Operating Expenses:				
Personnel services	29,710	40,059	-	69,769
Transportation	66,066	-	-	66,066
Repairs and maintenance	30,219	-	-	30,219
Materials, supplies and services	386,215	325,879	-	712,094
Depreciation expense	15,026	31,486	-	46,512
Total Operating Expenses	527,236	397,424	-	924,660
Operating Loss	(527,236)	(220,510)	-	(747,746)
Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses):				
Grants	79,088	-	-	79,088
Intergovernmental	641,605	-	-	641,605
Interest income & loss on fair value of investments	(22,088)	(324)	-	(22,412)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	698,605	(324)	-	698,281
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	171,369	(220,834)	-	(49,465)
Transfers in	-	50,000	-	50,000
Changes in Net Position	171,369	(170,834)	-	535
Net Position:				
Beginning of Year	506,431	732,342	407,985	1,646,758
End of Fiscal Year	\$ 677,800	\$ 561,508	\$ 407,985	\$ 1,647,293

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Non-Major Enterprise Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Transit	Cemetery	Housing Authority	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash received from (paid to) customers and users	\$ (23,221)	\$ 258,450	\$ -	\$ 235,229
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(401,494)	(281,250)	-	(682,744)
Cash paid to others	(30,912)	(40,837)	-	(71,749)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(455,627)	(63,637)	-	(519,264)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Intergovernmental funds received	720,693	-	-	720,693
Interfund receipts	-	50,000	-	50,000
Repayment made to other funds	(1,150)	-	-	(1,150)
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	719,543	50,000	-	769,543
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Loss on fair value of investments	(22,621)	274	-	(22,347)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(22,621)	274	-	(22,347)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	241,295	(13,363)	-	227,932
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	361,607	843,533	356,235	1,561,375
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 602,902	\$ 830,170	\$ 356,235	\$ 1,789,307
Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:				
Operating loss	\$ (527,236)	\$ (220,510)	\$ -	\$ (747,746)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation	15,026	31,488	-	46,514
Increase in accounts receivable	2,502	(1,320)	-	1,182
Decrease in accounts payable	81,006	44,629	-	125,635
Increase (decrease) in payroll payable	(1,202)	(778)	-	(1,980)
Increase in unearned revenue	(25,723)	82,854	-	57,131
Total Adjustments to Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	71,609	156,873	-	228,482
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$ (455,627)	\$ (63,637)	\$ -	\$ (519,264)

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds account for the financing of goods or services provided by a department for other departments on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Employee Benefits

This fund accounts for unemployment insurance benefit costs and accrued unused employee vacation leave. Revenues come from benefit accrual charges placed on all City operating programs. This fund also includes the accounting for workers' compensation benefits and the majority of the City's Net Pension Liability.

Public Art Acquisition and Maintenance

This fund is to provide a source of public funding for the design, selection, acquisition, purchase, renovation, conservation, and installation of City-owned public art.

Replacement / Renovation

This fund charges various user departments based on usage of equipment, vehicles, and facilities and uses the money to replace or renovate these items.

Self Insurance Retention

This fund pays insurance premiums and claims that fall under the City's various limits.

Retiree Insurance Reserve

This fund is establishing reserves for future medical insurance obligations for retirees.

PARS Section 115

This fund is to provide additional annual payments to PERS that are needed to offset the impact of smoothing or negative amortization of the City's Unfunded Pension Liability.

City Enhancement

This fund is to provide for unplanned and traditionally unfunded priority projects that arise such as employee workplace enhancement and miscellaneous emergency renovation projects which are not part of the City's Repair and Replacement Plan.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
	Employee Benefits	Public Art Acquisition and Maintenance	Replacement/ Renovation	Self Insurance Retention
Assets:				
Current:				
Cash and investments	\$ 11,329,234	\$ 298,150	\$ 20,955,300	\$ 2,649,029
Restricted cash and investments	-	-	-	-
Receivables:				
Accounts	10,174	1,393	-	-
Accrued interest	18,731	493	37,896	54
Total Current Assets	11,358,139	300,036	20,993,196	2,649,083
Noncurrent:				
Advances to other funds	-	-	224,399	-
Capital assets - nondepreciable	-	367,893	480,208	-
Capital assets - net of accumulated depreciation	-	1,467	10,658,262	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	369,360	11,362,869	-
Total Assets	11,358,139	669,396	32,356,065	2,649,083
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Related to pensions	54,104,827	-	-	-
Related to OPEB	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	54,104,827	-	-	-
Liabilities:				
Current:				
Accounts payable	1,612,931	-	520,778	61,169
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	1,000
Accrued compensated absences	1,463,253	-	-	-
Claims payable	1,420,000	-	-	317,267
Total Current Liabilities	4,496,184	-	520,778	379,436
Noncurrent:				
Accrued compensated absences	3,361,223	-	-	-
Net pension liability	152,769,772	-	-	-
Net OPEB liability	-	-	-	-
Claims payable	7,745,000	-	-	540,828
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	163,875,995	-	-	540,828
Total Liabilities	168,372,179	-	520,778	920,264
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Related to pensions	7,787,111	-	-	-
Related to OPEB	-	-	-	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	7,787,111	-	-	-
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	-	369,360	11,138,470	-
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(110,696,324)	300,036	20,696,817	1,728,819
Total Net Position	\$ (110,696,324)	\$ 669,396	\$ 31,835,287	\$ 1,728,819

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
	Retiree Insurance Reserve	PARS Section 115	City Enhancement	Total
Assets:				
Current:				
Cash and investments	\$ 769,290	\$ -	\$ 524,204	\$ 36,525,207
Restricted cash and investments	-	28,059,531	-	28,059,531
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	-	-	11,567
Accrued interest	28	-	832	58,034
Total Current Assets	769,318	28,059,531	525,036	64,654,339
Noncurrent:				
Advances to other funds	-	-	-	224,399
Capital assets - nondepreciable	-	-	-	848,101
Capital assets - net of accumulated depreciation	-	-	-	10,659,729
Total Noncurrent Assets	-	-	-	11,732,229
Total Assets	769,318	28,059,531	525,036	76,386,568
Deferred Outflows of Resources:				
Related to pensions	-	-	-	54,104,827
Related to OPEB	7,686,653	-	-	7,686,653
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	7,686,653	-	-	61,791,480
Liabilities:				
Current:				
Accounts payable	219,295	-	-	2,414,173
Accrued liabilities	-	-	-	1,000
Accrued compensated absences	-	-	-	1,463,253
Claims payable	-	-	-	1,737,267
Total Current Liabilities	219,295	-	-	5,615,693
Noncurrent:				
Accrued compensated absences	-	-	-	3,361,223
Net pension liability	-	-	-	152,769,772
Net OPEB liability	14,926,253	-	-	14,926,253
Claims payable	-	-	-	8,285,828
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	14,926,253	-	-	179,343,076
Total Liabilities	15,145,548	-	-	184,958,769
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Related to pensions	-	-	-	7,787,111
Related to OPEB	10,969,819	-	-	10,969,819
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	10,969,819	-	-	18,756,930
Net Position:				
Net investment in capital assets	-	-	-	11,507,830
Restricted	-	28,059,531	-	28,059,531
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(17,659,396)	-	525,036	(105,105,012)
Total Net Position	\$ (17,659,396)	\$ 28,059,531	\$ 525,036	\$ (65,537,651)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
	Employee Benefits	Public Art Acquisition and Maintenance	Replacement/ Renovation	Self Insurance Retention
Operating Revenues:				
Sales and service charges	\$ 1,807,777	\$ 103,820	\$ 4,879,551	\$ 1,800,000
Miscellaneous	-	-	105,566	600
Total Operating Revenues	1,807,777	103,820	4,985,117	1,800,600
Operating Expenses:				
Transportation	-	-	142,679	-
Personnel services & OPEB adjustment	4,982,924	-	-	-
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	119,234	-
Materials, supplies and services	1,829,047	70	2,325,457	3,375,989
Depreciation expense	-	1,600	1,954,785	-
Total Operating Expenses	6,811,971	1,670	4,542,155	3,375,989
Operating Income (Loss)	(5,004,194)	102,150	442,962	(1,575,389)
Nonoperating Revenues:				
Interest income & loss on fair value of investments	(33,592)	(3,823)	31,727	110,356
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	-	105,290	-
Total Nonoperating Revenues	(33,592)	(3,823)	137,017	110,356
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	(5,037,786)	98,327	579,979	(1,465,033)
Transfers in	500,000	-	2,634,438	800,000
Transfers out	-	-	(2,009,500)	-
Changes in Net Position	(4,537,786)	98,327	1,204,917	(665,033)
Net Position (Deficit):				
Beginning of Year	(106,158,538)	571,069	30,630,370	2,393,852
End of Fiscal Year	\$ (110,696,324)	\$ 669,396	\$ 31,835,287	\$ 1,728,819

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Revenues,
Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
	Retiree Insurance Reserve	PARS Section 115	City Enhancement	Total
Operating Revenues:				
Sales and service charges	\$ 3,585,000	\$ -	\$ 207,640	\$ 12,383,788
Miscellaneous	-	-	-	106,166
Total Operating Revenues	3,585,000	-	207,640	12,489,954
Operating Expenses:				
Transportation	-	-	-	142,679
Personnel services & OPEB adjustment	(3,981,256)	-	-	1,001,668
Repairs and maintenance	-	-	-	119,234
Materials, supplies and services	19,421	-	-	7,549,984
Depreciation expense	-	-	-	1,956,385
Total Operating Expenses	(3,961,835)	-	-	10,769,950
Operating Income (Loss)	7,546,835	-	207,640	1,720,004
Nonoperating Revenues:				
Interest income & loss on fair value of investments	(23,167)	2,390,858	(8,031)	2,464,328
Gain on disposal of capital assets	-	-	-	105,290
Total Nonoperating Revenues	(23,167)	2,390,858	(8,031)	2,569,618
Income (Loss) Before Transfers	7,523,668	2,390,858	199,609	4,289,622
Transfers in	900,000	-	-	4,834,438
Transfers out	(832,000)	-	-	(2,841,500)
Changes in Net Position	7,591,668	2,390,858	199,609	6,282,560
Net Position (Deficit):				
Beginning of Year	(25,251,064)	25,668,673	325,427	(71,820,211)
End of Fiscal Year	\$ (17,659,396)	\$ 28,059,531	\$ 525,036	\$ (65,537,651)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
	Employee Benefits	Public Art Acquisition and Maintenance	Replacement/ Renovation	Self Insurance Retention
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 1,804,616	\$ 103,820	\$ 5,035,687	\$ 1,800,600
Cash payments to suppliers	(1,028,451)	(70)	(2,173,663)	(3,328,927)
Cash payments to or on behalf of employees	(104,384)	-	(142,679)	-
Claims incurred	311,000	-	-	41,236
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	982,781	103,750	2,719,345	(1,487,091)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Interfund receipts	500,000	-	624,938	800,000
Repayment received from other funds	-	-	-	-
Advance from other funds	-	-	206,588	-
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	500,000	-	831,526	800,000
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	-	-	(2,774,154)	-
Interest paid on capital debt	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	-	-	105,290	-
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	-	-	(2,668,864)	-
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Loss on fair value of investments	(28,090)	(3,807)	46,929	115,447
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(28,090)	(3,807)	46,929	115,447
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,454,691	99,943	928,936	(571,644)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	9,874,543	198,207	20,026,364	3,220,673
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 11,329,234	\$ 298,150	\$ 20,955,300	\$ 2,649,029
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ (5,004,194)	\$ 102,150	\$ 442,962	\$ (1,575,389)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/amortization	-	1,600	1,954,785	-
Changes in pension related items	4,869,728	-	-	-
Changes in OPEB related items	-	-	-	-
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable, net	(3,161)	-	50,570	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other accrued expenses	1,111,596	-	271,028	47,062
Decrease in claims payable	-	-	-	41,236
Decrease in employee benefits payable	8,812	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	5,986,975	1,600	2,276,383	88,298
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 982,781	\$ 103,750	\$ 2,719,345	\$ (1,487,091)
Non-Cash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:				
Gain on disposition of capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,290	\$ -

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Governmental Activities - Internal Service Funds			
	Retiree Insurance Reserve	PARS Section 115	City Enhancement	Total
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Cash receipts from customers	\$ 3,786,000	\$ -	\$ 207,640	\$ 12,738,363
Cash payments to suppliers	199,190	-	-	(6,331,921)
Cash payments to or on behalf of employees	(3,244,340)	-	-	(3,491,403)
Claims incurred	-	-	-	352,236
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	740,850	-	207,640	3,267,275
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Interfund receipts	68,000	-	-	1,992,938
Repayment received from other funds	(15,350)	-	-	(15,350)
Advance from other funds	-	-	-	206,588
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	52,650	-	-	2,184,176
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Acquisition of capital assets	-	-	-	(2,774,154)
Interest paid on capital debt	(1,015)	-	-	(1,015)
Proceeds from sales of capital assets	-	-	-	105,290
Net Cash Used by Capital and Related Financing Activities	(1,015)	-	-	(2,669,879)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Loss on fair value of investments	(23,195)	2,390,858	(8,073)	2,490,069
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(23,195)	2,390,858	(8,073)	2,490,069
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	769,290	2,390,858	199,567	5,271,641
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Year	-	25,668,673	324,637	59,313,097
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Year	\$ 769,290	\$ 28,059,531	\$ 524,204	\$ 64,584,738
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Operating income (loss)	\$ 7,546,835	\$ -	\$ 207,640	\$ 1,720,004
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation/amortization	-	-	-	1,956,385
Changes in pension related items	-	-	-	4,869,728
Changes in OPEB related items	(7,225,596)	-	-	(7,225,596)
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable, net	201,000	-	-	248,409
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and other accrued expenses	218,611	-	-	1,648,297
Decrease in claims payable	-	-	-	41,236
Decrease in employee benefits payable	-	-	-	8,812
Total Adjustments	(6,805,985)	-	-	1,547,271
Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities	\$ 740,850	\$ -	\$ 207,640	\$ 3,267,275
Non-Cash Investing, Capital, and Financing Activities:				
Gain on disposition of capital assets	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105,290

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CUSTODIAL FUNDS

Custodial Funds - Custodial funds report fiduciary activities that are not held in a trust or equivalent arrangement.

Retiree Insurance

This fund collects money from retired employees and pays their share of health insurance bills.

Downtown Merchant Improvements

This fund collects annual assessments from downtown businesses and passes it on to the Pleasanton Downtown Association.

Asset Forfeiture

This fund collects the assets forfeited as a result of investigations of criminal offenses, generally narcotics related. The money is passed on to various other governmental agencies.

Miscellaneous Agencies

This fund collects various fees and contributions from developers and others and passes the money on to various government agencies (i.e. Zone 7 Water Agency, Dublin San Ramon Services District, Tri-Valley Transportation Council, etc.), or organizations.

Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department (Livermore Share Only)

This fund accounts for the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department activity related to operations, replacement and renovation of equipment, vehicles and facilities, retiree medical and workers' compensation.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Fund Net Position
Custodial Funds
June 30, 2023

	Retiree Insurance	Downtown Merchant Improvements	Asset Forfeiture	Miscellaneous Agencies	Livermore - Pleasanton Fire Department (Livermore Share Only)	Total
Assets:						
Pooled cash and investments	\$ 163,042	\$ 45,064	\$ 30,698	\$ 1,868,720	\$ 7,725,663	\$ 9,833,187
Receivables:						
Accounts	-	-	-	103,493	120,079	223,572
Taxes	-	-	-	634,175	-	634,175
Accrued interest	-	108	-	-	15,744	15,852
Total Assets	163,042	45,172	30,698	2,606,388	7,861,486	10,706,786
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable	60,262	-	-	2,486,759	1,276,476	3,823,497
Long-term liabilities:						
Due in one year						
Claims liabilities	-	-	-	-	2,158,000	2,158,000
Due in more than one year						
Claims liabilities	-	-	-	-	7,371,000	7,371,000
Total Liabilities	60,262	-	-	2,486,759	10,805,476	13,352,497
Net Position (Deficit):						
Restricted for other government agencies	-	-	30,698	119,629	-	150,327
Restricted for retiree insurance	102,780	-	-	-	-	102,780
Restricted for Pleasanton Downtown Association	-	45,172	-	-	-	45,172
Restricted for Livermore Share of LPFD	-	-	-	-	(2,943,990)	(2,943,990)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 102,780	\$ 45,172	\$ 30,698	\$ 119,629	\$ (2,943,990)	\$ (2,645,711)

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Retiree Insurance	Downtown Merchant Improvements	Asset Forfeiture	Miscellaneous Agencies	Livermore - Pleasanton Fire Department (Livermore Share Only)	Total
Additions:						
Contributions:						
Retired employees	\$ 816,216	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 816,216
Taxes	-	80,426	-	-	-	80,426
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	6,559,860	2,959,867	9,519,727
Interest and change in fair value of investments	-	746	-	-	1,462	2,208
Miscellaneous	-	-	23,598	-	-	23,598
Total Additions	816,216	81,172	23,598	6,559,860	2,961,329	10,442,175
Deductions:						
Retiree benefits	779,246	-	-	-	-	779,246
Contractual services	-	71,154	-	6,581,886	4,098,285	10,751,325
Total Deductions	779,246	71,154	-	6,581,886	4,098,285	11,530,571
Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	36,970	10,018	23,598	(22,026)	(1,136,956)	(1,088,396)
Net Position (Deficit)						
Beginning of the Year	65,810	35,154	7,100	141,655	(1,807,034)	(1,557,315)
End of the Year	\$ 102,780	\$ 45,172	\$ 30,698	\$ 119,629	\$ (2,943,990)	\$ (2,645,711)

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

STATISTICAL SECTION (UNAUDITED)

This part of the City of Pleasanton's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information says about the City's overall financial health.

