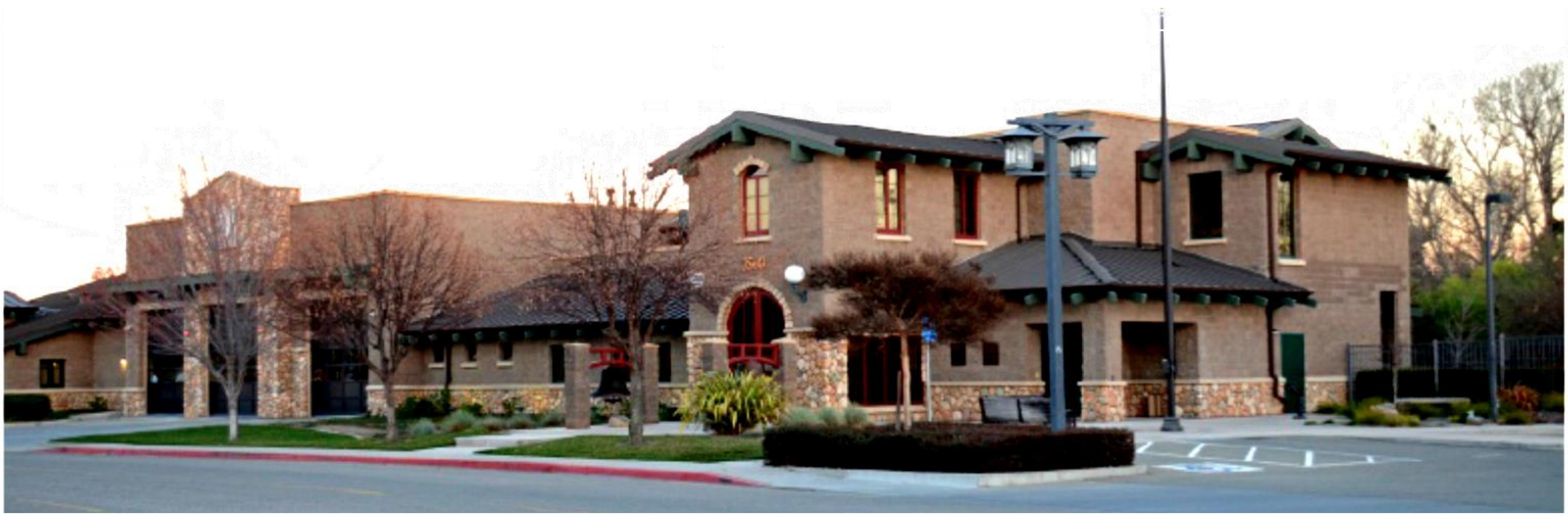
LIVERMORE PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

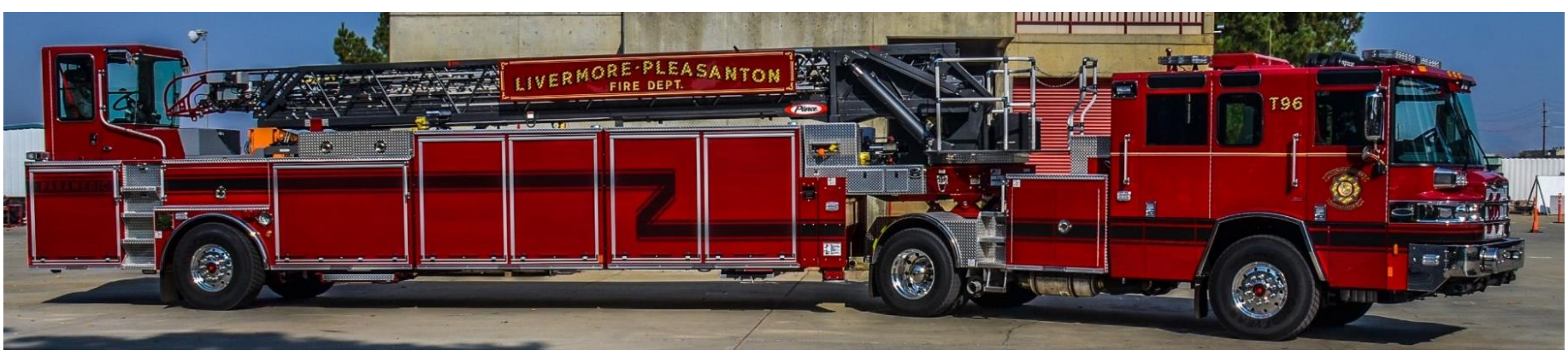
JOINT POWER AUTHORITY, CALIFORNIA

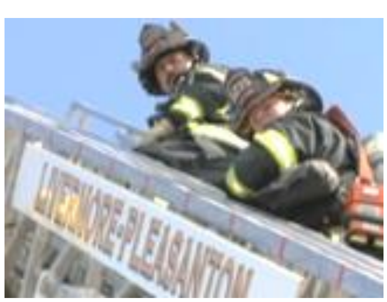
LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON
Est. 1996
FIRE DEPARTMENT

