



CITY COUNCIL REGULAR MEETING

Clearlake City Hall Council Chambers
14050 Olympic Dr, Clearlake, CA

Thursday, July 17, 2025

Regular Meeting 6:00 PM

The City Council meetings are viewable in person in the Council Chambers, via livestreaming on the City's YouTube Channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCTyifT_nKS-3woxEu1ilBXA) or "Lake County PEG TV Live Stream" at <https://www.youtube.com/user/LakeCountyPegTV/featured> and the public may participate through Zoom at the link listed below. The public will not be allowed to provide verbal comment during the meeting if attending via Zoom. The public can submit comments in writing for City Council consideration by commenting via the Q&A function in the Zoom platform or by sending comments to the Administrative Services Director/City Clerk at mswanson@clearlake.ca.us. To give the City Council adequate time to review your comments, you must submit your written emailed comments prior to 4:00 p.m. on the day of the meeting.

AGENDA

MEETING PROCEDURES: *All items on agenda will be open for public comments before final action is taken. Citizens wishing to introduce written material into the record at the public meeting on any item are requested to provide a copy of the written material to the Administrative Services Director/City Clerk prior to the meeting date so that the material may be distributed to the City Council prior to the meeting. Speakers must restrict comments to the item as it appears on the agenda and stay within a three minutes time limit. The Mayor has the discretion of limiting the total discussion time for an item.*

Pursuant to Senate Bill 1100 and the City Council Norms and Procedures, any member of the public making personal, impertinent, and/or slanderous or profane remarks, or who becomes boisterous or belligerent while addressing the City Council, staff or general public, or while attending the City Council meeting and refuses to come to order at the direction of the Mayor/Presiding Officer, shall be removed from the Council Chambers or the Zoom by the sergeant-at-arms or the City Clerk and may be barred from further attendance before the Council during that meeting. Unauthorized remarks from the audience, stamping of feet, whistles, yells, and similar demonstrations shall not be permitted by the Mayor/Presiding Officer. The Mayor/Presiding Officer may direct the sergeant-at-arms to remove such offenders from the room.

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITY ACT (ADA) REQUESTS

If you need disability related modification, including auxiliary aids or services, to participate in this meeting, please contact Melissa Swanson, Administrative Services Director/City Clerk at the Clearlake City Hall, 14050 Olympic Drive, Clearlake, California 95422, phone (707) 994-8201, ext 106, or via email at mswanson@clearlake.ca.us at least 72 hours prior to the meeting, to allow time to provide for special accommodations.

AGENDA REPORTS

Staff reports for each agenda item are available for review at www.clearlake.ca.us. Any writings or documents pertaining to an open session item provided to a majority of the City Council less than 72 hours prior to the meeting, shall be made available for public inspection on the City's website at www.clearlake.ca.us.

Zoom Link:

Join from PC, Mac, iPad, or Android:

<https://clearlakeca.zoom.us/j/87291098033?pwd=i3ryl6eWLKcfkdQpLPUwhKyZY7ld9L.1>

Passcode:470639

A. ROLL CALL

B. PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

C. INVOCATION/MOMENT OF SILENCE: *The City Council invites members of the clergy, as well as interested members of the public in the City of Clearlake, to voluntarily offer an invocation before the beginning of its meetings for the benefit and blessing of the City Council. This opportunity is voluntary and invocations are to be less than three minutes, offered in a solemn and respectful tone, and directed at the City Council. Invocational speakers who do not abide by these simple rules of respect and brevity shall be given a warning and/or not invited back to provide a subsequent invocation for a reasonable period of time, as determined appropriate by the City. This policy is not intended, and shall not be implemented or construed in any way, to affiliate the City Council with, nor express the City Council's preference for, any faith or religious denomination. Rather, this policy is intended to acknowledge and express the City Council's respect for the diversity of religious denominations and faith represented and practiced among the citizens of Clearlake. If a scheduled invitational speaker does not appear at the scheduled meeting, the Mayor will ask that the City Council observe a moment of silence in lieu of the invocation. More information about the City's invocation policy is available upon request by contacting the Administrative Services Director/City Clerk at (707) 994-8201x106 or via email at mswanson@clearlake.ca.us.*

D. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA *(This is the time for agenda modifications.)*

E. PRESENTATIONS

1. Presentation of July's Adoptable Dogs
2. Presentation of the Annual Lake County Tourism Improvement District Report

- F. PUBLIC COMMENT:** *This is the time for any member of the public to address the City Council on any matter not on the agenda that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the City. **The Brown Act, with limited exceptions, does not allow the Council or staff to discuss issues brought forth under Public Comment.** The Council cannot take action on non-agenda items. Concerns may be referred to staff or placed on the next available agenda. Please note that comments from the public will also be taken on each agenda item. Comments shall be limited to three (3) minutes per person.*
- G. CONSENT AGENDA:** *All items listed under the Consent Agenda are considered to be routine in nature and will be approved by one motion. There will be no separate discussion of these items unless a member of the Council requests otherwise, or if staff has requested a change under Adoption of the Agenda, in which case the item will be removed for separate consideration. Any item so removed will be taken up following the motion to approve the Consent Agenda.*
3. Consideration of Resolution 2025-29 Approving the Application for the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Austin Skatepark Rehabilitation Project
Recommended Action: Adopt Resolution 2025-29, Approving the Application for the Land and Water Conservation Fund for the Austin Skatepark Rehabilitation Project
 - [4.](#) Continuation of Director of Emergency Services/City Manager Proclamation Declaring a Local Emergency for Winter Storms
Recommended Action: Continue declaration of emergency
 5. Minutes
Recommended Action: Receive and file
 - [6.](#) Continuation of Director of Emergency Services/City Manager Proclamation Declaring a Local Emergency for the Boyles Fire
Recommended Action: Continue declaration of emergency
 7. Warrants
Recommended Action: Receive and file
 - [8.](#) Approve Agreement with Government Finance Services to provide Finance Management and Administrative Services for the 2025-2026 fiscal year.
 - [9.](#) Notification of Expiring Committee Appointments
 - [10.](#) Approve Amendment #3 to PEG TV Agreement for a 5-year Extension
Recommended Action: Approve Amendment and Authorize the Mayor to Sign
- H. BUSINESS**
- [11.](#) Presentation and Discussion of a Feasibility Report from Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) to provide service within the City of Clearlake
Recommended Action: Provide Direction to Staff
 - [12.](#) Consideration of Updates to Management Classification and Benefits Plan and City Salary Schedule

Recommended Action: Authorize a Salary Adjustment for management employees consistent with the Management Benefit Plan

I. PUBLIC HEARING

13. Consideration of Adoption of Resolution 2025-30 Authorizing the Conversion of a Portion of Acacia Street as One-Way

Recommended Action: Adopt Resolution 2025-30

J. CITY MANAGER AND COUNCILMEMBER REPORTS

K. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

L. CLOSED SESSION

(14) CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION - Initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code § 54956.9(d)(4): (1 case)

(15) Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957: PUBLIC EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE EVALUATION: Title: City Attorney

(16) Conference with Legal Counsel: Existing Litigation: Pursuant to Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1): Case No. CV-424401; Koi Nation of Northern California v. City of Clearlake, et al., Lake County Superior Court

M. ANNOUNCEMENT OF ACTION FROM CLOSED SESSION

N. ADJOURNMENT

POSTED: July 11, 2025

BY:



Melissa Swanson, Administrative Services Director/City Clerk



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Continuation of Director of Emergency Services/City Manager Proclamation Declaring a Local Emergency for Winter Storms

SUBMITTED BY: Melissa Swanson, Administrative Services Director/City Clerk

PURPOSE OF REPORT: ☐ Information only ☐ Discussion ☒ Action Item

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

On February 9, 2024, the Director of Emergency Services/City Manager issued a Proclamation of Local Emergency due to winter storms (attached), which was ratified by the City Council on February 15, 2024.

Pursuant to Section 2-11.6.a.6.a of the Clearlake Municipal Code, the Director is empowered to make and issue rules and regulation on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provide, however such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practical time by the City Council. Thereafter, the emergency declaration must be continued by affirmation of the Council every 30 days.

Staff believe there is still a need to continue the local emergency order and it is in the best interests of the City to have the Council ratify and continue this order until the state of emergency can be lifted.

OPTIONS:

1. Continue to ratify order.

FISCAL IMPACT:

☒ None ☐ Budgeted Item? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund ☐ Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

- ☒ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☒ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☐ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☒ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake

- ☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards
- ☐ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

SUGGESTED MOTIONS:

- ☒ **Attachments:** 1) Proclamation Declaring a Local Emergency for Winter Storms



City of Clearlake

14050 Olympic Drive, Clearlake, California 95422
(707) 994-8201 Fax (707) 995-2653

PROCLAMATION BY THE CITY OF CLEARLAKE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES DECLARING A LOCAL EMERGENCY FOR WINTER STORMS

WHEREAS, City of Clearlake Municipal Code Section 2-11.6 empowers the Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when the city is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity and the City Council is not in session; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 8550 et seq., including Section 8558(c), authorize the City Manager to proclaim a local emergency when the City is threatened by conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the City that are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the City; and

WHEREAS, starting on February 2, 2024 a winter storm resulted in high winds and heavy rain; and

WHEREAS, these conditions have caused a loss of stability to trees and hillsides, including significant damage to property, infrastructure and public safety within the city limits; and

WHEREAS, the mobilization of local resources, ability to coordinate interagency response, accelerate procurement of vital supplies, use mutual aid, and allow for future reimbursement by the state and federal governments will be critical to successfully responding to the impacts of the winter storms; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager, as the City's Director of Emergency Services, has the power to declare a local emergency as authorized by Government Code section 8630 and Clearlake Municipal Code section 2-11.6.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED by the City Manager of the City of Clearlake as follows:

- A. A local emergency exists based on the existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property, as detailed in the recitals set forth above.
- B. The area within the City which is endangered and/or imperiled.
- C. During the existence of this local emergency, the powers, functions, and duties of the emergency organization of this City shall be those prescribed by state law and by ordinances, resolutions, and orders of this City, including but not limited to the City of Clearlake Emergency Operations Plan.
- D. The City Council shall review and ratify this proclamation within seven (7) days as required by state law, and if ratified, shall continue to exist until the City Council proclaims the termination of this local emergency. The City Council shall review the need for continuing the local emergency as required by state law until it terminates the local emergency, and shall terminate the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.
- E. That a copy of this proclamation be forwarded to the Director of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services requesting that the Director find it acceptable in accordance with State Law; that the Governor of California, pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, issue a proclamation declaring an emergency in the City of Clearlake; that the Governor waive regulations that may hinder response and recovery efforts; that recovery assistance be made available under the California Disaster Assistance Act; and that the State expedite access to State and Federal resources and any other appropriate federal disaster relief programs.