Contents	Page
<i>Financial Trends Information</i>	
This information is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing how a government's financial position has changed over time.	215
<i>Revenue Capacity Information</i>	
This information is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing factors affecting a government's ability to generate its own revenue.	227
<i>Debt Capacity Information</i>	
This information is intended to assist users in understanding and assessing a government's debt burden and its ability to issue additional debt.	235
<i>Demographic and Economic Information</i>	
This information is intended to assist users in understanding socioeconomic environment within which a government operates and provide information that facilitates comparison of financial statement information over time and among governments.	243
<i>Operating Information</i>	
This information is intended to provide information about operations and resources to assist readers in using financial statement information to understand and assess a government's economic condition.	247

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Financial Trends Information

Net Position by Component - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Changes in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental Activities					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 478,618,864	\$ 487,153,226	\$ 497,839,233	\$ 509,064,211	\$ 504,882,313
Restricted	59,542,954	62,296,241	61,029,572	74,105,178	62,433,733
Unrestricted ⁽¹⁾	92,908,491	(27,653,975)	(16,776,353)	(15,318,883)	(49,675,582)
Total government activities net position	\$ 631,070,309	\$ 521,795,492	\$ 542,092,452	\$ 567,850,506	\$ 517,640,464
Business-Type Activities					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 182,419,601	\$ 176,512,644	\$ 182,841,810	\$ 183,305,729	\$ 183,231,147
Restricted	5,245,338	6,081,192	6,797,332	305,694	286,274
Unrestricted	45,209,251	42,651,779	39,918,554	44,690,494	40,236,159
Total business-type activities net position	\$ 232,874,190	\$ 225,245,615	\$ 229,557,696	\$ 228,301,917	\$ 223,753,580
Primary Government					
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 661,038,465	\$ 663,665,870	\$ 680,681,043	\$ 692,369,940	\$ 688,113,460
Restricted	64,788,292	68,377,433	67,826,904	74,410,872	62,720,007
Unrestricted	138,117,742	14,997,804	23,142,201	29,371,611	(9,439,423)
Total primary government activities net position	\$ 863,944,499	\$ 747,041,107	\$ 771,650,148	\$ 796,152,423	\$ 741,394,044

Notes:

(1) In 2015, the negative unrestricted net position in Governmental Activities was attributable to the recording of net pension liability as a result of the implementation of GASB 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. In 2018, the negative unrestricted net position increased further due to the recording of net OPEB liability as a result of the implementation of GASB 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefits Other than Pensions.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 498,338,562	\$ 497,870,162	\$ 501,130,349	\$ 506,599,438	\$ 510,229,980
72,361,830	118,402,861	92,880,765	123,317,825	117,295,444
(39,340,376)	(81,114,037)	(53,875,712)	(66,895,059)	(42,191,108)
<u>\$ 531,360,016</u>	<u>\$ 535,158,986</u>	<u>\$ 540,135,402</u>	<u>\$ 563,022,204</u>	<u>\$ 585,334,316</u>
\$ 176,192,351	\$ 158,203,939	\$ 162,243,561	\$ 151,416,829	\$ 146,452,661
214,632	230,477	245,503	887,253	1,073,648
47,002,659	55,480,453	50,277,104	59,064,725	55,329,601
<u>\$ 223,409,642</u>	<u>\$ 213,914,869</u>	<u>\$ 212,766,168</u>	<u>\$ 211,368,807</u>	<u>\$ 202,855,910</u>
\$ 674,530,913	\$ 656,074,101	\$ 663,373,910	\$ 658,016,267	\$ 656,682,641
72,576,462	118,633,338	93,126,268	124,205,078	118,369,092
7,662,283	(25,633,584)	(3,598,608)	(7,830,334)	13,138,493
<u>\$ 754,769,658</u>	<u>\$ 749,073,855</u>	<u>\$ 752,901,570</u>	<u>\$ 774,391,011</u>	<u>\$ 788,190,226</u>

CITY OF PLEASANTON

Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Program Revenues					
Governmental Activities:					
Charges for Services					
General Government	\$ 351,432	\$ 576,781	\$ 489,842	\$ 380,148	\$ 377,968
Public Safety	1,871,706	1,864,000	2,252,106	2,209,630	2,241,723
Community Development	5,406,350	6,193,038	7,434,666	7,137,220	7,283,955
Operations Services	615,063	464,764	385,681	245,567	13,273
Community Activities	3,920,184	4,429,931	4,721,811	4,238,718	5,388,824
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,446,304	2,472,764	2,837,179	2,144,568	2,531,927
Capital Grants and Contributions	13,322,657	13,467,743	12,777,297	29,268,836	12,083,316
Total Government Activities:	26,933,696	29,469,021	30,898,582	45,624,687	29,920,986
Business-Type Activities:					
Charges for Services					
Water	19,542,181	17,700,120	17,639,091	24,979,440	28,469,053
Sewer	13,591,371	14,274,645	13,861,477	14,756,465	14,635,697
Golf	3,781,952	3,620,949	3,825,552	3,678,545	3,772,104
Transit ⁽¹⁾	29,287	26,934	25,560	25,229	27,592
Storm Drain	361,348	451,835	788,101	872,260	747,726
Cemetery	49,142	58,310	72,743	120,202	283,690
Pleasanton Housing Authority	176,432	182,096	129,879	-	-
Electric Vehicle	-	-	4,054	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	114,771	259,729	244,749	107,176	72,092
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	-	8,215,464	5,072,145	1,879,164
Total Business-Type Activities	37,646,484	36,574,618	44,806,670	49,611,462	49,887,118
Total Primary Government Revenues	\$ 64,580,180	\$ 66,043,639	\$ 75,705,252	\$ 95,236,149	\$ 79,808,104
Expenses					
Governmental Activities:					
General Government	\$ 10,360,977	\$ 11,664,448	\$ 11,626,959	\$ 13,262,964	\$ 13,642,305
Public Safety	42,173,584	45,039,711	44,667,204	50,423,097	49,340,797
Community Development	15,690,263	15,545,862	14,680,399	15,053,634	20,126,026
Operations Services	23,101,587	14,765,337	23,621,666	26,341,007	29,609,753
Community Activities	10,767,100	12,625,484	13,158,251	14,281,965	15,343,079
Interest on Long-Term Debt	36,565	3,196	22,828	21,469	24,728
Total Government Activities:	102,130,076	99,644,038	107,777,307	119,384,136	128,086,688
Business-Type Activities:					
Water	19,955,880	17,297,973	18,390,589	27,775,558	28,476,375
Sewer	14,397,652	14,585,270	14,986,417	15,952,170	16,243,756
Golf	5,217,734	4,923,007	4,896,052	4,955,932	5,129,759
Transit	656,825	576,286	647,326	647,029	724,243
Storm Drain	1,661,216	1,166,224	2,426,049	2,502,935	1,866,129
Cemetery	88,195	50,420	20,755	266,740	187,186
Pleasanton Housing Authority	400,015	386,248	347,495	134	166
Electric Vehicle	-	-	2,500	-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	42,377,517	38,985,428	41,717,183	52,100,498	52,627,614
Total Primary Government Expense	\$ 144,507,593	\$ 138,629,466	\$ 149,494,490	\$ 171,484,634	\$ 180,714,302

Notes:

(1) During 2021, the City awarded an operator agreement to Black Tie Transportation, LLC to assume management and daily operations of the City of Pleasanton's Paratransit Service (PPS). As part of the agreement, Black Tie Transportation, LLC retains all fare box revenue collected.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 1,759,450	\$ 1,808,531	\$ 1,850,615	\$ 3,096,280	\$ 517,783
2,101,271	2,089,012	1,697,967	3,076,866	2,148,691
7,071,315	5,616,871	6,908,248	9,644,065	8,144,440
412,217	370,660	470,214	391,991	550,683
4,920,968	2,369,971	1,391,682	3,709,110	4,226,609
2,790,058	2,724,019	8,743,755	6,855,375	7,395,902
12,416,072	12,471,722	9,720,229	9,388,711	11,035,351
31,471,351	27,450,786	30,782,710	36,162,398	34,019,459
27,106,096	30,074,927	32,117,734	28,915,523	28,164,385
14,894,626	15,235,355	15,785,961	15,989,841	15,659,500
3,713,019	3,225,018	4,534,434	5,981,897	5,918,315
25,394	20,653	13,493	-	-
744,402	719,550	525,758	524,912	545,016
161,243	205,447	227,259	203,420	176,279
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
78,908	77,075	451,879	691,016	766,047
1,223,357	1,519,616	-	-	-
47,947,045	51,077,641	53,656,518	52,306,609	51,229,542
\$ 79,418,396	\$ 78,528,427	\$ 84,439,228	\$ 88,469,007	\$ 85,249,001
\$ 15,463,935	\$ 17,948,798	\$ 16,669,694	\$ 16,238,327	\$ 21,556,548
52,306,605	53,337,713	57,790,167	47,661,010	52,909,879
16,697,040	17,485,023	27,169,629	15,839,480	20,008,311
33,754,591	34,917,629	31,508,267	26,926,085	31,223,118
15,852,817	15,659,688	12,686,876	11,765,188	16,142,994
28,035	24,873	25,109	22,089	25,123
134,103,023	139,373,724	145,849,742	118,452,179	141,865,973
27,667,694	32,293,274	32,013,503	31,712,223	34,226,745
17,308,963	16,281,822	17,080,279	17,695,297	19,408,703
4,849,230	4,733,225	5,063,628	5,533,360	6,196,503
667,324	511,788	421,539	392,660	521,348
2,570,902	2,800,668	2,433,953	2,087,642	2,728,994
245,796	264,288	289,197	356,262	396,153
59	4	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
53,309,968	56,885,069	57,302,099	57,777,444	63,478,446
\$ 187,412,991	\$ 196,258,793	\$ 203,151,841	\$ 176,229,623	\$ 205,344,419

City of Pleasanton
Changes in Net Position (Continued)
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Net (Expenses)/Revenue:					
Governmental Activities:	\$ (75,196,380)	\$ (70,175,017)	\$ (77,590,854)	\$ (74,023,542)	\$ (98,361,115)
Business-Type Activities:	(4,731,033)	(2,410,810)	3,801,616	(2,224,943)	(2,545,083)
Total Net (Expense)/Revenue	<u>(79,927,413)</u>	<u>(72,585,827)</u>	<u>(73,789,238)</u>	<u>(76,248,485)</u>	<u>(100,906,198)</u>
General Revenues & Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:					
Taxes					
Property taxes	50,366,818	53,744,273	57,276,734	61,203,788	65,730,411
Sales tax	20,993,123	22,410,654	23,543,972	23,362,536	21,764,560
Franchise fees	2,371,125	2,455,508	2,570,130	2,637,490	2,685,070
Business licenses taxes ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Transient occupancy taxes ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Other taxes ⁽¹⁾	8,278,095	9,292,582	10,680,021	11,286,091	11,734,873
Use of money and property (loss on investment)	2,326,506	1,493,023	1,878,574	1,029,883	1,087,214
Miscellaneous	868,797	275,323	1,647,178	750,129	165,541
Gain on sale of capital assets ⁽²⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	(774,943)	(755,609)	291,205	(488,321)	(1,100,016)
Total Government Activities:	<u>84,429,521</u>	<u>88,915,754</u>	<u>97,887,814</u>	<u>99,781,596</u>	<u>102,067,653</u>
Business-Type Activities:					
Use of money and property (loss on investment)	525,766	325,838	486,865	208,100	353,862
Miscellaneous	456,905	1,635,657	314,805	272,743	714,489
Transfers	774,943	755,609	(291,205)	488,321	1,100,016
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>1,757,614</u>	<u>2,717,104</u>	<u>510,465</u>	<u>969,164</u>	<u>2,168,367</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>86,187,135</u>	<u>91,632,858</u>	<u>98,398,279</u>	<u>100,750,760</u>	<u>104,236,020</u>
Change in Net Position					
Governmental Activities:	9,233,141	18,740,737	20,296,960	25,758,054	3,706,538
Business-Type Activities:	(2,973,419)	306,294	4,312,081	(1,255,779)	(376,716)
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 6,259,722</u>	<u>\$ 19,047,031</u>	<u>\$ 24,609,041</u>	<u>\$ 24,502,275</u>	<u>\$ 3,329,822</u>

Notes:

(1) In 2021, taxes were separated from Other taxes due to GFOA comments received on the FY20 CAFR

(2) In 2021, Gain on sale of capital assets was separated from Miscellaneous revenue

Fiscal Year Ended June 30

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ (102,631,672)	\$ (102,631,672)	\$ (115,067,032)	\$ (82,289,781)	\$ (107,846,514)
(5,362,923)	(5,362,923)	(3,645,581)	(5,470,835)	(12,248,904)
(107,994,595)	(117,730,366)	(118,712,613)	(87,760,616)	(120,095,418)
69,930,013	74,257,259	77,667,357	80,185,672	86,075,776
22,959,956	20,662,385	21,883,038	24,554,367	26,183,661
3,075,783	4,984,643	2,941,829	3,028,577	3,284,092
-	-	4,870,543	5,294,430	5,853,515
-	-	2,014,843	3,706,353	5,004,019
11,917,437	10,380,382	1,285,625	1,506,516	725,627
7,443,513	6,238,557	9,262,172	(12,797,952)	1,501,419
385,830	409,060	557,808	926,486	3,161,587
-	-	80,336	158,205	105,290
(818,540)	(1,210,378)	(520,103)	(1,386,071)	(1,736,360)
114,893,992	115,721,908	120,043,448	105,176,583	130,158,626
1,549,905	1,645,696	194,579	(2,770,311)	12,250
2,650,540	1,177,745	1,782,198	5,457,714	1,987,397
818,540	1,210,378	520,103	1,386,071	1,736,360
5,018,985	4,033,819	2,496,880	4,073,474	3,736,007
119,912,977	119,755,727	122,540,328	109,250,057	133,894,633
12,262,320	3,798,970	4,976,416	22,886,802	22,312,112
(343,938)	(1,773,609)	(1,148,701)	(1,397,361)	(8,512,897)
\$ 11,918,382	\$ 2,025,361	\$ 3,827,715	\$ 21,489,441	\$ 13,799,215

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
General Fund					
Nonspendable	\$ 218,082	\$ 163,689	\$ 121,900	\$ 75,199	\$ 45,688
Restricted ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-
Committed ⁽²⁾	9,650,614	13,319,218	12,019,088	11,634,112	-
Assigned	-	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	5,136,347	7,085,423	8,481,624	10,763,003	27,610,496
Total General Fund	\$ 15,005,043	\$ 20,568,330	\$ 20,622,612	\$ 22,472,314	\$ 27,656,184
All Other Governmental Funds					
Restricted	\$ 59,542,954	\$ 62,296,241	\$ 61,029,572	\$ 65,496,260	\$ 62,433,733
Committed	-	-	1,980,559	-	-
Assigned	19,872,240	21,493,248	15,607,802	21,279,871	26,598,477
Unassigned	(732,151)	(680,538)	(521,393)	(1,165,707)	-
Total All Other Governments Funds	\$ 78,683,043	\$ 83,108,951	\$ 78,096,540	\$ 85,610,424	\$ 89,032,210

Notes:

(1) Restricted fund balance in the General Fund represents a portion of the amounts held in the City's PARS 115 Pension Trust Fund.