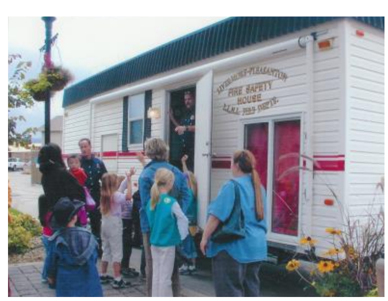
Financial Statements

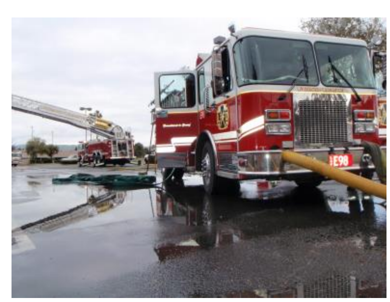
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018











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LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWER AUTHORITY, CALIFORNIA
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
JUNE 30, 2018

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Accountancy Corporation
3478 Buskirk Avenue, Suite 215
Pleasant Hill, CA 94523

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors
Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department Joint Power Authority
Pleasanton, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department Joint Power Authority, California (Authority) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2018, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the Table of Contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Authority's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements 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 Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and General Fund of the Authority as of June 30, 2018, and the respective changes in financial position for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

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Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the Management's Discussion and Analysis and other Required Supplementary Information as listed in the Table of Contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic or historical context. Management has elected to omit Management's Discussion and Analysis for fiscal year 2018. 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.

Maze & Associates

Pleasant Hill, California
February 8, 2019

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION AND STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

The Statement of Net Position reports the difference between the Authority's total assets and deferred outflows of resources and the Authority's total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. The Statement of Net Position presents information similar to the traditional balance sheet format, but presents it in a way that focuses the reader on the composition of the Authority's Net Position, by subtracting total liabilities from total assets.

The Statement of Activities reports increases and decreases in Authority's Net Position. It is also prepared on the full accrual basis, which means it includes all Authority's revenues and all its expenses, regardless of when cash changes hands. This differs from the "modified accrual" basis used in the Fund Financial Statements, which reflect only current assets, current liabilities, available revenues and measurable expenditures.

The Statement of Activities presents Authority's expenses first, listed by program. Program revenues - that is, revenues which are generated directly by the programs - are then deducted from program expenses to arrive at the net expense of each governmental program. The Authority's general revenues are then listed and the Change in Net Position is computed and reconciled with the Statement of Net Position.

These financial statements along with the Fund Financial Statement and footnotes are called Basic Financial Statements.

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

JUNE 30, 2018

	Governmental Activities
Assets:	
Accounts receivable	$ 633,714
Capital assets, net of depreciation (Note 3)	1,363,122
Total Assets	1,996,836
Deferred Outflow of Resources:	
Related to pensions (Note 4)	17,095,130
Related to OPEB (Note 5)	2,110,000
Total deferred outflows of resources	19,205,130
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable and Accrued liabilities	633,714
Net pension liability, due in more than one fiscal year (Note 4)	78,284,992
Net OPEB liability, due in more than one fiscal year (Note 5)	18,441,000
Total Liabilities	97,359,706
Deferred Inflow of Resources:	
Related to pensions (Note 4)	3,046,778
Related to OPEB (Note 5)	439,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	3,485,778
Net Positions:	
Net investment in capital assets	1,363,122
Unrestricted	(81,006,640)
Total Net Position	$ (79,643,518)

See Notes to Financial Statements

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		Program Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes In Net Position
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities:					
Public fire safety	$ 37,659,778	$ 2,150,361	$ 34,568,726	$ 1,423,470	$ 482,779
Change in Net Position					482,779
Net Position, beginning of the year					(80,126,297)
Net Position, end of the Year					$ (79,643,518)

See Notes to Financial Statements

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FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund Financial Statements are presented for the major fund. Major fund is defined generally as having significant activities or balances in the current year. The Authority's only fund, the General Fund, is the major fund.