DATED: February 9, 2024



Alan D. Flora
Director of Emergency Services



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Continuation of Director of Emergency Services/City Manager Proclamation Declaring a Local Emergency for The Boyles Fire

SUBMITTED BY: Melissa Swanson, Administrative Services Director/City Clerk

PURPOSE OF REPORT: ☐ Information only ☐ Discussion ☒ Action Item

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

On September 8, 2024, the Director of Emergency Services/City Manager issued a Proclamation of Local Emergency due to the Boyles Fire (attached), which was ratified by the City Council on September 12, 2024.

Pursuant to Section 2-11.6.a.6.a of the Clearlake Municipal Code, the Director is empowered to make and issue rules and regulation on matters reasonably related to the protection of life and property as affected by such emergency; provide, however such rules and regulations must be confirmed at the earliest practical time by the City Council. Thereafter, the emergency declaration must be continued by affirmation of the Council every 60 days.

Staff believes there is still a need to continue the local emergency order and it is in the best interests of the City to have the Council ratify and continue this order until the state of emergency can be lifted.

OPTIONS:

1. Continue to ratify order.

FISCAL IMPACT:

☒ None ☐ Budgeted Item? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund ☐ Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

- ☒ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☒ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☐ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☒ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake

- ☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards
- ☐ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

SUGGESTED MOTIONS:

- ☒ **Attachments:** 1) Proclamation Declaring a Local Emergency for The Boyles Fire



City of Clearlake

14050 Olympic Drive, Clearlake, California 95422
(707) 994-8201 Fax (707) 995-2653

PROCLAMATION BY THE CITY OF CLEARLAKE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY SERVICES DECLARING A LOCAL EMERGENCY FOR THE BOYLES FIRE

WHEREAS, City of Clearlake Municipal Code Section 2-11.6 empowers the Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) to proclaim the existence or threatened existence of a local emergency when the city is affected or likely to be affected by a public calamity and the City Council is not in session; and

WHEREAS, Government Code Section 8550 et seq., including Section 8558(c), authorize the City Manager to proclaim a local emergency when the City is threatened by conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the City that are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the City; and

WHEREAS, on September 8, 2024 the Boyles Fire was started near Boyles Avenue and 8th Avenue in Clearlake and quickly spread north quickly driven by high winds.; and

WHEREAS, after a fierce fire fight by various partners from throughout the region, and led by CalFire and the Lake County Fire Protection District, approximately 90 acres were scorched, approximately 30 homes were lost, Pacific Gas and Electric infrastructure was damaged, and significant private property damage occurred, of which the full extent is still unknown; and

WHEREAS, dozens of Clearlake families have lost their homes and property; and

WHEREAS, such recovery from such conditions is beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of the City and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat and clean up; and

WHEREAS, the mobilization of local resources, ability to coordinate interagency response, accelerate procurement of vital supplies, use mutual aid, and allow for future

reimbursement by the state and federal governments will be critical to successfully responding to the impacts of the Boyles Fire; and

WHEREAS, the City Manager, as the City's Director of Emergency Services, has the power to declare a local emergency as authorized by Government Code section 8630 and Clearlake Municipal Code section 2-11.6.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS PROCLAIMED AND ORDERED by the City Manager of the City of Clearlake as follows:

- A. A local emergency exists based on the existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property, as detailed in the recitals set forth above.
- B. The area of the City which is endangered/imperiled within the footprint of the Boyles Fire and beyond.
- C. During the existence of this local emergency, the powers, functions, and duties of the emergency organization of this City shall be those prescribed by state law and by ordinances, resolutions, and orders of this City, including but not limited to the City of Clearlake Emergency Operations Plan.
- D. The City Council shall review and ratify this proclamation within seven (7) days as required by state law, and if ratified, shall continue to exist until the City Council proclaims the termination of this local emergency. The City Council shall review the need for continuing the local emergency as required by state law until it terminates the local emergency, and shall terminate the local emergency at the earliest possible date that conditions warrant.
- E. That a copy of this proclamation be forwarded to the Director of California Governor's Office of Emergency Services requesting that the Director find it acceptable in accordance with State Law; that the Governor of California, pursuant to the Emergency Services Act, issue a proclamation declaring an emergency in the City of Clearlake; that the Governor waive regulations that may hinder response and recovery efforts; that recovery assistance be made available under the California Disaster Assistance Act; and that the State expedite access to State and Federal resources and any other appropriate federal disaster relief programs.

DATED: September 8, 2024

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a final horizontal stroke.

Alan D. Flora
Director of Emergency Services



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Approve Agreement with Government Finance Services to provide Finance Management and Administrative Services for the 2025-26 fiscal year.

MEETING DATE: July 17, 2025

SUBMITTED BY: Alan Flora, City Manager

PURPOSE OF REPORT: ☐ Information only ☐ Discussion ☒ Action Item

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL/BOARD:

Approve agreement for finance services for the upcoming fiscal year.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

Over the past year the City has contract with Government Finance Services (Matt Pressey) to provide finance management and administrative services. Mr. Pressey also currently serves as Acting Finance Director. These services have been critical in completing audits, budget preparation, grant finance management, and supporting all aspects of city finance. This agreement would cover the upcoming 2025-26 fiscal year for a total not to exceed \$84,000.

OPTIONS:

1. Approve Agreement with Government Finance Services for FY 2025-26

FISCAL IMPACT:

☐ None ☒ \$84,000 Budgeted Item? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

☐ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City

☐ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City

☒ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities

☐ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake

☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City

☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards

☒ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

Section G, Item 8.

☒ **Attachments:**

1. Draft Agreement

AGREEMENT FOR CONSULTANT SERVICES

This Agreement for Consultant Services (the "Agreement") is made and entered into this 1st day of July, 2025, by and between THE CITY OF CLEARLAKE, a municipal corporation (hereinafter referred to as "CITY") and Government Finance Services, a limited liability company (hereinafter referred to as "CONSULTANT"). CITY and CONSULTANT may be referred to individually as "Party" and collectively as the "Parties."

RECITALS

WHEREAS, CITY requires finance management and administrative services; and

WHEREAS, CONSULTANT is qualified to perform such services; and

WHEREAS, CONSULTANT has agreed to provide CITY with such services on the terms and conditions set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, for the considerations hereinafter set forth, CONSULTANT and CITY agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1 - SCOPE OF SERVICES

- 1.1. **Scope of Work.** CONSULTANT agrees to furnish the services set forth in Exhibit A, Scope of Work, which is attached hereto and incorporated herein (the "Services").
- 1.2. **Compliance with Law.** The Services shall be performed in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, ordinances, rules, regulations and orders.
- 1.3. **Time is of the Essence.** CONSULTANT agrees to diligently perform the Services. In the performance of this Agreement, time is of the essence.
- 1.4. **Professional Competence.** CONSULTANT represents that it has the professional skills necessary to perform the Services and that it will perform the Services in a skillful and professional manner. CONSULTANT represents that it has all the necessary licenses to perform the Services and shall maintain them throughout the term of this Agreement. CONSULTANT agrees that the Services shall be performed consistent with the professional skill and care ordinarily provided by local government finance professionals practicing in the same or similar locality under the same or similar circumstances. CITY and CONSULTANT agree that CONSULTANT is in responsible charge of the Services. Acceptance by CITY of the Services does not operate as a release of CONSULTANT from professional responsibility for the Services performed.
- 1.5. **Independent Contractor.** CONSULTANT (including its employees) is an independent contractor and not an employee of CITY. CONSULTANT expressly warrants that it will not represent that it is an employee of CITY. CONSULTANT's assigned personnel shall not be entitled to any benefits payable to employees of CITY. CITY is not required to make any deductions or withholdings from the compensation payable to CONSULTANT

under this agreement. CONSULTANT shall devote sufficient time to perform services under this agreement efficiently and effectively. CONSULTANT may represent, perform services for and be employed by additional individuals or entities, in CONSULTANT's sole discretion, as long as the performance of these extra-contractual services does not interfere with or present a conflict with CITY's business. Unless otherwise stated in this Agreement, CONSULTANT will supply all tools and equipment necessary to perform this Agreement.

- 1.6. **Confidentiality.** CONSULTANT agrees to maintain in confidence and not disclose to any person, firm, governmental entity, or corporation, without CITY's prior written consent, any trade secret or confidential information, knowledge or data relating to the products, process, or operation of CITY. CONSULTANT further agrees to maintain in confidence and not to disclose to any person, firm, governmental entity, or corporation any data, information, technology, or material developed or obtained by CONSULTANT during the performance of the Services. The covenants contained in this Section 1.6 shall survive the termination of this Agreement for whatever cause.
- 1.7. **Ownership of Material.** Any reports and other material prepared by or on behalf of CONSULTANT under this Agreement (collectively, the "Documents") shall be and remain the property of CITY. All Documents not already provided to CITY shall be delivered to CITY on the date of termination of this Agreement for any reason. The Documents may be used by CITY and its agents, employees, representatives, and assigns, in whole or in part, or in modified form, for all purposes CITY may deem appropriate without further employment of or payment of any compensation to CONSULTANT.
- 1.8. **Documentation.** CONSULTANT shall keep and maintain full and complete documentation and accounting records, employee time sheets, and correspondence pertaining to the performance of the Services, and CONSULTANT shall make such documents available for review and/or audit by CITY and CITY's representatives at all reasonable times for at least four years after the termination of this Agreement or completion of the Services.
- 1.9. **Testimony.** CONSULTANT agrees to testify at CITY's request if litigation is brought against CITY in connection with the Services. Unless the action is brought by CONSULTANT or is based upon CONSULTANT's negligence, CITY will compensate CONSULTANT for the preparation and the testimony at CONSULTANT's standard hourly rates.

ARTICLE 2 - COMPENSATION

- 2.1. **Compensation.** Compensation for the Services shall be in accordance with Exhibit B, Compensation, attached hereto and incorporated herein. It is agreed that the compensation for the Services shall not exceed \$84,000 ("Cost Ceiling").
- 2.2. **Invoices.** CONSULTANT shall submit monthly invoices in a form satisfactory to CITY on or before the tenth day of each month for Services provided during the preceding month. CONSULTANT shall submit time and cost records as necessary to substantiate performance of the Services. Within 30 days after receipt of each such invoice, CITY

shall verify the accuracy of the invoice, correct the charges where appropriate and as discussed and mutually agreed with CONSULTANT, and make payment to CONSULTANT in an amount equal to the amount of such invoice, as verified or corrected by CITY. No payment hereunder shall be construed as evidence of acceptance of any of CONSULTANT's work. CITY reserves the right to withhold payment from CONSULTANT on account of Services not performed satisfactorily, delays in CONSULTANT's performance of Services, or other defaults hereunder. CONSULTANT shall not stop or delay performance of the Services under this Agreement on account of payment disputes with CITY.

- 2.3. **Status Reports.** Together with each monthly invoice, CONSULTANT shall submit a status report detailing the amount expended on the Services to that date and the remaining amount to be expended before the Cost Ceiling is reached. CONSULTANT shall notify CITY in writing when payments have reached 90 percent of the Cost Ceiling.
- 2.4. **Withholding.** In lieu of holding retention, CITY shall withhold CONSULTANT's final payment until the Services are complete and CITY has received all Documents. CONSULTANT shall diligently continue and complete performance of the Services if the Services are not complete at the time CONSULTANT has performed services up to the Cost Ceiling.