(2) Committed fund balance in the General Fund in 2023 represents Reserves for COVID Response and Recovery, the Crisis Prevention and Response Program, the Mobile Outreach Vehicle, the Strategic Plan Implementation, Emergency Response and the Rainy Day Fund.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 524,566	\$ 515,352	\$ 515,007	\$ 515,007	\$ 515,007
-	17,479,186	18,566,741	17,625,110	18,210,562
-	-	-	11,612,462	8,999,700
-	-	-	-	-
29,077,433	19,279,867	24,653,598	22,411,988	29,559,876
<u>\$ 29,601,999</u>	<u>\$ 37,274,405</u>	<u>\$ 43,735,346</u>	<u>\$ 52,164,567</u>	<u>\$ 57,285,145</u>
\$ 72,361,830	\$ 78,114,091	\$ 74,314,024	\$ 67,967,942	\$ 71,025,305
-	-	-	-	-
32,319,322	33,573,206	34,878,243	37,407,829	39,339,775
-	-	(697,414)	-	(123,118)
<u>\$ 104,681,152</u>	<u>\$ 111,687,297</u>	<u>\$ 108,494,853</u>	<u>\$ 105,375,771</u>	<u>\$ 110,241,962</u>

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 80,036,078	\$ 85,842,939	\$ 91,902,097	\$ 96,300,774	\$ 99,707,057
Assessments	204,912	204,755	206,219	207,293	205,355
Licenses ⁽²⁾	15,534	10,018	10,270	9,409	9,558
Licenses and permits ⁽²⁾	1,809,142	3,276,533	3,307,959	3,598,675	3,190,162
Intergovernmental	5,665,356	5,616,638	5,862,784	6,756,014	7,328,741
Franchises	2,371,125	2,455,509	2,570,130	2,637,490	2,685,070
Charges for Services	1,003,549	1,002,509	2,095,908	1,578,779	1,624,583
Use of Money and Property (Investment Loss)	2,002,307	1,445,331	1,896,314	1,329,461	1,541,498
Fines and Forfeitures	528,070	535,269	308,911	355,300	289,652
Plan Check fees	2,124,937	1,963,429	2,776,668	2,856,220	2,559,503
Contributions	547,642	181,937	864,641	676,935	618,492
Development Fees	8,559,519	8,684,756	7,791,583	16,489,666	5,576,884
Reimbursements	1,759,826	2,239,210	2,463,578	6,682,770	-
Miscellaneous	2,985,310	3,067,997	1,865,217	1,584,539	5,297,525
Recreation Charges ⁽³⁾	3,772,872	4,063,003	4,242,435	4,107,359	5,204,196
	<u>113,386,179</u>	<u>120,589,833</u>	<u>128,164,714</u>	<u>145,170,684</u>	<u>135,838,276</u>
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General Government	11,269,902	12,590,280	12,709,762	13,221,537	13,699,733
Public Safety	41,687,750	42,781,587	44,521,472	45,505,980	47,409,160
Community Development	13,761,593	15,875,983	18,949,408	20,792,152	18,241,639
Operations Services	15,943,523	7,624,563	18,028,059	17,439,410	19,610,005
Community Activities	11,462,498	11,518,746	12,314,149	12,522,912	13,184,276
Capital Outlay	12,510,682	17,322,318	21,499,776	20,737,214	15,357,331
Debt Service:					
Principal	1,753,025	1,781,107	1,222,660	239,863	230,911
Interest & Fiscal Charges	29,335	10,955	22,828	21,469	24,728
Total Expenditures	<u>108,418,308</u>	<u>109,505,539</u>	<u>129,268,114</u>	<u>130,480,537</u>	<u>127,757,783</u>
Excess/(Deficiency) of Revenues Over/(Under) Expenditures	<u>4,967,871</u>	<u>11,084,294</u>	<u>(1,103,400)</u>	<u>14,690,147</u>	<u>8,080,493</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Loan Proceeds	1,687,250	1,468,014	1,198,962	-	-
Transfers In	2,853,819	3,339,742	9,784,448	12,590,762	14,051,836
Transfers Out	(4,014,347)	(5,902,855)	(14,838,139)	(17,917,323)	(13,526,673)
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>526,722</u>	<u>(1,095,099)</u>	<u>(3,854,729)</u>	<u>(5,326,561)</u>	<u>525,163</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>5,494,593</u>	<u>9,989,195</u>	<u>(4,958,129)</u>	<u>9,363,586</u>	<u>8,605,656</u>
Fund Balances:					
Beginning of Year	<u>88,193,493</u>	<u>93,688,086</u>	<u>103,677,281</u>	<u>98,719,152</u>	<u>108,082,738</u>
End of Year	<u>\$ 93,688,086</u>	<u>\$ 103,677,281</u>	<u>\$ 98,719,152</u>	<u>\$ 108,082,738</u>	<u>\$ 116,688,394</u>
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditure ⁽¹⁾	1.86%	1.94%	1.15%	0.24%	0.22%

Notes:

(1) The amount of capital outlay used to calculate the ratio of total debt service expenditures to noncapital expenditures is presented as the reconciling item for capital outlay in the reconciliation between the government-wide statement of activities and the statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance.

(2) In 2021, Licenses was merged with Licenses and permits due to its immaterial amount.

(3) In 2021, Recreation Charges was merged with Miscellaneous revenues.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 105,321,095	\$ 105,812,873	\$ 108,256,799	\$ 115,858,531	\$ 124,467,976
209,533	207,333	218,366	212,095	212,810
8,436	7,505	-	-	-
3,347,546	2,717,733	3,105,893	4,983,302	3,601,131
7,730,043	7,264,929	13,216,419	13,264,258	12,929,476
3,075,783	8,326,928	2,941,829	3,028,577	3,284,092
1,402,568	1,313,568	1,189,702	1,984,037	1,552,402
5,221,554	4,984,621	2,475,138	(7,481,535)	(962,909)
361,410	274,002	169,570	229,513	216,676
2,121,702	1,954,136	1,902,418	3,104,813	3,199,296
727,802	935,244	2,274,944	430,132	373,216
5,152,526	2,131,626	1,922,309	3,040,318	4,253,025
-	-	-	-	-
4,871,504	4,407,463	5,842,012	9,307,600	10,128,630
4,775,360	2,310,189	-	-	-
144,326,862	142,648,150	143,515,399	147,961,641	163,255,821
14,535,495	15,975,597	15,853,998	17,881,106	20,085,931
50,719,939	50,325,353	52,073,568	55,040,561	57,380,788
17,829,747	16,672,236	24,648,286	17,675,974	19,096,652
20,509,438	20,817,782	20,702,218	19,845,001	22,831,630
13,593,436	12,708,258	10,386,941	12,781,002	14,971,191
7,982,326	12,420,752	17,776,409	17,605,109	15,991,943
246,724	244,541	226,406	238,275	641,901
28,035	24,873	25,109	22,089	25,123
125,445,140	129,189,392	141,692,935	141,089,117	151,025,159
18,881,722	13,458,758	1,822,464	6,872,524	12,230,662
-	-	-	-	-
13,742,275	11,596,091	10,809,142	11,000,861	10,431,684
(15,029,240)	(10,376,298)	(9,363,109)	(12,563,246)	(14,160,982)
-	-	-	-	1,485,405
(1,286,965)	1,219,793	1,446,033	(1,562,385)	(2,243,893)
17,594,757	14,678,551	3,268,497	5,310,139	9,986,769
116,688,394	134,283,151	148,961,702	152,230,199	157,540,338
\$ 134,283,151	\$ 148,961,702	\$ 152,230,199	\$ 157,540,338	\$ 167,527,107
0.23%	0.23%	0.20%	0.21%	0.50%

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Revenue Capacity Information

**Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Principal Property Tax Payers - Current Year & Nine Years Ago

Property Tax Levies and Collections - Last Ten Fiscal Years

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Net Secured	Public Utilities	Net Unsecured	Net Taxable Assessed Value (1)	Total Direct Tax Rate (2)
2014	\$ 17,035,804,215	\$ 1,583,362	\$ 605,798,375	\$ 17,643,185,952	0.2971%
2015	17,986,025,380	1,398,984	674,719,475	18,662,143,839	0.2971%
2016	18,941,502,719	865,618	804,706,503	19,747,074,840	0.2971%
2017	20,020,565,177	848,576	850,802,064	20,872,215,817	0.2971%
2018	21,273,403,047	184,502	864,794,746	22,138,382,295	0.2971%
2019	22,875,081,517	175,828	921,504,266	23,796,761,611	0.2971%
2020	24,040,121,665	176,156	1,200,845,680	25,241,143,501	0.2971%
2021	25,057,095,287	173,458	1,416,950,790	26,474,219,535	0.2971%
2022	25,935,106,293	160,599	1,262,780,885	27,198,047,777	0.2464%
2023	27,721,111,817	153,259	1,265,694,093	28,986,959,169	0.2464%

(1) The net taxable assessed value provided by Alameda County is the only data currently available with respect to the actual market value of taxable property.

(2) Unsecured property is taxed at the prior year direct tax rate.

Source: Alameda County Office of the Auditor-Controller & HDL Company Package

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
County Wide Levy (Net Pleasanton)	0.7029	0.7029	0.7029	0.7029	0.7029
City of Pleasanton	0.2971	0.2971	0.2971	0.2971	0.2971
County Wide GO Bond	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin Joint Unified Bonds 1A & B ⁽¹⁾	0.1147	0.1077	0.0767	0.0972	0.1665
Pleasanton Unified School District	0.0916	0.0695	0.0239	0.0224	0.0672
Community College District	0.0214	0.0217	0.0198	0.0246	0.0445
Flood Zone 7	0.0257	0.0250	0.0343	0.0333	0.0359
Bay Area Rapid Transit District	0.0075	0.0045	0.0026	0.0080	0.0084
Livermore Joint Unified ⁽¹⁾	0.0596	0.0497	0.0404	0.0886	0.0803
Sunol Unified School District ⁽¹⁾	0.0427	0.0486	0.0429	0.0464	0.0489
East Bay Regional Park District	0.0078	0.0085	0.0067	0.0032	0.0021
Total	1.3710	1.3352	1.2473	1.3237	1.4538

Note: Rates are a percentage of total assessed value

(1) Rate information became available in 2020 and the information was added to all prior years.

Source: HDL Companies

Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0.7029	0.7029	0.7029	0.7536	0.7536
0.2971	0.2971	0.2971	0.2464	0.2464
0.0112	0.0108	0.0036	0.0041	0.0103
0.1452	0.1460	0.1424	0.1964	0.1716
0.0640	0.0642	0.0580	0.0435	0.0422
0.0443	0.0422	0.0214	0.0458	0.0388
0.0332	0.0309	0.0309	0.0307	0.0279
0.0070	0.0120	0.0139	0.0060	0.0140
0.0771	0.0743	0.0691	0.0706	0.0638
0.0498	0.0495	0.0483	-	0.0478
0.0057	0.0060	0.0014	0.0020	0.0058
1.4375	1.4359	1.3890	1.3991	1.4222

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Principal Property Taxpayers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

FY 2022/2023			FY 2013/2014		
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	Percent of Total City Taxable Assessed Value	Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	Percent of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Workday Inc.	\$ 649,428,145	2.24%	Kaiser	\$ 261,100,477	1.47%
Kaiser	315,580,096	1.09%	Stoneridge Properties	241,528,864	1.36%
Stoneridge Creek Pleasanton CCRC LLC	283,389,361	0.98%	Pleasant Property LLC	220,429,227	1.24%
Stoneridge Properties	280,102,890	0.97%	Safeway Inc.	149,219,687	0.84%
Rosewood Commons Property Owner LLC	277,348,247	0.96%	Applera Corporation	139,048,433	0.78%
Oak Owens 20172020 LLC	241,172,088	0.83%	Stoneridge Residential LLC	126,452,850	0.71%
6200 Stoneridge Mall Road Investors LLC	224,928,327	0.78%	Tishman Speyer Archstone Smith Hacienda	122,710,359	0.69%
Essex Pleasanton Owner LP	206,365,683	0.71%	Oracle America Inc/ People Soft	119,535,973	0.67%
GSIC II Stoneridge Owner LP	172,083,548	0.59%	6200 Stoneridge Mall Road Investors LLC	116,064,082	0.65%
Stoneridge Residential LLC	171,380,740	0.59%	Boehringer Mannheim Corporation	114,674,059	0.65%
	<u>\$2,821,779,125</u>	<u>9.74%</u>		<u>\$1,610,764,011</u>	<u>9.06%</u>

Source: HDL Companies

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Property Tax Levies and Collections
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year ⁽¹⁾	Collection within the Fiscal Year of Levy		Delinquent Tax Collections ⁽²⁾
		Amount	Percent of Levy	
2014	\$ 54,769,569	\$ 54,438,909	99.40%	\$ 1,001,164
2015	59,017,605	58,536,604	99.18%	971,138
2016 ⁽³⁾	57,899,615	57,173,499	98.75%	726,117
2017	61,659,431	60,767,127	98.55%	892,304
2018	66,218,618	65,322,759	98.65%	895,859
2019	70,267,279	69,447,293	98.83%	819,986
2020	74,457,940	73,648,416	98.91%	809,524
2021	78,483,796	77,450,130	98.68%	1,033,666
2022	78,614,724	77,577,372	98.68%	1,037,352
2023	86,998,448	85,807,728	98.63%	1,190,720

(1) Total Tax Levy includes estimated Unitary Tax, estimated supplemental assessments, homeowners' exemptions, In Lieu Vehicle License Fees and In Lieu Sales and Use Tax. Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund payments have been deducted from the Total Tax Levy beginning in 1993.

(2) Alameda County does not provide delinquent tax collection data by levy year or distinguish between delinquent taxes and penalties and interest, so the amounts shown in the delinquent tax collections column include the delinquency collections for all prior years, including penalties and interest, that were remitted to the City in each fiscal year.

(3) Backfill payments from Proposition 57, The California Economic Recovery Bond Act (Triple Flip) ended during 2016. Local agencies now receive the full one percent local sales tax, and no backfill payment will be required in

Source: Alameda County Office of the Auditor-Controller

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK

Debt Capacity Information

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Direct and Overlapping Debt - Year Ended June 30, 2023

Legal Debt Margin - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Pledged-Revenue Coverage for the Water Fund - Last Seven Fiscal Years

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities			Total Governmental Activities
	Subscriptions	Certificates of Participation	Notes and Capital Lease Payable	
2014	\$ -	\$ 380,000	\$ 2,113,419	\$ 2,493,419
2015	-	-	2,180,326	2,180,326
2016	-	-	2,156,627	2,156,627
2017	-	-	1,916,764	1,916,764
2018	-	-	1,685,853	1,685,853
2019	-	-	1,439,129	1,439,129
2020	-	-	1,194,588	1,194,588
2021	-	-	968,182	968,182
2022	-	-	729,907	729,907
2023	987,411	-	586,000	1,573,411

Business-Type Activities				Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Debt Per Capita
Sewer Revenue Bonds	Water Revenue Bonds	Notes/Loans Finance Purch. Payable	Subscriptions			
\$ 180,000	\$ -	\$ 246,316	\$ -	\$ 2,919,735	0.1%	39.96
-	-	113,797	-	2,294,123	0.1%	31.41
-	-	6,084,296	-	8,240,923	0.2%	109.91
-	7,100,000	10,535,992	-	19,552,756	0.5%	257.56
-	6,305,000	10,167,186	-	18,158,039	0.4%	229.27
-	5,460,000	9,914,295	-	16,813,424	0.4%	208.88
-	4,600,000	9,804,045	-	15,598,633	0.3%	196.30
-	3,720,000	10,265,344	-	14,953,526	0.3%	190.80
-	2,820,000	9,746,636	-	13,296,543	0.2%	171.33
-	1,900,000	9,352,597	504,169	13,330,177	0.2%	174.34

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Governmental Activities			Percent of Assessed Value	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Tax Allocation Bonds	Total		
2014	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	0.000%	\$ -
2015	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2016	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2017	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2018	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2019	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2020	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2021	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2022	-	-	-	0.000%	-
2023	-	-	-	0.000%	-

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Direct and Overlapping Debt
For the year ended June 30, 2023

2022/23 Net Assessed Valuation: \$ 28,986,959,169

Overlapping Tax Debt:	Outstanding Debt 06/30/23	Percentage Applicable (1)	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Alameda County	\$ 515,890,000	7.734%	\$ 39,898,933
Bay Area Rapid Transit District	2,484,285,000	3.043%	75,596,793
Chabot-Las Positas Community College District	756,200,000	18.653%	141,053,986
Dublin Joint Unified School District	630,082,953	0.004%	25,203
Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District	237,660,000	1.657%	3,938,026
Pleasanton Unified School District	287,550,000	97.729%	281,019,740
Sunol Glen Unified School District	3,161,118	0.002%	63
East Bay Regional Park District	175,955,000	4.818%	8,477,512
Total Overlapping Tax Debt:			<u>\$ 550,010,256</u>

Ratios to Net Assessed Valuation:

Total Overlapping Tax Debt 1.90%

Direct and Overlapping General Fund Debt:

Alameda County General Fund Obligations	\$ 706,903,500	7.734%	\$ 54,671,917
Dublin Unified School District General Fund Obligations	25,611,224	0.004%	1,024
Livermore Valley Joint Unified School District General Fund Obligation	13,638,427	1.657%	225,989
Pleasanton Unified School District General Fund Obligations	30,000,000	97.729%	29,318,700
Livermore Area Recreation and Park District Pension Obligation Bonds	11,665,000	3.346%	390,311
City of Pleasanton Notes and Subscriptions	1,573,411	100.000%	1,573,411
Total Direct and Overlapping General Fund Debt:			<u>86,181,352</u>
Combined Total Debt			<u>\$ 636,191,608</u> (2)
 Total Direct Debt			 \$ 1,573,411
Total Overlapping Debt			634,618,197
Combined Total Debt			<u>\$ 636,191,608</u> (2)

(1) The percentage of overlapping debt applicable to the City is estimated using taxable assessed property value. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the overlapping district's assessed value that is within the boundaries of the City divided by the district's total taxable assessed value.