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 2018

Assets:		
Accounts receivable	$	633,714
Total Assets	$	633,714
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and Accrued liabilities	$	633,714
Total Liabilities		633,714
Fund Balances:		
Restricted for public safety purpose		-
Total Fund Balances		-
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	$	633,714

Reconciliation of the General Fund Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different from those reported in the governmental General Fund because of the following:

Fund Balance:	$	-
Capital Assets:		
Capital assets net of depreciation are not included as financial resources in governmental fund.		1,363,122
Long Term Liabilities:		
The assets and liabilities below are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the Funds:		
Net pension liability		(78,284,992)
Deferred outflow of resources related to pension		17,095,130
Deferred inflow of resources related to pension		(3,046,778)
Net OPEB liabilities		(18,441,000)
Deferred outflow of resources related to OPEB		2,110,000
Deferred inflow of resources related to OPEB		(439,000)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	$	(79,643,518)

See Notes to Financial Statements

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

Revenues:		
Member contribution - City of Pleasanton	$	17,762,103
Member contribution - City of Livermore		16,806,623
Grant revenue		5,904
Charges for services		2,137,595
Miscellaneous revenues		6,862
Total Revenues		36,719,087
Expenditures:		
Current:		
General government:		
Administration		5,465,134
Inspection		1,913,942
Emergency		209,267
Suppression		29,130,744
Total Expenditures		36,719,087
Net Change in Fund Balances		-
Fund Balance, Beginning of Year		-
Fund Balance, End of Year	$	-

See Notes to Financial Statements

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
RECONCILIATION OF THE NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE –
GENERAL FUND
WITH THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
JUNE 30, 2018

Net change in fund balance - total governmental fund	$ -
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital Asset Transactions:	
Governmental Funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the costs of those assets are allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.	
Capital assets transferred from City of Livermore	1,423,470
Depreciation expense	(60,348)
Contributions to Pension and OPEB Plan:	
Changes in pension liabilities and related deferred outflow and inflow of resources	(3,424,343)
Changes in OPEB liabilities and related deferred outflow and inflow of resources	2,544,000
Change in net position of governmental activities	$ 482,779

See Notes to Financial Statements

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a. Reporting Entity

The Livermore-Pleasanton Fire Department Joint Power Authority (Authority), California was formed as a separate governmental entity pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, Chapter 5 of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California (commencing with section 6500, et seq.) (the "Act") to exercise powers common to the cities of Livermore (Livermore) and Pleasanton (Pleasanton) and powers granted under the Act.

The Authority was formed to merge Livermore's and Pleasanton's individual fire departments and consolidate them into a single fire department to deliver more cost-effective fire protection services by eliminating duplicative efforts. The management and governance structure for the Authority was established to preserve the ability for Livermore and Pleasanton to each establish the level of service it determines to be appropriate within its own jurisdiction.

The Board of Directors is the legislative body for the Authority and consist of four members. Two board members are council members from Livermore, and two board members are council members from Pleasanton. Each City has the discretion to determine which of its council members are appointed as board members to the Authority.

The Authority's operations are financed mainly by contributions from cities of Livermore and Pleasanton. In addition, grants and charges for services are also revenues from other sources. Fire protection services are provided by Pleasanton employees under the joint power agreement. The Authority prepares its budget including contributions required from each City to fund operating and capital needs for the year. In January 2013, Livermore began functioning as Treasurer for Authority. Both Cities shares approximately 50% of Authority's costs. Both Cities recorded and reflected their corresponding 50% of the equity/(deficit) interest in Authority in fiscal year 2018.

The Authority has no employees of its own. Public fire safety and administrative services are mainly provided by Pleasanton and Livermore and outside contractors. Pleasanton's Safety (Fire) employees provided the public fire safety services for the Authority. Pleasanton shares the Safety Fire Plan affiliated with the Authority with Livermore, as agreed to in the JPA, under which both Cities are liable for a share of approximately 50%. Both Cities use the equity method to report its Net Investment (Deficit) in the Authority.

Due to the circumstances that the Authority does not have employees of its own, but is the primary entity liable for both the pension and Other Post-employment Benefits (OPEB) related liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows, it meets the Special Funding Situation as defined under both Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASB) No. 68 for Pension and GASB No. 75 for Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB). See related disclosures in Note 4 (Pension) and Note 5 (OPEB).

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

b. Basis of Presentation

The Authority's Basic Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the acknowledged standard setting body for establishing accounting and financial reporting standards followed by governmental entities in the United States of America.