ARTICLE 3 - TIME OF PERFORMANCE

- 3.1. **Effective Date.** This Agreement shall become effective upon execution of the second signature and shall remain in full force and effect until the Services are completed (the "Term"). CONSULTANT agrees to complete all services by June 30, 2026.
- 3.2. **Termination.** This Agreement may be terminated at any time by a party upon written notice to the other party.
- 3.3. **Final Payment.** CONSULTANT shall be entitled to compensation for Services performed up to the time of such termination, it being understood that any payments are full compensation for the Services rendered under this Agreement.
- 3.4. **Other Remedies.** Nothing in this Article 3 shall be deemed to limit the respective rights of the parties to terminate this Agreement for cause or otherwise to exercise any rights or pursue any remedies which may accrue to them.

ARTICLE 4 - DESIGNATED CONTACTS

- 4.1. **CITY Contact.** CITY designates Alan Flora, its City Manager, as its contact who shall be responsible for administering and interpreting the terms and conditions of this Agreement, for matters relating to CONSULTANT's performance under this Agreement, and for liaison and coordination between CITY and CONSULTANT. In the event CITY wishes to make a change in CITY 's representative, CITY will notify CONSULTANT of the change in writing.

- 4.2. **CONSULTANT Contact.** CONSULTANT designates Matt Pressey as its contact, who shall have immediate responsibility for the performance of the Services and for all matters relating to performance under this Agreement. Any change in CONSULTANT's designated contact shall be subject to written approval by CITY.

ARTICLE 5 - INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE

- 5.1. **Indemnification.** CONSULTANT shall, to the fullest extent allowed by law, with respect to claims, liability, loss, damage, costs, or expenses, including reasonable attorney's and expert witness fees, awards, fines, penalties, or judgments, arising out of or relating to the Services (collectively "Claims"), defend, indemnify, and hold harmless CITY, its Officials, officers, employees and agents (the "CITY Parties"), except to the extent the Claims are attributable to CITY Parties' gross negligence, sole negligence or willful misconduct. CONSULTANT shall defend the CITY Parties as required by California Civil Code Section 2778, and with counsel reasonably acceptable to those parties. CONSULTANT shall have no right to seek reimbursement from the CITY Parties for the costs of defense. The obligations contained in this Section 5.1 shall survive the termination of this Agreement for whatever cause for the full period of time allowed by law and shall not in any way be limited by the insurance requirements of this Agreement.
- 5.2. **Health and Safety.** CONSULTANT may perform part of the Services at sites which contain unknown working conditions and contaminated materials. CONSULTANT shall be solely responsible for the health and safety of CONSULTANT's employees during the performance of the Services.
- 5.3. **Insurance.** CONSULTANT and all of CONSULTANTS employees, subcontractors, consultants and other agency shall procure, provide and maintain at all times during the performance of this Agreement, and for such additional periods as described herein, the insurance listed below with insurers licensed to do business in the State of California and with a Best's rating of no less than A:VII.
- A. Commercial Automobile Liability Insurance. Commercial Automobile Liability Insurance providing bodily injury liability and property damage, to protect against all liability arising out of the use of any owned, leased, passenger or commercial automobile at a minimum amount of \$1,000,000 combined single limit and \$2,000,000 aggregate. Coverage shall apply to hired and non-owned autos.
- B. Commercial General Liability Insurance. Commercial General Liability Insurance, with limits providing a minimum amount of \$1,000,000 combined single limit coverage for each occurrence, \$2,000,000 general aggregate and \$2,000,000 products/completed operations aggregate. The insurance shall cover all operations including but not limited to the following: (1) premises, operations and mobile equipment liability; (2) completed operations and products liability; (3) contractual liability insuring the obligations assumed by CONSULTANT in this Agreement; (4) broad form property damage liability; (5) personal injury

liability endorsement, including death; and (6) automobile bodily injury and property damage insurance, including all owned, hired and non-owned equipment.

- C. Professional Liability Insurance. Professional Liability Insurance protecting against liabilities arising out of or in connection with negligent acts, errors, or omissions of CONSULTANT and all of CONSULTANTS employees, subcontractors, consultants and other agency in connection with this Agreement, at a minimum amount of \$1,000,000 combined single limit coverage and \$1,000,000 aggregate, on a "claims made basis" with a continuation of coverage extension for liabilities for two years from the date the Services are substantially complete. Such professional liability policies shall include coverage for liability assumed by the CONSULTANT under this Agreement.
- D. Workers Compensation Insurance. Workers Compensation insurance, occupational disease insurance and employer's liability insurance shall be required with minimum limits as required by law, covering all workplaces involved in this Agreement.
- E. Policy Terms. Concurrently with execution of this Agreement, CONSULTANT shall provide CITY with Certificates of Insurance evidencing that CONSULTANT has obtained or maintains the insurance required by this Section 5.3. The Certificates shall be on forms acceptable to CITY. CONSULTANT shall also furnish CITY with original endorsements with the following documentation:
- Precluding cancellation or reduction in coverage before the expiration of thirty (30) days after CITY shall have received written notification thereof from CONSULTANT by United States mail;
 - Providing that CONSULTANT's insurance shall apply separately to each insured against whom claim is made or suit is brought, and include a "separation of insureds" or "severability" clause which treats each insured separately, except with respect to the limits of the insurer's liability (cross-liability endorsement);
 - Excepting CONSULTANT'S professional liability insurance, naming CITY, its City Council, boards, commissions, committees, officers, employees and agents as additional insureds ("Additional Insureds"); and
 - Providing that for any claims relating to CONSULTANT's services hereunder, CONSULTANT's insurance coverage shall be primary insurance with respect to CITY, its City Council, boards, commissions, committees, officers, employees and agents, and that any insurance or self-insurance maintained by CITY for itself, its City Council, boards, commissions, committees, officers, employees and agents shall be in excess of CONSULTANT's insurance and shall not be contributory with it.
 - It shall be a requirement under this Agreement that any available insurance proceeds broader than or in excess of the specified minimum insurance coverages requirements and/or limits shall be available to the Additional Insured, including but not limited to any umbrella or excess insurance. Furthermore, the requirements for coverage and limits shall be the greater of:

(a) the minimum coverage and limits specified in this Agreement; or (b) the broader coverage and maximum limits of coverage of any insurance policy or proceeds available to the named insured.

- F. **Material Breach.** If CONSULTANT fails to maintain insurance coverage or provided insurance documentation which is required pursuant to this Agreement, it shall be deemed a material breach of this Agreement. CITY, at its sole option, may terminate this Agreement and obtain damages from CONSULTANT resulting from said breach. Alternatively, CITY may purchase the required insurance coverage, and without further notice to CONSULTANT, may deduct from sums due to CONSULTANT any premium costs advanced by CITY for such insurance. These remedies shall be in addition to any other remedies available to CITY.

ARTICLE 6 - NOTICES

All notices or other communications required or permitted hereunder shall be in writing, and shall be personally delivered or sent by facsimile or reputable overnight courier and shall be deemed received upon the earlier of: (1) if personally delivered, the date of delivery to the address of the person to receive such notice; (2) if delivered by Federal Express or other overnight courier for next business day delivery, the next business day; (3) if sent by facsimile, with the original sent on the same day by overnight courier, the date on which the facsimile is received, provided it is before 5:00 P.M. Pacific Time; or (4) if sent electronically, the date of delivery on the confirmed read receipt. Notice of change of address shall be given by written notice in the manner described in this Article 6. Rejection or other refusal to accept or the inability to deliver because of a change in address of which no notice was given shall be deemed to constitute receipt of the notice or communication sent. Unless changed in accordance herewith, the addresses for notices given pursuant to this Agreement shall be as follows:

If to CITY: Alan Flora, City Manager
City of Clearlake
14050 Olympic Drive
Clearlake, CA 95422
Phone: (707) 994-8201
Email: aflora@clearlake.ca.us

If to CONSULTANT: Matt Pressey
222 Tucker Rd.
Royal Oaks, CA 95076
Phone: 831-320-3510
email: mattpressey@governmentfinanceservices.com

ARTICLE 7 - MISCELLANEOUS

- 7.1. **Entire Agreement.** This Agreement represents the entire understanding of CITY and CONSULTANT as to those matters contained herein. No prior oral or written understanding shall be of any force or effect with respect to those matters covered

hereunder. This Agreement may only be modified by an amendment in writing signed by each party.

- 7.2. **No Assignment.** The Services are deemed unique and neither party shall assign, transfer, subcontract or otherwise substitute its interest in this Agreement or any of its obligations hereunder without the prior written consent of the other party. As limited by this Section 7.2, this Agreement is to be binding on the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.
- 7.3. **Severability.** If any part of this Agreement is determined to be unconstitutional, invalid or beyond the authority of either party, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this Agreement, which shall continue in full force and effect, provided that the remainder of this Agreement can be interpreted to give effect to the intentions of the parties.
- 7.4. **Counterparts.** This Agreement may be signed in counterparts and, when fully signed, such counterparts shall have the same effect as if signed in one document.
- 7.5. **Choice of Law.** This Agreement and all matters relating to it shall be governed by the laws of the State of California without reference to its choice of laws principles and venue shall be in the appropriate court in San Mateo County, California.
- 7.6. **Waiver.** No failure on the part of either Party to exercise any right or remedy hereunder shall operate as a waiver of any other right or remedy that party may have hereunder. A waiver by either CITY or CONSULTANT of any breach of this Agreement shall not be binding upon the waiving party unless such waiver is in writing. In the event of a written waiver, such a waiver shall not affect the waiving party's rights with respect to any other further breach.
- 7.7. **Mediation.** In the event the parties are unable to resolve a dispute arising under this Agreement through good faith negotiations, the parties agree to submit the matter to mediation with a mutually agreeable mediator. Prior to the mediation, the parties shall exchange any documents reasonably necessary to resolve the matter to be mediated.
- 7.8. **Attorney's Fees.** If any action at law or in equity, including an action for declaratory relief, is brought to enforce or interpret the provisions of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees, which may be set by the court in the same action or in a separate action brought for that purpose, in addition to any other relief to which that party may be entitled.
- 7.9. **Interpretation.** In the event this Agreement is ever construed in any dispute between the parties, it and each of its provisions shall be construed without regard to the party or parties responsible for its preparation and shall be deemed to have been prepared jointly by the parties. The rule of construction to the effect that ambiguities are to be resolved against the drafting party shall not be employed in interpreting this Agreement.
- 7.10. **Authority.** Each individual executing this Agreement on behalf of one of the parties represents that he or she is duly authorized to sign and deliver the Agreement on behalf of such party and that this Agreement is binding on such party in accordance with its terms.