(2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease

Ratios to Assessed Valuation:

Total Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt 1.90%
Total Direct Debt (\$1,573,411) 0.005%
Combined Total Debt 2.19%

Sources: California Municipal Statistics, Inc., Alameda County Office of the Auditor-Controller, and City of Pleasanton Department of Finance.

**CITY OF PLEASANTON
Legal Debt Margin
Last Ten Fiscal Years**

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Net Assessed Valuation	\$17,643,185,952	\$18,662,143,839	\$19,747,074,840	\$20,872,215,817	\$22,138,382,295
Conversion Percentage for Calculation of Debt Limit	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Adjusted Assessed Valuation	4,410,796,488	4,665,535,960	4,936,768,710	5,218,053,954	5,534,595,574
Debt Limit Percentage	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Legal Debt Limit	661,619,473	699,830,394	740,515,307	782,708,093	830,189,336
Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$ 661,619,473</u>	<u>\$ 699,830,394</u>	<u>\$ 740,515,307</u>	<u>\$ 782,708,093</u>	<u>\$ 830,189,336</u>
Total Debt Applicable to Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Source: City of Pleasanton Finance Department
Alameda County Office of the Auditor-Controller

Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$23,796,761,611	\$25,241,143,501	\$26,474,219,535	\$27,198,047,777	\$28,986,959,169
25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
5,949,190,403	6,310,285,875	6,618,554,884	6,799,511,944	7,246,739,792
15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
892,378,560	946,542,881	992,783,233	1,019,926,792	1,087,010,969
<u>\$ 892,378,560</u>	<u>\$ 946,542,881</u>	<u>\$ 992,783,233</u>	<u>\$ 1,019,926,792</u>	<u>\$ 1,087,010,969</u>
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Pledged-Revenue Coverage for the Water Fund
Last Seven Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Water Revenues	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available Revenue	Debt Service			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2017	\$ 25,664,616	\$ 19,784,665	\$ 5,879,951	\$ -	\$ 152,756	\$ 152,756	38.49
2018	28,778,209	22,214,564	6,563,645	1,097,501	241,580	1,339,081	4.90
2019	27,555,651	22,115,662	5,439,989	1,143,335	227,782	1,371,117	3.97
2020	30,701,446	25,923,528	4,777,918	1,161,318	206,496	1,367,814	3.49
2021	33,249,401	27,280,341	5,969,060	1,184,331	184,815	1,369,146	4.36
2022	30,392,165	27,002,502	3,389,663	1,239,256	175,620	1,414,876	2.40
2023	29,268,783	28,497,694	771,089	1,259,117	145,918	1,405,035	0.55

Note: Revenue and expenditure totals differ from totals in the financial statements because bond rate covenants include and exclude various line item amounts (e.g. depreciation and General Fund interfund transfer that was subordinate to the payment of Bonds).

Source: City of Pleasanton, Finance Department

Demographic and Economic Information

Demographic and Economic Statistics - Last Ten Years

Principal Employers - Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Full-Time, Part-Time and Limited Term Employees by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Demographic and Economic Statistics
Last Ten Years

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Personal Income</u>	<u>Per Capita Personal Income</u>	<u>Unemployment Rate</u>
2013	73,067	\$ 3,610,971,000	\$ 49,420	2.8%
2014	73,028	3,612,987,000	49,474	4.6%
2015	74,982	3,729,303,000	49,736	3.7%
2016	75,916	3,926,999,000	51,728	3.3%
2017	79,201	4,296,377,000	54,246	2.2%
2018	80,492	4,765,758,000	59,208	2.5%
2019	79,464	5,214,992,000	65,627	2.5%
2020	78,371	5,683,504,000	72,520	6.3%
2021	77,609	5,734,230,000	73,886	4.5%
2022	76,459	6,077,723,000	79,490	2.7%

Source: HDL Companies - Statistical Package
Most current year available from HDL is for 2022

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Employer	FY 2022/23		Employer	FY 2013/14	
	Number of Employees	Percent of Total Employment		Number of Employees	Percent of Total Employment
Workday Inc* ⁽²⁾	5,548	9.00%	Kaiser Permanente	3,271	6.06%
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals	3,549	5.76%	Safeway Inc* ⁽²⁾	2,600	4.82%
Roche Molecular Systems Inc* ⁽²⁾	927	1.50%	Oracle	1,650	3.06%
Stanford Healthcare - Valleycare	896	1.45%	Workday Inc* ⁽²⁾	1,456	2.70%
Oracle America Inc	882	1.43%	Pleasanton Unified School District	1,290	2.39%
Veeva Systems Inc* ⁽²⁾	858	1.39%	Macy's	949	1.76%
Thermo Fisher	579	0.94%	Valley Care Medical Center	942	1.75%
10x Genomics* ⁽²⁾	560	0.91%	Ross* ⁽²⁾	785	1.45%
Ice Mortgage Technology Inc	556	0.90%	Clorox Service Company	694	1.29%
Blume Global Inc	500	0.81%	State Fund Compensation Ins.	650	1.20%
Clorox Services Company	466	0.76%	EMC Corporation	549	1.02%
Abbott	383	0.62%	Thoratec Corporation* ⁽²⁾	510	0.94%
Tekion Corp* ⁽²⁾	374	0.61%	Roche Molecular Systems Inc.	510	0.94%
Sensiba San Filippo LLP	331	0.54%	City of Pleasanton* ⁽¹⁾	460	0.85%
Blackhawk Network Inc	315	0.51%	Blackhawk Network	414	0.77%

Sources: City of Pleasanton Economic Development Department

(1) Includes City of Livermore fire personnel in Livermore Pleasanton Joint Powers Authority.

(2) Headquarters

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Full-Time, Part-Time and Limited Term Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year Ended June 30									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
General Government	37.3	38.0	39.0	40.0	38.6	38.6	41.3	41.3	43.6	48.0
Public Safety (1)	175.3	175.3	178.0	178.1	181.5	182.5	181.3	181.3	182.3	182.5
Community Development	48.4	48.4	51.5	51.5	55.1	54.1	52.5	52.5	54.5	47.0
Operations Services	57.0	60.0	61.5	62.0	61.2	62.5	62.2	62.2	61.5	61.5
Community Activities	46.4	45.0	44.5	45.5	46.5	46.5	50.5	50.5	51.0	51.0
Utilities & Paratransit	38.0	38.0	38.0	40.5	41.3	41.1	43.2	45.6	40.4	40.6
Total	402.2	404.6	412.5	417.6	424.2	425.4	430.9	433.3	433.3	430.57

(1) Public Safety includes Police personnel and the City of Pleasanton's cost share allocation of Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department (LPFD) personnel per Joint Powers Agreement; does not include Livermore fire personnel in LPFD.

Source: City of Pleasanton Budget

Operating Information

Operating Indicators by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Capital Asset Statistics by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30			
	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fire:				
Number of Responses (Pleasanton only)	4,753	4,849	5,133	5,579
Number of Inspections (Pleasanton only)	1,415	1,552	1,912	1,538
Library: ⁽¹⁾				
Annual Circulation	1,422,134	1,309,117	353,184	1,223,999
Gate Count (# of people thru the doors) ⁽¹⁾	556,810	529,996	521,042	527,240
e-Resources		50,000	87,876	71,667
Economic Development:				
Business Licenses Issued	9,625	9,776	9,817	9,729
Parks & Community Services: ⁽¹⁾				
Paratransit Trips	11,921	10,725	10,291	8,932
Golf Revenue Rounds Played	54,998	56,066	55,389	51,485
Aquatics Programs (No. of Participants)	25,861	40,803	39,992	39,992
Sports, Camps, Classes and Leagues (No. of Participants)	52,589	55,054	62,817	56,155
Amador Theater & Firehouse Arts Center (No. of Patrons) ⁽²⁾	44,762	42,759	48,809	50,121
Operations Services:				
Streets Resurfacing (miles)	2.0	12.9	1.0	1.0
Utility Bills Generated	128,277	134,559	134,741	123,571
New Water Connections	74	124	99	54
Gallons Delivered (in million gallons/day)	14.2 mgd	10.8 mgd	10.9 mgd	11.2 mgd
New Sewer Connections	231	285	374	79

Source: City of Pleasanton Community Services and Operations Services

(1) Due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and the resulting Alameda County Shelter-in-Place Order in March of 2020, non-essential City services (library and recreation) were shut-down resulting in decreases in numbers with the exception of Library e-Resources which increased.

(2) Indoor theater performances were among the last of the facilities allowed to open under state/county orders. They were allowed to open on April 15, 2021 with limited occupancy, the first show was in May 2021.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30					
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
6,010	5,954	5,624	5,615	6,363	6,777
1,301	1,388	1,460	616	575	468
1,217,063	1,091,852	852,615	463,420	828,312	801,846
607,451	594,225	399,594	41,239	264,223	290,145
69,826	97,482	212,275	248,074	180,748	167,583
9,461	9,497	9,142	8,040	8,150	8,011
8,024	7,687	5,815	1,810	3,468	5,475
50,317	46,826	44,005	70,792	79,752	72,340
32,296	35,102	23,953	13,276	35,621	40,821
58,405	61,475	18,196	19,101	59,080	119,776
66,250	41,467	30,066	1,096	3,398	19,151
2.0	5.1	11.0	16.0	8.6	7.5
134,405	133,007	133,015	141,594	137,409	136,442
42	75	56	37	19	20
11.8 mgd	12.2 mgd	13.1 mgd	13.3 mgd	12.0 mgd	11.94
83	98	64	51	19	20

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Police:					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Fire:					
Stations (Pleasanton only)	5	5	5	5	5
Library:					
Branches	1	1	1	1	1
Parks & Community Services:					
Acres of Parks Maintained ⁽¹⁾	390	390	335	447	451
Municipal Golf Courses	1	1	1	1	1
Aquatic Centers	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Centers	1	1	1	1	1
Operations Services:					
Streets (miles)	215	215	215	216	208
Streetlights	6,200	6,247	6,262	6,534	6,534
Traffic Signals	101	104	104	106	106
Water:					
Water mains (miles)	327	329	329	314	331
Pumping Capacity (gallons/day)	31.0M	31.0M	31.0M	31.0M	31.0M
Wastewater:					
Sanitary Sewers (miles)	257	258	258	259	259
Storm Sewers (miles)	194	194	194	194	194

Source: City of Pleasanton Community Services and Operations Services

(1) In 2016, the Parks Dept began using GPS technology to better calculate the acres of parks in the City. The true number of acres has decreased to 335 based on the current audit of the parks.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30				
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5
1	1	1	1	1
451	451	451	451	451
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
208	208	208	213	215
6,534	6,534	6,534	6,534	6,537
106	108	108	109	109
327	360	378	381	381
31.0M	31.0M	31.0M	31.0M	31.0M
260	258	258	261	261
195	243	196	196	196

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES,
SENIOR CITIZEN, AND DISABLED
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Focused
on YOU



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES,
SENIOR CITIZEN, AND DISABLED
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND

Financial Statements

For The Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES,
SENIOR CITIZEN, AND DISABLED
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND

Financial Statements

For The Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements:	
Statements of Net Position	4
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position	5
Statements of Cash Flows	6
Notes to the Financial Statements	7
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	10
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Compliance	12



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Community Transit Services, Senior Citizen, and Disabled Transportation Program Fund (the Program) of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Program's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Program of the City, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof, for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Program are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only the transactions of the Program. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 City'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.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 City'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 City'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

Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over the Program's financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over the Program's financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over the Program's financial reporting and compliance.

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023

**CITY OF PLEASANTON
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES, SENIOR CITIZEN, AND
DISABLED TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND
Statements of Net Position
June 30, 2023 and 2022**

	2023	2022
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and investments	\$ 602,902	\$ 361,607
Intergovernmental receivables	113,770	116,272
Interest receivable	1,181	648
Total current assets	<u>717,853</u>	<u>478,527</u>
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets, depreciable, net	43,087	58,113
Total noncurrent assets	<u>43,087</u>	<u>58,113</u>
Total Assets	<u>760,940</u>	<u>536,640</u>
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	81,300	294
Payroll payable	285	1,487
Due to City of Pleasanton	-	1,150
Unearned revenue	1,555	27,278
Total Liabilities	<u>83,140</u>	<u>30,209</u>
NET POSITION		
Invested in capital assets	43,087	58,113
Restricted for Community Transit Services activity	634,713	448,318
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 677,800</u>	<u>\$ 506,431</u>

CITY OF PLEASANTON
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES, SENIOR CITIZEN, AND
DISABLED TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND
Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
OPERATING EXPENSES		
Personnel services	\$ 29,710	\$ 66,856
Transportation	66,066	32,575
Repairs and maintenance	30,219	-
Materials, supplies, and services	386,215	285,961
Depreciation	15,026	15,026
Total Operating Expenses	527,236	400,418
Operating Loss	(527,236)	(400,418)
NONOPERATING REVENUES		
Metropolitan Transportation Commission Grant	79,088	58,843
Measure B Paratransit pass-through funds	-	112,603
Measure BB Paratransit pass-through funds	641,605	379,868
Interest income and loss on fair market value of investments	(22,088)	(12,477)
Total Nonoperating Revenues	698,605	538,837
CHANGES IN NET POSITION	171,369	138,419
NET POSITION		
Beginning of Year	506,431	368,012
End of Year	\$ 677,800	\$ 506,431

CITY OF PLEASANTON
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES, SENIOR CITIZEN, AND
DISABLED TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

	2023	2022
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash paid to customers and users	\$ (23,221)	\$ (9,657)
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(401,494)	(341,522)
Cash paid to others	(30,912)	(67,790)
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	(455,627)	(418,969)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Metropolitan Transportation Commission grant received	79,088	58,843
Measure B Paratransit pass-through funds received	-	112,603
Measure BB Paratransit pass-through funds received	641,605	379,868
Repayment made to City of Pleasanton	(1,150)	(25,629)
Net Cash Provided by Noncapital Financing Activities	719,543	525,685
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Interest income and loss on fair market value of investments	(22,621)	(12,522)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	(22,621)	(12,522)
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	241,295	94,194
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:		
Beginning of year	361,607	267,413
End of year	\$ 602,902	\$ 361,607
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING LOSS TO NET CASH USED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating loss	\$ (527,236)	\$ (400,418)
Adjustments to reconcile operating loss to net cash used by operating activities:		
Depreciation	15,026	15,026
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	2,502	(36,935)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	81,006	(22,769)
Decrease in payroll payable	(1,202)	(1,151)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(25,723)	27,278
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$ (455,627)	\$ (418,969)

**CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES, SENIOR CITIZEN, AND DISABLED
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022**

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

The City of Pleasanton (City) has developed a program to provide transportation services to residents who are 70 years of age or older or to residents 18 – 69 years of age who meet the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) eligibility. The program is funded in part by a grant under the Transportation Development Act (TDA) Article 4.5, Measure B funds, and Measure BB funds. The receipt of Measure B funds from the Alameda County Transportation Commission ended on March 31, 2022. The City subsidizes the program for all costs not recoverable under the grant agreement, Measure B funds, or Measure BB funds. In December of 2020, the City awarded an operator agreement to Black Tie Transportation, LLC to assume management and daily operations of the City's Paratransit Service (PPS) effective February 1, 2021.