These Statements require that the financial statements described below be presented.

Government-wide Statements: The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities display overall financial information about the Authority. The Authority's activities generally are mainly financed by contributions from the cities of Livermore and Pleasanton. Other revenues also include grants, contributions received from other governments and charges for services.

The Statement of Activities presents a summary of expenses specifically associated with the function of the Authority's governmental activities. Program revenues include grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational needs of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements: The fund financial statements provide information about the Department's General Fund.

c. General Fund / Major Fund

Major funds are defined as funds that have either assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues or expenditures/expenses equal to ten percent of their fund-type total and five percent of the grand total. The General Fund is always a major fund.

The Department's only Fund, the General Fund, is a major fund.

d. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as current financial resources or economic resources. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the full accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when *earned* and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are *incurred,* regardless of when the related cash flows take place.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Governmental funds are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Authority uses the modified accrual basis of accounting, under which revenues are recognized when they become available and measurable as net current assets. Amounts which could not be measured or were not available were not accrued as revenue in the current fiscal year. Those revenues susceptible to accrual are interest revenue and contributions from members. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

e. Assets, Liabilities, Deferred Outflow/Inflow of Resources, and Net Position or Equity

Cash and Investments

The fund's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Receivables and Payables

All receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government only has one item that qualify for reporting in this category. Deferred outflows relating to the proportionate share of the net pension liability reported in the government-wide statement of net position. These outflows are the results of adjustments due to difference in proportions and the contributions made subsequent to the measurement period.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Balance

In the fund financial statements, the fund reports the following fund balance classifications:

Nonspendable - include amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted - Includes amounts that have constraints on the use of resources by being externally imposed, imposed by law through constitution, or through enabling legislation.

Committed - include amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest Authority, the Authority's Board. The formal action that is required to be taken to establish, modify, or rescind a fund balance commitment is Board resolution.

Assigned - include amounts that are constrained by Authority's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The Authority's Executive Director authorizes assigned amounts for specific purposes pursuant to the policy-making powers granted through a resolution.

Unassigned - The residual classification which includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications.

Fund Balance Flow Policy

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. Unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Net Position

Net position is the excess of Authority's assets and deferred outflows of resources over all its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, regardless of fund. Net position is divided into two captions. These captions apply only to net position, which is determined only at the government-wide level, and are described below:

Restricted describes the portion of net position which is restricted as to use by the terms and conditions of agreements with outside parties, governmental regulations, laws, or other restrictions which the government cannot unilaterally alter.

Unrestricted describes the portion of net position which is not restricted to use.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted – net position and unrestricted – net position in the government-wide financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Pensions

For purposes of measuring the liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and expense associated with the Authority's requirement to contribute to the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), information about CalPERS's fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from CalPERS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and expense associated with the Authority's requirement to contribute to the CalPERS, information about CalPERS's fiduciary net position and additions to/deductions from CalPERS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by CalPERS. For this purpose, CalPERS recognizes benefit payments when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value, except for money market investments and participating interest-earning investment contracts that have a maturity at the time of purchase of one year or less, which are reported at cost.

New Pronouncements

In 2018, the Authority adopted new accounting and reporting standards in order to conform to the following Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements:

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Effect of New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 75 - In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. Statement 75 establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for governments whose employees are provided with OPEB, as well as for certain nonemployer governments that have a legal obligation to provide financial support for OPEB provided to the employees of other entities. The provisions in statement 75 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. See detail disclosure in Note 5 for OPEB.

GASB Statement No. 81 – In March 2016, the GASB issued Statement No. 81, Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements. The objective of this Statement is to improve accounting and financial reporting for irrevocable split-interest agreements by providing recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is a beneficiary of the agreement. This Statement requires that a government that receives resources pursuant to an irrevocable split-interest agreement recognize assets, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources at the inception of the agreement. Furthermore, this Statement requires that a government recognize assets representing its beneficial interests in irrevocable split-interest agreements that are administered by a third party, if the government controls the present service capacity of the beneficial interests. This Statement requires that a government recognize revenue when the resources become applicable to the reporting period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and should be applied retroactively. This Statement had no impact on the Authority's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 85 – In March 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 85, Omnibus 2017. The objective of this Statement is to address practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics including issues related to blending component units, goodwill, fair value measurement and application, and postemployment benefits (pensions and other postemployment benefits [OPEB]). The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15. 2017. This statement had no impact on the Authority's financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 86 – In May 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 86, Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues. The primary objective of this Statement is to improve consistency in accounting and financial reporting for in-substance defeasance of debt by providing guidance for transactions in which cash and other monetary assets acquired with only existing resources–resources other than the proceeds of refunding debt–are placed in an irrevocable trust for the sole purpose of extinguishing debt. This Statement also improves accounting and financial reporting for prepaid insurance on debt that is extinguished and notes to the financial statements for debt that is defeased in substance. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2017. This statement had no impact on the Authority's financial statements.

Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Future Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Pronouncements

GASB Statement No. 83 – In November 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations. This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15. 2018. The Authority has not determined its effect on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 84 – In January 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities. The objective of this Statement is to improve guidance regarding the identification of fiduciary activities for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. This Statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments. The focus of the criteria generally is on (1) whether a government is controlling the assets of the fiduciary activity and (2) the beneficiaries with whom a fiduciary relationship exists. Separate criteria are included to identify fiduciary component units and postemployment benefit arrangements that are fiduciary activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018. The Authority has not determined its effect on the financial statements.

GASB Statement No. 87 – In June 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, Leases. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This Statement increases the usefulness of governments' financial statements by requiring recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019. The Authority has not determined its effect on the financial statements.

Note 2: Cash and Investments

The Authority's cash is included in a cash and investments pool maintained by Livermore, the details of which are presented in the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

As of June 30, 2018, the Authority's cash balance was $0.

Note 3: Capital Assets

All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 72 (GASB 72), contributed capital assets are valued at their estimated acquisition value on the date contributed. Some capital assets may be acquired using federal and State grant funds, or they may be contributed by other governments. These contributions are required to be accounted for as revenues at the time the capital assets are contributed.

Note 3: Capital Assets (Continued)

Capital assets with limited useful lives are required to be depreciated over their estimated useful lives. The purpose of depreciation is to spread the cost of capital assets equitably among all users over the life of these assets. The amount charged to depreciation expense each year represents that year's pro rata share of the cost of capital assets.

Depreciation is provided using the straight line method which means the cost of the asset is divided by its expected useful life in years and the result is charged to expense each year until the asset is fully depreciated. The Authority has assigned the useful live for equipment between 5-25 years.

Changes in capital assets were as follows in fiscal 2018:

	Balance June 30, 2017	Additions/ Transfers	Balance June 30, 2018
Capital assets being depreciated:			
Buildings	-	$ 1,838,405	$ 1,838,405
Licensed Vehicles and Equipment	-	164,520	164,520
Other Equipment	-	28,949	28,949
Total capital assets depreciated		2,031,874	2,031,874
Less accumulated depreciation for:			
Buildings	-	(547,334)	(547,334)
Licensed Vehicles and Equipment	-	(112,251)	(112,251)
Other Equipment	-	(9,167)	(9,167)
Total accumulated depreciation	-	(668,752)	(668,752)
Capital assets, net of depreciation	-	$ 1,363,122	$ 1,363,122

Note 4: Pension Plan

General information about the Pension Plan

Plan Descriptions

As discussed in Note 1, the Authority has no employees. Public fire safety and administrative services are mainly provided by Pleasanton and Livermore and outside contracts. Pleasanton's Safety (Fire) employees provided the public fire safety services for the Authority. Pleasanton shares the Safety Fire Plan affiliated with the Authority with Livermore, as agreed to in the JPA, under which both Cities liable for a share of 50% of the equity / (deficit) of the Authority.

Pleasanton's Safety (Fire) employees participates in the Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plan administered by the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS). A cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan is a plan in which the pension obligations to the employees of more than one employer are pooled and pension plan assets can be used to pay benefits of the employees of any employer that provides pensions through the plan.

Due to the circumstances that the Authority does not have employees of its own, but is the primary entity statutorily liable for the pension related liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows, it meets the Special Funding Situations as defined under GASB 68 paragraph .

The Authority reports a liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and expense as a result of its statutory requirement to contribute to the CalPERS.

Benefits Provided

The Plan's provisions and benefits in effect at June 30, 2018, are summarized as follows:

	Safety (Fire)		
	Tier 1	Tier 2	PEPRA
Benefit formula	3.0% @ 50	3.0% @ 55 (1)	2.7% @ 57 (1)
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years service	5 years service	5 years service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50	55	57
Required employee contribution rates	9.0%	9.0%	10.5%
Required employer contribution rates	17.786%	17.786%	17.786%
Employee paid Employer Share (2)	3.0%	3.0%	-
Emplloyer payment of unfunded liability	$3,839,333		

(1) Newly hired Safety (Fire) Employees will be enrolled in the 3% at 55 or 2.7% @ 57 formula, dependent on the individual's eligibility, as per AB340

(2) Per bargaining group MOU

Note 4: Pension Plan (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 are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The Cities with employees participated in CalPERS are required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees.

