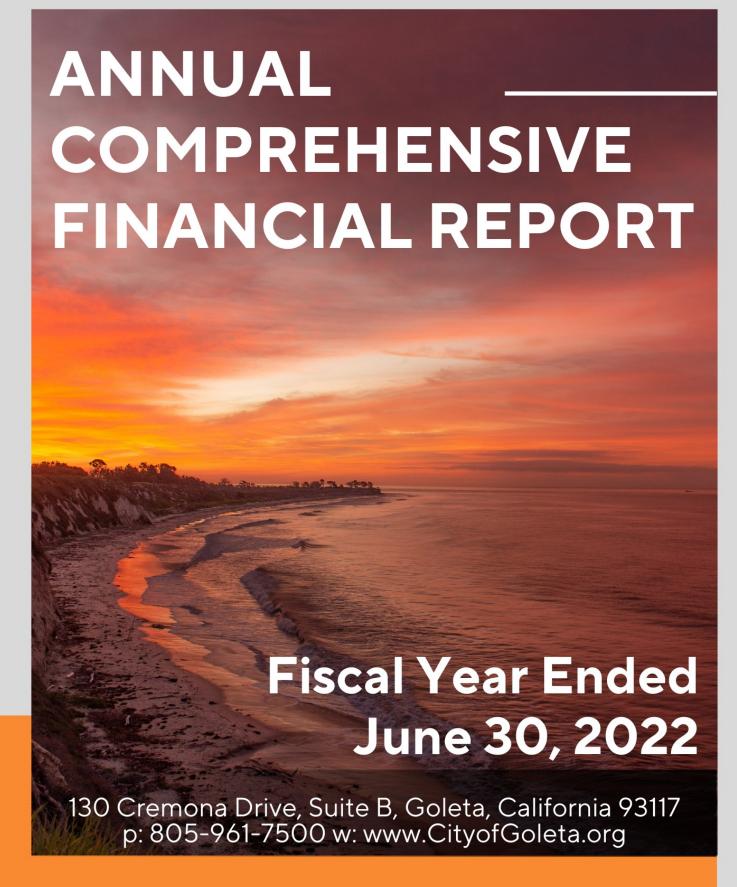


# **CITY OF GOLETA**



# CITY OF GOLETA, CALIFORNIA ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

# WITH REPORT ON AUDIT BY INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

Prepared by:

**Finance Department** 



#### **CITY OF GOLETA**

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June 23, 2023

To the Honorable Mayor, Councilmembers and Citizens of the City of Goleta:

#### **CITY COUNCIL**

Paula Perotte Mayor

Kyle Richards Mayor Pro Tempore

Stuart Kasdin Councilmember

James Kyriaco Councilmember District 2

Luz Reyes-Martín Councilmember District I

CITY MANAGER Robert Nisbet We are pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Goleta (City) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The report was prepared by the City's Finance Department in conformance with the principles and standards for financial reporting set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the authoritative body establishing U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for local governments and was audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards by an independent public accounting firm of licensed certified public accountants.

This report contains management representations concerning the finances of the City, and management assumes full responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, City management has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed to protect the City'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 Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed information is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position of the City. All disclosures necessary have been included to enable an understanding of the City's financial activities.

#### **AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

The City's financial statements have been audited by Moss, Levy, & Hartzheim, LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit is to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements; assessing the overall accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

The independent auditor concluded, based upon the audit, that there was reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion on the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, and that these statements are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

This ACFR has been prepared using the financial reporting requirements as prescribed by GASB Statement No. 34. GASB 34 requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the financial statements in the form of 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 MD&A can be found beginning on page 3.

#### Report Organization:

The report is organized in three sections: introductory, financial, and statistical.

- The Introductory section includes this transmittal memorandum and general information on the City's government structure and services provided. It includes a list of principal officials, an organizational chart, and the Government Finance Officers Associations (GFOA) Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.
- 2. The *Financial* section contains the independent auditor's report on the financial statement audit, the Management Discussion & Analysis (MD&A), basic financial statements, required supplementary information, and combined and individual fund presentations and supplementary information.
- 3. The *Statistical* section includes selected financial and demographic information generally presented on a multi-year basis. This information includes financial trends, revenue capacity, debt capacity, demographics and economic and operating information.

#### PROFILE OF THE CITY OF GOLETA

The City of Goleta incorporated on February 1, 2002 as a General Law City under the laws of the State of California. The City of Goleta encompasses approximately 8 square miles in southern Santa Barbara County and has a population of approximately 32,591. The City is adjacent to both the City of Santa Barbara and UC Santa Barbara and is approximately 90 miles northwest from Los Angeles.

#### Form of Government

The City operates under the council-manager form of government. The City Council is comprised of four members elected at large for staggered four-year terms of office, and one Mayor elected at large to serve a four-year term. Starting in November of 2022, councilmembers will be elected by district for staggered four-year terms of office. A Mayor Pro Tempore is selected by the Council from among its members to serve a one-year term. The City Council serves as the legislative and policy-making body of the City, enacting all laws and directing such actions as are required to provide for the general welfare of the community. The City Manager, appointed by the City Council, serves as the Chief Executive Officer and is responsible to the City Council for administration of all City affairs and the implementation of all policies and ordinances established by the City Council. The City Attorney serves under contract and is appointed by the City Council. All other staff are appointed by the City Manager.

#### City Services

The City provides municipal services through contracts for such services as street, park, and landscape maintenance. The City of Goleta also contracts with the Santa Barbara County Sheriff's Department for law enforcement services. Fire protection services are provided by Santa Barbara County Fire Department through the Santa Barbara County Fire Protection District which has a service area that includes the City of Goleta. There are approximately 550 acres of parks and open space within City limits. The City owns the Goleta Public Library and assumed direct management and operation of the Goleta Library in FY 2018/19 and created a new Library Zone 4 on behalf of the County of Santa Barbara. Starting July 1, 2019, the City also assumed to provide direct management and operations of the libraries located in the City of Buellton and City of Solvang. Starting January 1, 2023 the City will provide direct management and operation of the Goleta Valley Community Center.

#### **Budget Process and Budgetary Control**

The City Council adopts a two-year budget plan at the beginning of each two-year cycle in conjunction with a two-year strategic plan and adopts an annual operating and capital budget prior to July 1<sup>st</sup> of each year in conjunction with annual work programs of each of the departments. As such, the adopted two-year budget plan includes the operating and capital budget for the first year of the two-year plan. The operating and capital budget for the second year is adopted the following year as part of the mid-cycle budget review and is referred to as the Mid-Cycle Budget. The adopted budget serves as the foundation for the City of Goleta's financial planning and control system. All departments of the City submit requests for appropriations to the City Manager. The City Manager uses these requests as a starting point for developing a proposed budget. The Council holds public workshops on the proposed budget and then ultimately adopts a formal budget at a public hearing. The budget is adopted by fund, department, program, and line-item.

The Council periodically reviews the City's actual financial activity in relationship to the original budget, and as necessary, adjustments are made to ensure that expenditures are not outpacing anticipated revenues. The level of budgetary control (the level at which expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is at the fund and department level with more stringent control over capital assets and fund balance categories, which are maintained at the line-item level. The City Council must approve amendments or transfers of appropriations between funds or departments as well as items related to capital assets or fund balances. The City Council has delegated authority to the City Manager to approve transfers of appropriations between programs and divisions within a City department and between appropriation units (e.g., salaries and benefits, services and supplies, and capital outlay) within programs, excluding special designation or project appropriations.

Any unexpended appropriation balances for capital projects, one-time special projects, and grant programs that lapse at the end of the fiscal year, unless adopted on a "project-length" basis, are then recommended to be carried forward to the next fiscal year, subject City Manager review and City Council approval.

#### **Internal Controls**

The management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the government are protected from loss, theft, or other misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP and GASB. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that the costs of a control should not exceed the

benefits likely to be achieved, and the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

As a recipient of State, County, and Federal financial resources, the City is also responsible for ensuring that an adequate internal control structure is in place to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations related to those programs. The internal control structure is subject to periodic evaluation by management of the City.

#### **ECONOMIC CONDITION AND OUTLOOK**

#### Local Economy

The City of Goleta is comprised of single-family homes, condominiums and apartments with a mixture of retail, light industrial, manufacturing, and service entities providing a diverse tax base for the City. The City of Goleta and its immediate vicinity provide a significant share of the Santa Barbara County South Coast and County's basic economic activity in the form of educational services, intellectual services, tourism, retail and manufacturing. The City has historically enjoyed a strong economic base resulting in stable property tax revenue, growing transient occupancy taxes (TOT) and diverse sales tax revenues. After facing the fiscal challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic impacts, the City of Goleta experienced recovery of its largest revenue sources, Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) and higher than anticipated sales tax growth. Early indicators suggest the City's finances are tracking towards solid financial recovery, surpassing original expectations formed in June 2021. The phase out of state and local public health restrictions combined with pent-up demand for consumer spending further bolstered by federal government relief programs facilitated a strong economic recovery in FY 2021/22. However, the economic uncertainties seem far from over heading into FY 2022/23, with continued inflation and supply chain disruptions, elevated energy and fuel prices, Federal Reserve tightening, unforeseen consequences related to future COVID-19 variants, and geopolitical concerns resulting from the war in Ukraine. Thus, the City of Goleta remains attentive to our finances as we look forward to a post pandemic future.

According to the labor market data released by the California Employment Development Department (EDD), Goleta's annual unemployment rate for calendar year 2021 was 3.9%, down from previous high of 6.3% in 2020 due to the pandemic. At the time of preparing this report, the annual unemployment rate for 2022 was 2.3% for Goleta, which corresponds with pre-pandemic levels. For the same annual 2022 period, the unemployment rate for Santa Barbara County was at 3.5% and California at 4.2%.

Tourism related revenues, such as transient occupancy tax (TOT), generated \$14.3 million by the end of FY 2021/22, due to higher average daily rates and average occupancy levels returning to pre-pandemic levels. Pre-pandemic, occupancy rates were on average around 78% with an average daily rate (ADR) around \$245/night. For FY 2021/22 occupancy rates were on average around 76%, with ADR around \$333. Going forward, TOT is expected to remain volatile as continued uncertainty is anticipated with inflationary factors and other economic conditions. These types of revenues are vulnerable in certain types of economic downturns.

Property tax revenues continued to remain stable and experienced growth due to inflation adjustment of 2% and transfer of ownerships. During the pandemic, mortgage rates dropped to historic lows and demand for housing remained high with low supply, driving the average and median price of detached single-family home to new historic highs. The average price for calendar year 2022 was \$1.5 million and the median price was \$1.35 million. Pre-pandemic, for calendar year 2019, the average price was \$937,760 and the median was \$898,000.

Sales tax through FY 2021/22 recovered faster than anticipated, and growth was experienced across all major industries, with those specifically impacted by the shutdown orders during the pandemic, such as fuel and service stations and restaurants and hotels. Sales tax revenues received by the general fund were up 13% when compared to FY 2020/21. Going forward, sales tax revenue growth is anticipated to gradually slow down in the next fiscal year.

In summary, the City's economic climate and fiscal condition continues to be complex with many moving parts. The City's fiscal situation faces ongoing pressures that forces the City to have a prudent strategy to address current and future operational needs and investments. While the underlying financial foundation of the City remains solid, the impacts of the local economic slowdown along with significant expenditure pressures, including unfunded priorities with capital projects and deferred maintenance, continue to require the City to exercise careful budgeting.

It should be noted, on June 21, 2022, Measure B2022 was placed on the ballot by the Goleta City Council in order to ask the voters to consider a 1% general transaction and use tax, with an operative date of January 1, 2024, which would be a 1% increase to the overall sales tax rate in Goleta. If approved, Measure B2022 would increase Goleta's sales tax rate from 7.75% to 8.75%, starting January 1, 2024. From the current sales tax rate of 7.75%, only 0.70% is locally returned to Goleta, with 7.05% kept by the State, County and other government agencies. All revenues raised by the new 1% increase would remain in Goleta and would not be shared with the State, County, or any other agency. The increase is currently estimated to add \$10.6 million annually to the general fund. At the time of preparing this report, Goleta voters passed Measure B2022 on November 8, 2022. Revenues from this new measure will be reflected in the FY 2023/24 report.

#### Challenges

Like all government agencies throughout California, the City is faced with increased ongoing annual operating costs and rising retirement related liabilities. For Goleta, some of the significant challenges include increased ongoing funding needs for deferred maintenance items, such as with pavement maintenance, facility and park maintenance, and implementation of major management and master plan documents, such as the Homelessness Strategic Plan, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, and the Creeks and Watershed Management Plan and contract service cost. Additionally, major capital improvement program (CIP) projects are projected to remain underfunded and face risk of increased funding gaps due to increased construction costs.

While the City has been successful over the years in balancing these issues with its strategic use of contract staffing and services and having additional one-time savings available, the City will continue to experience rising costs. Additionally, with the uncertainty of significant impacts to revenues in the future years, coupled with ongoing growth in expenditures over the next five years, the City will be challenged. The continued economic uncertainty in the near future with inflation and Federal Reserve action also adds another layer of complexity to the City's finances.

#### Long-Term Financial Planning

The City incorporates long-term financial planning into its budget process in several ways. Each year, during the budget process the City Council receives an updated General Fund Five-Year Forecast and CIP Five-Year Forecast that includes all special revenue funds associated with each project. The forecast model used for the General Fund and CIP looks forward five years, rather than ten years, because of the volatile nature of tax revenues in a tourist-based economy, and various one-time special revenue funds associated with development activity making it

difficult to predict revenues with any certainty beyond five years. The forecast is used as a tool and maintained by Finance staff. These projections allow management to see what the future could look like given a set of assumptions and are evaluated in the context of whether decisions are sustainable over the long term. In December 2020, Finance staff had prepared a long-range financial forecast for the General Fund going out twenty years. The long-range financial forecast is a tool for strategic decision making and presents further context for balancing short-term and long-term goals and provides an "order of magnitude" feel for the General Fund's ability to continue services and preserve fiscal sustainability. In FY 21/22, staff also started preliminary work in developing a CIP, Capital Maintenance, and Other Priorities Funding Plan that provides a pathway to help close the funding gaps in future years, which will be a continued ongoing work effort as information becomes updated and known.

#### Relevant Financial Policies

The City of Goleta has adopted a comprehensive set of financial policies to provide guidance for all fiscal activities and resource allocation decisions. Some of the major financial policies the City has adopted include the Debt Management Policy, City's Investment Policy, Purchasing Policy, Capitalization Policy, and Fund Balance Reserve Policies.

Debt Management Policy: The City's Debt Management Policy contains general guidelines and parameters for issuing and refunding debt, including guiding decisions related to future debt to ensure adequate financial resources are available to support the City's long-term capital needs.

Investment Policy: The City's Investment Policy establishes guidelines, strategies, practices, and procedures to be used in investment of public funds in accordance with California Government Code sections 53600-53610, which establish legally permitted investments for local governments statewide. The policy is reviewed, updated if needed and adopted annually.

Capitalization Policy: The City's Capitalization Policy sets thresholds at \$5,000 for assets with a minimal useful life of three years while identifying fixed asset categories as either land, buildings and improvements, infrastructure, furniture and equipment, motorized vehicles, and construction in progress. Additional information can be found in Note 1 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements document.

Fund Balance Reserve Policies: The City recognizes the importance of long-range planning in managing the City's fiscal affairs to provide for stable operations and assure the City's long-term financial health. The reserves contained in the General Fund play a pivotal role in this strategy. The reserve policies require a contingency reserve balance of a minimum of 33% of the General Fund's ongoing expenditures budget. Additionally, other reserve categories have been established for capital equipment, compensated leave, risk management, litigation defense, sustainability, CalPERS pension and Other Post Employee Benefits (OPEB) for retiree health unfunded accrued liability. It should be noted that in FY 21/22, the City has set up Section 115 Trusts for both pensions and retiree health care liabilities and has transferred reserves held to these trusts. Future funding policies will be considered and implemented.

#### **OTHER INFORMATION**

#### Spending Limitation

Article XIIIB of the California Constitution, also known as the Gann spending limit, restricts the amount of "proceeds of taxes" California governments may spend. As of June 30, 2022, the City had not reached its Article XIIIB spending limitation of \$67,304,450.

#### AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are very proud of this ACFR and all the City's award-winning financial reporting publications. Each publication has been prepared with great care and expertise with the goal of meeting the highest level of financial reporting preparation standards.

#### GFOA Financial Reporting Certificate of Achievement

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 Goleta, California for its annual comprehensive financial report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This was the 19<sup>th</sup> consecutive year the City has received this prestigious award. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. 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. Staff believes that our current annual comprehensive financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and staff will be submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

#### **GFOA Budget Presentation Award**

The GFOA also awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Distinguished Budget Presentation to the City of Goleta for its Operating and Capital Budgets for fiscal years 2021/22 and 2022/23. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as a financial plan, as an operations guide, and as a communication device. This award is valid for a period of two years only.

#### Acknowledgements

The preparation of this ACFR and its timely issuance could not have been accomplished without the hard work and team effort of the Finance Department. We also wish to express appreciation to all other City departments that helped in its preparation.

Respectfully submitted,

Robert Nisbet City Manager Luke Rioux Finance Director

Tuke Rioux



# **City of Goleta Organizational Chart**

By Function

Citizens of Goleta

City Council

City Attorney

City Manager

Financial

**Facilities** 

Recreation

Library

Community Center

Human Resources/

**Community Relations** 

Budget & Financial

Administration

Management

Accounting/AP/AR

Information Fleet Management

Technology

Treasury/Debt

Risk Management

Economic Development

RDA Successor Cannabis Licenses **Business Licenses**  City Clerk City Manager

Homelessness

Purchasing

**Emergency Services** 

**Grants Programs** 

City Customer

Response

**Current Planning** 

**Advance Planning** 

Affordable Housing **Building Services\*** 

**H2S Liaison** 

Sustainability

Planning and

Engineering

Capital Projects

Animal Services\*

Sheriff Services\*

**Police Services** 

Parking

Streets Maintenance

Parks Maintenance

Open Space Mgmt

Fire District Liaison

Enforcement\*

Street Lighting Maint

Environmental

Services

(\*Contract)

## City of Goleta

## List of Principal Officials Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

#### CITY COUNCIL

Paula Perotte, Mayor Stuart Kasdin, Mayor Pro Tempore Roger Aceves, Councilmember James Kyriaco, Councilmember Kyle Richards, Councilmember

#### **CITY MANAGER**

Michelle Greene

#### CITY ATTORNEY

Megan Garibaldi

#### **EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT**

Winnie Cai, Assistant City Attorney
Charlie Ebeling, Public Works Director
Allison Gray, Library Director
Matthew Fore, General Services Director
Kelly Hoover, Community Relations Manager
Peter Imhof, Planning & Environmental Review Director
Deborah Lopez, City Clerk
Todd Mitchell, Human Resources/Risk Manager
Luke Rioux, Finance Director
Kristine Schmidt, Assistant City Manager
Jaime Valdez, Neighborhood Services Director
Lt. Rich Brittingham, Chief of Police



#### Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

### City of Goleta California

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

**Executive Director/CEO** 





#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

City Council of the City of Goleta Goleta, California

#### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Goleta (the City), as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, 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, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Goleta, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position for the fiscal 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 of Goleta 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.

#### 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 of Goleta's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our 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 of Goleta'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 of Goleta'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, the budgetary comparison information for the General and Major Special Revenue Funds, the schedule of changes in the OPEB liability and related ratios, the schedule of proportionate share of net pension liability, and the schedule of pension contributions be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Goleta's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements, and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 23, 2023, on our consideration of the City of Goleta'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 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 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 the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Santa Maria, California

Mose, Leny & Springreim REP

June 23, 2023

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

The information in this section is not covered by the Independent Auditor's Report but is presented as required supplementary information for the benefit of the readers of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR).

This discussion and analysis of the City of Goleta's financial performance provides an overview of the City's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. The City encourages readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with the letter of transmittal (in the Introductory Section) and the accompanying basic financial statements, which follows this section.

#### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- At the end of fiscal year 2022, the City's net position totaled \$269.26 million, an increase of approximately \$11.53 million or 4.5% from the prior fiscal year. Of the total net position, approximately \$30.58 million is unrestricted and thus may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations and operating expenses for the next fiscal year.
- The City's total revenue from all governmental activities equaled \$52.70 million, an increase of \$3.91 million or approximately 8.0% compared to \$48.80 million from last fiscal year. The increase is primarily related to transient occupancy taxes.
- Transient occupancy tax revenues increased by \$5.1 million, or 55.2%, in the 2022 fiscal year to \$14.34 million. The increase was due to tourism activity returning to pre-pandemic levels, with higher average daily rates.
- The City's total expenditures of all programs equaled approximately \$41.18 million, an increase of 17.1% or approximately \$6.02 million when compared to the previous fiscal year at \$35.16 million. This was mostly due to increases in general government, public safety, and public works spending.
- The General Fund reported an ending fund balance of approximately \$39.27 million, which was an increase of \$6.48 million from the \$32.79 million ending fund balance of fiscal year 2021. The increase was due to total revenues exceeding expenditures. The City's three largest revenue sources, property tax, sales tax, and transient occupancy tax, all saw an increase when compared to the prior fiscal year. While total expenditures were more than the previous fiscal year, expenditures fell short of budget projections due to ongoing staff vacancies and savings in various services and supplies. In addition, expenditure budgeted for capital projects were delayed and will be re-appropriated in the following fiscal year.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

This annual report contains the City's Basic Financial Statements, which includes three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

The government-wide financial statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities that provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and allow a longer-term view of the City's finances. The Fund Financial Statements illustrate how City services are financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. They also report the City's operations in more detail than the Government-Wide Financial Statements by providing information about the City's most significant funds. The Notes to the 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. This report contains various references to the section of notes, that provides additional information on the information described.

#### Reporting the City as a Whole: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

One of the most important questions asked about the City's finances is, "Is the City as a whole better, unchanged, or worse off as a result of this fiscal year's activities?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the City as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps to answer this question. These statements include all assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private sector companies. All the current fiscal year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report on the City's net position and changes in them. The City's net position, the difference between assets/deferred outflows of resources and liabilities/deferred inflows of resources, is one way to measure the City's financial health or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in the City's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Consideration should also be given to other non-financial factors, such as changes in the City's property tax bases and the condition of the City's roads, to assess the overall health of the City.

All the City's basic services are considered to be governmental activities. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities present information about these Governmental activities, including General Government, Community Development, Community Services (Planning and Environmental Review and Neighborhood Services), Public Safety, and Public Works. Property Tax, Sales Tax, Transient Occupancy Tax, Franchise Fees, and Cannabis Business Tax finance approximately 65% of these activities.

#### Reporting the City's Most Significant Funds: Fund Financial Statements

The Fund Financial Statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds, not the City as a whole. Included are the General Fund, Goleta Transportation Improvement Program (GTIP), Park Development Impact Fees (Park DIF), Active Transportation Program, Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery, Federal Transportation Program as well as lesser funds reported collectively as Other Governmental Funds. Some funds are required to be established by State law; however, the City establishes many other funds to help it control and manage money for specified purposes or to demonstrate that the City is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain taxes, grants, and other money. The City currently has just one type of fund, governmental, which uses the following accounting approach.

Governmental Funds focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at fiscal yearend that are available for future appropriation. Most of the City's basic services are reported in governmental funds. These funds are reported using an accounting method known as modified accrual accounting. Under this method of accounting, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period while expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the liability is incurred.

The Governmental Fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the City's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps the reader determine whether there are more or less financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the City's programs. The relationship (or difference) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) and Governmental Funds are described in the reconciliation schedules accompanying the Fund Financial Statements.

#### The City as Trustee: Reporting the City's Fiduciary Responsibilities

The City is the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain amounts held on behalf of the Successor Agency to the Goleta Redevelopment Agency as well as money set aside in the Section 115 Pension and OPEB Trusts. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in separate Fiduciary Fund Statements. We exclude these activities from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purpose.

#### **Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**

The notes provide additional detailed information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the basic financial statements can be found starting on page 27 of this report.

#### **Required Supplementary Information**

In additional to the basic financial statements, this report also presents certain Required Supplementary Information (RSI), including the City's budgetary comparison schedules, schedule of changes in net pension liability and related ratios, schedule of pension constitutions, schedule of changes in net Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) liability and related ratios, and schedule of OPEB contributions. RSI can be found starting on page 53 of this report.

#### **Supplementary Information**

This report also presents certain other supplementary information including combining fund statements for the City's non-major governmental funds, including budget and actual statements. The supplementary information section can be found starting on page 63 of this report.

#### **Statistical Section**

Statistical tables regarding financial trends, revenue capacity, debt capacity, demographics and economic information, and operating information can be found starting on page 131 of this report.

#### THE CITY AS A WHOLE – GOVERNMENT WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

#### **Summary of Net Position**

The analysis focuses on the net position (See Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the City's governmental activities. The City does not have any business-type activities. Table 1 below summarizes the Statement of Net Position for Governmental Activities as of June 30, 2022, with comparative totals as of June 30, 2021. As previously stated, the net position at fiscal year-end serves as a useful indicator over time whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

Table 1 Summary of Net Position As of June 30, 2022 and 2021

	Govern	mental Activities
	2022	2021
Assets:		
Current and other assets	\$ 89,316,07	4 \$ 74,963,997
Capital assets	205,577,60	7 206,120,737
Total Assets	294,893,68	1 281,084,734
Deffered Outflow of Resources:		
Deferred pension	1,799,40	4 1,733,485
Deferred OPEB	316,05	5317,174
<b>Total Deferred Outflow of Resources:</b>	2,115,45	2,050,659
Liabilities:		
Current and other liabilities:	9,894,06	0 4,687,688
Long Term Liabilities:		
Due in one year	1,167,60	4 1,160,326
Due in more than one year	13,393,29	6 19,054,002
Total Liabilities	24,454,96	
Deferred Inflows of Resources:		
Deferred pension	878,16	5 25,221
Deferred OPEB	2,418,48	2 476,139
<b>Total Deferred Inflow of Resources</b>	3,296,64	501,360
Net Position:		
Net investment in capital assets	195,800,34	7 196,120,737
Restricted	42,881,71	6 40,085,550
Unrestricted	30,575,47	0 21,525,730
Total Net Position	\$ 269,257,53	

As of June 30, 2022, the City's net position totaled \$269.3 million, an increase of \$11.5 million or approximately 4.5% in comparison to the prior fiscal year. The largest portion of net position consisted of the City's net investment of \$195.8 million (72.7%) in capital assets (i.e., land, buildings, machinery, equipment, and infrastructure) less deprecation and any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to its community. The change in the net position can be caused by all elements of the financial statements, which include the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources. Assets can primarily be affected by its current assets such as cash and investments and investments in capital assets. In this fiscal year, total assets experienced an increase of \$13.8 million or 4.9% for total of \$294.9 million and was primarily due to higher cash and investment balances at fiscal year-end. The increase is due to a combination of increased revenues and less expenditures, increasing the overall cash and investment balances.