Beginning on January 1, 2023, the City relinquished 50 percent of its FY 2022/23 TDA Article 4.5 allocation to the Livermore Amador Valley Transportation Authority (LAVTA) to provide ADA transportation services to residents of the City. In addition, the City entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with LAVTA and transferred 12.5 percent of its Measure BB funds to them for the same services. The percentage allocations will increase to 100 percent for TDA Article 4.5 funds and 30 percent for Measure BB funds in FY 2023/24.

The Community Transit Services, Senior Citizen, and Disabled Transportation Program Fund (Program) is reported as a single enterprise fund within the City's basic financial statements. These financial statements are not intended to present fairly the financial position of the City and the changes in its financial position and cash flows thereof in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (GAAP).

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Basis of Accounting

The financial activities of the Program are accounted for in a separate enterprise fund. Enterprise funds account for activities where the costs of providing services, including capital costs (such as depreciation or debt service), are recovered with fees and charges, rather than with taxes or similar revenues. Enterprise funds use the accrual basis of accounting and recognize revenues when earned and expenses when incurred.

Enterprise funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the Program's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the Program is revenue received for transportation services. Operating expenses for the program include the cost of administering the services. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenue and expenses.

B. Cash and Equivalents

Cash amounts are pooled with cash and investments of the City. The pooled funds are invested in accordance with the City's investment policy established pursuant to State law. For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows of the Program, cash and cash equivalents include all investments, as the City operates an internal cash management pool which maintains the general characteristics of a demand deposit account. As of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Program had \$602,902 and \$361,607, respectively, pooled with the City.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Program considers all cash deposited in the City's investment pool to be cash and cash equivalents.

D. Vehicles and Equipment

Vehicles and equipment purchases are capitalized at historical cost. Depreciation is provided on such equipment using the straight-line method over estimated lives as follows:

Vehicles	8 years
Equipment	5-20 years

E. Unearned Revenue

Unearned revenue consists of unused grant funds received from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

F. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within Level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

G. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

**CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY TRANSIT SERVICES, SENIOR CITIZEN, AND DISABLED
TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM FUND
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022**

NOTE 3: CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of the Program's capital assets at June 30, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2022	Adjustments*	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2023
Depreciable assets:					
Vehicles	\$ 603,859	\$ (53,807)	\$ -	\$ (252,731)	\$ 297,321
Equipment	33,223	-	-	-	33,223
Total depreciable assets	637,082	(53,807)	-	(252,731)	330,544
Less accumulated depreciation					
Vehicles	(545,746)	53,807	(15,026)	252,731	(254,234)
Equipment	(33,223)	-	-	-	(33,223)
Total accumulated depreciation	(578,969)	53,807	(15,026)	252,731	(287,457)
Total depreciable assets, net	\$ 58,113	\$ -	\$ (15,026)	\$ -	\$ 43,087

* Adjustments pertain to a previously disposed of vehicle that was inadvertently omitted from prior financial statements. There is no fund balance impact of this adjustment.

	Balance June 30, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2022
Depreciable assets:				
Vehicles	\$ 603,859	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 603,859
Equipment	33,223	-	-	33,223
Total depreciable assets	637,082	-	-	637,082
Less accumulated depreciation				
Vehicles	(530,720)	(15,026)	-	(545,746)
Equipment	(33,223)	-	-	(33,223)
Total accumulated depreciation	(563,943)	(15,026)	-	(578,969)
Total depreciable assets, net	\$ 73,139	\$ (15,026)	\$ -	\$ 58,113

NOTE 4: ALLOCATION STATUS

	2023	2022
Metropolitan Transportation Commission allocations received	\$ 79,088	\$ 86,121

NOTE 5: CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Grants have been received by the City for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to a request for reimbursement for expenses disallowed under the terms of the grant. The amount, if any, of expenses that may be disallowed under the terms of the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time, although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Community Transit Services, Senior Citizen, and Disabled Transportation Program Fund ("the Program") of the City of Pleasanton, California ("the City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Program's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of this Report

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

Lance, Soll & Lingham, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on Compliance

Opinion

We have audited the Community Transit Services, Senior Citizen, and Disabled Transportation Program Fund ("the Program") of the City of Pleasanton, California's ("the City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in Section 6667 of the *Rules and Regulation of the California Administrative Code in the Transportation Development Act Statutes and Administrative Code for 1987* (the Act) and the allocation instructions and resolutions of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City's compliance with the Act for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Act are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Act will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the Act as a whole.

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT
ARTICLE III FUND PROGRAM
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2023 AND 2022

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Focused
on YOU



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT
ARTICLE III FUND PROGRAM

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT
ARTICLE III FUND PROGRAM

Financial Statements

For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

Table of Contents

Page

Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheets	4
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance	5
Notes to the Financial Statements	6
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	7
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Compliance	9



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Transportation Development Act Article III Fund Program (the Program) of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Program's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Program of the City, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Program are intended to present the financial position, the changes in financial position, and cash flows of only the transactions of the Program. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City, as of June 30, 2023 and 2022, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 City'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.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 City'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 City'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

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedules that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over the Program's financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over the Program's financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over the Program's financial reporting and compliance.

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT - ARTICLE III FUND PROGRAM
Balance Sheets
June 30, 2023 (with comparative totals for June 30, 2022)

	2023	2022
Assets		
Due from Metropolitan Transportation Commission	\$ 104,957	\$ 20,163
Total Assets	\$ 104,957	\$ -
Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 50,827	\$ -
Due to City of Pleasanton	54,130	20,163
Total Liabilities	104,957	20,163
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Unavailable revenue	104,957	-
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	104,957	-
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	209,914	20,163
Fund Balance (Deficit)		
Unassigned (deficit)	(104,957)	-
Total Fund Balance (Deficit)	(104,957)	-
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ 104,957	\$ 20,163

CITY OF PLEASANTON
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT - ARTICLE III FUND PROGRAM
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023 (with comparative totals for the year ended June 30, 2022)

	2023	2022
Expenditures		
Bicycle and Pedestrian Program (Note 3)	\$ 104,957	\$ -
Miscellaneous	20,163	-
Total Expenditures	125,120	-
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(125,120)	-
Other Financing Sources		
Transfers In	20,163	-
Total Other Financing Sources	20,163	-
Net Change in Fund Balance	(104,957)	-
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	-	-
Fund Balance (Deficit), End of Year	\$ (104,957)	\$ -

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT ACT - ARTICLE III FUND PROGRAM
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the Years Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY

The City of Pleasanton (City) Transportation Development Act Article III Fund Program (Program) includes the financial activities associated with the projects funded by the State of California Transportation Development Act (TDA). The State of California created a local transportation fund for each County funded by one-quarter of a cent of the 7 percent state sales tax. Article 3 of the TDA permits local agencies to spend a portion of that money (not to exceed 2 percent) on facilities provided for the exclusive use of pedestrians and bicycles. The projects are distributed through the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), which is the agency responsible for allocation of funds to eligible claimants within the greater San Francisco Bay Area.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies of the City that conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments.

A. Fund Accounting

The Program is part of the City and is included in the special revenue funds of the basic financial statements of the City. A fund is a set of self-balancing accounts, which comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues, and expenditures.

B. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures are recognized. The Program is accounted for in a governmental fund type and the modified accrual basis of accounting is used. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. TDA Article III revenues are recognized when qualifying project expenditures are incurred. Expenditures are generally recognized when they are incurred.

NOTE 3: TDA ARTICLE III REVENUE/EXPENSE

No allocation instructions were received in Fiscal Year 2021/22. The City received allocation instructions from the Metropolitan Transportation Commission in Fiscal Year 2022/23 for the project shown below.

Project Name	Allocation Instruction #	Grant Amount	Expended from Inception to 6/30/2023	Revenue received Inception to 6/30/2023
Bike and Pedestrian Improvements				
Various Projects	23001088	\$ 173,734	\$ 104,957	\$ -

In addition, the City recognized \$20,163 of miscellaneous expenditures which represent the write-off of prior years' TDA allocations that have since been rescinded.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Transportation Development Act Article III Fund Program ("the Program") of the City of Pleasanton, California ("the City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Fund's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of this Report

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

Lance, Soll & Lingham, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on Compliance

Opinion

We have audited the Transportation Development Act Article III Fund Program ("the Program") of the City of Pleasanton, California's ("the City") compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in Section 6666 of the *Rules and Regulations of the California Administrative Code in the Transportation Development Act Statutes and Administrative Code for 1987* (the Act) and the allocation instructions and resolutions of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City's compliance with the Act for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Act are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Act will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the Act as a whole.

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

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

Lance, Soll & Luyhard, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Focused
on YOU



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM
Financial Statements
For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet.....	4
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	5
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	6
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	9
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Compliance	11



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B Funds ("Measure B Funds") of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Measure B Funds' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Measure B Funds of the City, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Measure B Funds are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only the transactions of the Measure B Funds. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City, as of June 30, 2023, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 City'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.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 City'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 City'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

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedules that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over the Measure B Funds' financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over the Measure B Funds' financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over the Measure B Funds' financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lance, Soll & Loughard, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2023

	<u>Bicycle and Pedestrian</u>	<u>Local Streets and Roads</u>	<u>Total</u>
Assets			
Cash and investments	\$ 603,366	\$ 7,500	\$ 610,866
Interest receivable	1,894	-	1,894
Total Assets	<u>\$ 605,260</u>	<u>\$ 7,500</u>	<u>\$ 612,760</u>
Liabilities and Fund Balances			
Liabilities			
Accounts payable	\$ 120,185	\$ 7,500	\$ 127,685
Total Liabilities	<u>120,185</u>	<u>7,500</u>	<u>127,685</u>
Fund Balances			
Restricted for Measure B Programs and Projects	485,075	-	485,075
Total Fund Balances	<u>485,075</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>485,075</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 605,260</u>	<u>\$ 7,500</u>	<u>\$ 612,760</u>

CITY OF PLEASANTON
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	<u>Bicycle and Pedestrian</u>	<u>Local Streets and Roads</u>	<u>Total</u>
Revenues			
Other Measure B Revenues			
Investment Earnings:			
Interest and loss on fair market value of investments	\$ (1,902)	\$ 4,413	\$ 2,511
Total Revenues	<u>(1,902)</u>	<u>4,413</u>	<u>2,511</u>
Expenditures			
Measure B Direct Local Distribution Program Expenditures			
Construction	475,197	884,144	1,359,341
Total Expenditures	<u>475,197</u>	<u>884,144</u>	<u>1,359,341</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(477,099)	(879,731)	(1,356,830)
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	962,174	879,731	1,841,905
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 485,075</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 485,075</u>

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Reporting Entity – All transactions of the Alameda County Transportation Commission – Measure B Program (Program) of the City of Pleasanton, California (City), are included in a separate special revenue fund in the basic financial statements of the City.

Measure B funds are used to improve the quality of existing roads by reconditioning existing pavement surfaces. Every two years, the City's street pavements are evaluated and reconditioning decisions are managed through the City's computerized Pavement Management System. Measure B funds are also used for bicycle and pedestrian pathways programs. The accompanying financial statements are for the Program only and are not intended to fairly present the financial position of the City and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund type.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements of special revenue funds are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are generally recorded when measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded when the related liabilities are incurred.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a "current financial resources" measurement focus, wherein only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheets. Operating statements of governmental funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

B. Description of Funds

The Program funds are Special Revenue Funds. The Program accounts are maintained on the basis of fund accounting. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash amounts are pooled with the cash and investments of the City. The pooled funds are invested in accordance with the City's investment policy established pursuant to State law.

D. Fund Balance

Measure B fund balance is restricted. A restricted fund balance represents amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (CONTINUED)

E. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

F. Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing the financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenditures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments are maintained on a pooled basis with those of other funds of the City. Pooled cash and investments consist of U.S. government securities, deposits with banks, money market funds, certificates of deposit, and participation in the California Local Agency Investment Fund. All investments are stated at fair value. Pooled investment earnings are allocated based on the average cash and investment balances of the various funds and related entities of the City.

See the City's Basic Financial Statements (BFS) for disclosures related to cash and investments as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 40 and 72. The BFS may be obtained from the City of Pleasanton at 123 Main Street, Pleasanton, CA 94566.

NOTE 4: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The City participates in several grant programs. These programs may be subject to further examination by the grantors and the amount of expenditures, if any, which may be disallowed by the granting agencies, and cannot be determined at this time. The City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE B PROGRAM
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 5: MEASURE B FUNDS

Under Measure B, approved by the voters of Alameda County in 1986 (Old Measure B) and in 2000, ACTC Measure B, the City received a portion of the proceeds of an additional one-half cent sales tax to be used for transportation-related expenditures. Measure B sales tax collections were in effect for 20 years from April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2022.

Projects funded by Measure B during Fiscal Year 2022/23 included:

Bicycle and Pedestrian Safety Program

- West Las Positas Boulevard Multimodal Reconstruction Project
- Annual Bicycle and Pedestrian Related Improvements at Various Locations

Local Streets and Roads Program

- Annual Street Resurfacing and Reconstruction Capital Improvement Project
- Annual Slurry Sealing of Various Streets Capital Improvement Project



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure B Funds ("Measure B Funds") of the City of Pleasanton, California ("the City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Measure B Funds' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of this Report

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

Lance, Soll & Lingham, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on Compliance

Opinion

We have audited the compliance of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), with the types of compliance requirements described in the agreement with the Alameda County Transportation Commission, dated March 15, 2012 (the "Agreement") that are applicable to its Measure B Funds for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City's compliance with the Agreement for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of the Agreement. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Agreement are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Agreement will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the Agreement as a whole.

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE BB PROGRAM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Focused
on YOU



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE BB PROGRAM
Financial Statements
For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE BB PROGRAM

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet.....	4
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	5
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	6
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	9
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Compliance	11



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure BB Funds ("Measure BB Funds") of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Measure BB Funds' basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the Measure BB Funds of the City, as of June 30, 2023, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Measure BB Funds are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only the transactions of the Measure BB Funds. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City, as of June 30, 2023, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 City'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.

www.lsicpas.com



203 N. Brea Blvd, Suite 203
Brea, CA 92821
(714) 672-0022

24422 Avenida de la Carlota, Suite 275
Laguna Hills, CA 92653
(949) 829-8299

1611 E. Fourth Street, Suite 200
Santa Ana, CA 92701
(714) 569-1000

2151 River Plaza Dr., Suite 150
Sacramento, CA 95833
(916) 503-9691

21 Waterway Avenue, Suite 30089
The Woodlands, TX 77380
(936) 828-4587



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 City'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 City'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

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedules that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over the Measure BB Funds' financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over the Measure BB Funds' financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over the Measure BB Funds' financial reporting and compliance.