The Authority is to contribute 100 percent of Pleasanton's Fire Employees contractually required contributions, which are actuarially determined as an amount that, when combined with employee contributions, is expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by Pleasanton's Fire Employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Employees are required to contribute 9% of their annual pay for under the CalPERS Safety(Fire) Plan Tier 1 and 2, and 10.5% under PEPRA. The Pleasanton's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2018, was 17.786 % of annual payroll for all tiers. For the 100% pension related liabilities covered by the Authority, 50% of was contributed from Pleasanton and 50% from Livermore. The Authority contributed $6,111,014 for the year ended June 30, 2018.

Pension Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2018, the Authority reported a net pension liability of $78,284,992 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The Authority's proportion of the net pension liability was based on a projection of the Authority's long-term share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the total projected contributions of the Authority, actuarially determined. At June 30, 2017, the Authority's proportion was 100 percent.

As a result of the requirement to contribute, the Authority recognized expense of $9,524,136 for the year ended June 30, 2018. At June 30, 2018, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	$ 6,111,014	$ -
Changes of assumptions	9,092,144	(1,006,750)
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(2,040,028)
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,891,972	
Total	$ 17,095,130	$ (3,046,778)

Note 4: Pension Plan (Continued)

$6,111,014 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources as a result of the requirement to contribute will be recognized in expense as follows:

Year ended June 30:		
2019	$	802,424
2020		3,729,478
2021		2,803,902
2022		601,534
Total	$	7,937,338

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

	Safety (Fire)
Valuation Date	June 30, 2016
Measurement Date	June 30, 2017
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry-Age Normal Cost Method
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Discount Rate	7.15%
Inflation	2.75%
Projected Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service
Mortality	Derived using CalPERS Membership Data for all Funds (1)
Post Retirement Benefit Increase	Contract COLA up to 2.75% until Purchasing Power applies, 2.75% thereafter

(1) The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS 2014 experience study report available on the CalPERS website under Forms and Publications.

Changes of Assumptions

GASB 68, paragraph 68, states that the long-term expected rate of return should be determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The discount rate of 7.15% (reduced from 7.65% in 2016) used for the June 30, 2017 measurement date is without reduction of pension plan administrative expense.

Note 4: Pension Plan (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.15%. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, 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 the testing of the plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the current 7.15% discount rate is appropriate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not deemed necessary. The long-term expected discount rate of 7.15% is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF). The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called "GASB Crossover Testing Report" that can be obtained from the CalPERS' website under GASB 68 section.

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

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Such cash flows were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. Using historical returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long term (11-60 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. The target allocation shown was adopted by the Board effective July 1, 2014.

Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10[a]	Real Return Years 11+[b]
Global Equity	47.0%	4.90%	5.38%
Global Fixed Income	19.0%	0.80%	2.27%
Inflation Sensitive	6.0%	0.60%	1.39%
Private Equity	12.0%	6.60%	6.63%
Real Estate	11.0%	2.80%	5.21%
Infrastructure and Forestland	3.0%	3.90%	5.36%
Liquidity	2.0%	-0.40%	-0.90%
Total	100%		

(a) An expected inflation of 2.5% used for this period.

(b) An expected inflation of 3.0% used for this period.

Note 4: Pension Plan (Continued)

Expected Changes in Discount and Contribution Rates

In December 2016, CalPERS' Board of Directors voted to lower the discount rate used in its actuarial valuations from 7.5% to 7.0% over three fiscal years, beginning in fiscal year 2018. The change in discount rate will affect the contribution rates for employers beginning in fiscal year 2019, and result in increases to employers' normal costs and unfunded actuarial liabilities.

Sensitivity of the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the Authority's Safety (Fire) Plan, calculated using the discount rate for the Plans, as well as what the Authority's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1- percentage point lower or 1- percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.15%)	Current Discount Rate (7.15%)	1% Increase (8.15%)
State's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 105,785,060	$ 78,284,992	$ 55,395,688

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

Note 5: Other-Post-Employment Healthcare Plan (OPEB)

General Information about the OPEB Plan

Plan Descriptions

Through its Agency Multiple-Employer Other Post-Employment Health Care Plan, Pleasanton provides post retirement health care benefits, in accordance with certain employee agreements, to all employees who retire directly from the City. The effective date and benefit varies based upon the employee's classification and related memorandum of understanding (MOU). Pleasanton's Safety (Fire) employees post retirement health care benefits are governed under IAFF (International Association of Firefighters) MOU.