The City's total liabilities decreased by approximately \$447,000 or -1.8% for a total of \$24.5 million. Within this category, the City's current and other liabilities increased by \$5.2 million or 111.1% due to a \$2.2 million increase in accounts payable due to timing of processing fiscal year-end invoices and unearned revenue of \$3.05 million,

primarily related to the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery funds (SLFRF) received by the City but not recognized yet. Total long-term liabilities due in more than one year had a decrease of \$5.5 million or -28.9% due to significant decreases in OPEB liability and net pension liability.

The restricted net position increased by approximately \$2,796,000 or -7.0% for a total of \$42.88 million (15.9% of total net position), which are funds subject to external restrictions on how the funds may be used, such as development impact fees programmed for capital projects. The unrestricted net position increased by \$9.0 million or 42.0% for a total of \$30.6 million (11.4% of total net position) and may be used at the City's discretion to meet ongoing operating needs.

#### **Changes in Net Position**

The following table provides a summary of how the City's net position changed from the prior fiscal year and summarizes the Statement of Activities for Governmental Activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 with comparative totals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Generally, it indicates whether the financial health of the City as a whole is better, unchanged, or worse at June 30, 2022, in relation to a year earlier. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the total net position increased by \$11.5 million or 4.5%, which shows the City's financial health is better than the previous fiscal year.

Table 2
Changes in Net Position
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

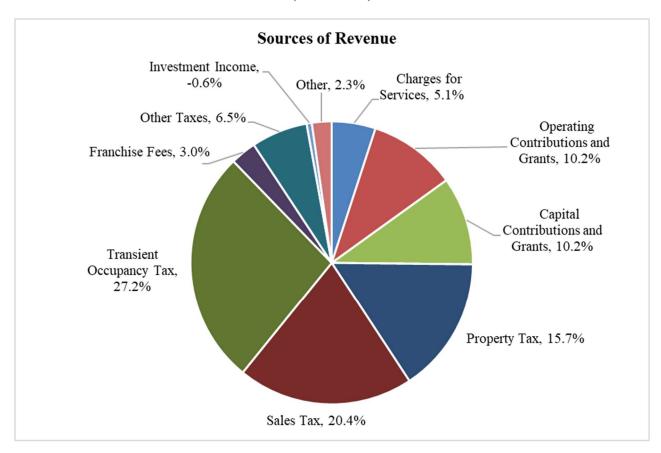
	Governmental Activities					
		2022		2021		
Revenues		_	•	_		
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	2,676,453	\$	2,056,659		
Operating contributions and grants		5,364,218		2,808,072		
Capital contributions and grants		5,381,590		11,435,184		
General Revenues						
Taxes:						
Property taxes levied for general purposes		8,299,838		7,578,502		
Sales and use taxes		10,733,246		9,391,156		
Transient occupancy tax		14,341,129		9,239,079		
Franchise taxes		1,577,968		1,478,848		
Other taxes		3,437,524		3,935,165		
Fines and Forfeitures		169,201		119,026		
Use of money and property		(314,219)		310,821		
Other		1,036,124		445,183		
Total Revenues		52,703,072		48,797,695		
Expenses						
General government		7,637,311		6,552,687		
Community development		1,014,887		463,691		
Community services		7,051,170		8,394,651		
Public safety		8,695,216		7,262,255		
Public works		16,520,360		12,255,501		
Interest on long-term debt		258,610		227,333		
Total Expenses		41,177,554		35,156,118		
Change in Net Position	\$	11,525,518	\$	13,641,577		
Beginning Net Position		257,732,015		244,090,438		
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	\$	269,257,533	\$	257,732,015		

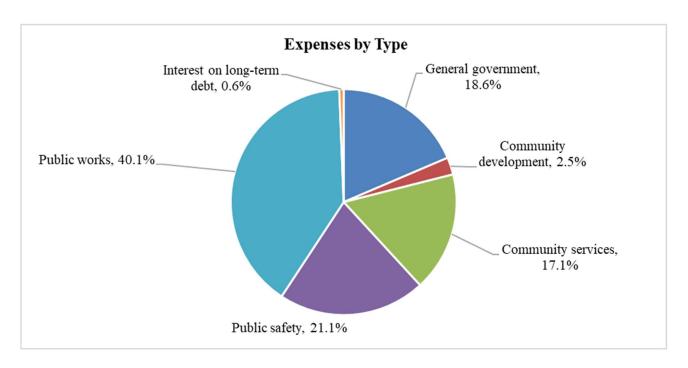
Revenues: The City's total revenues were \$52.7 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, an increase of approximately \$3.9 million or 8.0% when compared to last fiscal year. Approximately 73% of the City's revenue comes from some type of tax revenue including property, sales, transient occupancy taxes (TOT) and other taxes, totaling \$38.4 million this fiscal year. This is an increase of approximately \$6.8 million when compared to the last fiscal year. This increase is primarily due to the City's transient occupancy tax returning to pre-pandemic levels, which is generated from hotel stays. The City receives 12% of the total taxable hotel revenue within city limits. California's stay at home order was lifted at the end of June 2021, and hotel occupancy rates increased along with higher hotel prices. The other 27% of revenues comes from fees charged for services, development impact fees, state, local and federal grants and contributions, and investment earnings.

Expenses: The total cost of all programs was \$41.18 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, an increase of \$6.02 million or 17.1% when compared to last fiscal year. Expenses include a wide range of services such as general government administration, community development, community services, public safety (police protection services), public works and interest on long-term det related to the IBank financing for City Hall building. The increase in expenditures is largely due to increases in general government, public safety, and public works spending. Public works had an increase of \$4.3 million or 34.8%, primarily related to pavement projects.

The sources of the City's major types of revenue and the areas where such resources are used are shown below in the charts below.

City's Major Revenue Sources and Expenses by Type (See Table 2)





#### **Governmental Activities**

Table 3 presents the cost of each of the City's major programs, General Government, Community Development, Community Services, Public Safety, Public Works, as well as each program's net cost (total cost less revenues generated by the activities). The net cost shows the financial burden that was placed on the City's taxpayers by each of these functions.

Table 3
Net Cost of Governmental Activities
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Total Cost of		Net Cost of		
	Services			Services	
General Government	\$	7,637,311	\$	(4,518,146)	
Community Development		1,014,887		387,277	
Community Services		7,051,170		(5,446,964)	
Public Safety		8,695,216		(7,981,078)	
Public Works		16,520,360		(9,937,772)	
Interest on long-term debt		258,610		(258,610)	
Totals	\$	41,177,554	\$	(27,755,293)	

General Government expenses comprise approximately 18.5% of the governmental expenses and include City Council, City Manager, City Clerk, City Attorney, Community Relations, Support Services, Finance, and Risk Management. Charges for services and other fees partially offset the cost of this program.

- Community Development and Community Services expenses comprise approximately 2.5% and 17.1%, respectively, of the governmental expenses. Related fees and charges for services partially offset the cost of this program. Community Development reflects economic development costs and community development block grant program. Community Services reflects activities related to Planning, Building and Safety, Library, and the Neighborhood Services department.
- Public Safety expenses comprise approximately 21.1% of the governmental expenses and reflect the police services contract with the County of Santa Barbara's Sheriff's Office.
- Public Works expenses comprise approximately 40.1% of the governmental expenses. Revenues from charges for services, operating and capital contributions and grants offset the cost of this program. Public Works includes administration, engineering, facilities maintenance, parks maintenance, street maintenance, solid waste, street lighting, and capital improvement activities.
- Interest on long-term debt reflects the interest expense related the IBank financing of \$10 million related to the purchase of the City Hall property of \$11.5 million. The lease will be repaid in semi-annual payments for a term of 30 years through August 1, 2050 at an interest rate of 2.64%.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS

At the fiscal year-end the City's governmental funds reported a combined fund balance of \$76.5 million, an increase of \$6.2 million or 8.8% over the prior fiscal year. The General Fund increased \$6.5 million or 19.7%. The GTIP Fund experienced a decrease of \$569 thousand or -4.0% because of developer impact fees collected for the fiscal year, and projects carried over from the prior fiscal year. The Park DIF Fund Balance decreased by \$671 thousand or -7.4%, due to developer impact fees collected and spent for the fiscal year, which are programmed towards park related capital projects. The Active Transportation Program Fund increased \$1.8 million or 99.2% change from the prior fiscal year due to the receipt of grants that were originally expected in the prior fiscal year. The Federal Transportation Program (FTP) Fund accounts for federal grant funds for transportation projects and primarily reflects the Federal Highway Bridge Program (HBP) activity for the Hollister Avenue Bridge Replacement project. The fund balance of the FTP Fund increased by \$1,207 or 1.2% change from the prior fiscal year mainly due to timing of grant revenue receipts received. A new major fund was established for the Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery funds, which has an asset balance of \$5.9 million and reflects the total allocation provided from the federal government when the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) was signed. The City has elected the standard allowance of \$10 million for revenue loss due to the COVID-19 pandemic and has programmed those funds towards governmental services and City projects. Overtime, the balance will deplete as the funding is utilized on various City programs.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

Over the course of the fiscal year, the City Council revised the City budget several times. These budget amendments fall into three categories: 1) changes made during the fiscal year for unanticipated revenues and costs, 2) increases in appropriations to prevent budget overruns, and 3) carry over budgets for one-time use for capital projects and special projects.

**Revenues:** Actual revenues of \$37.60 million received came higher than the Final Budget by \$1.80 million, primarily because of higher tax receipts than anticipated with property tax, sales tax, and transient occupancy tax. Overall actuals revenues increased \$6.6 million or 21.4% when compared to the prior fiscal year. The following discussed key revenue variances, when compared to the budget and prior fiscal year actuals.

Property tax exceeded budgeted projections by 5.6% or 5.1% when compared to the prior fiscal year actuals. Property tax experienced higher assessed valuations due to a combination of a 2% inflation adjustment on assessed values for all property types and changes in the assessed value due to transfer of ownership. In addition, the property transfer tax revenues from property sales remained elevated above \$300,000 for the fiscal year. During the start of the pandemic mortgage rates dropped to historic lows and the demand for housing remained high with

low supply, driving the average and median price of housing up to historic highs. The median price of a detached single family residential home was at \$1.1 million in calendar year 2021 an increase of 18.41% and \$1.4 million by February 2022, an increase of 24.50%.

Sales tax exceeded budgeted projections by 5.8% or 13% when compared to the prior fiscal year actuals. Sales tax growth was experienced across all major industries, and specifically those impacted by the shutdown orders during the pandemic, such as fuel and service stations and restaurants and hotels.

Transient occupancy tax (TOT) is the largest general fund revenue source and exceeded budgeted projections by 10.3% or 55.2% when compared to the prior fiscal year actuals. TOT revenues exceeded pre-pandemic revenues by approximately 24%, when compared to the \$11.6 million received in FY 18/19. The City receives 12% of the total taxable hotel revenue within City limits. The significant increase was due to the "return to travel", as California's stay at home order was lifted at the end of June 2021, and hotel occupancy rates increased along with higher hotel prices.

**Expenditures:** Actual expenditures of \$31.05 million were under the Final Budget amounts by \$11.29 million or 26.7% under budget. This was primarily due to less spending activity experienced across the departments due to staff vacancies, deferred projects, and program spending that will be carried forward into the next fiscal year. Additionally, various service and supplies line items or time and material related contracts were not fully spent. Approximately \$2 million was related to a pavement project and \$3.2 million for capital improvement program projects that will be reappropriated in the following fiscal year.

Appropriations: Variances between the Original and the Final budgets are primarily due to the inclusion of continuing appropriations for special projects from the prior fiscal year, as well as new appropriations made by the City Council during the fiscal year. New budget appropriations were the result of higher than anticipated costs after receiving bids and proposals, or unanticipated expenditures. All new appropriations get evaluated if one-time or ongoing, and analyzed against the City's unassigned fund balance, that may be available. Some significant budget appropriations included additional pavement budget of \$3.9 million, additional \$800,000 to incorporate salary and benefit updates from adopting a new memorandum of understanding with the union and \$1.3 million towards construction cost for the Goleta Valley Community Center. Additionally, revenues were projected conservatively due to the pandemic and volatility at the time of adopting the original budget. Adjustments were recommended by mid-year (second quarter) and third quarter when actual data was known.

**Ending Fund Balance:** The General Fund Ending Balance was \$39.27 million as of June 30, 2022. This amount was higher than the final budget projection by \$13.57 million or higher by \$6.5 million when compared to the prior fiscal year. This increase was a result of higher revenues and less expenditure activity experienced in the fiscal year as described above. The table below summarizes the fund balance by classification:

#### **Fund Balance:**

Total Tuna Balance	Ψ	0,200,710
Total Fund Balance	s	39,268,940
Unassigned		19,482,955
Assigned		7,006,229
Committed		12,753,580
Prepaid Items	\$	26,176
Non-spendable:		

The Council has established fiscal policies and funding amounts for Compensated Absences, Risk Management, Equipment Acquisition and Replacement, Public Facilities, Sustainability, and Litigation Defense reserves. These fiscal policies also specify that a minimum of 33% of total ongoing operating budget would be maintained as a Contingency Reserve. Based upon final budgeted General Fund expenditures and transfers, the Contingency Reserve is \$10.1 million. Additionally, the City Manager and City Council have approved the continuing designation of unexpended funds of \$6.58 million assigned for special projects into the next fiscal year. Per Council direction, all remaining fund balance is to be placed in the unassigned fund balance.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

#### **Capital Assets**

Capital assets include public domain (infrastructure) general fixed assets consisting of certain improvements including roads, streets, sidewalks, medians, and storm drains. These are assets that are used in the operations of the City's functions. The City has valued these assets at \$350.18 million at the end of fiscal year 2022. After accumulated depreciation, the net book value of these infrastructure improvements totals \$205.6 million. Additional information on the City of Goleta's capital assets can be found in Note 1F and Note 4.

Table 4
Capital Assets at Fiscal Year-End
(Net of Depreciation)

Asset Type	
Land	\$ 48,016,810
Infrastructure and right of way	258,432,892
Construction in progress	33,873,212
Vehicles	791,649
Furniture and equipment	1,340,544
Building and improvements	 7,728,584
Total capital assets	350,183,691
Less depreciation	 144,606,084
Capital Assets net of Depreciation	\$ 205,577,607

#### **Long-Term Debt**

At fiscal year-end the long-term debt reported by the City included compensated absences, successor agency settlement agreement, Ibank lease, other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability (retiree health care) and net pension liability. The following table summarizes the long-term debt for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Additional information on the City of Goleta's long-term debt can be found in Notes 1I, 1K, 1L, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Table 5 Long-Term Debt

Governmental Activities	_	
Compensated absences	\$	815,213
Successor Agency settlement agreement		2,327,823
Ibank lease payable		9,777,260
OPEB liability		634,626
Net pension liability		1,005,978
Total	\$	14,560,900

#### ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The fiscal year 2021/22 economic indicators point to a solid financial recovery, surpassing original expectations for FY 2022/23. The phase out of state and local public health restrictions combined with pent-up demand for consumer spending further bolstered by the federal government relief programs facilitated a strong economic recovery in 2021. However, the economic uncertainties seem far from over with continued inflation and supply chain disruptions, elevated energy and fuel prices, Federal Reserve tightening unforeseen consequences related to future COVID-19 variants, and geopolitical concerns resulting from the war in Ukraine. The City's primary revenue sources (sales tax, property tax, TOT, cannabis business tax and franchise fees) are all potentially affected by fluctuations in the economy, with TOT, sales tax and cannabis business tax affected the most. The cannabis business tax was a new revenue source for the City and continues to be extremely volatile and started to experienced declines at the end of June 30, 2022. In a normal fiscal year, those five primary revenue sources provide funding for approximately 90% of City operations. Management continues to monitor these revenues closely and regularly for any trends that could negatively impact or improve the City's financial condition. To hedge against these uncertainties, staff continue to budget conservatively and ensure reserves are funded at policy level and forecast various revenue scenarios for a potential economic downturn.

On June 21, 2022, the City Council adopted an operationally balanced budget of \$81.21 million for FY 2022/23. Of that amount, \$44.1 million is related to the General Fund. The adopted budget restored existing levels of services that were temporarily reduced due to the financial impacts and economic uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, including programs and projects that were deferred. Additionally, the budget addressed policy direction provided in the City's Strategic Plan and each department's annual work program. Updates to personnel to address critical staffing deficiencies in departments that had continued ongoing workload impacts prior to the pandemic were also programmed. This included adding an additional 15.75 full-time equivalent (FTE) positions for a total of 115.78 FTEs. When including the new positions and vacancies at the time of adoption, the City had approximately 27.00 vacant positions to start the new fiscal year.

As we look forward, Goleta is faced with continued challenges with filling staff vacancies and addressing unfunded priorities, which include a backlog of deferred maintenance and implementation of master plan and management plan documents and related unfunded capital improvement program (CIP) projects. One of the major deferred maintenance items included the additional pavement budget needed of approximately \$3.3 million on top of the current budget of \$2.5 million to help maintain average pavement condition index (PCI) levels of 67. Some of the master plan and management plan documents include the Homelessness Strategic Plan, the Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan, and the Creek and Watershed Plan. At the time, the estimated unfunded CIP amount was \$104 million. During FY 2021/22, the City held workshops and conducted polling on evaluating long-term revenue enhancement options to help address the City's unfunded priorities. Staff continued its analysis with consultants on the feasibility of various tax measures and options, and ultimately City Council approved on June 21, 2022, to place Measure B2022 (a 1 % general transaction and use tax) with an operative date of January 1, 2024, on the ballot for the November 8, 2022, election. The tax measure was estimated to generate \$10.6 million annually to the general fund. At the time of preparing this report, Goleta voters passed Measure B2022, with 64.39% voting in favor of the tax. Revenues from this new measure will be reflected in the FY 2023/24 report and will go to help ensure the long-term fiscal sustainability of the City of Goleta and its community.

#### CONTACTING THE CITY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STAFF

This financial report is designed to provide Goleta residents, taxpayers, customers, investors, and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Finance Department, City of Goleta, 130 Cremona Dr. Suite B, Goleta, California 93117, (805) 961-7500 or email financegroup@cityofgoleta.org. Additional information can also be found on the City's website at www.cityofgoleta.org.



#### CITY OF GOLETA

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

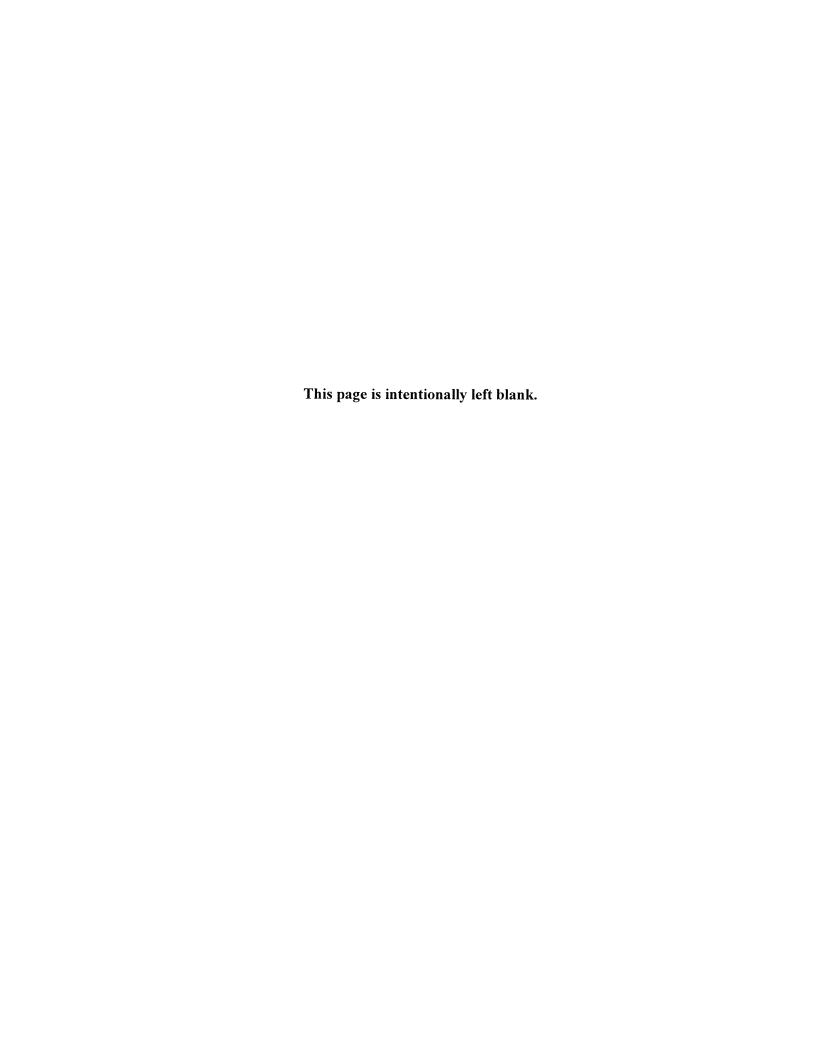
June 30, 2022

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS: Cash and investments	ф 70.527.050
Receivables:	\$ 78,527,058
Accounts	8,633,321
Interest	72,251
Deposits	2,055,156
Prepaid items	28,288
Capital assets:	28,288
Non Depreciable:	
Land	48,016,810
Rights of way	11,395,313
Construction in progress	33,873,212
Depreciable:	33,673,212
Infrastructure	247,037,579
Vehicles	791,649
Furniture and equipment	1,340,544
Buildings and improvements	7,728,584
Accumulated depreciation	(144,606,084
Total assets	294,893,681
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	1 =00 101
Deferred pension	1,799,404
Deferred OPEB	316,055
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,115,459
LIABILITIES:	
Accounts payable	4,759,888
Accrued salaries and benefits	428,853
Retentions payable	106,053
Interest payable	107,550
Deposits payable	1,445,892
Unearned revenue	3,045,824
Noncurrent liabilities:	, ,
Due within one year	1,167,604
Due in more than one year	11,752,692
OPEB liability	634,626
Net pension liability	1,005,978
Total liabilities	24,454,960
DEFENDED MAIL ON SON DESCAVE CHE	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	05
Deferred pension	878,165
Deferred OPEB	2,418,482
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,296,647
NET POSITION:	
Net investment in capital assets	195,800,347
Restricted for:	, , , , , , ,
Public works	30,497,604
Community development	10,810,280
Community services	1,573,832
Unrestricted	30,575,470
Total net position	
The second of th	\$ 269,257,533

						ram Revenues	s		]	let (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
	Exp	oenses		Charges for Services	Co	Operating ontributions nd Grants		Capital ontributions and Grants		Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:										
General government Community development Community services Public safety Public works Interest on long-term debt		7,637,311 1,014,887 7,051,170 8,695,216 6,520,360 258,610	\$	98,700 1,103,385 6,704 - 1,467,664	\$	3,020,465 - 1,581,633 - 762,120	\$	298,779 15,869 714,138 4,352,804	\$	(4,518,146) 387,277 (5,446,964) (7,981,078) (9,937,772) (258,610)
Total governmental activities	\$ 4	1,177,554	\$	2,676,453	\$	5,364,218	\$	5,381,590		(27,755,293)
	eral Revenues Taxes:	3								
	Property Sales and	d use taxes t lodging tax e fees kes	(							8,299,838 10,733,246 14,341,129 1,577,968 3,437,524 169,201
	Use of mone Other genera	y and proper	ty							(314,219) 1,036,124
	_	neral revenue	es							39,280,811
	Change i	n net positio	n							11,525,518
	Net position,	beginning o	f fisca	al year						257,732,015
	Net position,	end of fisca	l year						\$	269,257,533

			Special Revenue Funds					
ASSETS:		General Fund		GTIP		Park DIF		Active nsportation Program
Cook and investments	\$	26 520 227	ø	11 005 261	ď	0 562 565	\$	
Cash and investments Receivables:	2	36,520,237	\$	11,905,361	\$	8,563,565	Э	-
Accounts		4,429,597		_		_		40,000
Interest		36,604		11,055		7,965		-
Deposits		50,000		2,005,156				_
Prepaid items		26,176		-		-		-
Due from other funds		2,544,997				_		-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	43,607,611	\$	13,921,572	\$	8,571,530	\$	40,000
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES:								
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	\$	2,613,177	\$	341,588	\$	110,602	\$	_
Accrued salaries and benefits		363,825		· -		-		-
Retentions payable		34,053		-		24,784		-
Deposits payable		1,295,392		-		-		-
Unearned revenue		32,224		-		-		-
Due to other funds	-			-		_		14,755
TOTAL LIABILITIES		4,338,671		341,588		135,386		14,755
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Unavailable revenues		-		_		-		40,000
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS								
OF RESOURCES		-		-				40,000
FUND BALANCES								
Nonspendable		26,176		-		-		-
Restricted		-		13,579,984		8,436,144		-
Committed		12,753,580		-		-		-
Assigned		7,006,229		-		-		-
Unassigned	********	19,482,955		-		_		(14,755)
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	-	39,268,940		13,579,984	-	8,436,144		(14,755)
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF								
RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES	\$	43,607,611	\$	13,921,572	\$	8,571,530	\$	40,000

	Special Re	venue F	unds			
St	Coronavirus rate & Local cal Recovery	Tr:	Federal Transportation Program		Other overnmental Funds	Totals
\$	\$ 2,966,995		-	\$	18,570,900	\$ 78,527,058
	2,966,995		254,067		942,662	8,633,321
	-		-		16,627	72,251
	_		-		-	2,055,156
	-		-		2,112	28,288
			-		-	 2,544,997
\$	5,933,990	\$	254,067	\$	19,532,301	\$ 91,861,071
\$	2,966,995 - 2,966,995	\$	100,253 - - - - 257,226 357,479	\$	1,594,268 65,028 47,216 150,500 46,605 2,273,016 4,176,633	\$ 4,759,888 428,853 106,053 1,445,892 3,045,824 2,544,997
	2,966,995	-				 3,006,995
	2,966,995			-	<u>-</u> _	 3,006,995
	-		_		1,545	27,721
	. =		-		17,857,048	39,873,176
	-		-		- · ·	12,753,580
	-		-		_	7,006,229
	-		(103,412)		(2,502,925)	 16,861,863
	-		(103,412)		15,355,668	 76,522,569
\$	5,933,990	\$	254,067	\$	19,532,301	\$ 91,861,071



RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June  $30,\,2022$ 

Total fund balances - governmental funds			\$ 76,522,569
In governmental funds, only current assets are reported. In the all assets are reported, including capital assets and accumulate		-	
Capital assets at historical cost	\$	350,183,691	
Accumulated depreciation	-	(144,606,084)	
Net			205,577,607
Certain revenues in the governmental receivables are unavailable used to meet current financial obligations. In the Statemen revenues are recognized when earned.			3,006,995
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is not recogn which it matures and is paid. In the government-wide state			
recognized in the period that it is incurred.			(107,550)
Long-term liabilities: In governmental funds, only current liabi statement of net position, all liabilities, including long-ter Long-term liabilities relating to governmental activities co	m liabilitie nsist of:	*	
Compensated absences payable	\$	(815,213)	
Successor Agency settlement agreement Capital lease payable		(2,327,823) (9,777,260)	
Net OPEB liability		(634,626)	
Net pension liability		(1,005,978)	
Total			(14,560,900)
Total			(14,300,900)
In governmental funds, deferred outflows and inflows of resour pensions and OPEB are not reported because they are appl In the statement of net position, deferred outflows and inflot to pensions and OPEB are reported.	licable to fi	uture periods.	
Deferred outflows of resources relating:			
to pensions	\$	1,799,404	
to OPEB		316,055	
Deferred inflows of resources relating:			
to pensions		(878,165)	
to OPEB		(2,418,482)	(1 101 100)
			(1,181,188)
Total net position - governmental activities			\$ 269,257,533

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

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

		Special Revenue Funds						
DEVENUES	General Fund	GTIP	Park DIF	Active Transportation Program				
REVENUES: Taxes	¢ 24.905.610	ø	•	¢.				
Intergovernmental	\$ 34,805,610 53,470	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - 1,815,379				
Charges for services	1,412,413	-	-	1,013,379				
Licenses and permits	515,712	-	-	-				
Fines and forfeitures	168,350		_	_				
Use of money and property	(105,800)	(70,229)	(50,901)	_				
Developer fees	(105,600)	1,232,026	(50,701)	_				
Donations	61,948	1,232,020	_	_				
Other	687,077							
Total revenues	37,598,780	1,161,797	(50,901)	1,815,379				
EXPENDITURES:								
Current:								
General government	8,920,270	_	_	-				
Public safety	8,470,638	_	-	-				
Public works	7,525,226	4,860	_	-				
Community development	106,184	-	_	_				
Community services	5,289,443	_	371,434	_				
Capital outlay	251,641	1,726,776	248,545	_				
Debt service:		.,,						
Principal	222,740	-	-	_				
Interest	261,060	_						
Total expenditures	31,047,202	1,731,636	619,979					
Excess of revenues over								
(under) expenditures	6,551,578	(569,839)	(670,880)	1,815,379				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):								
Transfers in	24,704	-	-	-				
Transfers out	(100,000)	-						
Total other financing sources (uses)	(75,296)		_					
Net change in fund balances	6,476,282	(569,839)	(670,880)	1,815,379				
Fund balances (deficits) - July 1	32,792,658	14,149,823	9,107,024	(1,830,134)				
Fund balances (deficits) - June 30	\$ 39,268,940	\$ 13,579,984	\$ 8,436,144	\$ (14,755)				

Special Revenue F	unds
-------------------	------

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery		& Local Transportation		G 	Other overnmental Funds	Totals		
\$		\$		\$	3,068,383	\$	37,873,993	
Ψ	_	Ψ	254,067	Ф	4,239,808	Þ	6,362,724	
	_		234,007		1,264,040		2,676,453	
	-		-		1,204,040			
	-		-		0.51		515,712	
	-		-		851		169,201	
	-		-		(87,289)		(314,219)	
	-		-		110,738		1,342,764	
	-		-		11,377		73,325	
					349,047		1,036,124	
	_	R. Control of the Con	254,067	Marian di Angel e Land	8,956,955	Maryah Masar Leyanan	49,736,077	
	_		_		404		8,920,674	
	_		_		197,647		8,668,285	
	_		_		3,822,377		11,352,463	
	_		_		908,703		1,014,887	
	_		_		2,161,318		7,822,195	
	-		252,860		2,817,689		5,297,511	
			_		_		222,740	
	_		-		- -		261,060	
		***************************************				***		
	-		252,860	***************************************	9,908,138		43,559,815	
	_		1,207		(951,183)	***************************************	6,176,262	
	_		_		100,000		124,704	
			-		(24,704)		(124,704)	
					75,296		_	
	-		1,207		(875,887)		6,176,262	
	-		(104,619)		16,231,555		70,346,307	
\$	_	\$	(103,412)	\$	15,355,668	\$	76,522,569	

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

Total net change in fund balances - governmental funds	\$ 6,176,262
Capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation expense (\$5,840,641) exceeds additions to capital assets of \$5,297,511.	(543,130)
In the statement of activities, compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the fiscal year. In governmental funds, however, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used (essentially the amounts paid). This fiscal year, vacation earned exceeded the amounts used	
by \$6,990.	(6,990)
In governmental funds, repayments of long-term liabilities are reported as expenditures. In the government-wide statements, repayments of long-term liabilities are reported as reductions of liabilities.	998,681
In governmental funds, interest on long-term debt is recognized in the period that it becomes due. In the government-wide statement of activities, it is recognized in the period that it is incurred. Unmatured interest owing at the end of the period, less matured interest paid during the period but owing from the prior period was:	2,450
In governmental funds, OPEB costs are recognized when employer contributions are made.  In the statement of activities, OPEB costs are recognized on the accrual basis. This fiscal year, the difference between accrual-basis OPEB costs and actual employer contribution was:	188,111
Certain revenues in the governmental funds are unavailable because they cannot be used to meet current financial obligations. In the Statement of Activities, revenues are recognized when earned.	2,966,995
In governmental funds, pension costs are recognized when employer contributions are made. In the statement of activities, pension costs are recognized on the accrual basis. This year, the difference between accrual-basis pension costs and actual employer contributions was:	1,743,139
Changes in net position - governmental activities	\$ 11,525,518

## STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

FIDUCIARY FUNDS

June 30, 2022

	Ag Red Priv	Successor ency to the Goleta evelopment Agency ate-Purpose rust Fund		Section 115 Pension Frust Fund		Section 115 OPEB Trust Fund
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments Receivables:	\$	1,207,376	\$	153,548	\$	301,225
Interest Settlement receivable - City of Goleta Bond insurance premium		1,087 2,327,823 57,207		- -		-
Restricted assets:  Cash and investments with fiscal agent	<b>-</b>	2,900		-	<b>K</b> arakan kanan	_
TOTAL ASSETS		3,596,393		153,548		301,225
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Loss on bond refunding		596,502		-		_
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	S	596,502	****************	_		
LIABILITIES:						
Accrued interest bond payable Bonds payable, current portion Bonds payable, net of current portion Unearned revenue		39,496 361,811 11,986,966 538,425		- - - -		- - -
TOTAL LIABILITIES		12,926,698		_		
NET POSITION:						
Restricted in trust for: Successor Agency to the Goleta RDA Pension benefits OPEB benefits Total net position		(8,733,803) - - (8,733,803)	\$	153,548 - 153,548	\$	301,225 301,225

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

ADDITIONS:	A Re Pri	Successor gency to the Goleta development Agency vate-Purpose Crust Fund	ection 115 Pension rust Fund	ection 115 OPEB rust Fund
Property taxes Use of money and property Miscellaneous Contributions from the City of Goleta	\$	1,291,764 (9,429) 2,000	\$ (16,200) - 170,000	\$ (31,781) - 333,500
Total additions		1,284,335	 153,800	 301,719
DEDUCTIONS:				
Administration Community development Distribution to Santa Barbara County Debt service: Interest		131,906 334,369 775,941 387,575	 252 - -	 494 - -
Total deductions		1,629,791	 252	 494
Change in net position		(345,456)	153,548	301,225
Net position - July 1		(8,388,347)	-	
Net position - June 30	\$	(8,733,803)	\$ 153,548	\$ 301,225

#### NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies of the City of Goleta conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governments. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

#### A. Reporting Entity

The City of Goleta (the City) was incorporated February 1, 2002, under the general laws of the State of California. The City operates under the City Council-Manager form of government.

The City provides the following services as authorized by its general laws: public safety, public works, community development, and general administrative services.

#### B. Basis of Presentation

#### Government-wide Statements

Government-wide financial statements display information about the reporting government as a whole, except for its fiduciary activities. These statements include a single column for the governmental activities of the primary government. The City has no business-type activities and no discretely presented component units. Eliminations have been made in the statement of activities so that certain allocated expenses are recorded only once (by the function to which they were allocated). However, general government expenses have not been allocated as indirect expenses to the various functions of the City. The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included in program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Government-wide financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the economic resources measurement focus, all (both current and long term) economic resources and obligations of the reporting government are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

Program revenues include charges for services, special assessments, and payments made by parties outside of the reporting government's citizenry if that money is restricted to a particular program. Program revenues are netted with program expenses in the statement of activities to present the net cost of each program.

Amounts paid to acquire capital assets are capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than reported as expenditures. Proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as another financing source. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness of the reporting government are reported as a reduction of the related liability, rather than as an expenditure.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The underlying accounting system of the City is organized and operated on the basis of separate funds, each of which is considered to be 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, fund balance, revenues, and expenditures. 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 activities are controlled.

#### B. <u>Basis of Presentation (Continued)</u>

Fund financial statements for the primary government's governmental funds and fiduciary funds are presented after the government-wide financial statements. These statements display information about major funds individually and other governmental funds in the aggregate for governmental funds. Fiduciary information includes financial information for the private-purpose trust funds.

## Governmental Funds

Sales taxes, property taxes, franchise taxes, gas taxes, motor vehicle in lieu, transient occupancy taxes, grants, cannabis taxes, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period to the extent normally collected within the availability period. Other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available when cash is received by the government.

Revenue recognition is subject to the *measurable* and *availability* criteria for the governmental funds in the fund financial statements. *Exchange transactions* are recognized as revenues in the period in which they are earned (i.e., the related goods or services are provided). *Locally imposed derived tax revenues* are recognized as revenues in the period in which the underlying exchange transaction upon which they are based takes place. *Imposed nonexchange* transactions are recognized as revenues in the period for which they were imposed. If the period of use is not specified, they are recognized as revenues when an enforceable legal claim to the revenues arises or when they are received, whichever occurs first. *Government-mandated* and *voluntary nonexchange transactions* are recognized as revenues when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met. Revenues, expenditures, assets, and liabilities resulting from nonexchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, which requires that local governments defer grant revenue that is not received within their availability period of 120 days after the fiscal year ends to meet the "available" criteria of revenue recognition.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds are presented using the *current financial resources measurement focus*. This means that only current assets, current liabilities and deferred inflows are generally included on the balance sheets. The reported fund balance (net current assets) is considered to be a measure of "available spendable resources". Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of "available spendable resources" during a period.

Noncurrent portions of long-term receivables due to governmental funds are reported on their balance sheets in spite of their spending measurement focus.

Recognition of governmental fund type revenue represented by noncurrent receivables are deferred and are shown as unavailable revenues until they become current receivables.

Because of their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types excludes amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Amounts expended to acquire capital assets are recorded as *expenditures* in the fiscal year that resources were expended rather than as fund assets. The proceeds of long-term debt are recorded as *another financing source* rather than as a fund liability. Amounts paid to reduce long-term indebtedness are reported as fund expenditures.

The fiduciary fund is 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 Fiduciary Net Position. The Statement of Changes in Fiduciary 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 the revenues are earned while expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

#### C. Fund Classifications

GASB Statement No. 34 defines major funds and requires that the City's major funds are identified and presented separately in the fund financial statements. All other funds, called nonmajor funds, are combined and reported in a single column in the Fund Statements as Other Governmental Funds, regardless of their fund-type.

Major funds are defined as funds that have either assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses equal to ten percent of their fund-type total. The General Fund is always a major fund. The City may also voluntarily select other funds it believes should be presented as major funds.

The City reported the following major governmental funds in the accompanying financial statements:

General Fund – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the City. The General Fund accounts for activities and services traditionally associated with governments such as police, which are financed primarily through tax-generated revenues and are not accounted for and reported in another fund. The General Fund also accounts for deposits advanced to the City to fund development-related services provided by the City's Planning and Environmental Review Department and Public Works Department.

GTIP Special Revenue Fund – Accounts for traffic development impact fees.

Park Development Impact Fees (DIF) Special Revenue Fund - Accounts for park development impact fees.

Active Transportation Program Special Revenue Fund - Accounts for State grant funds for transportation projects.

Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery – Accounts for the funding from the American Rescue Plan Act to support expenditures or losses incurred due to the COVID-19 public health emergency.

Federal Transportation Program Fund – Accounts for federal grant funds for transportation projects.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds – These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service and capital projects.

Fiduciary Fund Type:

*Private-Purpose Trust Fund* — This fund accounts for the activities of the Successor Agency to the Goleta Redevelopment Agency. The fund's primary purpose is to expedite the dissolution of the former Agency's net position in accordance with ABx1 26, AB 1484, and SB 107. The Private-Purpose Trust Fund is omitted from the government-wide financial statements.

Section 115 Pension Trust Fund – This Section 115 Pension Trust was established to prefund the City's outstanding pension obligation and can only be used to offset California Public Employees' Retirement System pension costs.

Section 115 OPEB Trust Fund – This Section 115 OPEB Trust was established to prefund the City's outstanding OPEB obligation and can only be used to offset California Public Employees' Medical and Hospital Care Act OPEB costs.

#### D. Property Taxes

California Constitution Article XIII A limits the combined property tax rate to one percent of a property's assessed valuation. Additional taxes may be imposed with voters' approval. Assessed value is calculated at one hundred percent of a property's fair value, as defined by Article XIII A, and may be increased no more than two percent per year, unless a change in ownership or new construction occurs. The State legislature has determined the method of distributing the one percent tax levy among the various taxing jurisdictions.

#### D. <u>Property Taxes (Continued)</u>

Property tax revenues are recognized in the fiscal year for which taxes have been levied and collected within sixty days of fiscal year end. Property taxes are billed and collected as follows:

	Secured	Unsecured
Valuation/Lien Dates	January 1	January 1
Levy Dates	July 1	July 1
Due Dates	November 1 (50%)	August 1
	February 1 (50%)	
Delinquency Dates	December 10 (Nov.)	August 31
	April 10 (Feb.)	

#### E. Cash and Investments

Investments are reported in the accompanying financial statements at fair value. Fair value is 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. Changes in fair value that occur during a fiscal year are recognized as *investment income* reported for that fiscal year. *Investment income* includes interest earnings and changes in fair value. The City pools cash and investments of all funds. Each fund's share in this pool is displayed in the accompanying financial statements as *cash and investments*. Investment income earned by the pooled investments is allocated to the various funds based on each fund's average cash and investment balance, except for investment income associated with funds not legally required to receive pooled investment income which has been assigned to and recorded as revenue of the General Fund.

#### F. <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital assets (including infrastructure) are recorded at cost where historical records are available and at an estimated original cost where no historical records exist. Contributed capital assets are valued at acquisition value at the date of contribution. Generally, capital asset purchases in excess of \$5,000 are capitalized if they have an expected useful life of three years or more. Capital assets include public domain (infrastructure) general capital assets consisting of certain improvements including roads, streets, sidewalks, medians, and storm drains.

The City uses the straight-line depreciation method in the government-wide financial statements for depreciating storm drains, park equipment, buildings, vehicles, equipment and furniture, and leasehold improvements. Depreciation is charged as an expense against operations, and accumulated depreciation is reported on the respective statement of net position. Depreciation begins on the first full year after the asset is placed in service. The range of lives used for depreciation purposes for each capital asset class is as follows:

Item	Useful Life
Buildings and improvements	30 to 50 years
Vehicles	5 years
Equipment and furniture	5 to 15 years
Infrastructure:	
Pavement	40 years
Sidewalks	50 years
Curbs and gutters	50 years
Bridges	65 years
Hardscape	50 years
Medians	50 years
Parking lots	40 years
Traffic control devices	10 years

#### G. <u>Deferred Outflows and Inflows of Resources</u>

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 63, "Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position," and GASB Statement No. 65, "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities," the City recognizes deferred outflows and inflows of resources.

In addition to assets, the Statement of Net Position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. A deferred outflow of resources is defined as a consumption of net position by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category; refer to Notes 7 and 8 for detailed listing of the deferred outflows of resources the City has reported.

In addition to liabilities, the Statement of Net Position and the Governmental Funds – Balance Sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. A deferred inflow of resources is defined as an acquisition of net position by the City that is applicable to a future reporting period. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category; refer to Notes 7 and 8 for detailed listing of the deferred inflows of resources the City has reported.

#### H. <u>Prepaid Items</u>

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements. The City accounts for such items using the consumption method.

#### I. <u>Compensated Absences</u>

An employee benefits payable liability is recorded for unused vacation and similar compensatory leave balances. The employees' entitlement to these balances is attributable to services already rendered, and it is probable that virtually all of these balances will be liquidated by either paid time off or payments upon termination or retirement.

#### J. <u>Unearned Revenue</u>

Unearned revenue arises when assets are received before revenue recognition criteria have been satisfied. Grants and entitlements received before eligibility requirements are met are recorded as unearned revenue.

#### K. Pensions

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 City of Goleta's California Public Employee's Retirement System (CalPERS) plans (Plans) and additions to/deductions from the Plans' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

#### L. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

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

#### M. Fund Balances

Fund balances of the governmental funds are classified as follows:

Nonspendable Fund Balance – represents amounts that cannot be spent because they are either not in spendable form (such as inventory or prepaid insurance) or are legally required to remain intact (such as notes receivable or principal of a permanent fund).

Restricted Fund Balance – represents amounts that are constrained by external parties, constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed Fund Balance – represents amounts that can only be used for a specific purpose because of a formal action by the City's governing board. Committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the governing board removes those constraints by taking the same type of formal action, such as by an ordinance or resolution. Committed fund balance amounts may be used for other purposes with appropriate due process by the governing board. Commitments are typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. Committed fund balance amounts differ from restricted balances in that the constraints on their use do not come from outside parties, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation.

Assigned Fund Balance – represents amounts that the City intends to use for a specific purpose, but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. Intent may be stipulated by the governing board or by an official or body to which the governing board delegates the authority. Specific amounts that are not restricted or committed in a special revenue, capital projects, debt service, or permanent fund are assigned for purposes in accordance with the nature of their fund type or the fund's primary purpose. Assignments within the general fund convey that the intended use of those amounts is for a specific purpose that is narrower than the general purpose of the City.

Unassigned Fund Balance – represents amounts which are unconstrained in that they may be spent for any purpose. Only the general fund reports a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds might report a negative balance in this classification because of overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

It is the City's policy to consider committed amounts as being reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

#### N. Net Position

GASB Statement No. 63 requires that the difference between assets added to the deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities added to the deferred inflows of resources, be reported as net position. Net position is classified as either net investment in capital assets, restricted, or unrestricted.

Net position that is net investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and reduced by the outstanding principal of related debt. Restricted net position is the portion of net position that has external constraints placed on it by creditors, grantors, contributors, laws, or regulations of other governments, or through constitutional provisions or enabling legislations. Unrestricted net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of net investment in capital assets or restricted net position.

## O. <u>Interfund Balances/Internal Balances</u>

Advances to and advances from other funds represent interfund loans in the fund financial statements. Advances between funds are offset by a fund liability or by deferred revenue in the applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not expendable available financial resources. Any unpaid interest due to lack of funds in the borrowing fund increases the principal owed and is reported in the lending fund as deferred revenue. All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as due to and due from other funds. These are generally repaid within the following fiscal year.

## P. <u>Budgetary Accounting</u>

The City Council establishes budgets for the General Fund and all Special Revenue Funds, except for certain Special Revenue Funds for which expenditures are controlled by grant funding or by assessments received. Budgetary control is legally maintained at the fund level for these funds. Department heads submit budget requests to the City Manager. The City Manager prepares an estimate of revenues and prepares recommendations for the next year's budget. The preliminary budget may or may not be amended by the City Council and is adopted by resolution by the City Council on or before June 30 in accordance with the municipal code. The City Council may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year. Only the Council can authorize transfers between funds and approve inter-fund loans. The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within a fund without formal council action or approval. The City Manager is authorized to increase expenditures in relation to revenues in funds receiving assigned revenues without approval by the City Council.

Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations at the fund level, which is the legal level of control. Supplemental appropriations, which increase appropriations, may be made during the fiscal year. There were no material supplemental appropriations made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Budget information is presented for the General and budgeted Special Revenue Funds in the fund financial statements. The budget information is presented on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Appropriations, except open project appropriations, and unexpended grant appropriations, lapse at the end of each fiscal year.

Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year and then are re-budgeted for the coming year. Under Article XIIIB of the California Constitution (the Gann Spending Limitation Initiative), the City is restricted as to the amount of annual appropriations from the proceeds of taxes, and if proceeds of taxes exceed allowed appropriations, the excess must either be refunded to the State Controller, returned to the taxpayers through revised tax rates or revised fees schedules, or an excess in one year may be offset against a deficit in the following fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, based on the calculations by City Management, proceeds of taxes did not exceed the appropriations limit. Budgeted appropriations for the various governmental funds become effective each July 1.

#### Q. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### R. <u>Future Accounting Pronouncements</u>

GASB Statements listed below will be implemented in future financial statements:

Statement No. 91	"Conduit Debt Obligations"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.
Statement No. 93	"Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates"	The provisions of this statement except for paragraphs 11b, 13, and 14 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2020. Paragraph 11b is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2021. Paragraphs 13 and 14 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021.
Statement No. 94	"Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.
Statement No. 96	"Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022.
Statement No. 98	"The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report"	The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2021.

#### R. Future Accounting Pronouncements (Continued)

Statement No. 99 "Omnibus 2022"

The provisions of this statement are effective in April 2022 except for the provisions related to leases, PPPs, SBITAs, financial guarantees and derivative instruments. The provisions related to leases, PPPs, and SBITAs are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The provisions

related to financial guarantees and derivative instruments are effective for fiscal years beginning

after June 15, 2023.

Statement No. 100 "Accounting Changes and Error

Corrections - an amendment of GASB

Statement No. 62"

The provisions of this statement are effective

for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

Statement No. 101 "Compensated Absences"

The provisions of this statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

#### **NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

The composition of cash and investments as of June 30, 2022, is as follows:

Cash on hand	\$ 1,378
Deposits with financial institutions	590,247
Investments	79,600,482
Total cash and investments	\$ 80,192,107

Cash and investments are classified in the financial statements as shown below, based on whether or not their use is restricted under the terms of the City's debt instruments or Agency's agreements:

Statement of Net Position:

Cash and investments	\$ 78,527,058
Fiduciary Funds:	
Cash and investments	1,662,149
Cash and investments with fiscal agent	2,900
Total cash and investments	\$ 80,192,107

Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 72, "Fair Value Measurements and Application," provides the framework for measuring fair value. The framework categorizes a fair value hierarch that is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The City has recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2022 as shown on the following page:

#### NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)

	_	Fair Value Measurement Using				
		Quoted Prices in	S	ignificant		
		Active Markets		Other	Sign	nificant
		for Identical	О	bservable	Unot	servable
		Assets		Inputs	Iı	nputs
Investments by fair value	 Total	(Level 1)	(	Level 2)	_(Le	evel 3)
Negotiable certificates of deposit	\$ 4,772,719	\$ 4,772,719	\$	-	\$	-
PARS	454,773			454,773		-
Total investments measured at fair value	5,227,492	\$ 4,772,719	\$	454,773	\$	_
Investments measured at amortized cost						
Money market funds	23,557,784					
LAIF	50,812,306					
Held by fiscal agent:						
Money market funds	 2,900					
Total investments	\$ 79,600,482					

### A. <u>Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy</u>

Allowable investment instruments are defined in the California Government Code Section 53600, et seq., as amended. If the Code is further revised to allow additional investments or is changed regarding the limits on certain categories of investments, the City is authorized to conform to these changes, excluding those changes that may be prohibited by this policy. Where the Government Code specifies a percentage limitation for a particular category of investments, that percentage is applicable only at the date of purchase.

The table on the below identifies the investment types that are authorized for the City, including the fiduciary private-purpose trust fund, by the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive). The table also identifies certain provisions of the California Government Code (or the City's investment policy, where more restrictive) that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This table does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustee that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements of the City, rather than the general provisions of the California Government Code or the City's investment policy.

	Authorized		Maximum	Maximum
Investment Types Authorized by State Law	by Investment Policy	Maximum Maturity*	Percentage of Portfolio*	Investment in One Issuer*
			-	
Local Agency Bonds	No	5 years	None	10%
U.S. Treasury Obligations	Yes	5 years	None	None
U.S. Government-Sponsored				
Agency Securities	Yes	5 years	None	None
Banker's Acceptances	No	180 days	40%	10%
Commercial Paper	Yes	180 days	15%	10%
Certificates of Deposit	Yes	5 years	30%	10%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	No	5 years	30%	10%
Repurchase Agreements	No	1 year	None	10%
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	No	92 days	20% of base value	10%
Medium-Term Notes	No	5 years	30%	10%
Mutual Funds	No	N/A	20%	10%
Money Market Mutual Funds	Yes	N/A	20%	10%
Mortgage Pass-Through Securities	No	5 years	20%	10%
County Pooled Investment Funds	No	N/A	None	None
Local Agency Investment Fund	Yes	N/A	None	\$75,000,000
JPA Pools (other investment pools)	Yes	None	None	None
Passbook Accounts	Yes	N/A	None	None

#### **NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

### A. <u>Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City's Investment Policy (Continued)</u>

\* Based on state law requirements or investment policy requirements, whichever is more restrictive.

Investments of bond funds will be made in conformance with the trust indenture for each issue. Such investments shall be held separately when required. It is the City's intent, at the time of purchase, to hold all investments until maturity to ensure the return of all invested principal dollars; however, sales prior to maturity are permitted. Investment maturities can also be based on a review of cash flow forecasts. Maturities will be scheduled to permit the City to meet all projected cash obligations.

#### B. Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk

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

Information about the sensitivity of the fair values of the City's investments to market interest rate fluctuations is provided by the following table that shows the distribution of the City's investments by maturity:

		Remaining Maturity (in Months)							
	Carrying		12 Months		13-24		25-60	N	More than
Investment Type	Amount	Or Less		Months		Months		60 Months	
Certificates of deposit	\$ 4,772,719	\$	247,077	\$	246,814	\$	4,278,828	\$	-
PARS	454,773		454,773		-		-		-
LAIF	50,812,306		50,812,306		-		-		-
Money market funds	23,557,784		23,557,784		-		-		-
Held by fiscal agent:									
Money market funds	2,900		2,900		-				_
Total	\$ 79,600,482	\$	75,074,840	\$	246,814	\$_	4,278,828	\$	-

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Presented below is the minimum rating required by the California Government Code, and the actual rating as of fiscal year end for each investment type.