7.11. **Third Parties.** Nothing contained in this Agreement shall create a contractual relationship with, or cause of action in favor of, a third party against either the CITY or CONSULTANT. CONSULTANT's Services hereunder are being performed solely for the benefit of CITY.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Agreement as of the date set forth above.

CITY OF CLEARLAKE

By: _____
Alan Flora, City Manager

Date _____

Approved As To Form

By: _____
Dean Pucci, City Attorney

CONSULTANT

Government Finance Services

By: _____
Matt N. Pressey
Owner of Government Finance Services

Date _____

EXHIBIT A

SCOPE OF WORK

The CONSULTANT will provide various finance services described below:

1. Provide general support to the Finance Department, City departments, and the City Manager.
2. Coordinate year end audit with auditors, ensuring the year end accounting is complete and ensuring all items the auditors need are provided timely.
3. Coordinate annual budget with the City Manager and department heads using the OpenGov system and presenting proposed budget to City Council.
4. High level proactive oversight of contract services from the Adams Ashby Group, who provide Grant Administration services.
5. High level proactive oversight of contract services from Eide Bailly. LLP, who are assisting with closing the fiscal year books and preparing items for the audit. Ensure all needed work is being worked on and is completed timely.
6. Provide support to the Senior Account Clerk and Account Clerk staff in the Finance Department. Work with them on evaluating and implementing ways to streamline the work and ensure the workload is appropriately distributed. Provide a mentorship and learning environment for Finance staff development and incentive towards longevity.
7. Review cash management and purchasing card procedures, work with staff to formulate and recommend ways to simplify and streamline work, and proactively ensure any new procedures are implemented and maintained.
8. Review and determine the preliminary unaudited fund balances for the General Fund and each fund as of June 30, prepare a schedule of first quarter revenue and expenditures as of September 30, and evaluate if there any issues with fund balances in relation to the adopted budget and report the results to the City Manager.
9. Update the PG&E 2017 Sulphur fire settlement spreadsheet tracking how the settlement funds are being used and review with staff and City Manager.
10. Provide debt management services such as ensuring the Measure V funded debt service is paid timely, other debt service payments and compliance requirements are completed timely.
11. To assess all of the daily, weekly, quarterly and annual accounting and reporting tasks are appropriately assigned and completed timely and kept current. Some examples include:
 - a. Annual Opioid Settlement Expenditure Reporting
 - i. Due September 30 to the State Department of Health Care Services
 - b. Annual Street Report

- i. Due by December 1 to the State Controller's Office (SCO) through the online submission program
 - c. Annual State Controllers Financial Transactions Report
 - i. Due by January 31 to the SCO through their online process
 - d. Debt covenants and compliance
 - i. Typically have annual disclosures, arbitrage rebate calculations every 5 years, other request from the fiscal agent
12. Other finance projects as requested by the City Manager or his designee.

EXHIBIT B**Compensation**

CITY shall pay CONSULTANT for the Services on a cost reimbursement basis, up to the Cost Ceiling (as defined in Section 2.1 of the Agreement). CONSULTANT agrees to use appropriate methods to contain its fees and costs under this Agreement. Compensation shall include only the following costs, which shall all count toward the Cost Ceiling:

1. Direct Labor

Direct labor costs shall be the total number of hours worked on the job by each of CONSULTANT's personnel times the \$150 agreed on hourly rate.

2. Subconsultant Costs

Subconsultant services shall be billed at cost plus a 10 percent markup. CONSULTANT shall provide a copy of each subconsultant's invoice for which it seeks payment from CITY with any invoice in which such payment is requested.

3. Other Direct Costs

The following categories of costs are eligible for reimbursement, which shall be made at the actual cost to CONSULTANT without any additional mark-up:

a. Reasonable living and traveling expenses of CONSULTANT when away from home office on business in its prosecution of the Services. CONSULTANT must have prior approval of CITY to be reimbursed for these expenses.

b. Automobile expenses for personal vehicle use, if necessary, at the IRS approved mileage rate.

c. Reproduction of drawings and specifications by CONSULTANT as required under this Agreement, at rates prevailing in this community for bulk reproduction or at other reasonable rates approved by CITY.

d. Special overnight delivery or messenger services.

Payments to CONSULTANT for reimbursable costs/expenses will be made only after the specific costs/expenses have been incurred and CONSULTANT has submitted substantiating documentation, such as copies of paid invoices or other documentation confirming that such costs/expenses have been incurred.



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Notification of Expiring Committee Appointments

MEETING DATE:

July 17, 2025

SUBMITTED BY: Melissa Swanson, Administrative Services Director/City Clerk

PURPOSE OF REPORT: ☒ Information only ☐ Discussion ☐ Action Item

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL/BOARD:

The City Council is being asked to review the annual listing of Mayor's Appointments per the Council Norms and Procedures.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

Pursuant to City Council Norms and Procedures Section 5.4 Council Notification, which states, "By September 1st of each year, the City Clerk will notify the Council of expiring terms for members of those City Boards, commissions, and committees appointed by the full Council.

The 2025 Mayor's Appointments listing as updated in February 2025 is attached for review. No action by Council is necessary.

FISCAL IMPACT:

☒ None ☐ \$ Budgeted Item? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund ☐ Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

- ☐ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☐ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☐ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☐ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake
- ☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards
- ☐ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

☒ **Attachments:** 1) 2025 Mayor's Appointments

CITY OF CLEARLAKE

2025 MAYOR'S APPOINTMENTS

ABANDONED VEHICLE AUTHORITY

Lake County Building Department
Code Enforcement Division
255 No. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
263-2309

Jessica Hooten, Member
Tara Downey, Alternate

MEETS:

Third Wednesday of the
month at 1 PM; alternating
Clearlake/Lakeport

SEWER DISTRICT 1-6 ADVISORY BOARD

Lake County Special Districts
Attn: Administrator
230 No. Main St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
263-0119

Dirk Slooten, Member

As needed

RESOURCE MGMT COMMITTEE

Lake County Water Resources Department
Director
255 No. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
263-2341

Mary Wilson, Member
Jessica Hooten, Alternate

As needed

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE/SOLID WASTE DIVERSION COMMITTEE & CLEARLAKE SOLID WASTE COMMITTEE

Lake County Public Services
Director
333 – Second Street
Lakeport, CA 95453
262-1760

Tara Downey, Member
Jessica Hooten, Alternate

As needed

VECTOR CONTROL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Jamesina J. Scott, Director

P.O. Box 310
Lakeport, CA 95453

(4 year term – expires 2027)
Curt Giambruno

2nd Wed. of the mo.
1:30 p.m.

One member is chosen by each incorporated City, and three members are chosen by the Board of Supervisors, for a total of five members.

P.E.G. BOARD

14050 Olympic Drive
Clearlake, CA 95422

Mary Wilson, Member
Jessica Hooten, Alternate

2nd Mon of the mo. at
6:00 p.m. alternating in
Clearlake/Lakeport

TRAFFIC SAFETY COMMITTEE

Resolution 2019-46

Meets Quarterly/As Needed

Jessica Hooten, Member
Tara Downey, Alternate
City Engineer, Member
Public Works Director or designee
Clearlake Police Department representative
Lake County Fire Protection District representative
Sheryl Almon, Public Member

LEAGUE OF CALIFORNIA CITIES, REDWOOD EMPIRE DIVISION

Division Business Meeting and Legislative Committee

Mary Wilson, Member
Jessica Hooten, Alternate

AREA PLANNING COUNCIL (APC)/TRANSIT AUTHORITY

Lisa Davey-Bates, Executive Director
367 N. State Street, Suite 204
Ukiah, CA 95482
234-3314

City Representative

Russ Cremer, Member
Dirk Slooten, Member
Mary Wilson, Alternate

Meets 2nd Wed of mo.
9:00 a.m alternating in Lower Lake
and Lakeport

LAKE COUNTY CLEAN WATER PROGRAM ADVISORY COUNCIL
(NPDES-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

Lake County Water Resources Department
Director
255 No. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
263-2341

Public Works Department Representative, Member
TBD, Alternate

Meets as needed

LAKE COUNTY WATERSHED PROTECTION DISTRICT MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
(NPDES-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

Lake County Water Resources Department
Director
255 No. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
263-2341

Mary Wilson (2025 Calendar Year)
Russ Cremer, Alternate

Meets as needed

LAKE COUNTY COMMUNITY RISK REDUCTION AUTHORITY

Lake County Risk Reduction Authority
Director
255 No. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453
RRA@lakecountycal.gov

Russ Cremer, Member
Dirk Slooten, Alternate

Meets 3rd Monday of each month at 3:00

LAKE COUNTY RECREATION AGENCY

County of Lake
255 No. Forbes St.
Lakeport, CA 95453

Tara Downey, Member
Dirk Slooten, Member
Russ Cremer, Alternate
Meets 4th Thursday of each month at 4:00pm

CLEARLAKE PLANNING COMMISSION

(4 Year Staggered Terms Expiring in Odd Numbered Years)

Meets the 2nd and 4th Tues
of the mo. at 6:00 p.m.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Term Began</u>	<u>Term Expiration</u>
Fawn Williams	11/03/20	03/11/29
Derek Counts	04/22/25	03/11/29
Ray Silva	04/22/25	03/11/29
Jack Smalley	04/11/23	03/11/27
Chris Inglis	04/11/23	03/11/27

MEASURE V CITIZEN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE

Resolution Nos. 2017-07; 2021-18

Meets annually in October

Brett Freeman	Appointed by Tara Downey	2024-2028
Dave Hughes	Appointed by Jessica Hooten	2024-2028
Carlos Ramos	Appointed by Mary Wilson	2024-2028
Sheryl Almon, Member	Appointed by Russ Cremer	2022-2026
Bruno Sabatier, Member	Appointed by Dirk Slooten	2022-2026

TRIBAL – CITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Meets Quarterly

Mary Wilson, Member
Dirk Slooten, Member

APPOINTED BY MAYORS’ SELECTION COMMITTEE:

(The following are recommended appointments from the Mayor to the Mayors’ Selection Committee that will make the final appointments)

Lake Local Agency Formation Commission (4 Yr Term: 1/1/23 – 1/1/27)

**NOTE: APPOINTED BY MAYORS’
SELECTION COMMITTEE**

Executive Director	Dirk Slooten, Member	Meets 3 rd Wed.
P.O. Box 2694	N/A, Alternate (Lakeport 2025)	at 9:00 a.m. alternating
Granite Bay, CA 95746		in Clearlake/Lakeport
707-592-7528		
(916) 797-7631 FAX		

**LAKE COUNTY AIRPORT LAND USE
COMMISSION**

Lake County Planning Department	Russ Cremer, Member	Meets as needed
255 No. Forbes St.	Dirk Slooten, Alternate	
Lakeport, CA 95453		
263-2221		

MAYORS’ SELECTION COMMITTEE

**Chairman of the Board of Supervisors
City of Clearlake Mayor
City of Lakeport Mayor**
**Staff: Susan Parker, County Administrator
County of Lake
255 No. Forbes St
Lakeport, CA. 95453**



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Approve Amendment #3 to PEG TV Agreement for a 5-year Extension	MEETING DATE: July 17, 2025
SUBMITTED BY: Alan Flora, City Manager	
PURPOSE OF REPORT: <input type="checkbox"/> Information only <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action Item	

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL/BOARD:

Approve amendment to PEG TV agreement to extend for an additional five years.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

The Cities of Lakeport, Clearlake and County of Lake have formed a joint powers authority for Public, Educational and Government TV (PEG TV). The agreement has been in place for many years with the last amendment ending on June 30, 2024. The proposed amendment would extend the term of the agreement for five additional years to June 30, 2030. All other terms of the agreement are the same.