As discussed in Note 1, the Authority has no employees. Public fire safety and administrative services are mainly provided by Pleasanton and Livermore and outside contracts. Pleasanton's Safety (Fire) employees provided the public fire safety services for the Authority. Pleasanton shares the Safety Fire Plan affiliated with the Authority with Livermore, as agreed to in the JPA, under which both Cities are liable for a share of 50% of the equity / (deficit) of the Authority.

Due to the circumstances that the Authority does not have employees of its own, but is the primary entity statutorily liable for the OPEB related liabilities and deferred inflows/outflows of Pleasanton Fire employees, it meets the Special Funding Situation as defined under GASB No. 75.

Note 5: Other-Post-Employment Healthcare Plan (OPEB) (Continued)

The Authority reports a liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and expense as a result of its statutory requirement to contribute to the OPEB plan.

Benefits Provided and Contributions

Below are the benefits provided and contributions requirements according to Pleasanton's IAFF MOU. The contributions are made by the Authority for those Safety employees based on the JPA agreement:

- For IAFF employees who retired prior to 1/1/2008, the Authority shall pay for each year of service, 4% of the monthly premium for employee and one dependent of Pleasanton's current Kaiser Health Plan coverage.
- For IAFF employees who were hired before 7/1/2012 and retire after 1/1/2008, the Authority shall pay 4% for each year of service of the Authority's contribution toward the monthly premium for employee and one dependent. The Authority's contribution for retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the employee plus one rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan.
- If hired on or after 7/1/2012, the Authority shall pay for each year of service equivalent to 4% of the Authority's contribution toward the monthly premium for single coverage. The Authority's contribution for retiree medical is established as the same dollar contribution paid for active employees at the single rate of the lowest cost HMO early retiree plan. Retiree health benefits will cease once the employee becomes Medicare eligible.

OPEB Liabilities, Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

At June 30, 2018, the Authority reported a liability of $18,441,000 for its proportionate share of the net OPEB liability. The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017, and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. At June 30, 2017, the Authority's proportion was 100 percent, based on its statutory contribution requirement.

As a result of its requirement to contribute to the OPEB plan, for the year ended June 30, 2018, the Authority recognized OPEB expense of $1,945,000. At June 30, 2018, the Authority reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Employer contributions made subsequent to the measurement date	$ 2,110,000	$ -
earnings on plan investments	-	439,000
Total	$ 2,110,000	$ 439,000

Note 5: Other-Post-Employment Healthcare Plan (OPEB) (Continued)

$2,110,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2019. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources as a result of the requirement to contribute will be recognized in expense as follows:

Measurement Period Ended June 30	Annual Amortization
2019	($110,000)
2020	(110,000)
2021	(110,000)
2022	(109,000)
Total	($439,000)

Additional information regarding the OPEB can be found in the Required Supplementary Information section.

Actuarial Assumptions

The net OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2017 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation dated June 30, 2017 that was rolled forward using standard update procedures to determine the June 30, 2018 total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017, based on the following actuarial methods and assumptions:

	Actuarial Assumption
Actuarial Valuation Date	June 30, 2017
Discount Rate	*6.75% at June 30, 2016 *6.75% at June 30, 2017
General Inflation	2.75% per annum
Aggregate Payroll Increase	3.00% per annum
Mortality, Retirement, Disability, Termination	CalPERS 1997-2015 experience study
Mortality Improvement	Post-retirement mortality projected fully generational with Sclae MP-207
Medical Trend	Non-Medicare - 7.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076 and later years Medicare - 6.5% for 2019, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 4.0% in 2076 and later years

Note 5: Other-Post-Employment Healthcare Plan (OPEB) (Continued)

The long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of OPEB plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global Equity	57%	4.82%
Fixed Income	27%	1.47%
TIPS	5%	1.29%
Commodities	3%	0.84%
REITs	8%	3.76%
Total	100%	
Assumed Long-Term Rate of Inflation		2.75%
Assumed Long-Term Net Rate of Return, Rounded		6.75%

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that Authority contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current active and inactive employees and beneficiaries. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total OPEB liability.