		Minimum	Exempt						
	Carrying	Legal	From		Rating as	of F	Fiscal Year End		
Investment Type	Amount	Rating	Disc	losure	AAA		Not Rated		
Certificates of deposit	\$ 4,772,719	N/A	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,772,719	
PARS	454,773			-		-		454,773	
LAIF	50,812,306	N/A		-		-		50,812,306	
Money market funds	23,557,784	N/A		-		-		23,557,784	
Held by fiscal agent:									
Money market funds	 2,900	N/A						2,900	
Total	\$ 79,600,482		\$	_	\$		\$	79,600,482	

#### C. Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City did not hold any investments in any one issuer (other than U.S. Treasury securities, mutual funds, and external investment pools) that represent 10% or more of total City investments.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

## **NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Continued)**

#### D. <u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>

Custodial credit risk for *deposits* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits, other than the following provision for deposits: The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by State or local governmental units by pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under State law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The fair value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110% of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure the City's deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of the secured public deposits. As of June 30, 2022, the City had deposits of \$23,421,126 with financial institutions in excess of federal depository insurance limits that were held in collateralized accounts.

The custodial credit risk for *investments* is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., brokerdealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for investments. With respect to investments, custodial credit risk generally applies only to direct investments in marketable securities. Custodial credit risk does not apply to a local government's indirect investment in securities through the use of mutual funds or governmental investment pools (such as LAIF).

#### E. <u>Investment in State Investment Pool</u>

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying basic financial statements at the amounts based upon the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LAIF, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

#### **NOTE 3 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS**

Interfund transactions are reported as either loans, services provided, reimbursements, or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund receivables and payables, as appropriate, and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements occur 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 among governmental funds are netted and eliminated as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

#### A. <u>Due From/To Other Funds</u>

Due to and from balances result from the time lag between the dates that interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and payments between funds are made.

## **NOTE 3 – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (Continued)**

## A. <u>Due From/To Other Funds (Continued)</u>

Individual fund interfund receivable and payable balances at June 30, 2022, are as follows:

Fund		Due From	Due To		
Major Governmental Funds:					
General Fund	\$	2,544,997	\$ -		
Active Transportation Program Fund		-	14,755		
Federal Transportation Program Fund		-	257,226		
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:					
CDBG Fund		-	53,477		
County Fire DIF Fund		-	91,753		
HMGP Grant Fund		-	5,560		
Housing & Community Development State Grant Fund	l	-	86,331		
HSIP Fund		-	9,135		
LSTP State Grant Fund		-	122,356		
Local STIP Fund		-	4,309		
Measure A Grants Fund		-	555,648		
Miscellaneous Grants Fund		-	60,778		
Monarch Butterfly Habitat Management Plan Fund		-	472,940		
OBF - Southern California Edison Fund		-	3,201		
OTS Public Safety Fund		-	4,537		
Planning Grants Program Fund		-	107,790		
Public Administration Facilities DIF Fund		-	1,725		
Public Safety Fund		-	3		
RSTP State Grant Fund		-	415,736		
SSARP Grant Fund		-	49,404		
TIRCP Grant Fund			228,333		
Total	\$	2,544,997	\$ 2,544,997		

## B. <u>Interfund Transfers</u>

Interfund transfers consist of operating transfers from funds receiving revenue to funds through which the resources are to be expended.

Interfund transfers for the 2021-2022 fiscal year are as follows:

Fund	_ <u>T</u> i	ransfers In	Tr	ansfers Out
Major Governmental Fund:				
General Fund	\$	24,704	\$	100,000
Nonmajor Governmental Fund:				
CDBG Fund		-		24,704
Solid Waste Program Fund		100,000		-
	\$	124,704	\$	124,704

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

## **NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

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

		Balance July 1,					Balance June 30,
		2021	Additions		Deletions	Transfers	2022
Governmental Activities							
Nondepreciable capital assets:							
Land	\$	47,299,457	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 717,353	\$ 48,016,810
Right of way		11,395,313	-		-	-	11,395,313
Construction in progress		29,764,786	 5,215,733		-	(1,107,307)	33,873,212
Total nondepreciable capital assets	\$	88,459,556	\$ 5,215,733	\$	-	\$ (389,954)	\$ 93,285,335
Depreciable capital assets:							
Infrastructure	\$	246,647,625	\$ -	\$	-	\$ 389,954	\$ 247,037,579
Vehicles		791,649	-		-	-	791,649
Furniture and equipment		1,258,766	81,778		-	-	1,340,544
Buildings and improvements	-	7,728,584	 -		-	 -	7,728,584
Total depreciable capital assets		256,426,624	 81,778		-	389,954	256,898,356
Less accumulated depreciation:							
Infrastructure		135,767,314	5,546,241		-	-	141,313,555
Vehicles		658,579	42,598		-	-	701,177
Furniture and equipment		930,298	65,236		-	-	995,534
Buildings and improvements		1,409,252	186,566			 -	 1,595,818
Total accumulated depreciation		138,765,443	 5,840,641	-		-	144,606,084
Net depreciable capital assets	\$	117,661,181	\$ (5,758,863)	\$	_	\$ 389,954	\$ 112,292,272
Net capital assets	\$	206,120,737	\$ (543,130)	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 205,577,607

Depreciation expense was charged to function and programs based on their usage of the related assets. The amounts allocated to each function or program were as follows:

#### Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 168,612
Public safety	26,931
Public works	5,628,161
Community services	16,937
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 5,840,641

### **NOTE 5 – LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

## A. Compensated Absences

The City's policies relating to compensated absences are described in Note 1, I. Compensated Absences. The liability in the amount of \$815,213 at June 30, 2022, is expected to be paid in future years from future resources. Compensated absences have typically been liquidated from the General Fund.

## B. <u>Claims and Judgments Payable</u>

Per review of the insurance policy agreements, it was determined that there was no City liability for claims and judgments of the insurance pool.

#### C. <u>Successor Agency Settlement Agreement</u>

On September 24, 2018, the City agreed to a settlement agreement to transfer \$6,431,587 to the Successor Agency to the Goleta Redevelopment Agency. The payments will then be distributed out to the taxing agencies as consistent with California Health and Safety Code sections 34179.5 and 34179.6. The City paid \$1,000,000 within 90 days of the settlement date and then pays \$775,941 annually by June 30<sup>th</sup> of each fiscal year for seven years.

#### NOTE 6 - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of long-term liability activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

Balance						Balance		Due Within			
		July 1, 2021		Additions		Deletions		June 30, 2022		One Year	
Compensated absences	\$	808,223	\$	497,216	\$	490,226	\$	815,213	\$	163,043	
Successor Agency settlement agreement	nt	3,103,764		-		775,941		2,327,823		775,941	
IBank lease payable		10,000,000		-		222,740		9,777,260		228,620	
OPEB liability		2,766,199		-		2,131,573		634,626		-	
Net pension liability		3,536,142		-		2,530,164		1,005,978		-	
Total	\$	20,214,328	\$	497,216	\$	6,150,644	\$	14,560,900	\$	1,167,604	

#### **NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN**

#### A. General Information about the Pension Plans

### Plan Descriptions

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the City's 2.0% at 55 (Tier I) and 2.0% at 62 (Tier III PEPRA) Miscellaneous Employee Pension Plans, cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). 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.

#### Benefits Provided

The Plan provides service retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service, equal to one year of full time employment. Classic members and PEPRA Safety members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. PEPRA Miscellaneous members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 52 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after five years of service. The death benefit is the Basic Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees' Retirement Law.

The Plans' provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2022, are summarized as follows:

	Miscell	aneous
	Prior to January 1,	On or after
Hire Date	2013	January 1, 2013
Benefit vesting schedule	2% @ 55	2% @ 62
Proportion-June 30, 2021	2% @ 55	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50-63	52-67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	1.426% to 2.418%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	7.00%	6.75%
Required employer contribution rates	10.88% + \$255,699	7.59% + \$9,213

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

#### A. General Information about the Pension Plans (Continued)

#### Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plan is 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 rate of employees. Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$1,072,458 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 and were paid primarily from the City's General Fund.

## B. Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2022, the City reported a liability of \$1,005,978 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2020 rolled forward 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 Pension Plan participants, actuarially determined. The City's proportionate share of net pension liability for miscellaneous plans as of June 30, 2021 and 2020 was as follows:

	Miscellaneous
Proportion-June 30, 2020	0.08383%
Proportion-June 30, 2021	0.05298%
Change-Increase (Decrease)	-0.03085%

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$(670,681). Pension expense represents the change in the net pension liability during the measurement period, adjusted for actual contributions and the deferred recognition of changes in investment gain/loss, actuarial gain/loss, actuarial assumptions or method, and plan benefits.

At June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows		Defer	red Inflows of		
	of	Resources	Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	112,810	\$	-		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on						
retirement plan investments		-		878,165		
Changes in proportion and differences between City						
contributions and proportionate share of contributions		151,076		-		
Adjustment due to differences in proportion		463,060		-		
City contributions subsequent to the measurement date		1,072,458				
	\$	1,799,404	\$	878,165		

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources above represent the unamortized portion of changes to net pension liability, to be recognized in future periods in a systematic and rational manner.

\$1,072,458 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the subsequent fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)**

## B. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> (Continued)

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in the pension expenses as follows:

Fiscal year Ending June 30,	 Amount
2023	\$ 136,633
2024	48,664
2025	(93,837)
2026	 (242,679)
	\$ (151,219)

#### Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	Miscellaneous
Valuation Date	June 30, 2020
Measurement Date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.50%
Payroll Growth	3.00%
Projected Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%
Mortality	Derived using CalPERS' Membership
	Data for all Funds (1)
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.50% until
	Purchasing Power Protection Allowance
	Floor on Purchasing Power applies;
	2.75% thereafter

(1) The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 15 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale 90% of scale-MP 2016. For more details on this table please refer to the December 2017 experience study report.

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15 percent. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of the discount rate for public agency plans (including PERF C), CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on testing the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the current 7.15 percent discount rate is appropriate and the use of municipal bond rate calculation is not deemed necessary. The long-term expected discount rate of 7.15 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund, including PERF C. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called "GASB Crossover Testing Report" that can be obtained at CalPERS' website under the GASB No. 68 section.

#### NOTE 7 - PENSION PLAN (Continued)

## B. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> (Continued)

Discount Rate (Continued)

CalPERS is scheduled to review all actuarial assumptions as part of its regular Asset Liability Management (ALM) review cycle that is scheduled to be completed in February 2022. Any changes to the discount rate will require Board action and proper stakeholder outreach. For these reasons, CalPERS expects to continue using a discount rate net of administrative expenses for GASB No. 67 and No. 68 calculations through at least the 2021-22 fiscal year. CalPERS will continue to check the materiality of the difference in calculation until such time as it has changed its methodology.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 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 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 equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

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. These rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

	New		
	Strategic	Real Return	Real Return
Asset Class	<u>Allocation</u>	Years 1-10(a)	Years 11+(b)
Global Equity	50.0%	4.80%	5.98%
Global Fixed Income	28.0%	1.00%	2.62%
Inflation Assets	0.0%	0.77%	1.81%
Private Equity	8.0%	6.30%	7.23%
Real Assets	13.0%	3.75%	4.93%
Liquidity	1.0%	0.00%	-0.92%
Total	100.0%		

- (a) An expected inflation of 2.00% was used for this period.
- (b) An expected inflation of 2.92% was used for this period.

Sensitivity of the Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in Discount Rate

The following represents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.15 percent, 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 one percentage point lower (6.15 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.15 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.15%		Curre	nt Discount Rate 7.15%	1% Increase 8.15%
City's proportionate share of net pension plan liability (asset)	\$	3,987,493	\$	1,005,978	\$ (1,458,799)

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### NOTE 7 – PENSION PLAN (Continued)

## B. <u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expenses, and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u> (Continued)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS' financial reports.

#### C. Payable to the Pension Plan

At June 30, 2022, the City had no amount outstanding for contributions to the pension plan required for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

#### NOTE 8 – POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (OPEB)

#### A. Plan Description

The City provides postemployment health care benefits through the CalPERS cost-sharing multiple employer health care program (PEMHCA) to eligible employees. The City pays the PEMHCA minimum of \$143/month for 2021 and \$149/month for 2022. To be eligible for postretirement health benefits, employees must complete at least 5 years of continuous service and be a minimum of 50 years of age. The City created a Section 115 Trust Fund with PARS in their Moderate Portfolio in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022 to set aside funds restricted to use for the City's OPEB benefits.

#### B. Employees Covered

As of June 30, 2022, actuarial valuation, the following current and former employees were covered by the benefit terms under the City's Plan:

Active plan members	86
Inactive plan members or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	10
Inactive plan members entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	12
Total	108

#### C. Contributions

The City currently finances benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis primarily from the City's General Fund. The City created a Section 115 Trust Fund to set aside funds restricted to use for the City's OPEB benefits. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City contributed \$170,000 to the PARS Section 115 Trust Fund.

#### D. Net OPEB Liability

The City's net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2022 and the net OPEB liability used to calculate the OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022.

Actuarial assumptions. The net OPEB liability was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases 2.75% Discount rate 5.50%

Healthcare cost trend rate Non-Medicare - 8.50% through 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.45% in 2076

Medicare (Non-Kaiser) - 7.50% through 2024 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.45% in 2076 Medicare (Kaiser) - 6.25% through 2024 decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.45% in 2076

## NOTE 8 - POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

#### D. Net OPEB Liability (Continued)

Pre-retirement and post-retirement mortality rates were based on the CalPERS 2000-2019 experience study. Mortality improvement was projected fully generational with Scale MP-2021.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on a review of plan experience during the period July 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

Discount rate. GASB 75 requires a discount rate that reflects the following:

- The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments to the extent that the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position (if any) is projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments and assets are expected to be invested using a strategy to achieve that return;
- b) A yield or index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher to the extent that the conditions in (a) are not met.

To determine a resulting single (blended) rate, the amount of the plan's projected fiduciary net position (if any) and the amount of projected benefit payments is compared in each period of projected benefit payments. The discount rate used to measure the City's net OPEB liability is based on these requirements and the following information:

Long-Term

		Long-Term						
		Expected Return	N	Iunicipal Bond				
	0	f Plan Investment	s 20	Year High Grad	le			
Reporting Date	Measurement Date	(if any)		Rate Index	D	iscount Rate	_	
June 30, 2022	June 30, 2022	5.50%		3.54%		5.50%		
June 30, 2021	June 30, 2021	2.25%		2.25%		2.25%		
June 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	2.25%		2.25%		2.25%		
Changes in the N	Net OPEB Liability							
			Т	otal OPEB	Pla	n Fiduciary	1	Net OPEB
			-	Liability	_Ne	et Position_		Liability
ice at June 30, 202	1		_\$_	2,766,199	_\$_	_	_\$_	2,766,199
ation Date June 30	, 2020)							
ges recognized for	the measurement period	<b>i</b> :						
Service cost				328,789		-		328,789
Interest				69,274		-		69,274
Difference b	etween expected and act	tual experience		(516,973)		-		(516,973)
Changes in as	ssumptions			(1,679,171)		-		(1,679,171)
Contribution	s - employer			-		365,823		(365,823)
Net investme	ent income			-		(32,007)		32,007
Administrativ	ve expense			-		(324)		324
Benefit paym	nents			(32,268)		(32,268)		_
Changes				(1,830,349)		301,224		(2,131,573)
ce at June 30, 2022	2		\$	935,850	\$	301,224	\$	634,626
surement Date June	30, 2022)							
	June 30, 2022 June 30, 2021 June 30, 2020  Changes in the Market at June 30, 2020  ation Date June 30  ges recognized for Service cost Interest Difference by Changes in a Contribution Net investme Administrative Benefit paymer Changes  ce at June 30, 2022	Reporting Date Measurement Date  June 30, 2022 June 30, 2021 June 30, 2021 June 30, 2020  Changes in the Net OPEB Liability  Acce at June 30, 2021  ation Date June 30, 2020)  ges recognized for the measurement period Service cost Interest Difference between expected and acc Changes in assumptions Contributions - employer Net investment income Administrative expense Benefit payments	Expected Return of Plan Investment  Reporting Date Measurement Date (if any)  June 30, 2022 June 30, 2022 5.50%  June 30, 2021 June 30, 2021 2.25%  June 30, 2020 June 30, 2020 2.25%  Changes in the Net OPEB Liability  Acce at June 30, 2021  ation Date June 30, 2020)  ges recognized for the measurement period:  Service cost  Interest  Difference between expected and actual experience  Changes in assumptions  Contributions - employer  Net investment income  Administrative expense  Benefit payments  Changes  Chang	Expected Return Mof Plan Investments 20 Temporary Date Measurement Date (if any)  June 30, 2022 June 30, 2022 5.50%  June 30, 2021 June 30, 2021 2.25%  June 30, 2020 June 30, 2020 2.25%  Changes in the Net OPEB Liability  The ce at June 30, 2021 \$  ation Date June 30, 2020 \$  ges recognized for the measurement period:  Service cost Interest Difference between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions  Contributions - employer  Net investment income Administrative expense Benefit payments  Changes ce at June 30, 2022 \$  Shanges ce at June 30	Expected Return of Plan Investments   Municipal Bond of Plan Investments   20 Year High Grad	Expected Return of Plan Investments   Date   Date	Reporting Date   Measurement Date   Sepected Return   of Plan Investments   20 Year High Grade   Plan Investments   20 Year High Grade   Plan Investment   Plan Inv	Expected Return of Plan Investments   20 Year High Grade   20 Year Hig

Sensitivity of the OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the OPEB liability, as well as what the OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (4.50 percent) or 1 percentage point higher (6.50 percent) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease 4.50%		Discount Rate 5.50%		1% Increase		
					6.50%		
OPEB Liability	\$	762,455	\$	634,626	\$	529,329	

## NOTE 8 – POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTH CARE BENEFITS (OPEB) (Continued)

## E. <u>Changes in the Net OPEB Liability (Continued)</u>

Sensitivity of the OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presents the OPEB liability, as well as what the 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:

	1% Decrease		Trend Rate		1% Increase	
OPEB Liability	\$	506,586	\$	634,626	\$	795,569

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$177,712. As of the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows			Deferred Inflows		
	of Resources			Resources		
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	284,585	\$	698,607		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings		31,470		-		
Changes in assumptions			_	1,719,875		
	\$	316,055	\$	2,418,482		

Amounts reported as deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal Year Ending June 30,	Amount
2023	\$ (213,345)
2024	(213,345)
2025	(213,345)
2026	(213,345)
2027	(221,212)
Thereafter	(1,027,835)
	\$ (2,102,427)

#### **NOTE 9 – LEASE PAYABLE**

On August 1, 2020, the City entered into a lease financing agreement with the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank or the IBank for \$10,000,000 at an interest rate of 2.64% to reimburse the City for \$10,000,000 of the total acquisition of the City Hall property of \$11,500,000. The City has a lease to IBank, and then IBank leases back the property upon which the City Hall and related improvements are located. The lease will be repaid in semi-annual payments for a term of 30 years through August 1, 2050. The future lease payments are as follows:

Fiscal Year				
Ending				
June 30	Principal		Interest	Total
2023	\$ 228,6	20 \$	255,102	\$ 483,722
2024	234,6	55	248,987	483,642
2025	240,8	50	242,710	483,560
2026	247,20	09	236,267	483,476
2027	253,7	35	229,655	483,390
2028-2032	1,372,70	62	1,042,815	2,415,577
2033-2037	1,563,79	91	849,264	2,413,055
2038-2042	1,781,40	01	628,781	2,410,182
2043-2047	2,029,29	94	377,615	2,406,909
2048-2051	1,824,94	43	97,925	 1,922,868
Total	\$ 9,777,20	60 \$	4,209,121	\$ 13,986,381

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### NOTE 10 - DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

At June 30, 2022, deferred inflows of resources, reported in the governmental fund financial statements, consisted of the following:

Deferred Inflows of Resources

Unavailable Revenue:

Major Governmental Fund:

Active Transportation Program Fund \$ 40,000 Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Fund 2,966,995 Total Deferred Inflows of Resources \$ 3,006,995

At June 30, 2022, deferred outflows and inflows of resources, reported on the Statement of Net Position, consisted of the following:

	Governmental
	Activities
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Deferred Pension	\$ 1,799,404
Deferred OPEB	316,055
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	\$ 2,115,459
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Deferred Pension	\$ 878,165
Deferred OPEB	2,418,482
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 3,296,647

#### **NOTE 11 – FUND BALANCES**

Nonspendable, Restricted, Committed, Assigned, and Unassigned (deficit) fund balances consisted of the following at June 30, 2022:

							Coronavirus						
					Active		State & Local		Federal				
					Transportation Fiscal Transportation								
			Park DIF		Program		Recovery		Program		Other		Total
		GTIP Special	Special		Special		Special		Special		Governmental	(	Governmental
	 General Fund	 Revenue Fund	 Revenue Fund	_	Revenue Fund		Revenue Fund		Revenue Fund		Funds		Funds
Nonspendable													
Prepaid items	\$ 26,176	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,545	\$	27,721
Restricted													
Public works	-	13,579,984	-		-		-		-		13,910,625		27,490,609
Community development	-	-	8,436,144		-		-		-		1,572,287		10,008,431
Community services	-	-	-		_		-		-		2,374,136		2,374,136
Committed													
Public facilities	830,108	-	-		-		-		-		-		830,108
Capital equipment	791,653	-	-		-		-		-		-		791,653
Compensated leave	407,606	-	-		-		-		-		-		407,606
Risk management	200,000	-	-		-		-		_		-		200,000
Litigation defense	300,000	-	-		-		-		-		-		300,000
Contingency	10,129,713	-	-		-		_		-		-		10,129,713
City Hall solar removal	94,500	-	-		-		_		-		-		94,500
Assigned													
CIP Projects	3,165,761	-	-		-		-		-		-		3,165,761
Encumbrances	3,410,472	-	-		-		-		-		-		3,410,472
FMV adjustment	429,996	-	-		_		-		-		-		429,996
Unassigned (deficit)	 19,482,955	 	 		(14,755)		_		(103,412)		(2,502,925)		16,861,863
Total	\$ 39,268,940	\$ 13,579,984	\$ 8,436,144	\$	(14,755)	\$	_	\$	(103,412)	\$	15,355,668	\$	76,522,569

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### **NOTE 12 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

## A. <u>Description of Self-Insurance Pool Pursuant to Joint Powers Agreement</u>

The City is a member of the California Joint Powers Insurance Authority (Authority). The Insurance Authority is composed of more than 120 California public entities and is organized under a joint powers agreement pursuant to California Government Code Section 6500 et. seq. The purpose of the Authority is to arrange and administer programs for the pooling of self-insured losses, to purchase excess insurance or reinsurance, and to arrange for group purchased insurance for property and other lines of coverage. The California JPIA began covering claims of its members in 1978. Each member government has an elected official as its representative on the Board of Directors. The Board operates through a nine-member Executive Committee.

## B. <u>Self-Insurance Programs of the Authority</u>

Each member pays an annual contribution at the beginning of the coverage period. A retrospective adjustment is then conducted annually thereafter for coverage years 2012-13 and prior. Coverage years 2013-14 and forward are not subject to routine annual retrospective adjustment. The total funding requirement for self-insurance programs is based on an actuarial analysis. Costs are allocated to individual agencies based on payroll and claims history relative to other members of the risk-sharing pool.

#### Primary Liability Program

Claims are pooled separately between police and general government exposures. (1) The payroll of each member is evaluated relative to the payroll of other members. A variable credibility factor is determined for each member, which establishes the weight applied to payroll and the weight applied to losses within the formula. (2) The first layer of losses includes incurred costs up to \$100,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the first layer. (3) The second layer of losses includes incurred costs from \$100,000 to \$500,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the second layer. (4) Incurred costs from \$500,000 to \$50 million are distributed based on the outcome of cost allocation within the first and second loss layers.

The overall coverage limit for each member, including all layers of coverage, is \$50 million per occurrence. Subsidence losses also have a \$50 million per occurrence limit. The coverage structure is composed of a combination of pooled self-insurance, reinsurance, and excess insurance. Additional information concerning the coverage structure is available on the Authority's website: <a href="https://cjpia.org/coverage/risk-sharing-pools/">https://cjpia.org/coverage/risk-sharing-pools/</a>.

#### Workers' Compensation Program

Claims are pooled separately between public safety (police and fire) and general government exposures. (1) The payroll of each member is evaluated relative to the payroll of other members. A variable credibility factor is determined for each member, which establishes the weight applied to payroll and the weight applied to losses within the formula. (2) The first layer of losses includes incurred costs up to \$75,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the first layer. (3) The second layer of losses includes incurred costs from \$75,000 to \$200,000 for each occurrence and is evaluated as a percentage of the pool's total incurred costs within the second layer. (4) Incurred costs from \$200,000 to statutory limits are distributed based on the outcome of cost allocation within the first and second loss layers.

For 2020-21 the Authority's pooled retention is \$1 million per occurrence, with reinsurance to statutory limits under California Workers' Compensation Law. Employer's Liability losses are pooled among members to \$1 million. Coverage from \$1 million to \$5 million is purchased through reinsurance policies, and Employer's Liability losses from \$5 million to \$10 million are pooled among members.

#### C. Purchased Insurance

#### Pollution Legal Liability Insurance

The City of Goleta participates in the pollution legal liability insurance program which is available through the Authority. The policy covers sudden and gradual pollution of scheduled property, streets, and storm drains owned by the City of Goleta. Coverage is on a claims-made basis. There is a \$250,000 deductible. The Authority has a per member limit of \$5 million.

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

## NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

#### C. <u>Purchased Insurance (Continued)</u>

#### Property Insurance

The City of Goleta participates in the all-risk property protection program of the Authority. This insurance protection is underwritten by several insurance companies. City of Goleta property is currently insured according to a schedule of covered property submitted by the City of Goleta to the Authority. City of Goleta property currently has all-risk property insurance protection in the amount of \$22,553,495. There is a \$10,000 deductible per occurrence except for non-emergency vehicle insurance which has a \$5,000 deductible.

#### Crime Insurance

The City purchases crime insurance coverage in the amount of \$1,000,000 with a \$2,500 deductible. The fidelity coverage is provided through the Authority.

#### Earthquake and Flood Insurance

The City of Goleta purchases earthquake and flood insurance on a portion of its property. The earthquake insurance is part of the property protection insurance program of the Authority. City of Goleta property currently has earthquake protection in the amount of Non Participant. There is a deductible of 5% per unit of value.

#### D. Adequacy of Protection

During the past three fiscal years, none of the above programs of protection experienced settlements or judgments that exceeded pooled or insured coverage. There were also no significant reductions in pooled or insured liability coverage in 2021-22.