OPTIONS:

1. Approve Amendment #3 to the PEG Agreement and Authorize the Mayor to Sign

FISCAL IMPACT:

☒ None ☐ \$ Budgeted Item? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

- ☐ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☐ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☒ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☐ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake
- ☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards

☐ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

Section G, Item 10.

☒ **Attachments:**

1. Draft Amendment #3

THIRD AMENDMENT TO THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF CLEARLAKE, CITY OF LAKEPORT AND COUNTY OF LAKE FOR OPERATION OF A LOCAL PUBLIC, EDUCATIONAL, GOVERNMENTAL (PEG) CABLE TELEVISION CHANNEL

THIS AMENDMENT is entered into this _____ day of _____, 2025, by and between the City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport and County of Lake, for operation of a local public, educational, governmental cable television channel, hereinafter referred to as Lake County PEG TV.

WITNESSETH

WHEREAS, in July of 2019, the City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport and County of Lake entered into a written Agreement to continue the operation, maintenance and funding of Lake County PEG TV, in the best interest of the citizens of Lake County, with said Agreement to expire June 30, 2021; and

WHEREAS, that Agreement envisioned extension of the “Term of Agreement,” in two-year increments, as found to be desirable and appropriate by the parties thereto and the Lake County PEG TV Board of Directors.

WHEREAS, all parties previously acted to extend the Term of this Agreement through June 30, 2023, with the First Amendment to the 2019 Agreement.

WHEREAS, in July of 2023, all parties further acted to extend the Term of this Agreement through June 30, 2025, and contemplated a further extension on Agreement of the parties.

WHEREAS, all parties wish to continue their participation through at least June 30, 2030.

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto agree as follows:

1. That Section 5. of the original 2019 agreement is hereby amended as follows:

This Agreement shall begin on the date of execution by all parties to this Agreement and shall continue in full force and effect until June 30, 2030, unless terminated as hereinafter provided.

By March 1, 2025, the City Managers of each City and the County Administrative Officer shall meet to discuss the extension of this Agreement.

Except as specifically modified herein, all other terms and conditions of the July 16, 2019 Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

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THIRD AMENDMENT, FLS

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Amendment by their proper officers.

COUNTY OF LAKE

_____	_____
Chair, Board of Supervisors	Date executed

ATTEST: SUSAN PARKER	APPROVED AS TO FORM:
Clerk to the Board of Supervisors	LLOYD GUINTIVANO
	County Counsel

By: _____	_____
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CITY OF CLEARLAKE

_____	_____
Mayor, City of Clearlake	Date executed

ATTEST: City Clerk	APPROVED AS TO FORM:
	RYAN JONES
	City of Clearlake, Attorney

By: _____	_____
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CITY OF LAKEPORT

Mayor, City of Lakeport

ATTEST: City Clerk

Date executed

APPROVED AS TO FORM:
DAVID RUDERMAN
City of Lakeport, Attorney

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE CITY OF CLEARLAKE, CITY OF LAKEPORT AND COUNTY OF LAKE FOR OPERATION OF A LOCAL PUBLIC, EDUCATIONAL, GOVERNMENTAL (PEG) CABLE TELEVISION CHANNEL

THIS AGREEMENT is entered into this 16th day of July, 2019, by and between the City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport and County of Lake, for operation of a local public, educational, governmental cable television channel, hereinafter referred to as Lake County PEG TV.

RECITALS

WHEREAS, the California State Legislature passed the Digital Infrastructure and Video Competition Act (DIVCA) of 2006 (Public Utilities Code Section 5800, et seq.), shifting cable television franchising from local to State control, and establishing a 5% fee on the franchise holder's gross revenues, remitted to the local jurisdiction for use of Public Rights of Way; and

WHEREAS, DIVCA additionally enabled jurisdictions within the territory served by a cable television provider holding a State franchise to, by Ordinance, establish a 1% fee on the gross revenues of said provider to support Public, Educational and Governmental (PEG) television facilities; and

WHEREAS, in 2015, the City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport and County of Lake entered into a written Agreement for the operation, maintenance and funding of the PEG Channel in the best interest of the citizens of Lake County; and

WHEREAS, all parties are in accord that a new Agreement shall be developed, to continue PEG TV's service for Lake County residents.

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED by the parties hereto as follows:

1. ESTABLISHMENT, MEMBERSHIP, AND TERM OF OFFICE OF THE LAKE COUNTY PEG TV

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- A. The County of Lake, City of Lakeport and City of Clearlake agree to jointly administer and manage the Lake County PEG TV Channel, through establishment of the Lake County PEG TV Board of Directors.
- B. The five-member Lake County PEG TV Board of Directors shall be comprised of the following:
- One (1) member appointed by the Lake County Board of Supervisors
 - One (1) member appointed by the City Council of the City of Clearlake
 - One (1) member appointed by the City Council of the City of Lakeport

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PEG AGREEMENT

- Two (2) at-large members, appointed by a majority vote of the three Directors representing the parties to this Agreement

C. Terms of office:

- The term of the three (3) board members appointed by the County and Cities shall expire on the first Monday in January of every even-numbered year
- The term of the two (2) at-large board members shall expire on the first Monday in January of every odd-numbered year.

Upon expiration, board members may apply for reappointment. Each member shall serve until his or her successor is duly qualified and appointed.

2. DUTIES AND POWERS OF THE LAKE COUNTY PEG TV BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors so established shall be responsible for:

- A. Prescribing all rules and regulations for the operation and management of the PEG channel, including adoption of community programming policies;
- B. Establishing the duties and providing general supervision of the Lake County PEG TV Manager;
- C. Securing underwriting funds for operation of the PEG Channel;
- D. Reviewing and authorizing the expenditure of funds provided by the parties to this Agreement for operation of the PEG Channel;
- E. Reviewing and authorizing capital expenditures, funded by the 1% fees collected pursuant to Section 5870 (n) of the Public Utilities Code;
- F. By December 1 each fiscal year, providing fiscal-year-to-date expenditure reports to each participating agency.
- G. By March 1 each fiscal year, preparing and submitting to the County Administrative Office and City Managers' Offices:
 - An Operating Budget; and
 - A Capital Budget.

The Lake County PEG TV Board of Directors will ensure capital expenditures are consistent with FCC regulations; i.e. capital equipment, such as vans, studios, cameras, and/or PEG facilities-related expenses.

March 1 budget submissions shall be accompanied by a report and records documenting fiscal-year-to-date and prior fiscal year operating and capital expenditures.

- 1 H. By April 1 each fiscal year, reporting on the status of Lake County PEG TV before the governing
2 body of each entity party to this Agreement.
- 3 I. Providing for the maximum public benefit and use of the PEG Channel, by supporting progress
4 relevant to the Performance Measures described in Section 6 of this Agreement; and
- 5 J. Recommending modification of this Agreement as may be deemed appropriate; and
- 6 K. Upon any pending termination of this Agreement, recommending the manner of disposition of
7 property and improvements purchased with funding provided through this Agreement.

8 **3. LEAD AGENCY**

9 The City of Clearlake shall be the Lead Agency in administering Lake County PEG TV. Any employees
10 or contractors hired to operate the PEG Channel under the supervision of the Lake County PEG TV
11 Board of Directors shall be employees or contractors of the City of Clearlake. Any change of Lead
12 Agency must be enacted by written agreement of all parties.

13 **4. FISCAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES**

- 14 A. Operating Budget Support. The County of Lake, City of Clearlake and City of Lakeport will
15 allocate operating funds in each fiscal year throughout the term of this Agreement.

16 Annual allocations are expected in the following amounts:

- 17 • City of Clearlake (\$8,000);
- 18 • City of Lakeport (\$2,000); and
- 19 • County of Lake (\$15,000).

20 The City of Clearlake's contribution may be provided in-kind, e.g. provision of or for staffing,
21 facilities, insurance and other operating needs.

22 As described in Section 2 (H), above, by April 1, a representative of the Lake County PEG TV
23 Board of Directors will report on the status of the PEG Channel before the governing body of
24 each jurisdiction.

25 Upon completion of said presentation, funds allocated to the PEG Channel shall be distributed
26 c/o the City of Clearlake within 15 days.

27 Upon receipt, said monies shall be deposited in a special agency fund established by the
28 Finance Director of the City of Clearlake, and shall be used exclusively for payment of expenses
29 incurred in operating the PEG Channel, as authorized by the Lake County PEG TV Board of
30 Directors.

PEG AGREEMENT

1 B. Capital Budget Support. It is further understood and agreed that the Clearlake City Council,
2 Lakeport City Council and Lake County Board of Supervisors have implemented that portion of
3 Section 5870(n) of the Public Utilities Code which enables each of their respective
4 governmental entities to impose an additional franchise fee specifically and exclusively for
5 purposes of funding to support PEG Channel capital expenses consistent with federal law.
6 Revenues generated from this fee are remitted to the respective local governments by
7 Mediacom. The City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport, and County of Lake shall forward all such
8 revenues to the City of Clearlake to deposit into a special agency fund for the capital budget to
9 be utilized exclusively for legally allowable capital expenses incurred by the PEG Channel.
10 Revenues not spent in the current fiscal year may be retained for qualifying use in future fiscal
11 years.

12 C. Fiscal Records. As the Lead Agency, the City of Clearlake shall prepare and maintain
13 accounting records and adopt fiscal policies and practices that are in compliance with standard
14 governmental accounting practices.

15 The City of Clearlake shall timely furnish the Lake County PEG TV Board of Directors with all
16 documentation necessary to distribute December and March annual reports, as described in
17 section 2 (G). All documentation detailing how funds provided under this Agreement are
18 expended shall be maintained by the City of Clearlake for the current and three previous fiscal
19 years. The parties may request any available fiscal records at any time.

20 D. Non-appropriation. In the event any party to this Agreement does not appropriate the amount
21 specified in section IV (1) in their annual budget, that party shall have the right to withhold the
22 amount without incurring any damages or penalties. If such funding is not provided in one fiscal
23 year, the governing body of the party withholding said monies shall consider providing that
24 amount in the next fiscal year, in addition to the monies provided for the current year.