Lance, Solt & Loughard, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE BB PROGRAM
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2023

	Bicycle and Pedestrian	Local Streets and Roads	Paratransit	Total
Assets				
Cash and investments	\$ 1,808,242	\$ 2,086,498	\$ 600,954	\$ 4,495,694
Measure BB Direct Local Distribution Program receivable	94,876	345,579	113,770	554,225
Interest receivable	3,650	3,765	1,181	8,596
Total Assets	\$ 1,906,768	\$ 2,435,842	\$ 715,905	\$ 5,058,515
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 81,192	\$ 81,192
Total Liabilities	-	-	81,192	81,192
Fund Balances				
Restricted for Measure BB Programs and Projects	1,906,768	2,435,842	634,713	4,977,323
Total Fund Balances	1,906,768	2,435,842	634,713	4,977,323
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 1,906,768	\$ 2,435,842	\$ 715,905	\$ 5,058,515

CITY OF PLEASANTON
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE BB PROGRAM
Statements of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balances
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Bicycle and Pedestrian	Local Streets and Roads	Paratransit	Total
Revenues				
Measure BB Direct Local Distribution Program Revenue				
Direct Local Distribution Funds Allocation	\$ 535,055	\$ 1,948,897	\$ 641,605	\$ 3,125,557
Subtotal Program Revenues	<u>535,055</u>	<u>1,948,897</u>	<u>641,605</u>	<u>3,125,557</u>
Other Measure BB Revenues				
Investment Earnings:				
Interest and loss on fair market value of investments	(38,088)	(65,915)	(22,088)	(126,091)
Subtotal Other Measure BB Revenues	<u>(38,088)</u>	<u>(65,915)</u>	<u>(22,088)</u>	<u>(126,091)</u>
Total Revenues	<u>496,967</u>	<u>1,882,982</u>	<u>619,517</u>	<u>2,999,466</u>
Expenditures				
Measure BB Direct Local Distribution Program Expenditures				
Construction	-	830,421	-	830,421
Salaries and benefits	-	-	16,688	16,688
Materials, services and supplies	-	-	416,434	416,434
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>830,421</u>	<u>433,122</u>	<u>1,263,543</u>
 Net Changes in Fund Balances	 496,967	 1,052,561	 186,395	 1,735,923
Fund Balances				
Fund Balances, Beginning of Year	<u>1,409,801</u>	<u>1,383,281</u>	<u>448,318</u>	<u>3,241,400</u>
Fund Balances, End of Year	<u>\$ 1,906,768</u>	<u>\$ 2,435,842</u>	<u>\$ 634,713</u>	<u>\$ 4,977,323</u>

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Reporting Entity – All transactions of the Alameda County Transportation Commission – Measure BB Program (Program) of the City of Pleasanton (City), are included as separate special revenue and enterprise funds in the basic financial statements of the City.

Measure BB funds are used to account for the City's share of revenues earned and expenditures under the City's paratransit, local streets and roads, and bicycle and pedestrian safety programs. The accompanying financial statements are for Measure BB funds only and are not intended to fairly present the financial position of the City and the results of its operations and cash flows of its proprietary fund type.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements of special revenue funds are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are generally recorded when measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded when the related liabilities are incurred.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a "*current financial resources*" measurement focus, wherein only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheets. Operating statements of governmental funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

B. Description of Funds

The Program funds are Special Revenue Funds. The Program accounts are maintained on the basis of fund accounting. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash amounts are pooled with the cash and investments of the City. The pooled funds are invested in accordance with the City's investment policy established pursuant to State law.

D. Fund Balance

Measure BB fund balance is restricted. A restricted fund balance represents amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislations or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (CONTINUED)

E. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

F. Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing the financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenditures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments are maintained on a pooled basis with those of other funds of the City. Pooled cash and investments consist of U.S. government securities, deposits with banks, money market funds, certificates of deposit and participation in the California Local Agency Investment Fund. All investments are stated at fair value. Pooled investment earnings are allocated based on the average cash and investment balances of the various funds and related entities of the City.

See the City's Basic Financial Statements (BFS) for disclosures related to cash and investments as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 40 and 72. The BFS may be obtained from the City of Pleasanton at 123 Main Street, Pleasanton, California 94566.

NOTE 4: MEASURE BB DIRECT LOCAL DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM RECEIVABLE

The Measure BB direct local distribution program receivable represents the Measure BB sales tax revenues for the fiscal year received from the Alameda County Transportation Commission after June 30, 2023.

NOTE 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The City participates in several grant programs. These programs may be subject to further examination by the grantors and the amount of expenditures, if any, which may be disallowed by the granting agencies, and cannot be determined at this time. The City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

NOTE 6: MEASURE BB FUNDS

In 2014, Alameda County voters approved Measure BB, authorizing an extension and augmentation of the existing transportation sales tax (Measure B). Measure BB is projected to generate \$8 billion in revenue from April 2015 to March 2045 for transportation improvements throughout Alameda County.

Projects funded by Measure BB during Fiscal Year 2022/23 included:

Paratransit Program

- Door-to-door transportation program
- Program Administration
- Deposit for purchase of electric shuttle vehicle for Pleasanton Rides Program

Local Streets and Roads Program

- Annual Street Resurfacing and Reconstruction Capital Improvement Project
- Annual Slurry Sealing of Various Streets Capital Improvement Project

Bicycle and Pedestrian Program

- No project expenditures were incurred during the fiscal year



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure BB Funds ("Measure BB Funds") of the City of Pleasanton, California ("the City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Measure BB Funds' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lance, Soll & Lughard, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on Compliance

Opinion

We have audited the compliance of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), with the types of compliance requirements described in the Master Programs Funding Agreement with the Alameda County Transportation Commission (the "Agreement") that are applicable to its Measure BB Funds for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City's compliance with the Agreement for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of the Agreement. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Agreement are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Agreement will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the Agreement as a whole.

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

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

Lance, Soll & Luyhard, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE F PROGRAM

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2023

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Focused
on YOU



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE F PROGRAM

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE F PROGRAM

Financial Statements

For The Year Ended June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

Page

Independent Auditors' Report	1
Financial Statements	
Balance Sheet.....	4
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance.....	5
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements	6
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	9
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and on Internal Control Over Compliance	11



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure F Program ("Measure F Program") of the City of Pleasanton, California ("the City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Measure F Program's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Measure F Program of the City, as of June 30, 2023, 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 Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Measure F Program are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only the transactions of the Measure F Program. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City, as of June 30, 2023, the changes in its financial position, or its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

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 City'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.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards* 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 generally accepted auditing standards and *Government Auditing Standards*, 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 City'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 City'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

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis and budgetary comparison schedules that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinions on the basic financial statements are not affected by this missing information.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2023, on our consideration of the City's internal control over the Measure F Program's financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over the Measure F Program's financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering City's internal control over the Measure F Program's financial reporting and compliance.

Lance, Solt & Loughard, LLP

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE F PROGRAM
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2023

	Vehicle Registration Fees
Assets	
Cash and investments	\$ 384,780
Measure F Direct Local Distribution Program receivable	66,024
Interest receivable	711
Total Assets	\$ 451,515
Liabilities and Fund Balance	
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 5,000
Total Liabilities	5,000
Fund Balance	
Restricted for Measure F Programs and Projects	446,515
Total Fund Balance	446,515
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	\$ 451,515

CITY OF PLEASANTON
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE F PROGRAM
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and
Changes in Fund Balance
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

	Vehicle Registration Fees
Revenues	
Direct Local Distribution Funds Allocation	\$ 359,289
Interest earnings	5,203
Total Revenues	364,492
Expenditures	
Capital outlay	350,178
Total Expenditures	350,178
Net Change in Fund Balance	14,314
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year	432,201
Fund Balance, End of Year	\$ 446,515

NOTE 1: DESCRIPTION OF REPORTING ENTITY

Reporting Entity – All transactions of the Alameda County Transportation Commission – Measure F Program (Program) of the City of Pleasanton, California (City), are included as a separate special revenue fund in the basic financial statements of the City.

Measure F funds are used to repair and maintain local streets and roads; improve traffic flow and bicyclist, pedestrian and driver safety; improve public transportation; and encourage green transportation options. The accompanying financial statements are for the Program only and are not intended to fairly present the financial position of the City and the results of its operations of its governmental fund type.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

A. Basis of Accounting

The accompanying financial statements of a special revenue fund are prepared on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are generally recorded when measurable and available, and expenditures are recorded when the related liabilities are incurred.

The accounting and financial reporting treatment applied to a fund is determined by its measurement focus. All governmental funds are accounted for using a “current financial resources” measurement focus, wherein only current assets and current liabilities generally are included on the balance sheets. Operating statements of governmental funds present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets.

B. Description of Funds

The Program fund is a Special Revenue Fund. The Program accounts are maintained on the basis of fund accounting. A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts.

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash amounts are pooled with the cash and investments of the City. The pooled funds are invested in accordance with the City’s investment policy established pursuant to State law.

D. Fund Balance

Measure F fund balance is restricted. A restricted fund balance represents amounts that can be spent only for specific purposes because of constitutional provisions or enabling legislation or because of constraints that are externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or the laws or regulations of other governments.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (CONTINUED)

E. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 inputs are inputs – other than quoted prices included within level 1 – that are observable for an asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for an asset or liability.

If the fair value of an asset or liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

F. Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing the financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenues and expenditures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 3: CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments are maintained on a pooled basis with those of other funds of the City. Pooled cash and investments consist of U.S. government securities, deposits with banks, money market funds, certificates of deposit and participation in the California Local Agency Investment Fund. All investments are stated at fair value. Pooled investment earnings are allocated based on the average cash and investment balances of the various funds and related entities of the City.

See the City's Basic Financial Statements (BFS) for disclosures related to cash and investments as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 40 and 72. The BFS may be obtained from the City of Pleasanton at 123 Main Street, Pleasanton, CA 94566.

NOTE 4: MEASURE F DIRECT LOCAL DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM RECEIVABLE

The Measure F direct local distribution program receivable represents the Measure F vehicle registration fee revenues for the fiscal year received from the Alameda County Transportation Commission after June 30, 2023.

NOTE 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The City participates in several grant programs. These programs may be subject to further examination by the grantors and the amount of expenditures, if any, which may be disallowed by the granting agencies, and cannot be determined at this time. The City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

**CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
ALAMEDA COUNTY TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION
MEASURE F PROGRAM
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023**

NOTE 6: MEASURE F FUNDS

Under the Measure F Alameda County Vehicle Registration Fee (VRF) Program, approved by the voters of Alameda County in November 2010, the City receives a portion of the proceeds of the \$10 per year vehicle registration fee to be used for transportation related expenditures.

The goal of the VRF program is to sustain the County's transportation network and reduce traffic congestion and vehicle related pollution. The program includes four categories of projects:

- Local Road Improvement and Repair Program (60 percent)
- Transit for Congestion Relief Program (25 percent)
- Local Transportation Technology Program (10 percent)
- Pedestrian and Bicyclist Access and Safety Program (5 percent)

The Alameda County Transportation Commission will distribute an equitable share of the funds among the four planning areas of the County over successive five-year cycles. Geographic equity will be measured by a formula, weighted 50 percent by population of the planning area and 50 percent of registered vehicles of the planning area.

Projects funded by Measure F during Fiscal Year 2022/23 included:

Local Streets and Road Program

- Annual Street Resurfacing and Reconstruction Capital Improvement Project



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Alameda County Transportation Commission Measure F Program ("the Measure F Program") of the City of Pleasanton, California ("the City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Measure F Program's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2023.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of this Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lance, Soll & Lughard, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on Compliance

Opinion

We have audited the compliance of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), with the types of compliance requirements described in the agreement with the Alameda County Transportation Commission (the "Agreement") that are applicable to its Measure F Funds for the year ended June 30, 2023.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on the City's compliance with the Agreement for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the audit requirements of the Agreement. Our responsibilities under those standards and the Agreement are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance section of our report.

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the Agreement will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of the Agreement as a whole.

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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

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

Sacramento, California
December 19, 2023



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA
JUNE 30, 2023

SINGLE AUDIT REPORT

Focused
on YOU



CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Single Audit Report
June 30, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON, CALIFORNIA

Single Audit Report

June 30, 2023

Table of Contents

	<u>Page Number</u>
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	1
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance; and Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance.....	3
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	6
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.....	7
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023	8
Summary Schedule of Prior Year Findings and Questioned Costs for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022	10



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of This Report

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

Lance, Solt & Loughard, LLP

Sacramento, California
January 12, 2024



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

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

We have audited City of Pleasanton, California (the "City")'s compliance with the types of compliance requirements identified as subject to audit in the OMB *Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the City's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023. The City's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

In our opinion, the City complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2023.

Basis for Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

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

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

Responsibilities of Management for Compliance

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Compliance

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above occurred, whether due to fraud or error, and express an opinion on the City's compliance based on our audit. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards,



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Government Auditing Standards, and the Uniform Guidance will always detect material noncompliance when it exists. The risk of not detecting material noncompliance resulting from fraud is higher than for that resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Noncompliance with the compliance requirements referred to above is considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, it would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user of the report on compliance about the City's compliance with the requirements of each major federal program as a whole.

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

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

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

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

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

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

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

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

Report on Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards Required by the Uniform Guidance

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. We issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2024, which contained unmodified opinions on those financial statements. Our audit was performed for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by the Uniform Guidance and is not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the schedule of expenditures of federal awards is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Sacramento, California
January 12, 2024

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2023

<i>Federal Grantor/Pass-Through Grantor/Program or Cluster Title</i>	<i>Federal Assistance Listing Number</i>	<i>Unique Entity ID</i>	<i>Total Federal Expenditures</i>
CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster			
Department of Housing and Urban Development Direct Programs:			
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	Not Applicable	\$ 401,052
COVID-19 Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants	14.218	Not Applicable	23,000
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grants Beginning Loan Balance	14.218	Not Applicable	435,742
Subtotal - Assistance Listing Number 14.218			859,794
Total CDBG - Entitlement Grants Cluster			859,794
Other Programs			
Development of Housing and Urban Development Pass-Through Programs from:			
County of Alameda, Housing and Community Development			
Home Investment Partnership Program	14.239	DAGVVDNMJL55	123,118
Home Investment Partnerships Program Beginning Loan Balance	14.239	DAGVVDNMJL55	1,763,987
Subtotal - Assistance Listing Number 14.239			1,887,105
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development			1,887,105
Department of the Treasury Pass-Through Programs from:			
County of Alameda			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds*	21.027	UPVLXN4NFBE8	4,345,930
California Department of Community and Development			
COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds*	21.027	F4LGDJEVBFK4	40,157
Subtotal - Assistance Listing Number 21.027			4,386,087
Total Department of Treasury			4,386,087
Department of Homeland Security Pass-Through Programs from:			
County of Alameda			
Homeland Security Grant Program	97.067	Not Applicable	168,000
Disaster Relief Public Assistance Program	97.036	Not Applicable	25,325
Total Department of Homeland Security			193,325
Total Other Programs			6,466,517
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards			\$ 7,326,311

* Major Program

There was no federal awards expended in the form of noncash assistance and insurance in effect during the year.

The amount provided to subrecipients during the year was \$0.

The notes to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are an integral part of this schedule.

CITY OF PLEASANTON
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the Year Ended June 30, 2023

NOTE 1: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES APPLICABLE TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

A. Scope of Presentation

The accompanying schedule presents only the expenditures incurred by the City of Pleasanton, California, that are reimbursable under federal programs of federal financial assistance. For the purposes of this schedule, federal awards include both federal financial assistance received directly from a federal agency, as well as federal funds received indirectly by the City from a non-federal agency or other organization. Only the portion of program expenditures reimbursable with such federal funds is reported in the accompanying schedule. Program expenditures in excess of the maximum federal reimbursement authorized or the portion of the program expenditures that were funded with state, local or other non-federal funds are excluded from the accompanying schedule.

B. Basis of Accounting

The expenditures included in the accompanying schedule were reported on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, expenditures are incurred when the City becomes obligated for payment as a result of the receipt of the related goods and services. Expenditures reported included any property or equipment acquisitions incurred under the federal program. The City has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE 2: LOANS WITH CONTINUING COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

The City participates in certain federal award programs that sponsor revolving loan programs, which are administered by the City. These programs require servicing arrangements with the City. The funds are returned to the programs upon repayment of the principal and interest. In accordance with Section 200.510 of the Uniform Guidance, the City has reported the outstanding balance of loans from previous years that have significant continuing compliance requirements as of June 30, 2023, along with the value of total outstanding and new loans made during the current year.

The programs listed below had the following aggregate, federally funded loans outstanding at June 30, 2023:

Federal Assistance Listing #	Program Title	June 30,2023
14.218	Community Development Block Grant	\$ 435,742
14.239	Home Investment Partnership Loan Program	1,763,987
		<u>\$ 2,199,729</u>

SECTION I - SUMMARY OF AUDITORS' RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified Opinion

Internal control over financial reporting:

- Material weaknesses identified? ☐yes ☒no
- Significant deficiencies identified? ☐yes ☒none reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted? ☐yes ☒no

Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

- Material weaknesses identified? ☐yes ☒no
- Significant deficiencies identified? ☐yes ☒none reported

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs: Unmodified Opinion

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance)? ☐yes ☒no

Identification of major programs:

<u>Assistance Listing Number(s)</u>	<u>Name of Federal Program or Cluster</u>
21.027	Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Dollar threshold used to distinguish between type A and type B program \$750,000

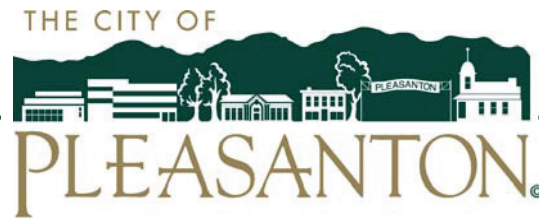
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee? ☒yes ☐no

SECTION II - FINANCIAL STATEMENT FINDINGS

No matters were reported.