#### **NOTE 13 – CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS**

#### A. Legal

Various claims and suits have been filed against the City in the normal course of business. Although the outcome of these matters is not presently determinable in the opinion of legal counsel, the resolutions of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the City.

#### B. <u>Grant Programs</u>

The City participates in a number of federal and state assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to program compliance audits by the grantors. The amount, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the granting agencies cannot be determined at this time although the City expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

### C. <u>Construction and Other Significant Commitments</u>

Revenue Neutrality Commitment to County of Santa Barbara – Mitigation Obligation

After the City's incorporation on February 1, 2002, the County of Santa Barbara continues to have ongoing obligations to provide public services to the City and its residents. In order to ensure that the effect of incorporation was neutral as to the County, the parties agreed to have the following allocations of tax revenues in perpetuity:

- 50% of property tax generated by property located within the City, which would otherwise accrue entirely to the City, is allocated to the County.
- 30% of the 1% retail sales tax revenues allocable to the City are allocated to the County.

#### Encumbrances

All encumbrances include carryover budgets from the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. Encumbrances as of June 30, 2022, are as shown on the following page:

## NOTE 13 - CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS (Continued)

## C. <u>Construction and Other Significant Commitments</u> (Continued)

#### Major Funds:

General Fund	\$ 6,576,233
GTIP Special Revenue Fund	15,027,781
Park Development Impact Fees Special Revenue Fund	4,888,993
Other Governmental Funds	 51,755,419
Total Encumbrances	\$ 78,248,426

#### Construction

Listed below are the projects for uncompleted contracts outstanding as of June 30, 2022.

FY 2021-22 Projects

\$ 5,902,007

## NOTE 14 - OTHER REQUIRED INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES

#### **Deficit Fund Balances**

The following funds reported deficit fund balances at June 30, 2022:

#### Major Funds:

Active Transportation Grant Special Revenue Fund	\$ 14,755
Federal Transportation Program Special Revenue Fund	103,412
Nonmajor Governmental Funds:	
County Fire DIF Special Revenue Fund	125,564
Measure A Grants Special Revenue Fund	590,631
Planning Grants Program Special Revenue Fund	107,790
Monarch Butterfly Habitat Management Plan Special Revenue Fund	592,760
RSTP State Grant Special Revenue Fund	495,495
Miscellaneous Grants Special Revenue Fund	51,313
Local STIP Special Revenue Fund	4,309
SSARP Grant Special Revenue Fund	49,404
LSTP State Grant Special Revenue Fund	186,933
Housing & Community Development State Grant Special Revenue Fund	53,331
OTS Public Safety Special Revenue Fund	4,537
OBF - Southern California Edison Special Revenue Fund	3,201
TIRCP Grant Special Revenue Fund	230,458
HMGP Grant Special Revenue Fund	5,560
Public Administration DIF Special Revenue Fund	1,639

## **Excess Expenditures over Appropriations**

The following funds reported excess expenditures over appropriations at June 30, 2022:

## Nonmajor Governmental Funds:

OBF – Southern California Edison Special Revenue Fund \$ 131,411

## NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

#### NOTE 15 – SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY

On December 29, 2011, the California Supreme Court upheld Assembly Bill X1 26 (the Bill) that provides for the dissolution of all redevelopment agencies in the State of California. This action impacted the reporting entity of the City that previously had reported a redevelopment agency (RDA) within the reporting entity of the City as a blended component unit.

The Bill provides that upon dissolution of a redevelopment agency, either the City or another unit of local government will agree to serve as the "successor agency" to hold the assets until they are distributed to other units of State and local government. On January 10, 2012, the City Council elected to become the Successor Agency for the former redevelopment agency in accordance with the Bill as part of the City Resolution No. 4420.

After the enactment of the law, which occurred on June 28, 2011, redevelopment agencies in the State of California cannot enter into new projects, obligations or commitments. Subject to the control of a newly established oversight board, remaining assets can only be used to pay enforceable obligations in existence at the date of dissolution (including the completion of any unfinished projects that were subject to legally enforceable contractual commitments).

In future years, successor agencies will only be allocated revenue in the amount that is necessary to pay the estimated annual installment payments on enforceable obligations of the former redevelopment agency until all enforceable obligations of the prior redevelopment agency have been paid in full and all assets have been liquidated.

The Bill directs the State Controller of the State of California to review the propriety of any transfers of assets between redevelopment agencies and other public bodies that occurred after January 1, 2011. If the public body that received such transfers is not contractually committed to a third party for the expenditure or encumbrance of those assets, the State Controller is required to order the available assets to be transferred to the public body designated as the successor agency by the Bill.

As of February 1, 2012, the housing assets, obligations, and activities of the Dissolved RDA have been transferred and are reported in a fiduciary fund (private-purpose trust fund) in the financial statements of the City.

#### A. <u>Settlement Receivable – City of Goleta</u>

The Agency has a settlement receivable from the City of Goleta with a balance of \$2,327,823 as of June 30, 2022. See Note 5(C) for further detail.

#### B. Long-Term Liabilities

In accordance with the provisions of ABX1 26 (Bill) and the California Supreme Court's decision to uphold the Bill, the obligations of the former redevelopment agency became vested with the funds established for the Successor Agency upon the date of dissolution, February 1, 2012. Former tax increment revenues pledged to fund the debts of the former redevelopment agency will be distributed to the Successor Agency subject to the reapportionment of such revenues as provided by the Bill. The 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds were refunded in full in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020 with the issuance of the 2020 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds by reducing the interest rate for a net present value of savings of \$8,874,835. The debt of the Successor Agency as of June 30, 2022, is as follows:

	Balance			Balance	Due Within		
	July 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2022	One Year		
Tax allocation bonds	\$ 11,310,000	\$ -	\$ 285,000	\$ 11,025,000	\$ 300,000		
Less deferred amount:							
Premium on bonds issued	1,385,588		61,811	1,323,777	61,811		
Total	\$ 12,695,588	\$ -	\$ 346,811	\$ 12,348,777	\$ 361,811		

Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds 2020

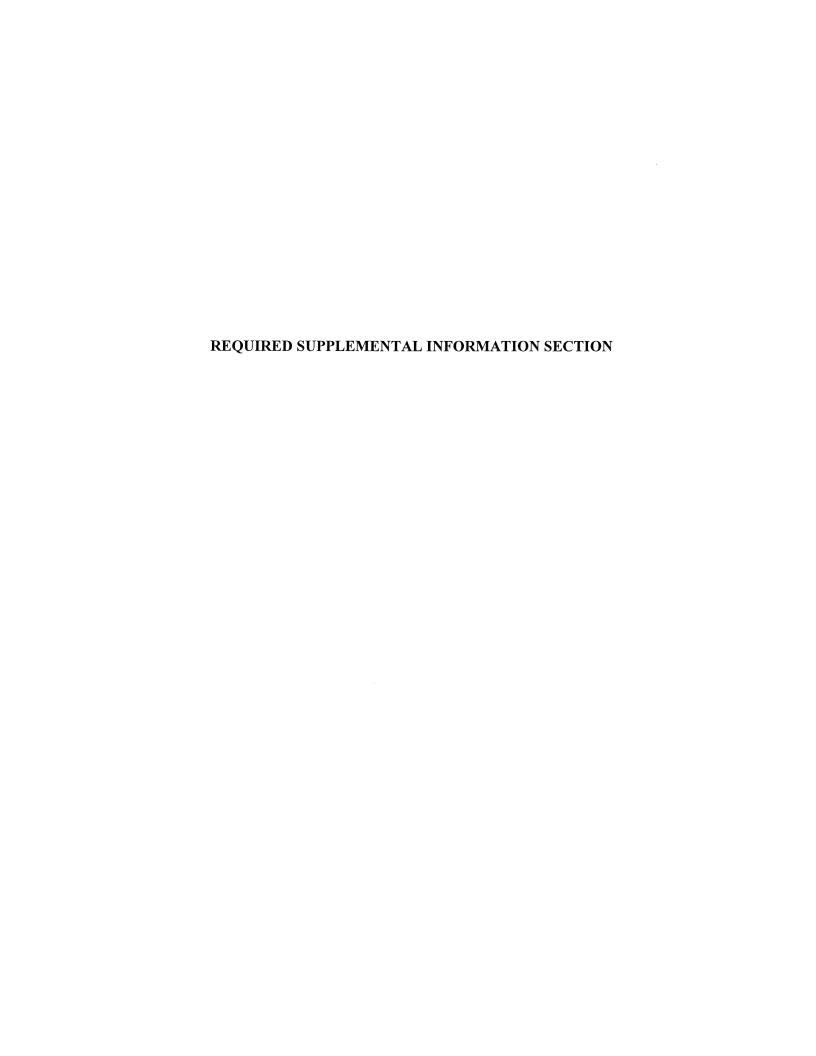
The annual requirements to amortize the Tax Allocation Bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2022, are shown on the following page:

# NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

## NOTE 15 – SUCCESSOR AGENCY TO THE FORMER REDEVELOPMENT AGENCY (Continued)

## B. <u>Long-Term Liabilities (Continued)</u>

Fiscal Year			
Ending			
June 30	 Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 300,000	\$ 466,450	\$ 766,450
2024	315,000	451,075	766,075
2025	325,000	435,075	760,075
2026	345,000	418,325	763,325
2027	365,000	400,575	765,575
2028-2032	2,110,000	1,705,825	3,815,825
2033-2037	2,620,000	1,199,000	3,819,000
2038-2042	3,185,000	620,500	3,805,500
2043-2044	 1,460,000	 59,000	 1,519,000
Total	\$ 11,025,000	\$ 5,755,825	\$ 16,780,825



GENERAL FUND

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts							ariance with
		Original		Final	A	ctual Amounts		Final Budget itive (Negative)
REVENUES:								
Taxes	\$	29,242,000	\$	32,769,400	\$	34,805,610	\$	2,036,210
Intergovernmental		30,000		56,000		53,470		(2,530)
Charges for services		1,204,300		1,394,300		1,412,413		18,113
Licenses and permits		382,900		475,900		515,712		39,812
Fine and forfeitures		140,600		140,600		168,350		27,750
Use of money and property		147,500		355,500		(105,800)		(461,300)
Donations		53,000		65,000		61,948		(3,052)
Other		306,000	_	546,000		687,077		141,077
Total revenues		31,506,300		35,802,700		37,598,780	-	1,796,080
EXPENDITURES:								
Current:								
General government		8,253,200		9,658,719		8,920,270		738,449
Public safety		8,626,600		8,639,819		8,470,638		169,181
Public works		7,619,600		11,974,418		7,525,226		4,449,192
Community development		460,200		483,178		106,184		376,994
Community services		6,139,000		7,683,980		5,289,443		2,394,537
Capital outlay		500,000		3,417,402		251,641		3,165,761
Debt service:								
Principal		222,740		222,740		222,740		-
Interest		261,060		261,060	***************************************	261,060		-
Total expenditures		32,082,400	agreement of	42,341,316		31,047,202		11,294,114
Excess of revenues over								
(under) expenditures	***************************************	(576,100)		(6,538,616)		6,551,578		13,090,194
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	:							
Transfers in		43,800		43,800		24,704		(19,096)
Transfers out	-	(100,000)		(603,500)		(100,000)		503,500
Total other financing sources (uses)		(56,200)		(559,700)		(75,296)		484,404
Net change in fund balance		(632,300)		(7,098,316)		6,476,282		13,574,598
Fund balance - July 1		32,792,658		32,792,658		32,792,658		
Fund balance - June 30	\$	32,160,358	\$	25,694,342	\$	39,268,940	\$	13,574,598

GTIP SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

## SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts							ariance with	
DEVENYER		Original		Final	Actu	ial Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative		
REVENUES:  Use of money and property	\$	60,000	\$	60,000	\$	(70,229)	¢	(130,229)	
Developer fees	<del></del>	3,015,100	φ . <del></del>	3,015,100		1,232,026	Ψ	(1,783,074)	
Total revenues		3,075,100		3,075,100		1,161,797		(1,913,303)	
EXPENDITURES:									
Current:						1.0.00		105140	
Public works		110,000		110,000		4,860		105,140	
Capital outlay		2,702,865		16,754,557		1,726,776		15,027,781	
Total expenditures		2,812,865		16,864,557	-	1,731,636		15,132,921	
Net change in fund balance		262,235		(13,789,457)		(569,839)		13,219,618	
Fund balance - July 1		14,149,823		14,149,823		14,149,823			
Fund balance - June 30	\$	14,412,058	\$	360,366	\$	13,579,984	\$	13,219,618	

PARK DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

		Budget	ed An	nounts		Variance with
REVENUES:	***************************************	Original	Final		Actual Amounts	Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Use of money and property Developer fees	\$	35,000 811,000	\$	35,000 811,000	\$ (50,901)	\$ (85,901) (811,000)
Total revenues	-	846,000		846,000	(50,901)	(896,901)
EXPENDITURES: Current: Community services Capital outlay		- 455,000		344,989 5,163,983	371,434 248,545	(26,445) 4,915,438
Total expenditures		455,000		5,508,972	619,979	4,888,993
Net change in fund balance		391,000		(4,662,972)	(670,880)	3,992,092
Fund balance - July 1		9,107,024		9,107,024	9,107,024	_
Fund balance - June 30	\$	9,498,024	\$	4,444,052	\$ 8,436,144	\$ 3,992,092

ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

		Budget	ed Ar	nounts			Variance with		
		Original		Final	Acı	tual Amounts		Final Budget itive (Negative)	
REVENUES:	·								
Intergovernmental	\$	-	\$	4,524,379	\$	1,815,379	\$	(2,709,000)	
Total revenues				4,524,379		1,815,379		(2,709,000)	
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>									
Capital outlay	-	_		2,694,245		-		2,694,245	
Total expenditures		-		2,694,245		-	***************************************	2,694,245	
Net change in fund balance		-		1,830,134		1,815,379		(14,755)	
Fund balance - July 1		(1,830,134)	-	(1,830,134)		(1,830,134)			
Fund balance - June 30	\$	(1,830,134)	\$	_	\$	(14,755)	\$	(14,755)	

CORONAVIRUS STATE & LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	•	Budget	ed Am	ounts		•	ariance with
		Original		Final	Actual Amounts		inal Budget tive (Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$	2,966,995		2,966,995	\$ -	\$	(2,966,995)
Total revenues	-	2,966,995		2,966,995			(2,966,995)
Net change in fund balance		2,966,995		2,966,995	-		(2,966,995)
Fund balance - July 1	4994444444444444444444444			-			
Fund balance - June 30	\$	2,966,995	\$	2,966,995	\$ -	\$	(2,966,995)

FEDERAL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	 Budgeto	udgeted Amounts					ariance with
	 Original		Final	Actu	ıal Amounts		Final Budget itive (Negative)
REVENUES:							-
Intergovernmental	\$ 290,000	\$	14,064,123	\$	254,067	\$	(13,810,056)
Total revenues	 290,000		14,064,123		254,067		(13,810,056)
<b>EXPENDITURES:</b>							
Capital outlay	290,000		13,959,503		252,860		13,706,643
Total expenditures	290,000		13,959,503		252,860	-	13,706,643
Net change in fund balance	-		104,620		1,207		(103,413)
Fund balance - July 1	 (104,619)		(104,619)		(104,619)		
Fund balance - June 30	\$ (104,619)	\$	11	\$	(103,412)	\$	(103,413)

# SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY

Last 10 Years\*

As of June 30, 2022

The following table provides required supplementary information regarding the City's Pension Plan.

	 2022	 2021	2020	 2019	2018
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.01860%	0.03250%	0.02990%	0.02760%	0.02772%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 1,005,978	\$ 3,536,142	\$ 3,064,002	\$ 2,659,577	\$ 2,749,352
Covered payroll	\$ 7,906,471	\$ 7,514,719	\$ 6,613,453	\$ 5,897,673	\$ 5,464,417
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	12.72%	47.06%	46.33%	45.10%	50.31%
Plan's total pension liability	\$ 46,174,942,264	\$ 43,702,930,887	\$ 41,426,453,489	\$ 38,944,855,364	\$ 37,161,348,332
Plan's fiduciary net position	\$ 40,766,653,876	\$ 32,822,501,335	\$ 31,179,414,067	\$ 29,308,589,559	\$ 27,244,095,376
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	88.29%	75.10%	75.26%	75.26%	73.31%
	2017	2016	 2015		
Proportion of the net pension liability	0.02565%	0.02318%	0.02586%		
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,219,286	\$ 1,590,804	\$ 1,609,229		
Covered payroll	\$ 5,180,046	\$ 4,778,639	\$ 4,819,034		
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	42.84%	33.29%	33.39%		
Plan's total pension liability	\$ 33,358,627,624	\$ 31,771,217,402	\$ 30,829,966,631		
Plan's fiduciary net position	\$ 24,705,532,291	\$ 24,907,305,871	\$ 24,607,502,515		
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	74.06%	78.40%	79.82%		

#### Notes to Schedule:

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

<sup>\*-</sup> Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

SCHEDULE OF PENSION CONTRIBUTIONS Last 10 Years\* As of June 30, 2022

The following table provides required supplementary information regarding the City's Pension Plan.

	2022		2021		2020	2019	2018
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$ 1,072,458	\$	975,305	\$	843,932	\$ 696,782	\$ 591,252
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	 (1,072,458)		(975,305)		(843,932)	 (696,782)	 (591,252)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ _	<u>\$</u>		<u>\$</u>		\$ 	\$ _
Covered payroll	\$ 8,645,140	\$	7,906,471	\$	7,514,719	\$ 6,613,453	\$ 5,897,673
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.41%		12.34%		11.23%	10.54%	10.03%
	 2017		2016		2015		
Contractually required contribution (actuarially determined)	\$ 535,490	\$	491,157	\$	528,634		
Contribution in relation to the actuarially determined contributions	(535,490)		(491,157)		(528,634)		
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$	-	\$	_		
Covered payroll	\$ 5,464,417	\$	5,180,046	\$	4,778,639		
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	9.80%		9.48%		11.06%		

#### Notes to Schedule:

There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

<sup>\*-</sup> Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only eight years are shown.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE OPEB LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Last 10 Years\*

As of June 30, 2022

Measurement Period		2022		2021		2020		2019		2018
Total OPEB Liability										***
Service cost	\$	328,789	\$	319,989	\$	348,492	\$	318,822	\$	290,904
Interest on the total OPEB liability		69,274		54,866		84,042		67,773		48,449
Difference between expected and actual experience		(516,973)		(16,631)		33,392		43,923		223,452
Changes in assumptions	(	1,679,171)		-		(237,684)		· -		· -
Changes in benefit terms		-		-		-		-		-
Benefit payments		(32,268)		(30,499)		(30,876)		(16,745)		(27,438)
Net change in total OPEB Liability	(	1,830,349)		327,725		197,366		413,773		535,367
Total OPEB liability - beginning		2,766,199		2,438,474		2,241,108		1,827,335	1	,291,968
Total OPEB liability - ending [A]	\$	935,850	\$ 2	2,766,199	\$ :	2,438,474	\$ 2	2,241,108	\$ 1	,827,335
Plan Fiduciary Net Position Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Net investment income (loss) Administrative/trustee expenses Benefit payments Net change in plan fiduciary net position Total plan fiduciary net position - beginning Total plan fiduciary net position - ending [B]	\$	365,823 (32,007) (324) (32,268) 301,224 - 301,224	\$	- - - -	\$	- - - -	\$	- - - -	\$	- - - - -
Net OPEB Liability - ([A]-[B])	\$	634,626	\$ 2	2,766,199	\$ 2	2,438,474	\$ 2	2,241,108	\$ 1	,827,335
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability		32.19%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%		0.00%
Covered payroll	\$10	0,242,422	\$ 8	3,897,999	\$ 6	5,733,325	\$ 6	5,923,683	\$ 6	,317,404
Total net OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll		6.20%		31.09%		36.22%		32.37%		28.93%

#### Notes to Schedule:

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022:

The discount rate was changed from 2.25% to 5.50%.

The mortality tables were updated from the RP2014 Mortality Table to the CalPERS 2000-2019 Experience Study.

The pre-Medicare healthcare cost trend rates increased from 3.00% to 8.50% ultimately decreasing to 3.45% for 2076.

The Medicare healthcare cost trend rates increased from 3.00% to 7.50% ultimately decreasing to 3.45% for 2076.

See Note 8 in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements for further detail.

<sup>\*-</sup> Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.

SCHEDULE OF OPEB CONTRIBUTIONS Last 10 Years\* As of June 30, 2022

The following table provides required supplementary information regarding the City's OPEB.

Contribution deficiency (excess)  Covered payroll	-	2022
Contributions in relation to the ADC	\$	169,638 (32,268)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$</u>	137,370
Covered payroll	\$ 1	0,242,422
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll		0.32%

#### Notes to Schedule:

The City opened a Section 115 Trust account administered through Public Agency Retirement Services (PARS) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022.

Through June 30, 2021, the plan was not administered through a qualified trust. Therefore, there was no Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC). Benefit payments of \$30,499, \$30,876, \$16,745 and \$27,438 were made on a pay-as-you-go-basis for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2018 respectively.

See Note 8 in the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements for further detail.

<sup>\*-</sup> Fiscal year 2018 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only five years are shown.



# NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specific purposes other than debt service and capital projects.

<u>Gas Tax</u> - This fund is used to account for the City's share of the motor vehicle gas tax imposed under the provisions of the Street and Highway Code of the State of California under Sections 2105, 2106, 2107 and 2107.5, which are legally restricted for the acquisition, construction, improvement, and maintenance of public streets.

<u>Transportation</u> - This fund is used to account for public transportation funding derived from a portion of the retail sales tax collected statewide.

<u>Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation</u> - This fund is used to account for the Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation additional gas tax funding as authorized by State Bill 1 which can be used for road maintenance and construction.

<u>Measure A</u> - This fund is used to account for funds received from a one-half cent sales tax levied by the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. The proceeds are restricted to transportation uses. Measure A was approved by the voters of Santa Barbara County by an election held on November 4, 2008.

<u>Measure A Grants</u> - This fund is used to account for grant funds awarded to the City by the Santa Barbara County Association of Governments. These funds are derived from Measure A funding and are awarded for specific transportation related projects.

Solid Waste Program - This fund is used to account for receipts and expenditures relating to the City's solid waste program.

Public Safety Donations - This fund is used to account for revenue received for public safety at the Market Place Shopping Center.

County Fire DIF - This fund is used to account for County fire development impact fees that help construct Fire Station 10.

<u>Library Facilities DIF</u> - This fund is used to account for library facilities development impact fees.

Sheriff Facilities DIF - This fund is used to account for public safety facilities development impact fees.

Housing In-Lieu - This fund is used to account for receipts and expenditures of the City's affordable housing programs.

Storm Drain DIF - This fund is used to account for storm drain development impact fees.

Planning Grants Program - This fund is to account for California Planning Grants Program Award.

<u>Environmental Programs</u> - This fund is used to account for receipts and expenditures relating to the City's environmental mitigation programs.

Fire Facilities DIF - This fund is used to account for fire facilities development impact fees.

<u>Long Range Development Plan</u> - This fund is used to account for traffic infrastructure funding from University of California, Santa Barbara.

Public Safety - This fund is used to account for state funds under the Citizen Options for Public Safety (COPS) grant program.

Monarch Butterfly Habitat Management Plan - This fund is to account for state grant funds for the enhancement of the monarch butterfly habitat.

Solid Waste Recycling - This fund is used to account for receipts and expenditures relating to the City's solid waste recycling program.

<u>RSTP State Grant</u> - This fund is used to account for state and federal grant funds to local governments for use in transit and highway projects, including street and road projects.

<u>Comstock Plover Endowment</u> - This fund is used to account for development related funds for use in environmental mitigation programs.

Miscellaneous Grants - This fund is used to account for state grant funds to local governments for use in various City projects.

<u>Local STIP</u> - This fund is used to account for state grant funds to local governments for use in transit and highway projects, including street and road projects.

<u>Developer Agreement</u> - This fund is used to account for developer agreement funds for use in agreed upon projects with the City and developer.

Bicycle and Pedestrian DIF - This fund is used to account for bicycle and pedestrian development impact fees.

Isla Vista Library Grant - This fund is used to account for state grant to fund library services in the Isla Vista area.

# NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued) SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS (Continued)

<u>CDBG</u> - This fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures related to the Community Development Block Grant program. These funds are received from the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development and must be expended exclusively on programs for low and moderate income individuals/families.

HSIP - This fund is used to account for improvements for Hollister and Goleta Valley Center Community Center Crosswalk.

<u>SSARP Grant</u> - This fund for the Systemic Safety Analysis Report Program Grant is used to assist cities in performing a collision analysis and identifying safety roadway issues.

Street Lighting - This fund is used to account for proceeds from a special benefit assessment to fund street lighting.

<u>TIGER Grant</u> - This fund is used to account for support of capital projects which repair bridges or improve infrastructure to a state of good repair.

<u>PEG</u> - This fund is used to account for funds received as local franchising fees for capital costs for public, education or governmental access facilities.

<u>LSTP State Grant</u> - This fund is used to account for the Local Surface Transportation Program State grant funds for use in transit and highway projects including streets and roads.

<u>Housing and Community Development State Grant</u> - This fund is used to account for funding from the Housing Related Parks Program to assist with new residential housing to lower-income households.

<u>Cal OES</u> - This fund is used to account for funding through the California Office of Emergency Services for emergency preparedness, response, recovery, and homeland security activities.

<u>FHWA – FEMA Reimbursement</u> - This fund is used to account for the Federal Highway Administration Emergency Relief Funds used for repair or construction of federal-aid highways on federal lands which have suffered serious damage as a result of natural disasters.

OTS Public Safety - This fund is used to account for public safety grants for special traffic and law enforcement services.

<u>OBF – Southern California Edison</u> - This fund is used to account for special funding from the Southern California Edison On-Bill Financing program for the street lighting project.

<u>Certified Access Specialist</u> - This fund is used to account for fees collected to increase disability access and compliance with construction-related accessibility requirements. These fees are set by Senate Bill 1186.

TIRCP Grant - This fund for the Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP) was created by Senate Bill (SB) 862 and modified by Senate Bill 9 to provide grants from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to fund transformative capital improvements that will modernize California's intercity, commuter, and urban rail systems, and bus and ferry transit systems to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing congestion and vehicle miles traveled throughout California.

<u>HMGP Grant</u> - This fund for the Hazard Mitigation Grant Program is used for seismic retrofit to meet ADA standards.

<u>Library Services</u> - This fund is used to account for proceeds of Measure L, which authorized a special tax to fund services at the Goleta Library.

<u>County per Capita – Goleta Library</u> - This fund is used for Funds received from the County of Santa Barbara on a per capita basis to support Goleta Library operations.

Buellton Library - This fund is used to account for funding received directly from the City of Buellton for Buellton Library operations.