25 **5. TERM OF AGREEMENT**

26 This Agreement shall begin on the date of execution by all parties to this Agreement, and shall continue
27 in full force and effect until June 30, 2021, unless terminated as hereinafter provided. By March 1,
28 2021, the City Managers of each City and the County Administrative Officer shall meet to discuss the
29 extension of this Agreement for an additional two-year period.

30 ///

6. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Except as specified below, timelines and oversight will be established by the Lake County PEG TV Board of Directors, in the following areas of priority:

- A. **By June 30, 2020**, work with staff from each jurisdiction to equip all Board rooms with high quality Audio/Visual technology, to ensure the accessibility of Council and Board meetings; and
- B. Enable content providers to upload video content for broadcast on the PEG Channel, and provide clear instructions for the public on any requirements for submission; and
- C. Live stream Lake County PEG TV content via YouTube or a similarly freely and publicly available channel that offers multilingual Closed Captioning, and promote the availability of this content through appropriate Social Media; and
- D. **By December 31, 2019**, provide equipment and training to County Library staff, to facilitate broad access to digital video tools, promoting digital literacy in Lake County; and
- E. Document and report upon fundraising/underwriting efforts at Lake County PEG TV Board Meetings, and provide updates to the Cities and County, upon request.

7. TERMINATION

Any party to this Agreement may withdraw from the Agreement by submitting a letter of withdrawal to the Board of Directors no later than May 1st of each year, to become effective on June 30th. Additionally, the parties may mutually agree to terminate this Agreement at any time, with 90 days' notice.

8. MODIFICATION

This Agreement may only be modified by a written amendment thereto, executed by all parties.

9. NOTICES

All notices that are required to be given by one party to the other party under this Agreement shall be in writing, and shall be deemed to have been given if delivered personally or enclosed in a properly addressed envelope and deposited with the United States Post Office for delivery by registered or certified mail addressed to the parties at the following addresses, unless such addresses are changed by notice, in writing, to the other party.

County of Lake	City of Clearlake	City of Lakeport
Administrative Office	City Manager	City Manager
255 N. Forbes St.	14050 Olympic Dr.	225 Park St.
Lakeport, CA 95453	Clearlake, CA 95422	Lakeport, CA 95453

PEG AGREEMENT

10. EXHIBIT

Exhibit "A" – Compliance Provisions, is incorporated herein by reference.

11. ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS

This Agreement shall be governed by the laws of the State of California. It constitutes the entire Agreement between the parties regarding its subject matter. This Agreement supersedes all proposals, oral and written, and all negotiations, conversations or discussion hereto and between the parties related to the subject matter of this Agreement.

Agreement Between the City of Clearlake, City of Lakeport and County of Lake for Operation of a PEG Cable Television Channel, executed July 16, 2019.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have executed this Amendment by their proper officers.

COUNTY OF LAKE



Chair, Board of Supervisors



7-16-19

Date executed

ATTEST: CAROL J. HUCHINGSON

Clerk to the Board of Supervisors

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

ANITA L. GRANT

County Counsel

By: 



PEG AGREEMENT

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CITY OF CLEARLAKE



Mayor, City of Clearlake



Date executed

ATTEST: City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

RYAN JONES

City of Clearlake, Attorney

By: 



CITY OF LAKEPORT



Mayor, City of Lakeport

Date executed

ATTEST: City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DAVID RUDERMAN

City of Lakeport, Attorney

By: _____

PEG AGREEMENT

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CITY OF CLEARLAKE

SEE ATTACHED

Mayor, City of Clearlake

Date executed

ATTEST: City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

RYAN JONES
City of Clearlake, Attorney

By: _____

CITY OF LAKEPORT

[Signature]

Mayor, City of Lakeport

9/3/19
Date executed

ATTEST: City Clerk

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

DAVID RUDERMAN
City of Lakeport, Attorney

By: Heelys Buendia

[Signature]

EXHIBIT "A" – COMPLIANCE PROVISIONS**1. NON-DISCRIMINATION**

In the performance of the work authorized under this Agreement, the parties shall not unlawfully discriminate against any qualified worker because of race, religious creed, color, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, marital status or age.

2. INDEMNIFICATION AND HOLD HARMLESS

Each party shall indemnify and hold the other parties harmless against all actions, claims, demands, and liabilities, and against all losses, damages, costs, expenses, and attorney's fees, arising directly or indirectly out of an actual or alleged injury to a person or property in the same proportion that its own acts and/or omissions are attributed to said claims, demands, liabilities, losses, damages, costs, expenses, and/or attorney's fees. This provision shall not extend to any claim, demand, liability, loss, damage, cost, expenses, and/or attorney's fees covered by the insurance of either party.

The obligations under this Section shall survive the termination of the Agreement.

3. DUE PERFORMANCE – DEFAULT

Each party agrees to fully perform all aspects of this Agreement. If any default occurs, a party shall give written notice of said default to the other parties. If the party in default does not fully correct (cure) the default within 30 days of that notice (i.e. the time to cure), then such party shall be in default.

The time period for corrective action of the party in default may be extended upon written agreement, executed by all parties. The executed notice must include the reason(s) for the extension and the date the extension expires.

Notice given under this provision shall specify the alleged default and the applicable Agreement provision, and shall demand that the party in default perform the provisions of this Agreement within the applicable period. No such notice shall be deemed a termination of this Agreement, unless the party giving notice so elects in that notice, or so elects in a subsequent written notice after the time to cure has expired.

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4. INSURANCE

As the Lead Agency, the City of Clearlake shall procure and maintain, at its own expense during the term hereof, the following:

- A. **Compensation Insurance.** Workers' Compensation Insurance and Employer's Liability Insurance, as required by the State of California, for all employees to be engaged in work under this Agreement. In any case such work is contracted, contractors shall be required similarly to provide Employer's Liability Insurance and Workers' Compensation Insurance for all of the latter's employees to be engaged in such work, unless such employees are covered by the protection afforded by Contractor's Workers' Compensation Insurance and Employer's Liability Insurance. Employer's Liability Insurance shall be in an amount not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) per occurrence.
- B. **Commercial General Liability.** Upon itself and its employees at all times during the course of this Agreement, Commercial General Liability Insurance (Occurrence Form CG0001) for bodily injury, personal injury, and broad form property damage, in an amount of not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) combined single limit coverage per occurrence, including but not limited to endorsements for the following coverages: personal and advertising injury, premises-operations, products and completed operations, blanket contractual and independent contractor's liability.
- C. **Automobile Liability Insurance.** Comprehensive Automobile Liability Insurance, both bodily injury and property damage, on owned, hired, leased and non-owned vehicles used in connection with fulfilling the terms of this Agreement in an amount not less than One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000.00) combined single limit coverage per occurrence.

5. ATTORNEYS FEES AND COSTS

If any action at law or in equity is necessary to enforce or interpret the terms of this Agreement, the prevailing party shall be entitled to reasonable attorney's fees, costs, and necessary disbursements in addition to any other relief to which such party may be entitled.

6. SEVERABILITY

If any provision of this Agreement is held to be unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall be severable and not affected thereby.

///

PEG AGREEMENT

1 **7. ADHERENCE TO APPLICABLE DISABILITY LAW**

2 The parties to this Agreement shall be responsible for knowing and adhering to the requirements of
3 Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act, (42 U.S.C Sections
4 12101, et seq.), California Government Code Sections 12920 et seq., and all related state and local
5 laws.

6 **8. HIPAA COMPLIANCE**

7 The parties to this Agreement will adhere to Titles 9 and 22 and all other applicable Federal and State
8 statutes and regulations, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
9 (HIPAA), and will make their best efforts to preserve data integrity and the confidentiality of protected
10 health information.

11 **9. SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES**

12 The parties to this Agreement will adhere to all applicable CalOSHA requirements in performing work
13 pursuant to this Agreement. All parties agree that in the performance of work under this Agreement,
14 they will provide for the safety needs of their employees and will be responsible for maintaining the
15 standards necessary to minimize health and safety hazards.

16 **10. JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

17 This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the law of the State of California, and the parties
18 hereto agree that venue of any action or proceeding regarding this Agreement or performance thereof
19 shall be in Lake County, California. All parties waive any right of removal they might have under
20 California Code of Civil Procedure Section 394.



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Presentation and Discussion of a Feasibility Report from Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) to provide service within the City of Clearlake	MEETING DATE: July 17, 2025
SUBMITTED BY: Alan Flora, City Manager	
PURPOSE OF REPORT: <input type="checkbox"/> Information only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Action Item	

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL/BOARD:

Receive presentation from Sonoma Clean Power on their services and review the feasibility of providing service to Clearlake.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) is a Community Choice Aggregator (CCA), a non-profit that purchases electricity generation for customers in Sonoma and Mendocino counties, while PG&E continues to maintain and operate all the poles, wires and substations of the grid. There are currently 25 operational CCA programs in California serving more than 14 million customers. The Board of Supervisors unanimously passed Ordinance 3206 on June 23, 2015, to authorize implementation of a CCA program, with the goal of reducing energy costs. Lake County reevaluated CCA service in 2019, when it requested SCP to study the feasibility of expanding service to Lake County. SCP's study, which was released in March 2020, found that it would be unable to offer competitive service to Lake County residents at the time due to the expected cost of PG&E's Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) fee on Lake County relative to the PCIA fee on SCP's existing customers. PCIA's are required so customers leaving the Investor-Owned Utility (PG&E) do not burden remaining utility customers with costs which were incurred to serve them.

Market and regulatory conditions have improved since the Feasibility Study in 2020. SCP reengaged with the Board of Supervisors on April 15, 2025, regarding the unincorporated areas of Lake County potentially joining SCP and its GeoZone initiative. The city of Lakeport and County of Lake have also expressed interest in joining SCP. Subsequently, SCP's Board directed staff to conduct a feasibility study of SCP expansion to unincorporated Lake County, the City of Clearlake, and the City of Lakeport. The updated feasibility study has a base market scenario of Lake County customers having total bill savings of 4.2% to 12.9%. This feasibility study assumes power for the expansion to Lake County will be first procured on the spot market with the overall power costs very sensitive to market price and assumes existing regulatory conditions. There is a sensitivity analysis in the Feasibility Study that models out the impact of differing energy prices.

Next steps for a Q2 2027 SCP service start date in Lake County are outlined in the Feasibility Study. Syphers and staff from Sonoma Clean Power will be present to answer any questions from the Council and provide further information on potential next steps.

OPTIONS:

1. Provide Direction to Staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

☒ None ☐ Budgeted Item? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

- ☐ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☐ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☒ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☐ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake
- ☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards
- ☒ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

☒ **Attachments:**

1. Feasibility Study

Feasibility Study

Sonoma Clean Power Expansion to Unincorporated Lake County, the City of Clearlake, and the City of Lakeport



May 2025

Version 1.1

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Chapter 1. Executive Summary

Staff recommend the SCP Board consider extending service to all of Lake County.