SECTION III - FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

No matters were reported.



**SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022**

No matters were reported.



INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS' REPORT ON AGREED-UPON
PROCEDURES APPLIED TO APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT WORKSHEETS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have performed the procedures enumerated below on the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 (or other alternative computation) of the City of Pleasanton, California, for the year ended June 30, 2024. These procedures are the responsibility of the City, which were agreed to by the City of Pleasanton and the League of California Cities (as presented in the publication entitled Agreed-Upon Procedures Applied to the Appropriations Limitation Prescribed by Article XIII-B of the California Constitution), were performed solely to assist the City of Pleasanton in meeting the requirements of Section 1.5 of Article XIII-B of the California Constitution. The City of Pleasanton's management is responsible for the Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 (or other alternative computation).

The City has agreed to and acknowledged that the procedures performed are appropriate to meet the intended purpose of recomputing the Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 (or other alternative computation). This report may not be suitable for any other purpose. The procedures performed may not address all the items of interest to a user of this report and may not meet the needs of all users of this report and, as such, users are responsible for determining whether the procedures performed are appropriate for their purposes.

The procedures performed and our findings were as follows:

1. We obtained the completed Worksheets No. 1 through No. 7 (or other alternative computations) and compared the limit and annual adjustment factors included in those worksheets to the limit and annual adjustment factors that were adopted by resolution of the City Council. We also compared the population and inflation options included in the aforementioned worksheets to those that were selected by a recorded vote of the City Council.

Finding: No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.

2. For the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6, we multiplied line A, last year's limit, by line D, ratio of change and compared the resulting amount to line E, this year's limit.

Finding: No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.

3. We compared the current year information presented in the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 to the other worksheets described in No. 1 above.

Finding: No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.

4. We compared the prior year appropriations limit presented in the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 to the prior year appropriations limit adopted by the City Council for the prior year.

Finding: No exceptions were noted as a result of our procedures.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We were engaged by the City to perform this agreed-upon procedures engagement and conducted our engagement in accordance with attestation standards established by the AICPA. We were not engaged to and did not conduct an examination or review engagement, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion, respectively, on the accompanying Appropriations Limit Worksheet No. 6 (or other alternative computation). Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements related to our agreed-upon procedures engagement.

This report is intended solely for the information of the City Council and management of the City of Pleasanton and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Lance, Solt & Loughard, LLP

Sacramento, California
July 10, 2023

CITY OF PLEASANTON
2023-2024
APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT CALCULATION

A.	2022-2023 APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT:	\$786,407,036
B.	2023-2024 CHANGE IN PER CAPITA INCOME	4.44%
C.	2023-2024 CHANGE IN POPULATION:	(0.47%)
D.	RATIO OF CHANGE (1.0444 x 0.9953):	<u>x 1.03949132</u>
E.	2023-2024 APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT: (\$786,407,036 x 1.03949132)	<u>\$817.463.288</u>



January 12, 2024

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Pleasanton, California (the "City") for the year ended June 30, 2023. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards* and the Uniform Guidance, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated April 26, 2023. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Matters

Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by the City are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the City changed accounting policies related to subscription-based information technology arrangements by adopting Statement of Governmental Accounting Standards (GASB Statement) No. 96, in fiscal year 2022-2023. Accordingly, the cumulative effect of the accounting change as of the beginning of the year is reported in the Statement of Activities. We noted no transactions entered into by the City during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the City's financial statements were:

Management's estimates of the net pension liability, net other postemployment benefits liability, and claims and judgments liability are based on actuarial valuation estimates. We evaluated the methods, assumptions, and data used to develop the actuarial valuation estimates in determining that they are reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. We are pleased to report that no such misstatements were identified during the course of our audit.

Disagreements with Management

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

Management Representations

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated January 12, 2024.

Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the City's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

Other Audit Findings or Issues

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the City's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

Other Matters

We applied certain limited procedures to management's discussion and analysis, the budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds, and the required pension and other postemployment benefits schedules, which are required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding 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 did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were engaged to report on the combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. With respect to this supplementary information, we made certain inquiries of management and evaluated the form, content, and methods of preparing the information to determine that the information complies with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, the method of preparing it has not changed from the prior period, and the information is appropriate and complete in relation to our audit of the financial statements. We compared and reconciled the supplementary information to the underlying accounting records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves.



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We were not engaged to report on other information included in the annual report which is comprised of the introductory and statistical sections, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Future GASB Pronouncements

The following Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements will be effective for the following fiscal years' audits and should be reviewed for proper implementation by management:

Fiscal Year 2023-2024

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*.

Fiscal Year 2024-2025

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*.

Future Projects

Comprehensive Project, *Financial Reporting Model*.

Comprehensive Project, *Revenue and Expense Recognition*.

Major Project, *Going Concern Uncertainties and Severe Financial Stress*.

Major Project, *Infrastructure Assets*.

Practice Issue, *Classification of Nonfinancial Assets*.

Practice Issue, *Risks and Uncertainties Disclosures*.

Pre-Agenda Research Activities, *Subsequent Events*.

Restriction on Use

This information is intended solely for the information and use of City Council and management of the City and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Sacramento, California



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Pleasanton, California (the "City"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2023, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 12, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

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



To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
City of Pleasanton, California

Purpose of This Report

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

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lance, Soll & Lughard, LLP". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sacramento, California
January 12, 2024

POPULAR ANNUAL FINANCIAL
REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 2023



ONE PLEASANTON

CALIFORNIA



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 2

Meet the City Council 3

Community Profile 4

Types of Funds 5

Governmental Funds 6

Enterprise Funds 7

Net Position 8

Fund Balances 9

Investments 10

Long Term Debt 11

Pension Obligations 12

Other Post Employment Benefits. 13

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Here is a quick reference to some terms used in the report:

Assets - Property or equipment that has a monetary value.

Fiscal Year - A one year period that the City used for accounting purposes and preparing financial report. The fiscal year for the City begins on July 1 of every year and ends on June 30. The City issues its annual financial reports at the end of each calendar year.

Fund - A method to account financial transactions that are for a specific purpose.

Liability - A legal monetary obligation.

Other Assets - Cash, investments, and money owed to the City.

Public Entity - A state or local government, as well as any agency, office, or department run by a state or local government.

INTRODUCTION

Pleasanton's Popular Annual Financial Report contains financial highlights for the City of Pleasanton. The information has been presented in an easy to read format that simplifies complex data and avoids financial jargon. The City of Pleasanton is a General Law city with a Council-Manager form of government. The Mayor and City Council are elected officials that represent the will of Pleasanton residents and businesses. The City Manager and staff provide operations and management of services and facilities provided by the City. The City adopts a biennial Operating Budget and a four year Capital Improvement Plan in odd number years. For more information on the City's various financial reports and information please visit the Finance page on City's website located at www.cityofpleasantonca.gov.

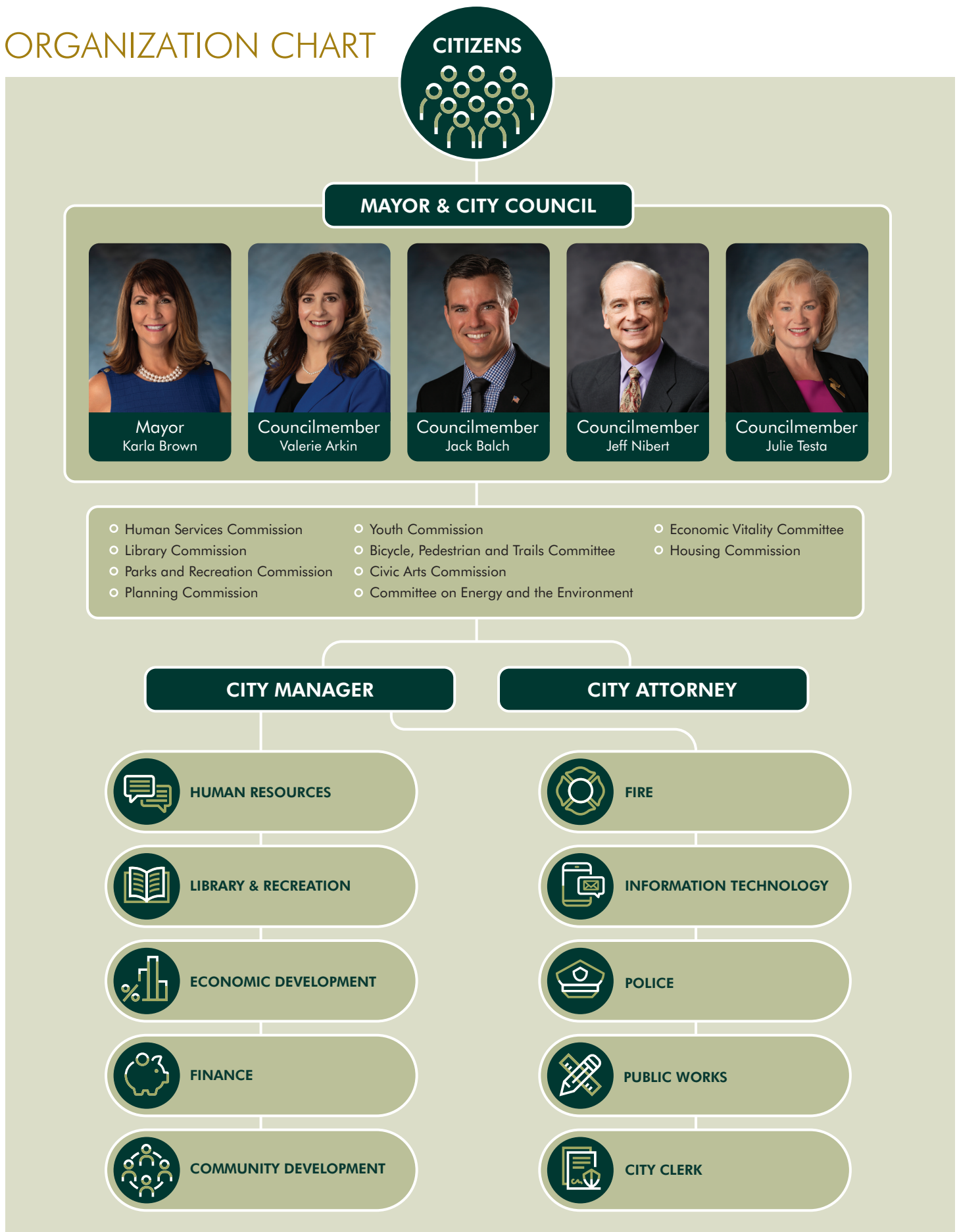
Pleasanton is a thriving community that has something to offer everyone. From golf courses, major employers, prosperous vineyards and large community parks and recreation areas to small business, historic downtown with its boutique stores and restaurants, the city will capture the heart of all that visit just as it does for its residents.

The City of Pleasanton was incorporated on June 18, 1894. Pleasanton's history has been shaped largely by its geographic location, from its days as a stop on the transcontinental railroad, to its modern-day position as a center of commerce. Pleasanton enjoys a rich blend of historic turn-of-the-century charm and vital modern facilities that provide the quality of life and economic well-being desired by residents and businesses. This successful balance has been achieved through Pleasanton's active and involved citizenry, strong community leadership and committed City government.

The city's geographic location makes it strategically accessible. Pleasanton is located at the intersection of two major interstate freeways. These freeways link Pleasanton to Sacramento in the north, San Francisco Bay Area in the west, the Silicon Valley in the south and the San Joaquin central valley in the east. Along with the major freeways, the city also boasts connection with transit systems, including the Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) and Altamont Corridor Express (ACE) which make traveling to and from the city extremely convenient.

The city's location combined with abundant parks and recreational areas, thriving community, low crime, excellent business districts and a beautiful downtown makes Pleasanton the city of choice for new businesses, industry and residents.

ORGANIZATION CHART



COMMUNITY PROFILE

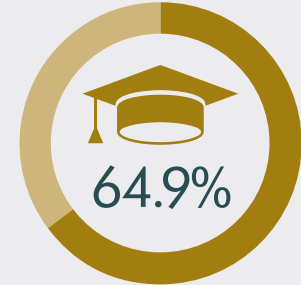
\$235,176
Average Household Income
(Family of 4)



The Average Pleasanton Resident

The City of Pleasanton is an excellent community made up of good people. These facts/figures reflect the average Pleasanton resident.

Possesses a Bachelor's Degree
64.9% of Residents



Industry Most Likely to Work In



16.6%
Professional
Scientific
Technical Services



13.3%
Healthcare
Social
Assistance



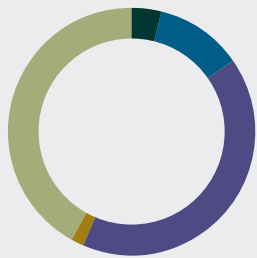
11.9%
Information



76,459
People Live Here

BY THE NUMBERS

Community Demographics



White **41.8%**
Black **1.7%**
Asian **41.1%**
Hispanic/
Latino **11.3%**
Other **4.1%**



51%
Female



49%
Male

Housing



29,344 Total Residential Units

Fire



6,777
Total Fire Department
Incidents

154
Total
Annual Fires

Economic Development

Workday Inc. 5,548 Employees
Kaiser Foundation Hospitals 3,549 Employees
Roche Molecular Systems 927 Employees
Stanford Healthcare Valleycare 896 Employees
Oracle America Inc. 882 Employees



47 Parks
80 Trail Miles

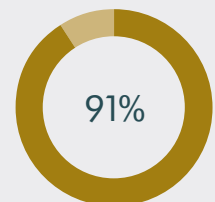
Police

98,300
Total calls to communications center
165
Total 5150 holds



91% of Residents

Say Pleasanton is an excellent or good place to live



210 Miles
Maintained
City Streets

PUBLIC ENTITY

City of Pleasanton is a public entity that manages its monies as governed by the generally accepted accounting practices. A public entity must ensure appropriate use of public funds.

Types of City Funds

The City of Pleasanton manages a number of funds to provide a wide variety of programs and services to the community.



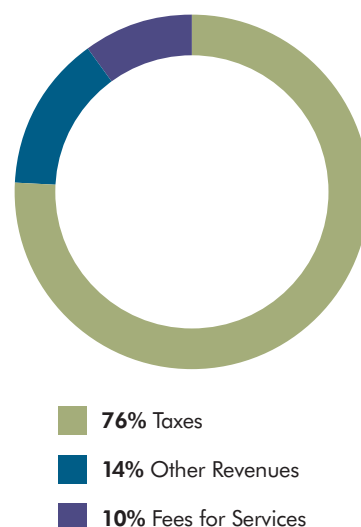
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are a group of funds (sources) that a government entity collects during the year and are used to provide most of the City services. These funds include monies collected through taxes, permits, licenses, fines, fees for services, etc. They are typically used for services that are not restricted by usage. Examples of programs funded through Governmental Funds include police and fire services, libraries, parks, and public works.

Where does money come from?

Taxes like property tax, sales tax, and transient occupancy tax comprise the largest portion of governmental funds. This makes up about 76% of the total revenues in this category. The table below breaks down the different revenues collected by the City in FY 2022/23 compared with FY 2021/22.

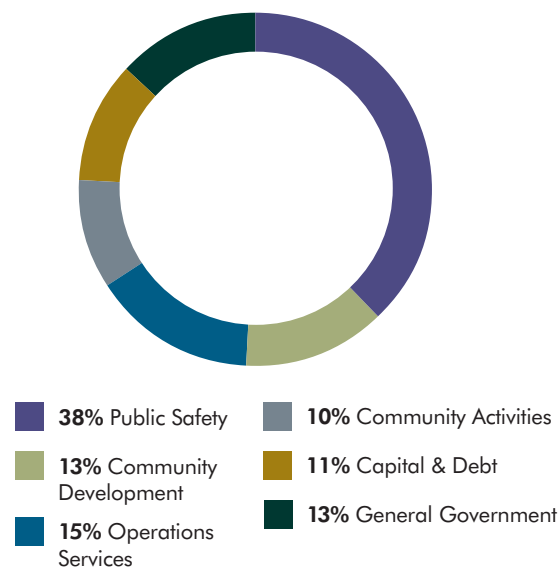
Revenue by Sources (in millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023
Property Taxes & Special Assessments	\$80.4	\$86.3
Sales Tax	24.6	26.2
Other Taxes	11.1	12.2
Other Sources	10.2	16.4
Fines, Forfeitures & Fees	8.3	9.2
Intergovernmental	13.3	13.0
Total	\$147.9	\$163.3



Where does money get spent?