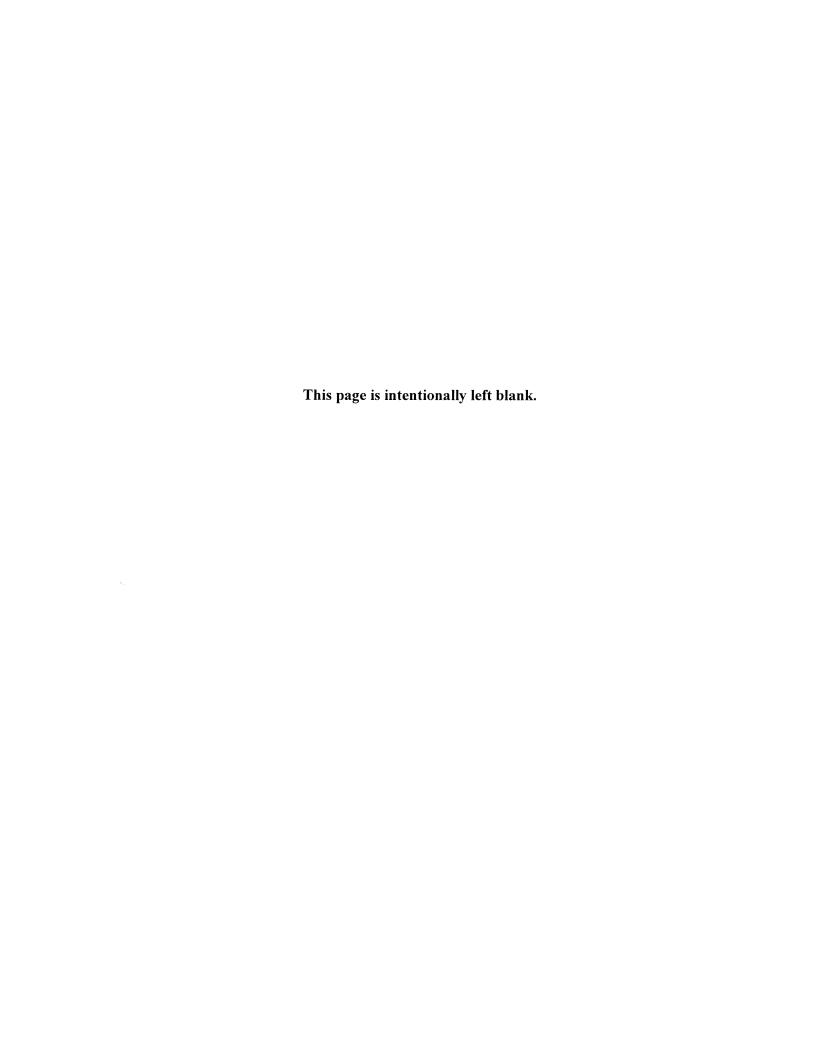
<u>County per Capita - Buellton Library</u> - This fund is used for Funds received from the County of Santa Barbara on a per capital basis to support Buellton Library operations.

Solvang Library - This fund is used to account for funding received directly from the City of Solvang for Solvang Library operations.

<u>County per Capital - Solvang Library</u> - This fund is used for Funds received from the County of Santa Barbara on a per capital basis to support Solvang Library operations.

<u>Miscellaneous Grants Library</u> - This fund is used to account for various minor grants that support the Goleta, Buellton, and Solvang Library branches.

Public Administration Facilities DIF - This fund accounts for the public administration facilities development impact fees.



#### CITY OF GOLETA NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET June 30, 2022

	 			 Special Re	ven	ue Funds		
	 Gas Tax	Tra	ansportation	Agintenance and ehabilitation		Measure A	Measure A Grants	Solid Waste Program
ASSETS:								
Cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 2,151,137	\$	212,425	\$ 1,186,441	\$	4,738,080	\$ -	\$ 1,454,373
Accounts	60,938		-	115,937		649	-	127,964
Interest	2,128		192	1,204		4,155	-	1,314
Prepaid items	 -		-	 -		-	 	 -
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,214,203	\$	212,617	\$ 1,303,582	\$	4,742,884	\$ _	\$ 1,583,651
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:  LIABILITIES  Accounts payable Accrued salaries and benefits Retentions payable Deposits payable Unearned revenue Due to other funds  TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 421,655 - 13,091 - - - 434,746	\$	- - - - - -	\$ 306,740 - 11,901 - - - 318,641	\$	126,416 - 12,178 - - - - 138,594	\$ 27,317 - 7,666 - - 555,648 590,631	\$ 40,341 9,977 - - - - - 50,318
TOTAL EIABILITIES	 434,740			 318,041		130,394	 390,031	 30,318
FUND BALANCES  Nonspendable  Restricted  Unassigned	1,779,457		212,617	- 984,941 -		4,604,290	- - (590,631)	1,533,333
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	1,779,457		212,617	984,941		4,604,290	(590,631)	1,533,333
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 2,214,203	\$	212,617	\$ 1,303,582	\$	4,742,884	\$ _	\$ 1,583,651

Special Revenue Funds

 				S	pecia	Revenue Fu	ınds					
blic Safety Donations		County Fire DIF	F:	Library acilities DIF	Fa	Sheriff acilities DIF		Housing In-Lieu		Storm Drain DIF	Pla	nning Grants Program
\$ 29,590	\$	-	\$	220,513	\$	139,373	\$	1,248,843	\$	531,613	\$	-
28		-		206		129		1,158		- 490		- - -
\$ 29,618	\$	-	\$	220,719	\$	139,502	\$	1,250,001	\$	532,103	\$	_
\$ -	\$	33,811	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
-		-		-		-		-		-		-
-		-		-		-		-		-		-
 _		91,753		_		-		_				107,790
<u>-</u>		125,564				_		-	-	-		107,790
 29,618		(125,564)		220,719		139,502		1,250,001		532,103		- - (107,790)
29,618	***************************************	(125,564)		220,719		139,502		1,250,001		532,103		(107,790)
\$ 29,618	\$	-	\$	220,719	\$	139,502	\$	1,250,001	\$	532,103	\$	

**CITY OF GOLETA**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET (Continued) June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds											
ASSETS:	Environmental Programs		al Fire Facilities DIF			ong Range evelopment Plan		Public Safety	Monarch Butterfly Habit Management Plan		Solid Waste Recycling	
ASSETS:												
Cash and investments Receivables:	\$	171,043	\$	3,385,551	\$	171,169	\$	-	\$ -	\$	85,939	
Accounts		-		-				-	-		-	
Interest Prepaid items		159		3,140		162		3	-		-	
•	Φ.	151.000		2 200 504				_				
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	171,202	\$	3,388,691	\$	171,331	\$	3	- \$ -	= =	85,939	
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:  LIABILITIES  Accounts payable  Accrued salaries and benefits  Retentions payable	\$	-	\$	1,040 - -	\$	11,135	\$	- - -	\$ 119,820 - -	\$	- - -	
Deposits payable		-		-		-		-	-		-	
Unearned revenue  Due to other funds		-		-		<del>-</del>		3	472,940		46,605	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		_		1,040		11,135		3	592,760		46,605	
FUND BALANCES Nonspendable Restricted Unassigned		171,202 -	-	3,387,651		- 160,196 -		- - -	- - (592,760)		39,334	
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)		171,202		3,387,651		160,196			(592,760)		39,334	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	171,202	\$	3,388,691	\$	171,331	\$	33	\$ -	<u>\$</u>	85,939	

Special Revenue Funds

 				S	pecia	l Revenue Fu	nds				 
 RSTP State Grant		Comstock Plover Endowment	<b>M</b> i	iscellaneous Grants		Local STIP		Developer Agreement		Bicycle Pedestrian DIF	 Isla Vista Library Grant
\$ -	\$	150,237	\$	10,005	\$	-	\$	615,163	\$	221,412	\$ 54,462
- - -		1,239 138		- - -		- - -		- - -		- 264 -	- - -
\$ -	\$	151,614	\$	10,005	\$	_	\$	615,163	\$	221,676	\$ 54,462
\$ 79,759 - -	\$	1,114 - -	\$	540	\$	:	\$	-	\$	- - -	\$ 177 2,415
-		150,500		-		-		-		-	-
 415,736		-		60,778		4,309	***************************************	-		-	 
 495,495	-	151,614		61,318		4,309					 2,592
- - (495,495)		- - -	·	- - (51,313)		- - (4,309)	<del></del>	615,163	***************************************	221,676	51,870
(495,495)		-		(51,313)		(4,309)		615,163		221,676	51,870
\$ _	\$	151,614	\$	10,005	\$	-	\$	615,163	\$	221,676	\$ 54,462

#### CITY OF GOLETA NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET (Continued) June 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds												
ASSETS:		CDBG	-	HSIP	-	SSARP Grant	-	Street Lighting		TIGER Grant		PEG	
Cash and investments	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	194,468	\$	_	\$	161,460	
Receivables:												•	
Accounts		108,560		14,771		-		-		-		15,969	
Interest		-		-		-		197		-		145	
Prepaid items		567		-		_				-		-	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	109,127	\$	14,771	\$	-	\$	194,665	\$	_	\$	177,574	
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable  Accrued salaries and benefits  Retentions payable  Deposits payable  Unearned revenue  Due to other funds	\$	55,650 - - - - 53,477	\$	- - - - 9,135	\$	- - - - 49,404	\$	3,938	\$	- - - - -	\$	- - - - -	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		109,127		9,135	*******	49,404		3,938	***********	-		-	
FUND BALANCES													
Nonspendable		_		-		_		-		_		_	
Restricted		-		5,636		-		190,727		-		177,574	
Unassigned		_				(49,404)				-			
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	ENGLISHMEN		**************************************	5,636		(49,404)	Contraction	190,727	-	-	-	177,574	
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	109,127	\$	14,771	\$		\$	194,665	\$	_	\$	177,574	

Special Rev	enue	Funds
-------------	------	-------

LSTP State Grant	Co De	lousing & community evelopment eate Grant	Special Re	FHV	VA - FEMA nbursement	Pul	OTS blic Safety	OBF - Southern California Edison
\$ -	\$	-	\$ 44,001	\$	58,107	\$	-	\$ -
-		54,708	-		-		-	-
 	-	-	 -		-		-	 -
\$ _	\$	54,708	\$ 44,001	\$	58,107	\$	-	\$ -
\$ 62,197	\$	21,708	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -
2,380		- - - 86 331	- - -		-		- - - 4 537	- - - - 2 201
2,380 - - 122,356 186,933		86,331	- - - -		- - - - - -		4,537	 3,201
122,356			44,001		58,107			
122,356 186,933		108,039	 44,001		58,107		4,537	3,201

#### CITY OF GOLETA NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS COMBINING BALANCE SHEET (Continued) June 30, 2022

	 			 Special Re	ven	ue Funds	 		
	Certified Access Specialist	-	TIRCP Grant	HMGP Grant		Library Services	County Per pita - Goleta Library	l	Buellton Library
ASSETS:									
Cash and investments	\$ 29,477	\$	-	\$ -	\$	700,535	\$ 198,041	\$	49,216
Receivables: Accounts			220 777			212 101			4.0
Interest	27		228,777	-		213,101	1		48
Prepaid items			-	-		683	246		57
Frepaid items	 _		-	 		705	 276		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 29,504	\$	228,777	\$ _	\$	915,024	\$ 198,564	\$	49,321
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES:  LIABILITIES Accounts payable Accrued salaries and benefits Retentions payable Deposits payable Unearned revenue Due to other funds	\$ 28,972 - - - -	\$	230,902	\$ - - - - 5,560	\$	3,142 15,159 - - -	\$ 11,894 22,738 - -	\$	32 6,253 - -
TOTAL LIABILITIES	28,972		459,235	 5,560		18,301	 34,632		6,285
FUND BALANCES									
Nonspendable	_		_	-		705	276		-
Restricted	532		-	_		896,018	163,656		43,036
Unassigned	_		(230,458)	 (5,560)			 		
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS)	532		(230,458)	 (5,560)		896,723	 163,932		43,036
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 29,504	\$	228,777	\$ _	\$	915,024	\$ 198,564	\$	49,321

Special Revenue Funds

County Per Capita - Buellton Library		1	Solvang Library	County Per Capita - Solvang Library			liscellaneous Grants Library		Public ministration acilities DIF	G	Total Nonmajor overnmental Funds
\$	151,729	\$	30,295	\$	132,989	\$	43,213	\$	-	\$	18,570,900
	146 282		- 43 -		127 282		- - -		- 86 -		942,662 16,627 2,112
\$	152,157	\$	30,338	\$	133,398	\$	43,213	\$	86	\$	19,532,301
\$	2,154	\$	35	\$	1,418	\$	2,361	\$	-	\$	1,594,268
	-		8,486		-		-		-		65,028
	-		-		-		-		-		47,216 150,500
	_		-		- -		-		_		46,605
	_		-			-	-		1,725		2,273,016
	2,154		8,521		1,418		2,361		1,725	***************************************	4,176,633
	282		_		282		_		_		1,545
	149,721		21,817		131,698		40,852		- -		17,857,048
							-		(1,639)		(2,502,925)
	150,003		21,817	-	131,980		40,852	attendari (minima)	(1,639)	-	15,355,668
\$	152,157	\$	30,338	\$	133,398	\$	43,213	\$	86	\$	19,532,301

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

				venue Funds		
	Gas Tax	Transportation	Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Measure A	Measure A Grants	Solid Waste Program
REVENUES:						
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,160,439	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	753,786	34,134	656,491	-	=	-
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-	1,257,336
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property	(10,912)	(1,324)	(5,540)	(26,819)	-	(8,819)
Developer fees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donations Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		_	-	-		344,095
Total revenues	742,874	32,810	650,951	2,133,620	-	1,592,612
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	<u>-</u>	-	-
Public works Community development	1,237,132	-	932,641	348,821	-	663,948
Community development  Community services	-	-	-	-	-	=
Capital outlay	-	-	-	399,354	495,895	<del>-</del>
Total expenditures	1 227 122		022 (41			((2.040
Total expenditures	1,237,132	_	932,641	748,175	495,895	663,948
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(404.259)	22.010	(201 (00)	1 205 445	(405,005)	000.664
(under) expenditures	(494,258)	32,810	(281,690)	1,385,445	(495,895)	928,664
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES): Transfers in	_	_	_	_	_	100,000
Transfers out		_	-	_		
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	The state of the s	_		-	100,000
Net change in fund balances	(494,258)	32,810	(281,690)	1,385,445	(495,895)	1,028,664
Fund balances (deficits) - July 1	2,273,715	179,807	1,266,631	3,218,845	(94,736)	504,669
Fund balances (deficits) - June 30	\$ 1,779,457	\$ 212,617	\$ 984,941	\$ 4,604,290	\$ (590,631)	\$ 1,533,333

Special Revenue Funds

					S	pecial	Revenue Fu	nds					
Public Safety Donations		County Fire DIF		Library Facilities DIF		Sheriff Facilities DIF			Housing In-Lieu	Storm Drain DIF		Planning Grants Program	
\$	-	\$	181,611	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -
	(178)		- - -		(1,410) 15,869		(909) 30,822		(7,467)		(148) 5,426		-
	-	Administration	-	-	_		_		_	destamanen	_		
	(178)	-	181,611		14,459		29,913		(7,467)		5,278		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-		-
	-		-		-		-		-		-		35,904
	-		307,175		15,851		-		25,000		-		-
	-		307,175		15,851				25,000				35,904
	(178)		(125,564)		(1,392)		29,913		(32,467)		5,278	Management	(35,904)
	-		- -		-		- -		-		- -		-
	_		-		-		•				**	-	-
	(178)		(125,564)		(1,392)		29,913		(32,467)		5,278		(35,904)
	29,796		-		222,111		109,589		1,282,468		526,825		(71,886)
\$	29,618	\$	(125,564)	\$	220,719	\$	139,502	\$	1,250,001	\$	532,103	\$	(107,790)

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (Continued)

			Special Re	venue Funds		
	Environmenta Programs	Fire Facilities DIF	Long Range Development Plan	Public Safety	Monarch Butterfly Habitat Management Plan	Solid Waste Recycling
REVENUES:						
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	161,285	-	8,334
Charges for services	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures		-	-	-	-	-
Use of money and property	(1,030)	(20,509)	1,387	3	-	-
Developer fees	-	58,621	-	-	-	-
Donations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other				-		-
Total revenues	(1,030)	38,112	1,387	161,288	-	8,334
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	161,414	-	-
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	478,110	-
Community services	=	=	-	-	-	-
Capital outlay		13,645	32,369			
Total expenditures		13,645	32,369	161,414	478,110	
Excess of revenues over						
(under) expenditures	(1,030)	24,467	(30,982)	(126)	(478,110)	8,334
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out		-	_	-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)						
Net change in fund balances	(1,030)	24,467	(30,982)	(126)	(478,110)	8,334
Fund balances (deficits) - July 1	172,232	3,363,184	191,178	126	(114,650)	31,000
Fund balances (deficits) - June 30	\$ 171,202	\$ 3,387,651	\$ 160,196	\$ -	\$ (592,760)	\$ 39,334

Special Revenue Funds

RSTP State Grant	Comstock Plover Endowment	Miscellaneous Grants	Local STIP	Developer Agreement	Bicycle Pedestrian DIF	Isla Vista Library Grant
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1,913	-	-	-	1,850	-
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	1,913	_	_	-	1,850	
-	-	404	-	-	-	-
-	-	540	-	-	-	-
-	1,114	-	-	-		92,365
279,983	-	60,778	_	_	200,000	-
279,983	1,114	61,722	_	-	200,000	92,365
(279,983)	799	(61,722)			(198,150)	(92,365)
<u>-</u>		-	- -	-	-	-
				-		-
(279,983)	799	(61,722)	-	-	(198,150)	(92,365)
(215,512)	(799)	10,409	(4,309)	615,163	419,826	144,235
\$ (495,495)	\$ -	\$ (51,313)	\$ (4,309)	\$ 615,163	\$ 221,676	\$ 51,870

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (Continued)
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

			Special R	evenue Funds		
	CDBG	HSIP	SSARP Grant	Street Lighting	TIGER Grant	PEG
REVENUES:						
Taxes	\$ -	\$	- \$ -	\$ 305,265	\$ -	\$ 64,238
Intergovernmental	298,779	14,771	<b>.</b>	· <u>-</u>		_ ·
Charges for services	-		-	-	-	-
Fines and forfeitures	-			-	-	-
Use of money and property	-		-	(1,405)	-	(819)
Developer fees	-			-	_	
Donations	-	-		-	-	-
Other	-	-				-
Total revenues	298,779	14,771		303,860	-	63,419
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	-	-	-	-	_	
Public safety	-	_	-	-	-	_
Public works	-	_	2,681	239,583	_	209,654
Community development	235,703	_	, <u>-</u>	, <u>-</u>	-	
Community services	12,271	-	-	_	_	_
Capital outlay	26,068	-		-	(27,645)	_
Total expenditures	274,042		2,681	239,583	(27,645)	209,654
Excess of revenues over						
(under) expenditures	24,737	14,771	(2,681)	64,277	27,645	(146,235)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in	-	-	_	-	_	-
Transfers out	(24,704)			_	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	(24,704)					_
Net change in fund balances	33	14,771	(2,681)	64,277	27,645	(146,235)
Fund balances (deficits) - July 1	(33)	(9,135)	(46,723)	126,450	(27,645)	323,809
Fund balances (deficits) - June 30	\$ -	\$ 5,636	\$ (49,404)	\$ 190,727	\$ -	\$ 177,574

Sı	pecial	Revenue	Funds

		Special R	evenue Funds		
LSTP State Grant	Housing & Community Development State Grant	Cal OES	FHWA - FEMA Reimbursement		OBF - Southern California Edison
\$ -	\$ - 111,733	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - 36,028	\$ - 281,799
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-
-		-			-
_	111,733	-	-	36,028	281,799
-	-	-	-	36,233	-
187,377	-	-	-	30,233	-
-	157,872	43,175	-	-	-
_	5,364	21,000	<u> </u>	-	285,000
187,377	163,236	64,175	<u> </u>	36,233	285,000
(187,377)	(51,503)	(64,175)		(205)	(3,201)
				_	-
(187,377)	(51,503)	(64,175)	-	(205)	(3,201)
444	(1,828)	108,176	58,107	(4,332)	
(186,933)	\$ (53,331)	\$ 44,001	\$ 58,107	\$ (4,537)	\$ (3,201)

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (Continued)

			Special Re	evenue Funds		
	Certified Access Specialist	TIRCP Grant	HMGP Grant	Library Services	County Per Capita - Goleta Library	Buellton Library
REVENUES:						
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 538,441	\$ -	\$ -
Intergovernmental	-	228,777	_	-	742,198	193,729
Charges for services	-	· -	-	-	, <u>-</u>	743
Fines and forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	292
Use of money and property	(182)	_	-	(3,690)	(1,911)	344
Developer fees	· -	-	-	-	-	_
Donations	_	_	w	~	_	1,255
Other	_	_	_	1,981	2,971	
Total revenues	(182)	228,777	_	536,732	743,258	196,363
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
General government	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public safety	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	-
Community development	-	-	-	-	-	_
Community services	-	-	_	467,773	850,727	197,329
Capital outlay		459,285		-		· -
Total expenditures		459,285		467,773	850,727	197,329
Excess of revenues over						
(under) expenditures	(182)	(230,508)		68,959	(107,469)	(966)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers out		-	-	-		-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	_	-	_
Net change in fund balances	(182)	(230,508)	-	68,959	(107,469)	(966)
Fund balances (deficits) - July 1	714	50	(5,560)	827,764	271,401	44,002
Fund balances (deficits) - June 30	\$ 532	\$ (230,458)	\$ (5,560)	\$ 896,723	\$ 163,932	43,036

Special	Revenue	<b>Funds</b>
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Capi	ounty Per ita - Buellton Library	ton Solvang Capita - Solvang Grants Adminis		Solvang Capita			Public Administration Facilities DIF	(	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds	
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ -	\$	3,068,383
	156,044		184,855		179,954		15,500	-		4,239,808
	-		5,961 559		-		-	-		1,264,040 851
	(1,101)		606		(980)		(550)	2,311		(87,289)
	-		-		` -		-	-		110,738
	-		10,122		-		-	-		11,377
					-		_			349,047
-	154,943		202,103	-	178,974		14,950	2,311		8,956,955
	_		_		_		_	_		404
	-		-		-		-	-		197,647
	-		-		-		-	-		3,822,377
	-		-		-		-	-		908,703
	96,300		216,680		124,493		19,354	259,418		2,161,318 2,817,689
								239,418		2,617,069
	96,300		216,680	-	124,493	***************************************	19,354	259,418		9,908,138
	58,643		(14,577)		54,481		(4,404)	(257,107)	-	(951,183)
	_		-		-		-	-		100,000
										(24,704)
		-	-							75,296
	58,643		(14,577)		54,481		(4,404)	(257,107)		(875,887)
	91,360		36,394		77,499		45,256	255,468		16,231,555
\$	150,003	\$	21,817	\$	131,980	\$	40,852	\$ (1,639)	\$	15,355,668

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND GAS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental Use of money and property	\$ 832,100 		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Total revenues	839,100	0 742,874	(96,226)
EXPENDITURES: Current:			
Public works	2,969,227	7 1,237,132	1,732,095
Total expenditures	2,969,227	7 1,237,132	1,732,095
Net change in fund balance	\$ (2,130,127	<u>7)</u> (494,258)	\$ 1,635,869
Fund balance - July 1		2,273,715	_
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 1,779,457	<b>=</b>