This feasibility study provides a comprehensive review of the requirements to expand Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) service to unincorporated Lake County, the City of Clearlake, and the City of Lakeport (referred to as “Lake County”). The study characterizes the load of Lake County and performs an economic evaluation to assess the financial feasibility of expansion. This report also provides background on Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) and SCP’s current electric service, and discusses resource development opportunities, benefits of expansion, potential risks, and outlines implementation steps. The main findings of this study and considerations are as follows:

- Expanding service to all of Lake County appears to be financially beneficial to both Lake County customers and existing SCP customers in a majority of years.
- Key considerations for the SCP Board of Directors are:
 - Should an offer of service to Lake County and the Cities of Clearlake and Lakeport be made at this time?
 - Does the Board agree to staff’s recommendation for starting service between April and June 2027?
 - Does the Board wish to use the same practice as in Mendocino County by offering one Board seat to the County of Lake Supervisors and one shared seat for the two incorporated cities of Clearlake and Lakeport?
 - Does the Board wish to stress the importance of the GeoZone and seek to confirm that Lake County is aligned and wishes to join the GeoZone?
- Expansion to Lake County appears to be well aligned with the criteria established in SCP’s Policy for New Customer Communities D.4.
- SCP’s current portfolio of long-term renewable contracts is sufficient to accommodate expansion to Lake County without requiring additional long-term procurement to maintain compliance.
- Startup costs for an expansion to Lake County are estimated to be \$578,000, which forecasts indicate would be recouped through rates in the first year of service.
- In the base market scenario used for evaluation, Lake County customers see total bill savings of 4% or more, however, it is important to note that there is a clear possibility that total bills will be higher with SCP some of the time due to changing PG&E fees outside SCP’s control and energy market conditions.

- An expansion to Lake County will increase SCP’s target for reserves by \$42.7 million (using 2030 costs), which would have the effect of reducing SCP’s ability to provide savings until that higher balance is achieved. The time estimated to accumulate the additional reserves while sustaining competitive rates is difficult to estimate, but likely could be completed by 2032.
- Lake County’s participation in the GeoZone is mutually beneficial and it is strongly recommended that Lake County join the GeoZone concurrently with SCP’s electric service.
- Expansion to Lake County offers additional benefits such as more cost-effective building electrification opportunities, increased portfolio flexibility, improved advocacy, and additional phone and web support for customers in Lake County.
- Risks that should be considered before proceeding with an expansion include the impacts of a jurisdiction withdrawing from SCP service, high customer opt-outs, possible impacts to SCP’s credit rating, and the inability to guarantee rates that are lower than PG&E.
- The feasibility plan outlines steps leading up to an April to June 2027 start date, including approvals from SCP’s Board and Lake County jurisdictions, as well as filings with the CPUC, customer noticing, and outreach.

Chapter 2. Background

Community Choice Aggregation (CCA)

CCAs were created in response to California’s 2000-2001 energy crisis through Assembly Bill 117 in 2002. CCAs enable local governments to purchase electricity generation for their residents and businesses that is delivered to customers by an investor-owned utility (IOU). In Northern California, the IOU is Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). The first CCA, Marin Clean Energy (now MCE), started service in 2010. Sonoma Clean Power (SCP) started service as the state’s second CCA in 2014. There are now 25 CCAs in the state serving over 14 million customers and participation continues to grow. Figure 1 shows the expected footprint of CCA service in California by 2027.

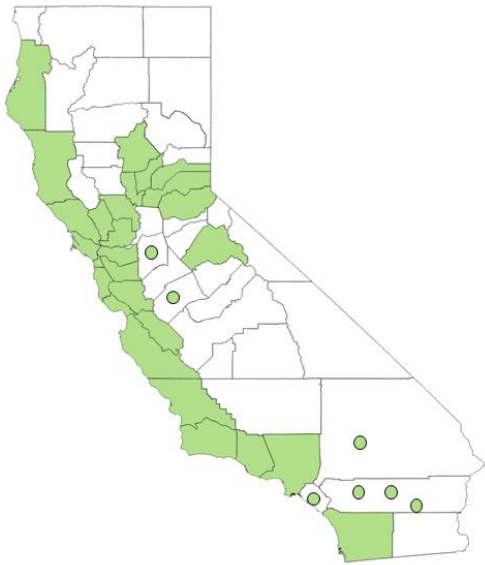


Figure 1. Map of areas expected to be served by CCAs by 2027.

CCAs are governed by elected officials from participating jurisdictions and operate as government agencies that are not-for-profit and return all revenues to ratepayers in the form of competitive electric rates and customer education and incentives.



Figure 2. Roles of SCP and PG&E in delivering electric service to customers.

The role of CCAs, including SCP, is primarily to buy or build power generation resources on behalf of all customers, while PG&E continues to maintain and operate all of the poles, wires and substations of the grid. Figure 2 illustrates the roles of SCP and PG&E in delivering electric service to customers.

When a CCA is formed or expands, new customers must be automatically enrolled as a CCA customer unless they choose to opt-out and continue relying on PG&E to procure electricity for their home or business. If a customer opts-out after 60 days of starting service with a CCA, they must remain on PG&E service for one year before being eligible to enroll in CCA service.

SCP Cannot Promise Lower Rates

CCA customers receive a consolidated bill from PG&E including generation charges from the CCA as well as transmission and distribution charges from PG&E. The bill for CCA customers includes a charge called the Power Charge Indifference Adjustment (PCIA) that covers costs for energy that was procured by the IOU prior to a customer’s departure from IOU service. The PCIA changes annually depending on market conditions - if the IOU’s energy portfolio that was procured for CCA customers performs well (due to high market prices), the PCIA is lower; if the portfolio performs poorly, the PCIA is higher. This fee ensures that PG&E cannot lose any money as a result of CCA formation. To limit opt-outs, CCAs generally seek to offer rates that are competitive and lead to total bills (including the impact of PCIA) that are at or below the total bill for IOU customers – as often as possible. Figure 3 shows SCP’s history of total bill savings relative to PG&E, which shows a strong historical record of providing savings to

customers. Importantly, SCP cannot guarantee future rate savings—and did go through a period of two years where its customers paid higher bills than opt-out customers.

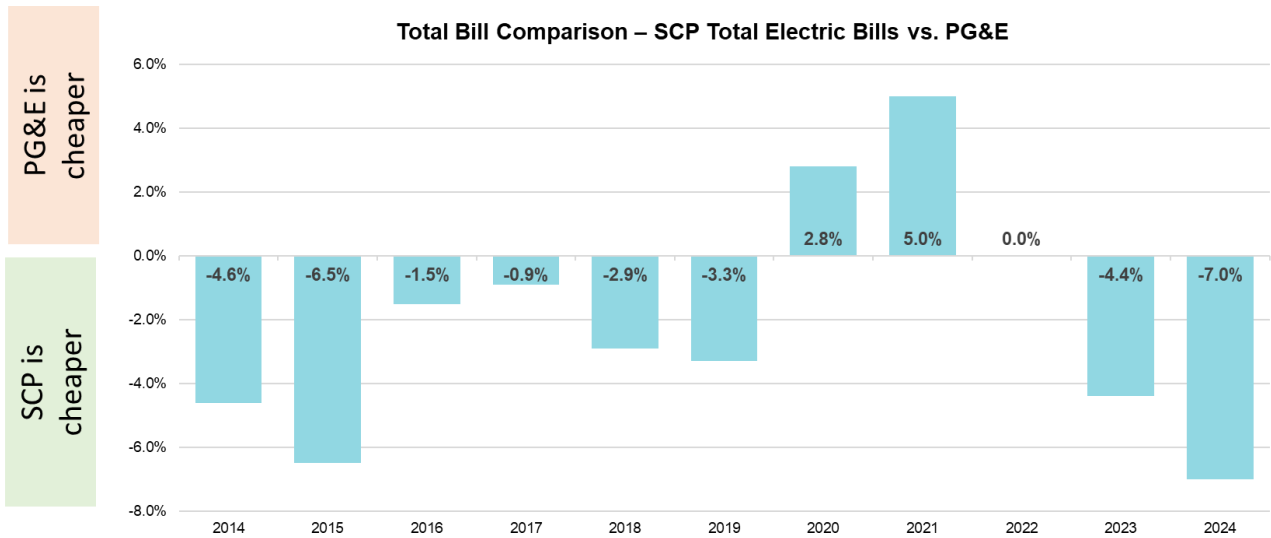


Figure 3. Historical bill comparison between SCP and PG&E.

CCA customers retain eligibility for ratepayer-funded programs through the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), such as income qualified assistance programs, energy efficiency rebates, and medical baseline discounts. CCA customers also gain access to incremental programs offered by the CCA which are not otherwise available from PG&E. SCP offers incremental equipment rebates, incentives for participation in its demand response program, and a variety of other programs for energy efficiency and electrification. SCP, like other CCAs, also offers a net energy metering (NEM) and solar billing plan (SBP) program that compensates solar customers.

In addition to CCAs, California law also created a program called Direct Access (DA) that allows customers to purchase electricity from a competitive third-party. DA has an annual load cap that is currently fully subscribed. The vast majority of DA customers are non-residential. There are currently around 70 meters in Lake County with service from DA, representing 7.4 gigawatt-hours (GWh) of annual load (which is less than 2% of Lake County’s total). Unlike PG&E customers, DA customers will not be automatically enrolled in CCA service. Although if SCP expands to Lake County DA customers would have the option of CCA service, this study evaluates service to only non-DA customers although inclusion of DA customers would have negligible impact.

Lake County Interest in CCA Service

The Lake County Board of Supervisors unanimously passed Ordinance 3206 on June 23, 2015, to authorize implementation of a CCA program, with the goal of reducing energy costs for Lake County residents. Lake County explored various options to

implement CCA service on its own at the time, but ultimately did not proceed. Lake County re-evaluated CCA service in 2019, when it requested SCP to study the feasibility of expanding service to Lake County. SCP’s study, which was released in March 2020, found that it would be unable to offer competitive service to Lake County residents at the time due to the expected cost of PG&E’s PCIA fee on Lake County relative to the PCIA fee on SCP’s existing customers.

Market and regulatory dynamics following the feasibility study in 2020 have greatly improved the economic prospects for new CCA service. As described in detail in Chapter 5, PG&E’s PCIA fee is now lower for new CCA jurisdictions relative to the PCIA for SCP’s customers. These conditions led to Sonoma Clean Power reengaging with Lake County, the City of Clearlake, and City of Lakeport in early 2025. After preliminary discussions with SCP, the city managers of City of Clearlake and City of Lakeport made a written request to the Sonoma Clean Power Board of Directors to complete a new feasibility study. Likewise, the Lake County Board of Supervisors authorized staff to submit a written request for a feasibility study after discussion during the April 15, 2025 meeting. The Sonoma Clean Power Board of Directors directed SCP staff to respond to Lake County interest by completing the requested feasibility study.

In the 2025 discussions between SCP and the Lake County jurisdictions, SCP staff captured several factors that are driving interest in CCA expansion: the opportunity to reduce energy costs for Lake County residents, increased economic development opportunities (through geothermal and other types of local project development), improved customer service, and better representation in energy-related advocacy.