Sensitivity of the Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (7.75%) than the current discount rate:

Plan's Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)		
Discount Rate -1% (5.75%)	**Current Discount Rate (6.75%)**	**Discount Rate +1% (7.75%)**
$23,598,000	$18,441,000	$14,234,000

Note 5: Other-Post-Employment Healthcare Plan (OPEB) (Continued)

The following presents the net OPEB liability, as well as what the net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1-percentage-point lower or 1-percentage-point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

Plan's Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)		
Decrease 1%	**Current Healthcare Cost Trend Rates**	**Increase 1%**
$13,896,000	$18,441,000	$24,049,000

OPEB Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the OPEB Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued OPEB financial reports which can be obtained from the California Employer's Retiree Benefit Trust Program (CERBT).

Note 6: Risk Management

The Authority provides coverage against the following types of loss risks under the terms of a joint-powers agreement with WCCTAC and several other governmental agencies as follows:

Type of Coverage (Deductible)	Coverage Limits
Liability (None, except $500 on property damage, per occurrence and $1,000 on auto damage, per occurrence)	$2,500,000 per occurrence
Employer's Liability (no deductible)	$5,000,000
Worker's Compensation (no deductible)	Statutory Limit
Property ($1,000 per occurrence)	1,000,000,000
Boiler & Machinery ($1,000 per occurrence)	100,000,000
Employee Dishonesty (no deductible)	$1,000,000 per loss
Public Officials Personal Liability ($500 per claim)	$500,000 per occurrence, with annual aggregate of $500,000 per elected/appointed official

No claims have been filed against WCCTAC to date.

Note 7: Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

The Authority is subject to litigation arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of legal counsel there is no pending litigation, which is likely to have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Authority.

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REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
GENERAL FUND
BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENT
GENERAL FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

	Budgeted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance With Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:			
Member contribution - City of Pleasanton	$ 17,946,742	$ 17,762,103	$ (184,639)
Member contribution - City of Livermore	16,979,308	16,806,623	(172,685)
Intergovernmental revenues	25,000	5,904	(19,096)
Charges for services	1,773,070	2,137,595	364,525
Miscellaneous revenues	3,500	6,862	3,362
Total Revenues	36,727,620	36,719,087	(8,533)
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government:			
Administration	4,784,204	5,465,134	(680,930)
Inspection	1,898,996	1,913,942	(14,946)
Emergency	268,500	209,267	59,233
Suppression	29,768,670	29,130,744	637,926
Total Expenditures	36,720,370	36,719,087	1,283
Net Change in Fund Balance	7,250	-	7,250
Beginning Fund Balance		-	
Ending Fund Balance		$ -	

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION – AUTHORITY BUDGETARY INFORMATION

Authority's Governing Board adopts an annual operating budget on or before June 30 for the ensuing fiscal year. The Authority follows a budgeting process in which the Authority plans and objectives are outlined and budgeted. From the effective date of the budget, the amounts stated therein as proposed expenditures become appropriations to the various funds.

The Authority's Governing Board may amend the budget by resolution during the fiscal year. Budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles.

SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
Safety (Fire) Plan, Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Pension Plan
Last 10 Fiscal Years

Measurement Date	**6/30/2014**	**6/30/2015**	**6/30/2016**	**6/30/2017**
Authority's proportion of the net pension liability	100%	100%	100%	100%
Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 57,180,615	$ 60,637,390	$ 71,023,031	$ 78,284,992
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	69.57%	68.17%	64.14%	63.81%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.

SCHEDULE OF AUTHORITY CONTRIBUTIONS
Safety (Fire) Plan, Cost-Sharing Multiple-Employer Defined Pension Plan
Last 10 Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**
Statutorily required contribution	$ 4,880,354	$ 5,390,058	$ 6,313,962	$ 6,111,014
Contributions in relation to the statutorily required contribution	4,880,354	5,390,058	6,313,962	6,111,014
Annual contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN

SCHEDULE OF THE AUTHORITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET OPEB LIABILITY
For the Year Ended June 30, 2018
Last 10 fiscal years*

Measurement Date	**6/30/2017**
Authority's proportion of the net OPEB liability	100%
Authority's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	$ 18,441,000
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total OPEB liability	48.05%

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.

LIVERMORE-PLEASANTON FIRE DEPARTMENT RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

Last 10 fiscal years*

Fiscal Year Ended June 30,	**2018**
Statutorily required contribution	$ 2,143,000
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	2,110,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ 33,000

This schedule is presented to illustrate the requirement to show information for 10 years. However, until a full 10-year trend is compiled, governments should present information for those years for which information is available.

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