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	:	Actual	Variance Positive Negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 27	7,100	\$ 34,134	\$ 7,034
Use of money and property		1,000	(1,324)	 (2,324)
Total revenues	28	3,100	32,810	 4,710
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay	55	5,232		 55,232
Total expenditures	55	5,232		 55,232
Net change in fund balance	\$ (27	7,132)	32,810	\$ 59,942
Fund balance - July 1			179,807	
Fund balance - June 30		;	\$ 212,617	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND ROAD MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 669,800	\$ 656,491	\$ (13,309)
Use of money and property	4,000	(5,540)	(9,540)
Total revenues	673,800	650,951	(22,849)
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Public works	1,717,000	932,641	784,359
Total expenditures	1,717,000	932,641	784,359
Net change in fund balance	\$ (1,043,200	(281,690)	\$ 761,510
Fund balance - July 1		1,266,631	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 984,941	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND MEASURE A SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
	***************************************				 <u> </u>
REVENUES:					
Taxes	\$	2,043,200	\$	2,160,439	\$ 117,239
Use of money and property		22,000		(26,819)	 (48,819)
Total revenues		2,065,200		2,133,620	 68,420
EXPENDITURES:					
Current:					
Public works		2,604,496		348,821	2,255,675
Capital outlay		2,053,459	<del></del>	399,354	 1,654,105
Total expenditures	***	4,657,955		748,175	3,909,780
Net change in fund balance	\$	(2,592,755)		1,385,445	\$ 3,978,200
Fund balance - July 1				3,218,845	
Fund balance - June 30			\$	4,604,290	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND MEASURE A GRANTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$ 1,827,154	\$ -	\$ (1,827,154)
Total revenues	1,827,154	-	(1,827,154)
EXPENDITURES:			
Capital outlay	1,732,418	495,895	1,236,523
Total expenditures	1,732,418	495,895	1,236,523
Net change in fund balance	\$ 94,736	(495,895)	\$ (590,631)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		(94,736)	
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (590,631)	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND SOLID WASTE PROGRAM SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget		Actual	-	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:						
Charges for services	\$	1,100,000	\$	1,257,336	\$	157,336
Use of money and property		4,000		(8,819)		(12,819)
Other		344,095		344,095		-
Total revenues	6	1,448,095		1,592,612		144,517
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Public works		1,214,454		663,948		550,506
Total expenditures		1,214,454		663,948		550,506
Excess of revenues over		233,641		928,664		695,023
(under) expenditures						
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):						
Transfers in		100,000	-	100,000		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		100,000		100,000		-
Net change in fund balance	\$	333,641		1,028,664	\$	695,023
Fund balance - July 1				504,669		
Fund balance - June 30			\$	1,533,333		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND PUBLIC SAFETY DONATIONS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Fin Bud		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Use of money and property	\$		\$ (178)	\$ (178)
Total revenues			(178)	(178)
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Public safety				-
Total expenditures	<b>GOOD OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY</b>		-	_
Net change in fund balance	\$	-	(178)	\$ (178)
Fund balance - July 1		_	29,796	
Fund balance - June 30		:	\$ 29,618	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND COUNTY FIRE DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$ 931,126	\$ 181,611	\$ (749,515)
Total revenues	931,126	181,611	(749,515)
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay	931,126	307,175	623,951
Total expenditures	931,126	307,175	623,951
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	(125,564)	\$ (125,564)
Fund balance - July 1			
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (125,564)	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND LIBRARY FACILITIES DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final		Variance Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES:			
Use of money and property	\$ 500	0 \$ (1,410)	\$ (1,910)
Developer fees	89,700	15,869	(73,831)
Total revenues	90,200	14,459	(75,741)
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community services	89,000	) 15,851	73,149
Total expenditures	89,000	15,851	73,149
Net change in fund balance	\$ 1,200	(1,392)	\$ (2,592)
Fund balance - July 1		222,111	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 220,719	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND SHERIFF FACILITIES DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final	A saucel	P	ariance ositive
	B	udget	Actual	(14	egative)
REVENUES:					
Use of money and property	\$	300	\$ (909)	\$	(1,209)
Developer fees	-	28,800	30,822		2,022
Total revenues		29,100	29,913		813
EXPENDITURES:					
Capital outlay	-	70,281		-	70,281
Total expenditures		70,281	_		70,281
Net change in fund balance	\$	(41,181)	29,913	\$	71,094
Fund balance - July 1			109,589		
Fund balance - June 30			\$ 139,502		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND HOUSING IN-LIEU SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Fir Bud		Actual	P	ariance ositive egative)
REVENUES:					
Use of money and property	\$	6,000	\$ (7,467)	\$	(13,467)
Total revenues		6,000	(7,467)		(13,467)
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
Community services		25,000	25,000		-
Total expenditures		25,000	25,000		
Net change in fund balance	\$	(19,000)	(32,467)	\$	(13,467)
Fund balance - July 1			1,282,468		
Fund balance - June 30		:	\$ 1,250,001		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND STORM DRAIN DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget		Actual	 Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Use of money and property Developer fees	·	00 \$	(148)	\$ (248)
Developer rees	345,3		5,426	 (339,874)
Total revenues	345,4	00	5,278	 (340,122)
EXPENDITURES:				
Capital outlay	50,0	00	_	 50,000
Total expenditures	50,0	00	_	50,000
Net change in fund balance	\$ 295,4	00	5,278	\$ (290,122)
Fund balance - July 1			526,825	
Fund balance - June 30		\$	532,103	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND PLANNING GRANTS PROGRAM SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget		Actual		Variance Positive Negative)
REVENUES:	Φ.	114.001	Φ.		Ф	(114.001)
Intergovernmental	\$	114,881	\$	-	\$	(114,881)
Total revenues	·	114,881		-		(114,881)
EXPENDITURES: Current:						
Community development		42,995		35,904		7,091
Total expenditures		42,995		35,904		7,091
Net change in fund balance	\$	71,886		(35,904)	\$	(107,790)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1				(71,886)		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30			\$	(107,790)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:					
Use of money and property	\$ 500	\$	(1,030)	\$	(1,530)
Total revenues	500		(1,030)		(1,530)
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
Public works	9,400				9,400
Total expenditures	9,400			<b>Seriorio score</b>	9,400
Net change in fund balance	\$ (8,900)		(1,030)	\$	7,870
Fund balance - July 1			172,232		
Fund balance - June 30		\$	171,202		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND FIRE FACILITIES DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Use of money and property Developer fees	\$ 15,000 2,905,694	\$ (20,509)	(35,509) (2,847,073)
Total revenues	2,920,694	38,112	(2,882,582)
EXPENDITURES:			
Capital outlay	4,856,012	13,645	4,842,367
Total expenditures	4,856,012	13,645	4,842,367
Net change in fund balance	\$ (1,935,318)	24,467	\$ 1,959,785
Fund balance - July 1		3,363,184	-
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 3,387,651	=

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND LONG RANGE DEVELOPMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental Use of money and property	\$ 3,861,177	1,387	\$ (3,861,177)
Total revenues	3,861,177	1,387	(3,859,790)
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay	3,350,883	32,369	3,318,514
Total expenditures	3,350,883	32,369	3,318,514
Net change in fund balance	\$ 510,294	(30,982)	\$ (541,276)
Fund balance - July 1		191,178	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 160,196	:

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND PUBLIC SAFETY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 161,285	\$ 161,285	\$ -
Use of money and property		3	3
Total revenues	161,285	161,288	3
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Public safety	161,411	161,414	(3)
Total expenditures	161,411	161,414	(3)
Net change in fund balance	\$ (126)	(126)	\$ -
Fund balance - July 1		126	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ -	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND MONARCH BUTTERFLY HABITAT MANAGEMENT PLAN SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,900,000	\$ -	\$ (3,900,000)	
Total revenues	3,900,000		(3,900,000)	
EXPENDITURES:				
Current: Community development	_	478,110	(478,110)	
Capital outlay	3,785,350		3,785,350	
Total expenditures	3,785,350	478,110	3,307,240	
Net change in fund balance	\$ 114,650	(478,110)	\$ (592,760)	
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		(114,650)		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (592,760)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND SOLID WASTE RECYCLING SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget		Actual		Positi		Variance Positive Negative)
REVENUES:							
Intergovernmental	\$ 8,	000 \$	8,334	\$	334		
Total revenues	8,	000	8,334		334		
EXPENDITURES: Current:							
Public works	8,	200		-	8,200		
Total expenditures	8,	200		4	8,200		
Net change in fund balance	\$ (:	200)	8,334	\$	8,534		
Fund balance - July 1			31,000				
Fund balance - June 30		\$	39,334				

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND RSTP STATE GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	 Final Budget		Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	\$ 565,315	\$	_	\$	(565,315)
Total revenues	 565,315				(565,315)
EXPENDITURES:					
Capital outlay	 214,988	For the Association of the Assoc	279,983		(64,995)
Total expenditures	 214,988		279,983		(64,995)
Net change in fund balance	\$ 350,327		(279,983)	\$	(630,310)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1			(215,512)		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$	(495,495)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND COMSTOCK PLOVER ENDOWMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget		Actual		ariance ositive egative)
REVENUES:					
Use of money and property	\$ 2,000	\$	1,913	\$	(87)
Total revenues	 2,000		1,913	Mandado Companya (1994)	(87)
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
Community development	 2,000		1,114	<b>******************************</b>	886
Total expenditures	 2,000		1,114		886
Net change in fund balance	\$ -		799	\$	799
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1			(799)		
Fund balance - June 30		\$			

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 61,333	\$ -	\$ (61,333)	
Total revenues	61,333		(61,333)	
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
General government	9,839	404	9,435	
Public works	-	540	(540)	
Capital outlay	61,333	60,778	555	
Total expenditures	71,172	61,722	9,450	
Net change in fund balance	\$ (9,839)	(61,722)	\$ (51,883)	
Fund balance - July 1		10,409		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (51,313)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND LOCAL STIP SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 11,386,694	\$ -	\$ (11,386,694)
Total revenues	11,386,694		(11,386,694)
EXPENDITURES:			
Capital outlay	11,372,000	_	11,372,000
Total expenditures	11,372,000		11,372,000
Net change in fund balance	\$ 14,694	-	\$ (14,694)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		(4,309)	
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (4,309)	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND DEVELOPER AGREEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget		A	ctual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES: Use of money and property	\$	1,500	\$	_	\$	(1,500)
Ose of money and property	<del></del>	1,300	Φ		Ф	(1,300)
Total revenues		1,500		-		(1,500)
EXPENDITURES:						
Capital outlay		270,000	-	-		270,000
Total expenditures		270,000			E-Marketon	270,000
Net change in fund balance	\$	(268,500)		-	\$	268,500
Fund balance - July 1				615,163		
Fund balance - June 30			\$	615,163		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND BICYCLE PEDESTRIAN DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	 Final Budget	Balance conditions on	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Use of money and property Developer fees	\$ 100 259,900	\$	1,850	\$ 1,750 (259,900)
Total revenues	260,000		1,850	 (258,150)
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay	 200,000		200,000	<u>-</u>
Total expenditures	 200,000		200,000	 -
Net change in fund balance	\$ 60,000		(198,150)	\$ (258,150)
Fund balance - July 1			419,826	
Fund balance - June 30		\$	221,676	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND ISLA VISTA LIBRARY GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	 Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ -	\$ -	- \$ -
Total revenues	 		<u>-</u>
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community services	 144,235	92,365	51,870
Total expenditures	 144,235	92,365	51,870
Net change in fund balance	\$ (144,235)	(92,365)	\$ 51,870
Fund balance - July 1		144,235	-
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 51,870	=

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND CDBG SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 701,081	\$ 298,779	\$ (402,302)
Total revenues	701,081	298,779	(402,302)
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community development	240,878	235,703	5,175
Community services	-	12,271	(12,271)
Capital outlay	417,903	26,068	391,835
Total expenditures	658,781	274,042	384,739
Excess of revenues over			
(under) expenditures	42,300	24,737	(17,563)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers out	(42,300)	(24,704)	17,596
Total other financing sources (uses)	(42,300)	(24,704)	17,596
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$</u>	33	\$ 33
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		(33)	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ -	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND HSIP SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget Actual			Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:	<b>4</b> 205	) <b>7.</b> 1	14.551	<b>d</b>	(200 (00)
Intergovernmental	\$ 395,	371 \$	14,771	\$	(380,600)
Total revenues	395,	371	14,771		(380,600)
EXPENDITURES:					
Capital outlay	380,	500	_		380,600
Total expenditures	380,0	500	_		380,600
Net change in fund balance	\$ 14,	771	14,771	\$	-
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		<b>*************************************</b>	(9,135)		
Fund balance - June 30		\$	5,636		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND SSARP GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget	Actual	]	Variance Positive Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$	53,000	\$ -	\$	(53,000)
mergovernmentar	Φ	33,000	5 -	- <del>-</del>	(33,000)
Total revenues		53,000			(53,000)
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
Public works		6,277	2,681	· (2000)	3,596
Total expenditures		6,277	2,681		3,596
Net change in fund balance	\$	46,723	(2,681)	\$	(49,404)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1			(46,723)		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30			\$ (49,404)	i.	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND STREET LIGHTING SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Taxes	\$ 305,500	\$ 305,265	\$ (235)
Use of money and property	500	(1,405)	(1,905)
Total revenues	306,000	303,860	(2,140)
EXPENDITURES: Current:			
Public works	339,844	239,583	100,261
Capital outlay	18,000	. <u>-</u>	18,000
Total expenditures	357,844	239,583	118,261
Net change in fund balance	\$ (51,844)	64,277	\$ 116,121
Fund balance - July 1		126,450	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 190,727	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND TIGER GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$ -	- \$ -	\$ -
Total revenues			_
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay	(27,645)	(27,645)	
Total expenditures	(27,645)	(27,645)	_
Net change in fund balance	\$ 27,645	27,645	\$ -
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		(27,645)	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ -	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND PEG SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:	d	Ф. (1920)	ф (11 <b>7</b> (2))
Taxes Use of money and property	\$ 76,000 1,000	•	
Total revenues	77,000	63,419	(13,581)
EXPENDITURES: Current:			
Public works	215,000	209,654	5,346
Total expenditures	215,000	209,654	5,346
Net change in fund balance	\$ (138,000	(146,235)	\$ (8,235)
Fund balance - July 1		323,809	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 177,574	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND LSTP STATE GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$ 483,992		\$ (483,992)	
Total revenues	483,992		(483,992)	
EXPENDITURES: Current:				
Public works	483,992	187,377	296,615	
Total expenditures	483,992	187,377	296,615	
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	(187,377)	\$ (187,377)	
Fund balance - July 1		444		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (186,933)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT STATE GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget		Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:						
Intergovernmental	\$	345,386	\$	111,733	\$	(233,653)
Total revenues	Market and the second and	345,386		111,733		(233,653)
EXPENDITURES:						
Current:						
Community development		338,194		157,872		180,322
Capital outlay		5,364		5,364		
Total expenditures		343,558		163,236		180,322
Net change in fund balance	\$	1,828		(51,503)	\$	(53,331)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1				(1,828)		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30			\$	(53,331)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND CAL OES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:				
Intergovernmental	\$		\$ -	<u> </u>
Total revenues				_
EXPENDITURES:				
Current:				
Community services		93,945	43,175	50,770
Capital outlay			21,000	(21,000)
Total expenditures	<u></u>	93,945	64,175	29,770
Net change in fund balance	\$	(93,945)	(64,175)	\$ 29,770
Fund balance - July 1			108,176	
Fund balance - June 30			\$ 44,001	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND FHWA-FEMA REIMBURSEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget		Actual		Variance Positive Negative)
REVENUES: Intergovernmental	\$	87,746	\$ -	\$	(87,746)
Total revenues		87,746	_		(87,746)
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay		87,746	_	· · ·	87,746
Total expenditures	<b>6.1</b>	87,746	_		87,746
Net change in fund balance	\$	_	-	\$	_
Fund balance - July 1			58,107		
Fund balance - June 30			\$ 58,107		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND OTS PUBLIC SAFETY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget		Actual		Variance Positive Negative)
REVENUES:						
Intergovernmental	\$	40,000	\$	36,028	\$	(3,972)
Total revenues		40,000		36,028		(3,972)
EXPENDITURES: Current:						
Public safety	-	35,668		36,233		(565)
Total expenditures		35,668		36,233		(565)
Net change in fund balance	\$	4,332		(205)	\$	(4,537)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1				(4,332)		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30			\$	(4,537)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND OBF - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget			Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:					
Intergovernmental	\$	785,000	\$ 281,799	_ <u>\$</u>	(503,201)
Total revenues	<del></del>	785,000	281,799		(503,201)
EXPENDITURES:					
Capital outlay		153,589	285,000		(131,411)
Total expenditures		153,589	285,000		(131,411)
Net change in fund balance	\$	631,411	(3,201)	\$	(634,612)
Fund balance - July 1				_	
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30			\$ (3,201)	=	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND CERTIFIED ACCESS SPECIALIST SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget		Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES: Use of money and property	\$	100	\$ (182)	\$ (282)
Total revenues		100	(182)	
Net change in fund balance	\$	100	(182)	\$ (282)
Fund balance - July 1			714	
Fund balance - June 30			\$ 532	:

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND TIRCP GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

		Final Budget		Actual		Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:	•		Φ.	222	Φ.	(4.0.2.00.0)
Intergovernmental	\$	1,286,673	\$	228,777	\$	(1,057,896)
Total revenues		1,286,673		228,777		(1,057,896)
EXPENDITURES:						
Capital outlay	MATERIAL PROGRAMMA	1,286,723	<u> </u>	459,285		827,438
Total expenditures	•	1,286,723		459,285		827,438
Net change in fund balance	\$	(50)		(230,508)	\$	(230,458)
Fund balance - July 1				50		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30			\$	(230,458)		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND HMGP GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 3,858,620	\$ -	\$ (3,858,620)
Total revenues	3,858,620		(3,858,620)
EXPENDITURES:			
Capital outlay	3,853,060	_	3,853,060
Total expenditures	3,853,060		3,853,060
Net change in fund balance	\$ 5,560	-	\$ (5,560)
Fund balance (deficit) - July 1		(5,560)	
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (5,560)	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND LIBRARY SERVICES SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:				
Taxes Use of money and property Other	\$ 539,600 2,000	\$ 538,441 (3,690) 1,981	\$ (1,159) (5,690) 1,981	
Total revenues	541,600	536,732	(4,868)	
EXPENDITURES:				
Current: Community services	553,712	467,773	85,939	
Total expenditures	553,712	467,773	85,939	
Net change in fund balance	\$ (12,112)	68,959	\$ 81,071	
Fund balance - July 1		827,764		
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 896,723		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND COUNTY PER CAPITAL - GOLETA LIBRARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 742,197	\$ 742,198	\$ 1
Use of money and property	500	(1,911)	(2,411)
Other		2,971	2,971
Total revenues	742,697	743,258	561
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community services	1,000,288	850,727	149,561
Total expenditures	1,000,288	850,727	149,561
Net change in fund balance	\$ (257,591)	(107,469)	\$ 150,122
Fund balance - July 1		271,401	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 163,932	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND BUELLTON LIBRARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 193,729	\$ 193,729	\$ -
Charges for services	-	743	743
Fines & forfeitures	750	292	(458)
Use of money and property	-	344	344
Donations		1,255	1,255
Total revenues	194,479	196,363	1,884
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community services	218,473	197,329	21,144
Total expenditures	218,473	197,329	21,144
Net change in fund balance	\$ (23,994)	(966)	\$ 23,028
Fund balance - July 1		44,002	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 43,036	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND COUNTY PER CAPITA BUELLTON LIBRARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

REVENUES:	Fin Bud		Actual	1	Tariance Positive Jegative)
Intergovernmental	\$	156,044	\$ 156,044	\$	_
Use of money and property		-	(1,101)		(1,101)
Total revenues		156,044	154,943		(1,101)
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
Community services		153,860	96,300		57,560
Total expenditures		153,860	96,300		57,560
Net change in fund balance	\$	2,184	58,643	\$	56,459
Fund balance - July 1			91,360		
Fund balance - June 30		:	\$ 150,003		

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND SOLVANG LIBRARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
		Actual	(regative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 184,855	\$ 184,855	\$ -
Charges for services	-	5,961	5,961
Fines & forfeitures	1,000	559	(441)
Use of money and property	-	606	606
Donations	20,000	10,122	(9,878)
Total revenues	205,855	202,103	(3,752)
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community services	230,386	216,680	13,706
Total expenditures	230,386	216,680	13,706
Net change in fund balance	\$ (24,531)	(14,577)	\$ 9,954
Fund balance - July 1		36,394	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 21,817	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND COUNTY PER CAPITA SOLVANG LIBRARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

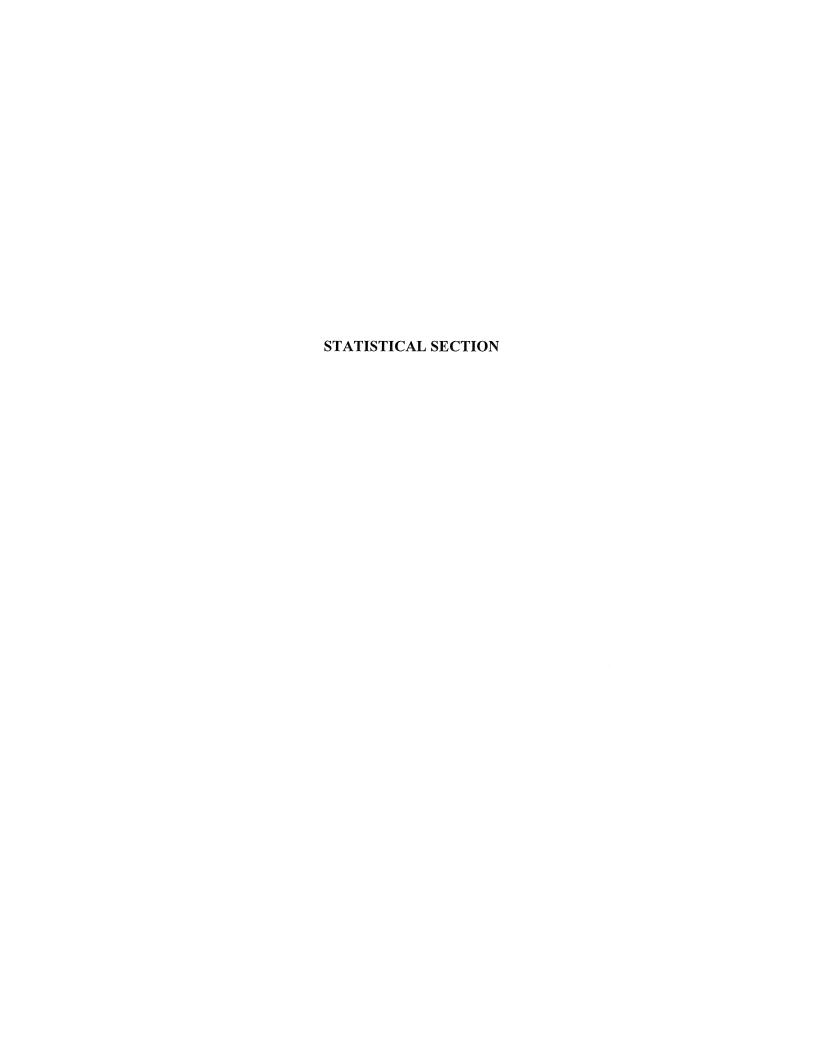
	Final		Variance Positive
	Budget	Actual	(Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental	\$ 179,954	\$ 179,954	\$ -
Use of money and property		(980)	(980)
Total revenues	179,954	178,974	(980)
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
Community services	172,842	124,493	48,349
Total expenditures	172,842	124,493	48,349
Net change in fund balance	\$ 7,112	54,481	\$ 47,369
Fund balance - July 1		77,499	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 131,980	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND MISCELLANEOUS GRANTS LIBRARY SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)
REVENUES:			
Intergovernmental Use of money and property	\$ 17,000 	\$ 15,500 (550)	\$ (1,500) (550)
Total revenues	17,000	14,950	(2,050)
EXPENDITURES: Current:			
Community services	61,706	19,354	42,352
Total expenditures	61,706	19,354	42,352
Net change in fund balance	\$ (44,706)	(4,404)	\$ 40,302
Fund balance - July 1		45,256	
Fund balance - June 30		\$ 40,852	

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES DIF SPECIAL REVENUE FUND SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Positive (Negative)	
REVENUES:				
Use of money and property Developer fees	\$ 226,300	\$ 2,311	\$ 2,311 (226,300)	
Total revenues	226,300	2,311	(223,989)	
EXPENDITURES: Capital outlay	261.146	250 419	1.720	
Capitai outiay	261,146	259,418	1,728	
Total expenditures	261,146	259,418	1,728	
Net change in fund balance	\$ (34,846)	(257,107)	\$ (222,261)	
Fund balance - July 1		255,468		
Fund balance (deficit) - June 30		\$ (1,639)		



# STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Goleta's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, footnotes, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

Contents	Pages
Financial Trends  These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	132-139
Revenue Capacity  These schedules contain information to help assess the City's most significant local revenue source, the property tax and transit occupancy tax.	140-147
Debt Capacity  These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	148-151
Demographic and Economic Information  These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	152-153
Operating Information  These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	154-157

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant year.

# NET POSITION BY COMPONENT

# Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2013 2014 2015 2					
Governmental activities:						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 163,927,809	\$ 172,564,805	\$ 183,863,622	\$ 181,519,215		
Restricted	13,017,605	18,154,319	17,955,771	28,429,446		
Unrestricted	14,419,566	10,963,974	11,095,734	15,465,702		
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 191,364,980	\$ 201,683,098	\$ 212,915,127	\$ 225,414,363		

# Fiscal Year Ended June 30,

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 180,871,756 36,891,364 19,440,126	\$ 189,886,349 34,623,415 6,765,954	\$ 191,612,268 34,490,037 13,891,718	\$ 202,170,314 35,223,059 6,697,065	\$ 196,120,737 40,085,550 21,525,728	\$ 195,800,347 42,881,716 30,575,470
\$ 237,203,246	\$ 231,275,718	\$ 239,994,023	\$ 244,090,438	\$ 257,732,015	\$ 269,257,533

# CHANGES IN NET POSITION

# Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting)

Discourse Community Community Late Vi	2012	Fiscal Year E	2016	
Primary Government - Governmental Activities	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenses:		A		<b>.</b>
General government	\$ 5,216,451	\$ 5,071,322	\$ 5,563,514	\$ 5,910,221
Public safety	7,193,436	7,386,485	7,598,735	7,611,834
Public works	14,292,509	10,704,905	8,784,684	9,350,254
Community development	33,365	34,194	297,547	44,509
Community services	3,443,203	4,385,593	4,270,831	4,363,053
Interest and other charges	260			
Total expenses	30,179,224	27,582,499	26,515,311	27,279,871
Program revenues:				
Charges for services:				
General government	43,159	43,744	48,740	32,874
Public safety	171,132	176,260	197,928	156,125
Public works	616,780	1,194,632	1,241,016	1,258,930
Community development	1,581,191	2,040,086	1,664,052	2,156,101
Community services	13,554	15,567	17,665	17,799
Operating grants and contributions:				
General government	-	-	-	-
Public safety	161,294	142,605	106,258	114,671
Public works	2,114,326	2,564,451	2,342,000	2,117,379
Community development	-	-	-	-
Community services	-	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions:				
Public safety	44,201	53,324	34,781	243,648
Public works	7,474,170	10,688,258	11,996,936	10,947,335
Community development	1,103,734	21,975	374,039	373,338
Community services	21,964	44,096	25,744	156,033
Total program revenues	13,345,505	16,984,998	18,049,159	17,574,233
Net revenues (expenses)	(16,833,719)	(10,597,501)	(8,466,152)	(9,705,638)
General revenues and other changes				
in net position: Taxes:			·	
Sales taxes	5,776,818	6,812,304	6,329,870	6,216,442
Property taxes, levied for general purpose	5,026,723	5,163,756	5,266,101	5,719,552
Transient occupancy tax	5,604,278	6,976,954	7,807,830	8,175,456
Franchise taxes	1,152,381	1,223,935	1,272,418	1,241,017
Other taxes	557,042	247,795	274,256	
	•	•		292,277
Use of money and property Other	132,736 872,273	112,050	90,723	126,310
	6/2,2/3	378,825	341,687	433,820
Transfer in from City of Santa Barbara Total general revenues	19,122,251	20,915,619	21,382,885	22,204,874
Changes in net position	\$ 2,288,532	\$ 10,318,118	\$ 12,916,733	\$ 12,499,236