The governmental funds are used for typical City operations split into five categories: General Government, Public Safety, Community Development, Operations Services, and Community Activities. Public safety makes up for 38% of the expenses as firefighting and police services continue to develop as the city grows. The table below breaks down the different programs funded by the City in FY 2022/23 compared with FY 2021/22.

Expenditures by Program (in millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023
General Government	\$17.9	\$20.0
Public Safety	55.0	57.4
Community Development	17.7	19.1
Operations Services	19.8	22.8
Community Activities	12.8	15.0
Capital & Debt	17.9	16.7
Total	\$141.1	\$151.0



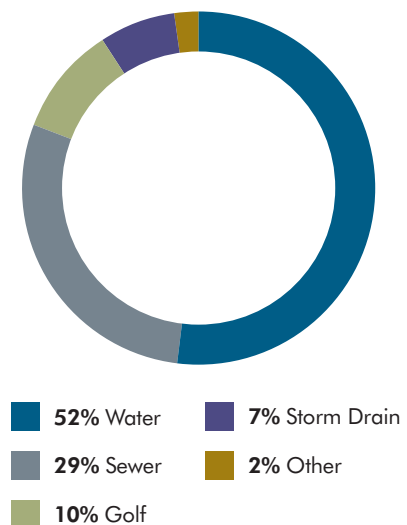
ENTERPRISE (BUSINESS OR PROPRIETARY) FUNDS

Enterprise or Business Funds are a group of funds that are managed similar to a business entity. These funds collect fees to cover the cost of service and all monies collected can only be used to provide the same service. These funds are typically used for utilities – including water, sewer and storm drain, as well as golf and transit services.

Where does money come from?

The Water Utility is the biggest component, comprising of about 52% of the total group. Unlike governmental funds, each fund is a separate entity and funds from one source cannot be mixed with another. The “Other Enterprise Funds Category” represents three funds: Transit Fund, Cemetery Fund and Housing Fund. The table below breaks down the different revenues collected by the City in FY 2022/23 compared with FY 2021/22.

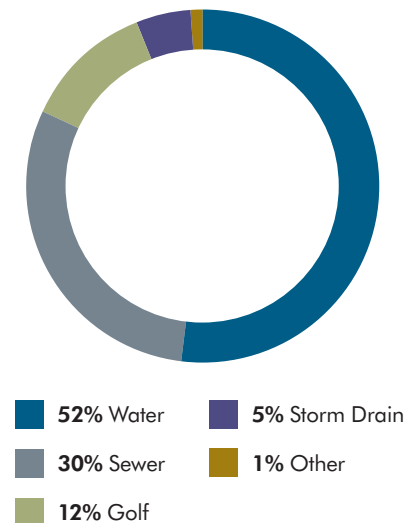
Revenue by Sources (in millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023
Water Fund	\$30.7	\$29.5
Sewer Fund	16.8	16.7
Golf Fund	6.0	5.9
Storm Drain Fund	2.4	3.9
Other Enterprise Funds	0.7	0.9
Total	\$56.6	\$56.9



Where does money get spent?

The Enterprise Funds are used specifically for the purpose for which the revenue is collected. For example, the amount paid on a water bill can only be used to provide water to a resident or business. This includes operating costs of the utility, capital projects needed to maintain the water system, and the cost of buying the water. The table below breaks down the different programs funded by the City in FY 2022/23 compared with FY 2021/22.

Expenditures by Program (in millions)	FY 2022	FY 2023
Water Fund	\$32.9	\$34.4
Sewer Fund	18.2	19.5
Golf Fund	5.7	7.7
Storm Drain Fund	2.3	3.2
Other Enterprise Funds	0.8	0.9
Total	\$59.9	\$65.7



NET POSITION

The net position is an overview of the City's assets and liabilities. The change in total net position shows how much the balance of assets and liabilities has changed in the past year. The change in net position from FY 2021/22 to FY 2022/23 was an increase of two percent. This indicates that the City gained more assets than the increase in liabilities. The goal is to ensure the City's assets always exceed the liabilities.

Net Position (in millions)

City Assets - What we own	FY 2022	FY 2023
Current Assets (consisting mainly of cash and amounts owed to City)	\$328.4	\$336.3
Capital assets consisting primarily of buildings, equipment and vehicles	688.8	688.4
Total City Assets	1,017.2	1,024.7
Deferred outflows of resources (future assets)	28.8	66.2
Total City Assets and Deferred Outflows	1,046.0	1,090.9
City Liabilities - What we owe		
Current Liabilities consisting of all amounts the City owes, except for debt	\$29.0	\$29.6
Non-current liabilities (including long-term debt and pension obligations)	169.8	246.5
Total City Liabilities	198.8	276.1
Deferred inflows of resources (future liabilities)	72.8	26.6
Total City Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	271.6	302.7
City's Net Financial Position	\$774.4	\$788.2



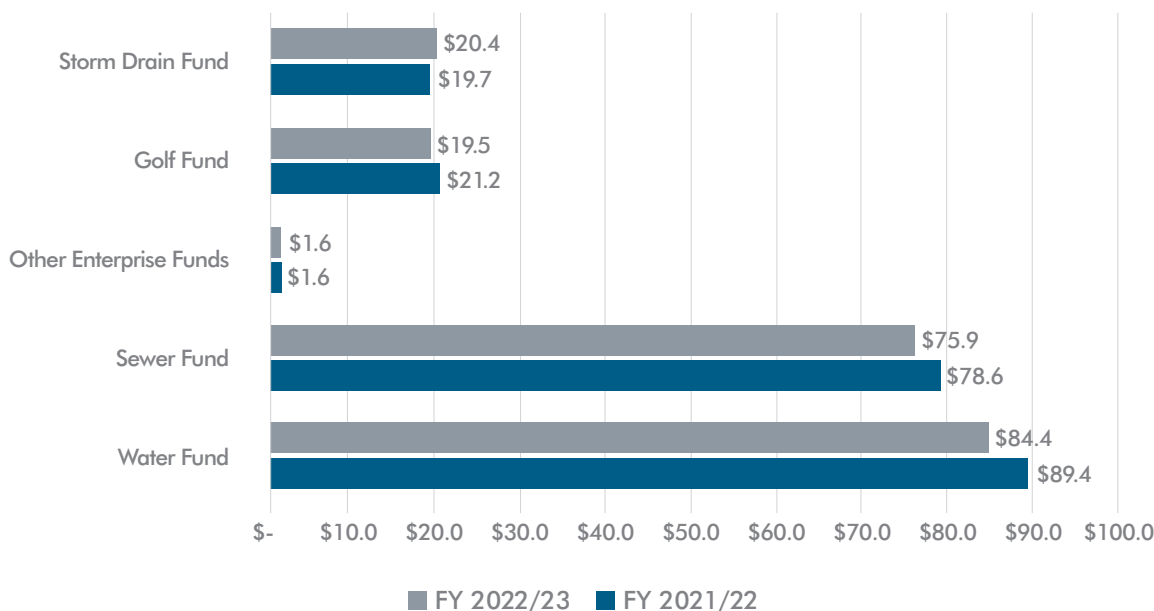
FUND BALANCES

A fund balance is essentially the left over monies in a fund in addition to the assets owned by the fund after meeting all liabilities for the fund. Think of it as the account balance in a checking account left at the end of the month, after all the monthly purchases and bills are paid. These funds are then available for allocation to use in the next fiscal year and to retain as reserves. The City manages each fund to maintain a healthy fund balance that helps with long range planning and fiscal sustainability. The following charts show the fund balances for various governmental and enterprise funds.

Governmental Funds - Fund Balance (in millions)



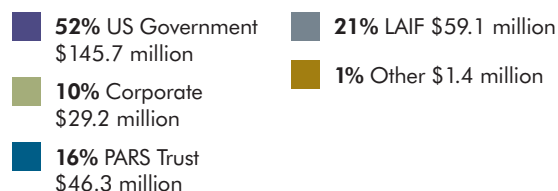
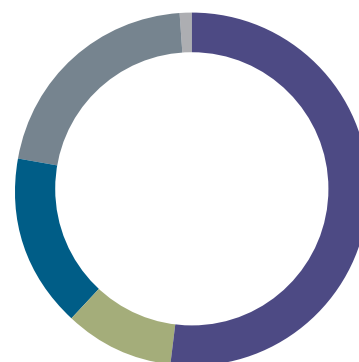
Enterprise Funds - Available Fund Balance (in millions)



INVESTMENTS

The City's investment policy is designed to limit exposure to losses arising from a volatile market. The City limits investment to a maximum of five years of maturity. The City's investments are rated by nationally recognized rating organizations. The following table shows the amounts contributed by the City in the various types of investments.

	Amount
U.S. Government Agencies	\$145,650,033
Corporate	29,246,420
PARS Trust	46,270,093
California Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	59,089,710
Other	1,383,887
Total Investments	\$ 281,640,143



The City's investments are rated by nationally recognized rating organizations. The City's policy requires a rating of "A" or better. As of June 30, 2023, the ratings for the City's investment portfolio, excluding pension related investments and LAIF, are as follows:

	Standard & Poor's		Standard & Poor's
U.S. Government Agencies		Medium Term Corporate Notes	
Federal Farm Credit Bank	AA+	3M Company	A+
Freddie Mac	AA+	Apple, Inc.	AA+
Federal Home Loan Bank	AA+	CitiBank NA	A
Federal National Mortgage Association	AA+	JPMorgan Chase Bank NA	A+
Supranationals		Microsoft, Inc.	AAA
International Finance Corporation	AAA	PACCAR Financial Corporation	A+
		Toyota Motor Credit Corporation	A+
		Trust Bank	A
		Exxon Mobil Corporation	AA

LONG TERM DEBT

The City is financially strong and manages its long term liabilities and debt strategically. The following table compares the outstanding balances on the City's long-term debt for FY 2022/23 compared with FY 2021/22. Overall, there is a reduction in the amount owed in both government and business-type funds.

Governmental activities debt decreased by \$143,907 in FY 2022/23 as a result of payments to:

- The California Energy Commission loan for the LED Lighting Upgrade project
- Section 108 housing loan balance

Debt of the business-type activities decreased by \$1.3 million in FY 2022/23 due to payments to:

- Golf Course Capital Lease debt
- California Clean Water State Revolving Fund loan
- Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2017

Description	Governmental		Business-Type		Total	
	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23
California Energy Commission (CEC)	\$93,907	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$93,907	\$ -
HUD Section 108 Loan	636,000	586,000	-	-	636,000	586,000
Golf Course Capital Lease	-	-	168,879	113,957	168,879	113,957
California Clean Water SRF Loan	-	-	9,577,757	9,238,640	9,577,757	9,238,640
Water Revenue Bond	-	-	2,820,000	1,900,000	2,820,000	1,900,000
Total	\$729,907	\$586,000	\$ 12,566,636	\$ 11,252,597	\$ 13,296,543	\$ 11,838,597



PENSION OBLIGATIONS

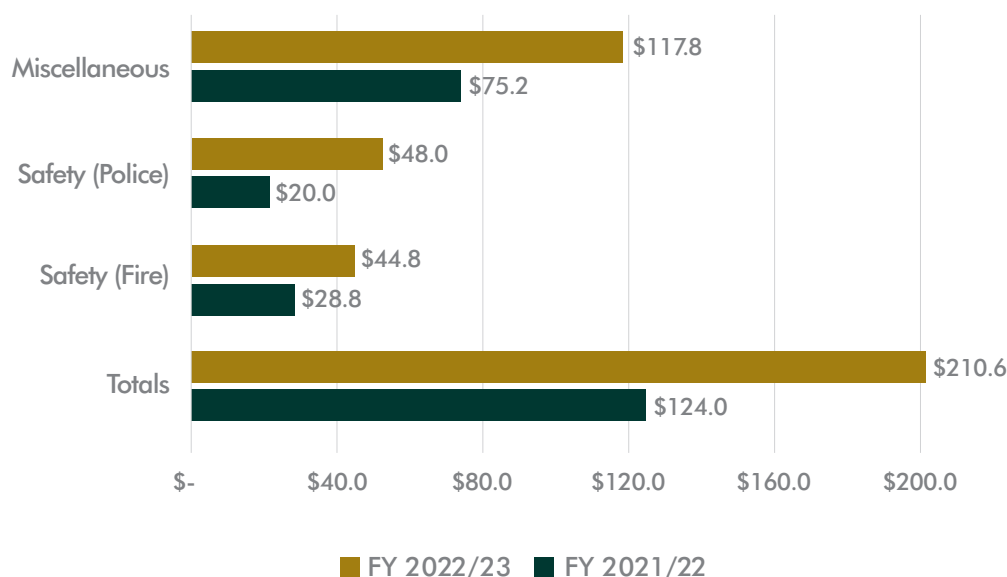
The City participates in the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). Under this system there are three separate accounts used by the City. The employee benefits are determined by type of work (Police, Fire or Miscellaneous Employee), date of hire, years of service and age at retirement. Both the City and employees contribute toward the pension fund.

The City's pension liability is measured as the total pension liability less the plans' assets. While the City is currently fiscally stable, an increase to the pension liability can prove to be a challenge, since it increases pension contributions. The City has taken measures to smooth the impact of these rates by creating a long-term fiscal plan and establishing a Section 115 Pension Trust Fund, specially designed to manage pension rate fluctuations as needed.

To date, the City has allocated a total of \$38 million toward this trust fund (balance at 6/30/23 with investment earnings is \$46 million), which is administered by PARS Trust Fund, comprised of both short and long term investments. City Council also adopted policies that placed limits on the City's ability to draw on the PARS Trust Fund to ensure funds are available for pension contributions during financially difficult times without having to reduce City services. In addition, to the extent to which the City is able to not draw on the PARS Trust Fund, the fund can grow through compounded investment earnings. The table below reflects the City's pension liability for the different plans. The increase in liability for FY 2022/23 is due to investment loss in FY 2021/22.¹ For more information on the pension liability, please refer to the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

¹ Pension liability decreased in FY 2021/22 due to higher investment earnings in FY 2020/21. Pension liability increased in FY 2022/23 due to investment loss in FY 2021/22

Net Pension Liability (in millions)



OTHER POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

The City of Pleasanton provides retiree health benefits to employees that retire directly from the City. The value of this benefit is defined by negotiated labor contracts. The City established an irrevocable trust set up with the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust program (CERBT) administered by CalPERS, to help fund future health benefits. The table below reflects the City's net OPEB liability as shown in the ACFR for FY 2022/23 as compared with FY 2021/22.²

² OPEB liability decreased in FY 2021/22 due to higher investment earnings in FY 2020/21. OPEB liability increased in FY 2022/23 due to investment loss in FY 2021/22.

Net Liability as of:	Non-Fire	Fire	Total
As of June 30, 2022	\$6,252,000	\$1,719,500	\$7,971,500
As of June 30, 2023	16,694,000	4,083,500	20,777,500
Difference	(\$10,442,000)	(\$2,364,000)	(\$12,806,000)
Percent Difference	(167%)	(137%)	(161%)



CONTACT US

The City of Pleasanton welcomes your comments and questions and every employee is committed to responding as soon as possible. The City has a strong presence across various social media platforms and provided regular updates on a variety of topics. Please follow us to receive regular updates.



City of Pleasanton

For all your news and updates about the City of Pleasanton and major projects around town.



Firehouse Arts Center

Your one stop destination for all things arts in Pleasanton, from events at the Firehouse Arts Center to the works of local artists.



Library and Recreation

News and updates for all your favorite programs and services from the City of Pleasanton Library and Recreation Department.



Pleasanton Police Department

Like and Follow the Pleasanton Police Department to receive information, submit comments and get involved in the conversation with your local police department.



Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department

Like and Follow the Livermore-Pleasanton Department to receive information, submit comments and get involved in the conversation with your local fire department.



inPleasanton

Support Local and discover shopping, dining, and more in Pleasanton