2017	2018	Fiscal Year E 2019	Ended June 30, 2020	2021	2022
\$ 6,755,208 7,741,361 10,965,391 49,858 6,359,917	\$ 12,562,598 8,582,868 18,234,912 425,086 5,273,153	\$ 6,819,954 8,046,890 12,815,994 756,848 6,148,076	\$ 6,574,206 7,646,327 12,253,012 486,631 7,854,597	\$ 6,552,687 7,262,255 12,255,501 463,691 8,394,651	\$ 7,637,311 8,695,216 16,520,360 1,014,887 7,051,170
31,871,735	45,078,617	34,587,762	34,814,773	227,333 35,156,118	258,610 41,177,554
18,929 129,051	464 125,000	18,431	73,238	75,473	98,700
1,338,942	737,673	718,392	925,703	959,250	1,467,664
2,234,166	1,268,821	1,023,206	1,239,522	1,020,686	1,103,385
18,419	1,200,021	5,433	7,121	1,250	6,704
10,119		3,133	7,121	1,230	0,701
-	-	15,336	60,538	44,375	3,020,465
424,256	191,248	150,690	-	6,348	-
3,289,699	937,123	640,432	743,838	927,972	762,120
-	-	-	50,543	273,575	<u>-</u>
-	-	1,037,379	1,883,517	1,555,802	1,581,633
71,579	688,348	524,047	264,511	489,217	714,138
13,029,843	6,045,265	4,184,252	2,412,918	10,437,978	4,352,804
21,517	634,694	1,057,706	486,569	161,376	298,779
59,491	130,502	995,705	40,028	346,613	15,869
20,635,892	10,759,138	10,371,009	8,188,046	16,299,915	13,422,261
(11,235,843)	(34,319,479)	(24,216,753)	(26,626,727)	(18,856,203)	(27,755,293)
6,491,121	7,976,472	8,629,829	8,359,879	9,391,156	10,733,246
6,051,805	6,504,431	6,954,616	7,323,010	7,578,502	8,299,838
8,615,207	10,117,460	11,564,512	9,197,440	9,239,079	14,341,129
1,202,162	1,325,238	1,409,104	1,431,693	1,478,848	1,577,968
246,876	1,253,424	1,716,932	1,892,658	4,054,191	3,437,524
148,899	747,399	1,264,583	1,531,668	310,821	(314,219)
781,108	851,175	610,827	986,794	445,183	1,205,325
_		341,749	_		
23,537,178	28,775,599	32,492,152	30,723,142	32,497,780	39,280,811
\$ 12,301,335	\$ (5,543,880)	\$ 8,275,399	\$ 4,096,415	\$ 13,641,577	\$ 11,525,518

# FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
General fund:					
Nonspendable	\$ 536,424	\$ 460,192	\$ 410,865	\$ 82,990	
Committed	12,690,889	12,862,911	12,746,021	15,417,875	
Assigned	516,358	-	417,369	977,903	
Unassigned	1,766,805	553,862	415,531	1,838,612	
Total general fund	\$ 15,510,476	\$ 13,876,965	\$ 13,989,786	\$ 18,317,380	
All other governmental funds:					
Nonspendable	\$ 185	\$ 167	\$ 182	\$ 100,074	
Restricted	12,354,267	15,788,665	17,955,589	28,329,372	
Assigned	· · ·	-	· · ·	, , , <u>-</u>	
Unassigned	(645,505)	(2,359,311)	(330,121)	(729,923)	
Total all other governmental funds	\$ 11,708,947	\$ 13,429,521	\$ 17,625,650	\$ 27,699,523	

Note: GASB 54 was implemented in 2011, prior years have no comparable data.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,										
	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022
\$	135,766 14,007,924 6,356,024	\$	50,197 10,717,463 4,448,640	\$	139,940 10,468,732 5,351,819	\$	74,711 11,087,037 3,269,986	\$	25,674 12,617,011 2,517,302	\$	26,176 12,753,580 7,006,229
	938,971		4,286,175		7,066,128		2,846,216		17,632,671		19,482,955
\$	21,438,685	\$	19,502,475	\$	23,026,619	\$	17,277,950	\$	32,792,658	\$	39,268,940
\$	112,700 36,792,174	\$	13,045 34,623,070	\$	30,055 33,573,116	\$	908 35,222,459	\$	40,085,550	\$	1,545 39,873,176
	(1,084,155)		(3,582,604)		(1,078,759)		(2,397,034)		(2,531,901)	-	(2,621,092)
_\$_	35,820,719	\$	31,053,511	\$	32,524,412	\$	32,826,333	\$	37,553,649	\$	37,253,629

# CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

# Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 19,542,847	\$ 22,339,191	\$ 22,925,753	\$ 23,649,455	
Intergovernmental	5,624,425	6,400,343	11,740,038	1,923,771	
Charges for services	2,095,880	2,697,388	2,353,873	2,864,921	
Licenses and permits	-	-	4,756	2,436	
Fines and forfeitures	171,132	176,260	197,928	156,125	
Use of money and property	301,651	288,061	279,670	346,146	
Developer fees	3,466,434	3,918,215	3,904,960	10,426,271	
Donations	-	-	-	-	
Other	872,273	378,825	342,685	433,922	
Total revenues	32,074,642	36,198,283	41,749,663	39,803,047	
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	4,875,271	4,945,251	5,044,002	6,434,016	
Public safety	7,187,085	7,464,395	7,571,316	7,564,633	
Public works	6,080,632	5,129,309	4,817,198	4,433,051	
Community development	33,365	34,194	279,741	26,703	
Community services	3,441,371	4,385,593	4,388,910	4,558,781	
Pass-through to other agencies	-	_	, , , , <u>-</u>	· · ·	
Capital outlay	13,723,359	14,130,471	15,339,546	2,896,848	
Debt service:				. ,	
Principal	83,033	22,007	-	_	
Interest	260	-	-	-	
Total expenditures	35,424,376	36,111,220	37,440,713	25,914,032	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(3,349,734)	87,063	4,308,950	13,889,015	
Other financing sources (uses):					
Lease Proceeds	-	-	_	_	
Transfer from City of Santa Barbara	-	-	-	-	
Transfers in	37,052	14,153,059	2,429,567	1,323,699	
Transfers out	(37,052)	(14,153,059)	(2,429,567)	(1,323,699)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		-	
Net change in fund balances	\$ (3,349,734)	\$ 87,063	\$ 4,308,950	\$ 13,889,015	
Debt service as a percentage of					
noncapital expenditures	0.38%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	

		Fiscal Year I	Ended June 30,		
2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 24,631,621	\$ 26,900,090	\$ 29,929,836	\$ 27,863,962	\$ 31,247,854	\$ 37,873,993
2,358,692	3,175,254	6,221,465	4,433,794	7,585,636	6,362,724
2,963,297	2,131,958	1,765,462	2,245,584	2,056,659	2,676,453
16,713	2,131,938	345,157	340,718	2,030,039 374,896	2,676,433 515,712
129,051	157,573	211,003			·
414,124	747,399		170,392	119,026	169,201
11,877,652	6,269,163	1,264,583 2,230,638	1,531,668	310,821	(314,219)
11,677,032	0,209,103	· · · · · ·	1,149,944	6,852,979	1,342,764
791 110	602 602	272,945	93,482	69,883	73,325
781,110	693,602	399,824	816,402	445,183	1,036,124
43,172,260	40,351,974	42,640,913	38,645,946	49,062,937	49,736,077
6,703,041	6,172,071	7,841,267	6,995,184	6,873,224	8,920,674
7,713,313	8,545,945	8,031,031	7,608,120	7,235,324	8,668,285
5,778,897	12,361,238	7,187,008	6,448,010	6,357,423	11,352,463
32,271	405,516	747,001	473,415	455,937	1,014,887
6,482,998	4,846,289	5,865,827	7,425,212	7,993,126	7,822,195
· · ·	· · ·		, , , <u>-</u>	, , , <u>-</u>	-
4,706,787	14,639,100	7,250,004	16,208,232	9,788,546	5,297,511
-	-	-	-	-	222,740
_		-	_	117,333	261,060
31,417,307	46,970,159	36,922,138	45,158,173	38,820,913	43,559,815
11,754,953	(6,618,185)	5,718,775	(6,512,227)	10,242,024	6,176,262
_	_	_	_	10,000,000	_
_	_	341,749	_	-	_
67,038	19,919	23,182	29,983	33,316	124,704
(67,038)	(19,919)	(23,182)	(29,983)	(33,316)	(124,704)
(07,000)	(15,525)	(23,102)	(25,503)	(33,310)	(121,701)
_		341,749		10,000,000	-
\$ 11,754,953	\$ (6,618,185)	\$ 6,060,524	\$ (6,512,227)	\$ 20,242,024	\$ 6,176,262
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.40%	1.26%

# ASSESSED VALUE AND ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years

		City	
Fiscal Year	Secured		Taxable
Ended	and	Less:	Assessed
June 30,	Unsecured	Exemptions	Value
2013	\$ 5,321,655,710	\$ 228,041,081	\$ 5,093,614,629
2014	5,476,016,337	250,788,107	5,225,228,230
2015	5,635,342,590	215,724,563	5,419,618,027
2016	6,089,379,285	218,841,848	5,870,537,437
2017	6,399,862,393	241,333,422	6,158,528,971
2018	6,840,489,088	310,162,712	6,530,326,376
2019	7,443,733,341	343,551,969	7,100,181,372
2020	7,765,046,350	326,660,076	7,438,386,274
2021	8,248,711,546	357,716,937	7,890,994,609
2022	8,495,241,471	329,120,264	8,166,121,207

#### Note:

In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which sets the property tax rate at a 1.00% fixed amount. This 1.00% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides within. In addition to the 1.00% fixed amount, property owners are charged taxes as a percentage of assessed property values of the Debt Service payment of Goleta Unified School District, Santa Barbara High School District, and Santa Barbara City College.

(A) Effective February 1, 2012, the Redevelopement Agency was dissolved. See Note 16.

Source: Santa Barbara County Auditor-Controller

Redevelopment Agency

 	Redevelopment Ager	ncy	
Secured		Taxable	Total
and	Less:	Assessed	Direct Tax
 Unsecured	Exemptions	Value (A)	Rate (A)
\$ 1,187,685,066	\$ 129,671,772	\$ 1,058,013,294	1.03868%
1,221,226,250	153,699,413	1,067,526,837	1.04228%
1,232,513,103	152,751,877	1,079,761,226	1.04159%
1,278,194,953	161,350,968	1,116,843,985	1.03768%
1,331,787,175	167,186,201	1,164,600,974	1.03373%
1,436,831,839	220,447,902	1,216,383,937	1.04378%
1,536,947,763	231,427,714	1,305,520,049	1.04055%
1,611,933,172	217,376,249	1,394,556,923	1.04010%
1,763,413,461	228,144,193	1,535,269,268	1.03921%
1,831,054,657	222,258,769	1,608,795,888	1.05745%

#### DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS PROPERTY TAX RATES

# Last Ten Fiscal Years (rate per \$100 of taxable value)

		Fiscal Year En	ded June 30,	
	2013	2014	2015	2016
City Direct Rates:				
City of Goleta Basic Levy (1)	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
Overlapping Rates (2):				
Goleta Unified School District	0.01627	0.01383	0.01314	0.01248
Santa Barbara City College	0.00850	0.00850	0.00850	0.00850
Santa Barbara High School District	0.01391	0.01995	0.01995	0.01670
Rates	1.03868	1.04228	1.04159	1.03768
City's Share of 1% Levy Per Prop 13 (3)	0.04903	0.04903	0.04903	0.04903
Redevelopment Rate (4)	-	-	-	
Total Direct Rate (5)	0.12288	0.05104	0.05103	0.05094

#### Notes:

- (1) In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1.00% fixed amount. This 1.00% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides within. In addition to the 1.00% fixed amount, property owners are charged taxes as a percentage of assessed property values for the payment of any voter approved bonds.
- (2) Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City. Not all overlapping rates apply to all city property owners.
- (3) City's Share of 1% Levy is based on the City's share of the general fund tax rate area with the largest net taxable value within the City. ERAF general fund tax shifts may not be included in tax ratio figures.
- (4) Redevelopment Rate is based on the largest RDA tax rate area and only includes rate(s) from indebtedness adopted prior to 1989 per California State statute. RDA direct and overlapping rates are applied only to the incremental property values. The approval of ABX1 26 eliminated Redevelopment for the State of California for the fiscal year 2012-13 and years thereafter.
- (5) Total Direct Rate is the weighted average of all individual direct rate applied to by the government preparing the statistical section information and excludes revenue derived from aircraft. Beginning in fiscal year 2013-14 the Total Direct Rate no longer includes revenue generated from the former redevelopment tax rate areas. Challenges to recognized enforceable obligations are assumed to have been resolved during fiscal year 2012-13. For the purposes of this report, residual revenue is assumed to be distributed to the City in the same proportions as general fund revenue.

Sources: Santa Barbara Auditor-Controller City of Goleta, Finance Department Fiscal Year Ended June 30,

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
0.01061 0.00731 0.01581	0.00955 0.00731 0.02692	0.00907 0.00731 0.02417	0.00862 0.00731 0.02417	0.00776 0.00731 0.02414	0.02621 0.00709 0.02415
1.03373	1.04378	1.04055	1.04010	1.03921	1.05745
0.04903	0.04903	0.04903	0.04903	0.04903	0.04903
-	_	-	_		
0.05095	0.05090	0.05081	0.05080	0.04835	0.04840

# PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAX PAYERS

# Current Fiscal Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago

				2022	
Taxpayer		Primary Use		Taxable Assessed Value	Percent of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
Ruby SB Hotel LLC	Commercial		\$	389,332,231	4.77%
Goleta Hollister Apartments LLC	Residential			128,231,923	1.57%
SP Maravilla LLC	Institutional			126,260,205	1.55%
Deckers Cabrillo LLC	Commercial			106,256,202	1.30%
Camino Real II Limited Liability Company	Commercial			102,187,602	1.25%
FLIR Commercial Vision Systems Inc	Commercial			88,471,875	1.08%
Raytheon Company	Commercial			81,631,299	1.00%
Willow Springs LP	Residential			75,181,100	0.92%
Sumida Family LP	Residential			64,752,186	0.79%
Goleta HHG Hotel Development LP	Commercial		-	51,110,487	0.63%
Top Ten Total			_\$_	1,213,415,110	14.86%
				2013	
Taxpayer		Primary Use		Taxable Assessed Value	Percent of Total City Taxable Assessed Value
SP Maravilla, LLC	Industrial		\$	109,747,967	2.15%
BRS Investment Properties LLC	Commercial			105,000,000	2.06%
Raytheon Company	Commercial			90,377,111	1.77%
Camino Real II Limited Liability Company	Commercial			87,111,864	1.71%
Los Carneros Business Park LP	Industrial			50,000,000	0.98%
Sumida Family Limited Partnership	Residential			46,538,463	0.91%
Nassau Land Company LP	Commercial			45,233,176	0.88%
Willow Springs LP	Residential			41,286,143	0.81%
Rockbridge Investments LP	Industrial			39,545,389	0.77%
Citrix Systems INC	Commercial			39,249,470	0.77%
Top Ten Total			_\$_	654,089,583	12.81%

Note: The amounts shown above include assessed value data for both the City and the Redevelopment Agency.

Source: Santa Barbara County Assessor

#### PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal	Та	axes Levied	Collected w Fiscal Year		Collec	tions in	To	otal Collections	to Date (1)
Year Ended June 30,	F	for the iscal Year	 Amount	Percent of Levy		equent ears		Amount	Percent of Levy
2013	\$	2,260,137	\$ 2,260,137	100.00%	\$	-	\$	2,260,137	100.00%
2014		2,311,154	2,311,154	100.00%		-		2,311,154	100.00%
2015		2,538,700	2,538,700	100.00%		-		2,538,700	100.00%
2016		2,752,953	2,752,953	100.00%		-		2,752,953	100.00%
2017		2,904,565	2,904,565	100.00%		-		2,904,565	100.00%
2018		3,093,044	3,093,044	100.00%		-		3,093,044	100.00%
2019		3,375,135	3,375,135	100.00%		-		3,375,135	100.00%

3,545,819

3,790,194

3,922,347

(1)
The City participates in the Teeter Plan. The Teeter Plan is an alternative method of apportioning property tax money. Cities participating in the Plan received 95% of the property taxes in advance from the County and the remaining 5% after the County reconciles the Cities' balance on June 30.

100.00%

100.00%

100.00%

3,545,819

3,790,194

3,922,347

100.00%

100.00%

100.00%

Note: The amounts above include the City of Goleta secured property taxes only.

3,545,819

3,790,194

3,922,347

Source: City of Goleta, Finance Department

2020

2021

2022

# REVENUE AND RATES OF TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Transient	
Fiscal	Occ	cupancy Taxes	Transient
Year Ended		for the	Occupancy Tax
June 30,	]	Fiscal Year	Rate
2013 (1)	\$	5,604,278	12%
2014		6,976,954	12%
2015		7,807,830	12%
2016		8,175,456	12%
2017		8,615,207	12%
2018		10,117,460	12%
2019		11,564,512	12%
2020		9,197,440	12%
2021		9,239,079	12%
2022		14,341,129	12%

Notes:

Source: City of Goleta, Finance Department

<sup>(1)</sup> From July 2012 through December 2012, the tax rate was 10% and then increased to 12% on January 1, 2013

#### PRINCIPAL TRANSIENT OCCUPANY TAX PAYERS

### Current Fiscal Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago

2022 The Goodland Goleta Hampton Inn Hilton Garden Inn Courtyard by Marriott Motel 6 Pacifica Suites Residence Inn by Marriott The Ritz-Carlton Bacara South Coast Inn (Best Western) Super 8 Motel 2013 Bacara Resort & Spa Courtyard by Marriott Hampton Inn Holiday Inn Motel 6 Pacifica Suites South Coast Inn

Note:

Top transient occupany tax payers are listed in alphabetical order.

Source: City of Goleta, Finance Department

Super 8 Motel

# RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Certificate of Participati			Capital Leases	Loans Payable		Total vernmental activities	Percentage of Personal Income	Debt per Capita
2013	\$	-	\$	22,007	\$ -	\$	22,007	0.00%	\$ 1
2014		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2015		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2016		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2017		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2018		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2019		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2020		-		-	-		-	0.00%	-
2021		-	10	0,000,000	-	1	0,000,000	0.80%	309
2022		-	ç	9,777,260	-		9,777,260	0.72%	301

Note: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Source: City of Goleta, Finance Department

#### DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT

June 30, 2022

2021-2022 Assessed Valuations:		8,166,121,207		
Direct and Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt	Total Outstanding Debt 6/30/2022	Percentage Applicable (1)	City's Share of Overlapping Debt 6/30/2022	
Santa Barbara Community College District	\$ 53,435,000	12.785%	\$ 6,831,665	-
Santa Barbara Unified School District	118,225,000	14.527%	17,174,546	
Goleta Union School District	15,075,000	52.760%	7,953,570	
Santa Barbara High School District	70,224,791	14.527%	10,201,555	
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax and Assessment Deb	ot		42,161,336	-
Overlapping General Fund Debt				
Santa Barbara County General Fund Obligations	27,125,000	8.613%	2,336,276	
City of Goleta General Fund Obligation	9,777,260	100.000%	9,777,260	•
Total Gross Overlapping General Fund Debt			12,113,536	•
Less: Santa Barbara County supported obligations			157,618	-
Total Net Overlapping General Fund Debt			11,955,918	
Overlapping Tax Increment Debt (Successor Agency):	11,025,000	100.000%	11,025,000	
Total Direct Debt			9,777,260	
Total Gross Overlapping Debt			55,522,612	
Total Net Overlapping Debt			55,364,994	
Gross Combined Total Debt			65,299,872	(2)
Net Combined Total Debt			65,142,254	(2)
Ratios to 2020-2021 Assessed Valuations:				
Direct Debt		0.12%		
Total Direct and Overlapping Tax and Assessment Debt		0.52%		
Gross Combined Total Debt		0.80%		
Net Combined Total Debt		0.80%		
Ratios to Redevelopment Successor Agency Incremental Va	duation (\$1 123 294 1	15).		
m 10 1 m -	Ψ1,123,277,1	10/1		

#### Notes:

(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.

0.98%

(2) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.

Source: County of Santa Barbara

Total Overlapping Tax Increment Debt

#### COMPUTATION OF LEGAL DEBT MARGIN

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Fiscal Year E	Ended June 30,	
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Assessed valuation	\$ 5,321,655,710	\$ 5,476,016,337	\$ 5,635,342,590	\$ 6,089,379,285
Conversion percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%
Adjusted assessed valuation	1,330,413,928	1,369,004,084	1,408,835,648	1,522,344,821
Debt limit percentage	15%	15%	15%	15%
Debt limit	199,562,089	205,350,613	211,325,347	228,351,723
Total net debt applicable to limitation				
Legal debt margin	\$ 199,562,089	\$ 205,350,613	\$ 211,325,347	\$ 228,351,723
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

The Government Code of the State of California provides for a legal debt limit of 15% of gross assessed valuation. However, this provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based upon 25% of market value. Effective with the 1981-82 fiscal year, each parcel is now assessed at 100% of market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel). The computations shown above reflect a conversion of assessed valuation data for each fiscal year from the current full valuation perspective to the 25% level that was in effect at the time that the legal debt margin was enacted by the State of California for local governments located with the State.

Source: City of Goleta, Finance Department

	Fiscal	Year	Ended	June	30.
--	--------	------	-------	------	-----

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 6	6,399,862,393	\$ 6,840,494,388	\$ 7,443,765,341	\$ 7,765,120,920	\$ 8,248,711,546	\$ 8,495,241,471
	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
1	1,599,965,598	1,710,123,597	1,860,941,335	1,941,280,230	2,062,177,887	2,123,810,368
	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
	239,994,840	256,518,540	279,141,200	291,192,035	309,326,683	318,571,555
	-	_	_	_	_	
\$	239,994,840	\$ 256,518,540	\$ 279,141,200	\$ 291,192,035	\$ 309,326,683	\$ 318,571,555
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

### DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

# Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	Population (1) City of Goleta	Santa Barbara County Population (1) (in thousands)	I	Personal ncome (2) thousands)	Per Inc	c of Goleta Capita ome (2) nousands)	Unemployment Rate (3)
2013	29,962	429	\$	1,015,352	\$	34	2.90%
2014	30,202	433		1,022,368		33.9	2.60%
2015	30,298	438		994,502		32.8	3.60%
2016	31,235	447		1,015,220		32.5	3.10%
2017	31,760	451		1,085,697		34.2	3.00%
2018	31,949	453		1,110,756		34.8	3.60%
2019	32,759	447		1,168,689		35.7	2.40%
2020	32,223	452		1,217,385		37.8	2.30%
2021	32,339	441		1,250,318		38.7	6.30%
2022	32,529	443		1,351,637		41.6	3.90%

#### Sources:

<sup>(1)</sup> California Department of Finance, HDL Demographics & Economic Statistics

<sup>(2)</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta)

<sup>(3)</sup> California Employment Development Department

#### PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

#### Current Fiscal Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago

	2	.022			2013
Employer	Number of Employees	Employment % to Total Population	Employer	Number of Employees	Employment % to Total Population
University of California, Santa Barbara (1)	10,973	33.73%	Raytheon	1,300	4.34%
Raytheon	1,400	4.30%	Sansum Clinic	1,300	4.34%
Sansum	822	2.53%	Bacara Resort	620	2.07%
Goleta Cottage Hospital	813	2.50%	Citrix Online	600	2.00%
Yardi	658	2.02%	Goleta Unified School District	565	1.89%
AppFolio	647	1.99%	Yardi Systems	505	1.69%
Log Me In	600	1.84%	FLIR	375	1.25%
Tecolote Research	570	1.75%	Karl Storz Imaging	352	1.17%
Goleta Union School District	549	1.69%	Goleta Cottage Hospital	347	1.16%
Yardi Systems	535	1.64%	Allergan (Inamed)	299	1.00%
The Ritz-Carlton	500	1.54%	Medtronic	279	0.93%
Deckers Outdoors	500	1.54%	Network Hardware Resale	271	0.90%
FLIR Commercial Vision Systems	490	1.51%	Costco	258	0.86%
Karl Storz Imaging	350	1.08%	Jordano's	257	0.86%
Curvature	315	0.97%	Mentor Corp	218	0.73%
Marborg Industries	307	0.94%	Inogen	200	0.67%
Jordano's	250	0.77%	The Home Depot	178	0.59%
Costco	233	0.72%			
Target	209	0.64%			
Inogen	208	0.64%			

<sup>(1)</sup> University of California, Santa Barbara is outside of Goleta city limits, but is within close proximity.

Employment data is intended for use as a general guide only. The City of Goleta does not warrant the accuracy of this data. Inquiries should be directed to the respective employer.

Source: City of Goleta

# FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CITY EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION

#### Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Government	8.40	8.40	14.55	16.30	16.30	16.40	15.65	15.65	17.65	16.90
General Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.00
Library Department (1)	-	-	-	-	-	9.38	9.38	15.38	15.38	16.13
Administrative Services (2)	4.80	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance Department	4.00	4.00	4.45	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.00
Planning and Environmental Services	11.50	11.50	13.80	14.80	15.80	15.00	15.00	15.50	17.50	18.50
Neighborhood Services and Public Safety	4.00	4.00	5.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.50
Public Works	16.00	16.00	17.90	22.90	22.90	21.90	22.90	25.90	25.90	29.00
Total	48.70	48.70	55.70	64.00	66.00	73.68	74.93	85.43	89.43	100.03

<sup>(1)</sup> In fiscal year 2019-2020; the City Council approved the transition to assume management and operations of the Buellton and Solvang Libraries beginning on July 1, 2019.

<sup>(2)</sup> Beginning in fiscal year 2014-2015; the Administrative Services has been combined with General Government

#### OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION

### Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Police (1):											
Calls for Service	19,277	19,531	20,077	23,150	25,025	23,894	22,690	21,802	21,933	20,281	22,359
Citations	982	1,121	1,586	1,444	1,033	871	834	1,073	550	858	1,564
Reports Taken	3,052	2,857	3,079	3,293	3,238	3,329	3,218	3,204	3,170	2,881	3,402
Fire (2):											
Calls for Service	2,536	1,942	3,065	3,751	3,856	3,962	4,140	5,184	4,113	5,109	4,424
Public works (3):											
Street resurfacing (miles)	10.4	18.5	5.8	12.9	=	6.7	6.8	3.3	1.8	1.2	3.8

- Santa Barbara County Sheriff Department
   Santa Barbara County Fire Department
   City of Goleta's Public Works Department

### **CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS**

# BY FUNCTION Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
Function	2013	2014	2015	
Public Safety:				
Police Stations (1)	-	-	-	
Fire Stations (2)	3	3	3	
Community Development and Community Services:				
Parks and Open Space - Acreage	477	477	477	
Community Center	1	1	1	
Library	1	1	1	
Historic Stowe House	1	1	1	
Amtrak Restrooms	1	1	1	
Elementary Schools (K - 6)	5	5	5	
Middle Schools (6 - 8)	1	1	1	
High Schools (9 - 12)	1	1	1	
Private Schools	4	4	4	
Special Needs Schools	-	-	-	
Public Works:				
Area of City (Square Miles)	8.0	8.0	8.0	
Miles of Streets	174.0	174.0	174.0	
Number of Streetlights (3)	98	103	103	
Number of Vehicles (City-wide)	14	14	20	
Corporation Yard	1	1	1	

<sup>(1)</sup> City contracts with County of Santa Barbara for Law Enforcement Services.

Source: Various City of Goleta Departments

<sup>(2)</sup> Fire Department related services are provided by the County Fire Department.

<sup>(3)</sup> There are one thousand five hundred sixty seven (1,567) streetlights owned and maintained by Southern California Edison (SCE) in addition to those owned and maintained by the City.

		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
477	477	477	477	550	550	550	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	
174.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	174.0	
103	103	103	103	1,433	1,433	1,433	
18	21	21	21	21	22	24	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	