Sonoma Clean Power Policy for New Customer Communities

In December 2015, the Sonoma Clean Power Board of Directors adopted Policy D.4 that guides the procedure for evaluating and facilitating expansion to new jurisdictions. The policy includes a set of criteria that must be met to proceed with an expansion that are summarized in Table 1 below, along with SCP staff’s recommended determination and if applicable, a reference to the applicable chapter of this study.

In addition to the evaluation criteria, Policy D-4 also establishes the series of steps SCP shall follow in expanding participation to a new region. After completing a feasibility study and presenting the results to the candidate community and SCP Board of Directors, the current SCP Board members have a 60-day period to evaluate expansion and discuss the opportunity with their own city councils or Board of Supervisors. The SCP Board of Directors will then vote on whether to extend a formal offer for service. The timing of this process, along with the required steps to formally enroll Lake County in SCP service, are further detailed in Chapter 9.

Table 1. Policy D-4 New Community Evaluation Criteria

Criteria	SCP Staff's Recommended Determination
Community is close to SCP service territory to make meeting attendance and community engagement practical (Criteria 1).	Pass – Lake County jurisdictions directly border SCP territory. The commute to Santa Rosa is not quick but is comparable to many parts of SCP's existing territory in Mendocino County.
Community agrees to abide by SCP Joint Powers Agreement (JPA), policies, and conditions of service (Criteria 2).	TBD - This is subject to the careful review and determination by Lake County and the Cities of Clearlake and Lakeport.
Service to new region will decrease greenhouse gas emissions and be consistent with purpose of promoting renewable energy, energy efficiency, and conservation (Criteria 3a and 3c).	Pass – Expansion would provide additional room for expansion in SCP's renewable portfolio, improve opportunities for local clean energy development, and enable more cost-competitive electrification. See Chapters 6 and 7.
Service to new region will not increase cost or financial risks to existing customers (Criteria 3b).	Pass – Expansion to Lake County would leverage efficiencies of scale and increases flexibility in SCP's power portfolio with the effect of generally decreasing cost and risk to existing customers. The additional load would come with additional procurement obligations and a potential increase in meeting those additional obligations. However, the overall expectation is that, on average, costs would remain or decline due to serving Lake County. See Chapter 5 and 7.
Significant political and public alignment between new community and proposed participants and addition of new community will increase voice of SCP in relevant venues (Criteria 4 and 5).	TBD – Staff note that Lake County shares many of the same regional priorities as Sonoma and Mendocino County: wildfire mitigation, energy affordability, water scarcity, sustainability of small businesses and the agricultural industry. California's 4 th Congressional District and the 2 nd State Senate District span both SCP and Lake County. Expansion would add the 4 th State Assembly District to SCP's territory, currently represented by Assembly Majority Leader Aguiar-Curry. Ultimately, however, this determination must be made by the SCP Board of Directors, the County of Lake Board of Supervisors, and the City Councils of Clearlake and Lakeport.
Addition of the new community will not harm SCP's autonomy (Criteria 6).	Pass – Expansion to Lake County is expected to involve two new seats on the current eleven-seat Board of Directors (one for the County and one shared seat between the two incorporated cities). Staff do not see how the scale of the expansion would threaten the autonomy of SCP's power sources and priorities. However, staff urge SCP and all of the jurisdictions in Lake County to consider the political alignment of objectives carefully.
Addition of the new community will not harm the quality of service or give rise to operational risks (Criteria 7).	Pass – The economic study includes budgeted costs to expand staff and SCP's investments to serve Lake County without impacting existing customers. See Chapter 5.

Chapter 3. Lake County Electricity Demand

Lake County Load

In order to facilitate a feasibility study, Sonoma Clean Power obtained customer data and hourly load for all customers in Lake County from PG&E for the years 2022, 2023, and 2024. Like Sonoma Clean Power’s current load, Lake County’s load is fairly stable and most year-to-year fluctuations are driven by weather. For the purposes of this study, staff have decided to use Lake County’s 2024 load and customer composition as the basis for evaluating feasibility—even though some modest growth is expected due to electrification. Table 2 below shows a breakdown of meter count and annual load by jurisdiction and residential and non-residential meters using the 2024 data. This table excludes the DA meters discussed in Chapter 2 which would not be automatically enrolled but could opt-in to CCA service in the future.

Table 2. Lake County Load and Customer Breakdown by Jurisdiction

	City of Clearlake	City of Lakeport	Unincorporated Lake County	Total
Residential Meters	7,216	2,418	22,361	31,995
Non-residential Meters	610	671	3,067	4,348
Total Meters	7,826	3,089	25,428	36,343
Residential Annual Load	61.5 GWh	18.6 GWh	174.8 GWh	254.8 GWh
Non-residential Annual Load	23.2 GWh	17.6 GWh	95.9 GWh	136.7 GWh
Total Annual Load	84.7 GWh	36.2 GWh	270.7 GWh	391.5 GWh

Lake County’s load has two peak seasons—with increased usage in the summer due to hot temperatures driving air conditioning demand and is similarly high in the winter due to electric heating needs. Figure 4 shows the monthly load for Lake County. Lake County does not have access to PG&E’s natural gas system and accordingly has more electric heating¹. Due to more extreme summer heat, air conditioning ownership is also more prevalent in Lake County, which increases summer energy needs.

¹ Data from the American Community Survey from the U.S. Census Bureau estimates 42.7% of Lake County residences use electricity as their main heating source, compared to 24.4% in Sonoma and 19.1% in Mendocino counties.

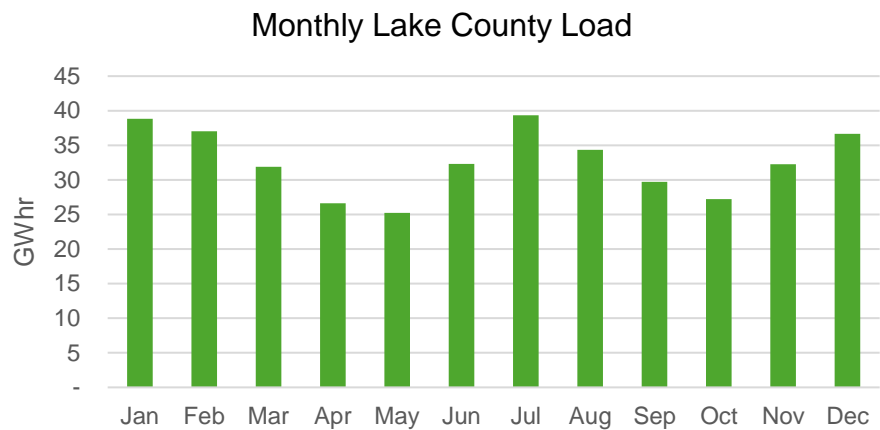


Figure 4. Monthly load for Lake County.

The average hourly load profile for Lake County is shown in Figure 5. Hourly load is low in the middle of the day due to generation from behind-the-meter solar. Customer data suggests 15% of Lake County’s meters have Net Energy Metering (NEM) solar. Increased load in the evening is driven by cooling and heating needs as residents return home. Figure 5 shows an average across the year, but for context Lake County’s load varied in 2024 from as low as 7 MW midday on a sunny day in May to 96 MW on a hot July evening.

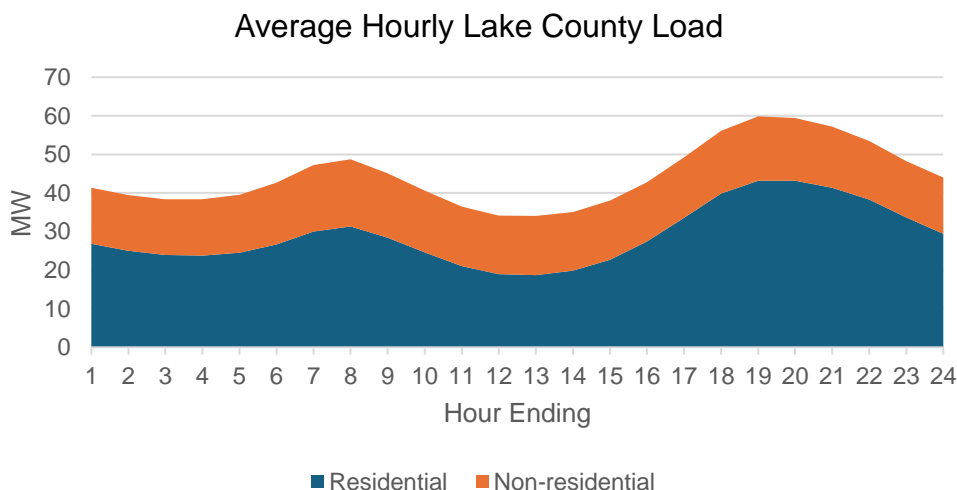


Figure 5. Hourly load profile for Lake County.

Comparison to Existing Customers of Sonoma Clean Power

The addition of Lake County could increase the number of meters served by Sonoma Clean Power by 15.6% and Sonoma Clean Power’s load by 18.5%. Table 3 shows a breakdown of how Lake County’s meter count and load compares to Sonoma Clean Power. The annual electric usage per residential meter is over 56% higher in Lake

County (8.0 MWh/year in Lake County versus 5.1 MWh in SCP)—which leads to a disproportionate increase in load compared to meter count. Lake County’s meter count and load is also more residential (less commercial) than SCP. The figures for Lake County in Table 3 include 100% of eligible customers and do not reflect the effect of customers who choose to opt-out—which are assumed to be 10% in the evaluation in Chapter 5. The conclusions of this analysis are not sensitive to the actual opt-out rate.

Table 3. Lake County Load vs. Sonoma Clean Power

	Sonoma Clean Power	Lake County	Total	% Potential Increase
Residential Meters	200,824	31,995	232,819	15.9%
Non-residential Meters	31,862	4,348	36,210	13.6%
Total Meters	232,686	36,343	269,029	15.6%
Residential Annual Load	1,022.6 GWh	254.8 GWh	1,277.5 GWh	24.9%
Non-residential Annual Load	1,090.0 GWh	136.7 GWh	1,226.6 GWh	12.5%
Total Annual Load	2,112.6 GWh	391.5 GWh	2,504.1 GWh	18.5%

Figure 6 shows the monthly load per meter for Lake County compared to SCP. Like Lake County, SCP has high usage in the summer and winter—although the Lake County fluctuations are amplified. Figure 7 shows an average hourly load comparison. The hourly load shapes are also very similar given similar penetrations of NEM solar and increased energy needs in the evening. In looking at 2024 data, the hourly load for Sonoma Clean Power and Lake County together would have fluctuated between 99 MW to 567 MW. The peak load of 567 MW is 17.5% higher than Sonoma Clean Power’s standalone peak of 483 MW—and would occur at the same hour on a hot July evening. Understanding the impact of Lake County to SCP’s load shape and peak are critical to evaluating the revenue requirement that is detailed in Chapter 5.

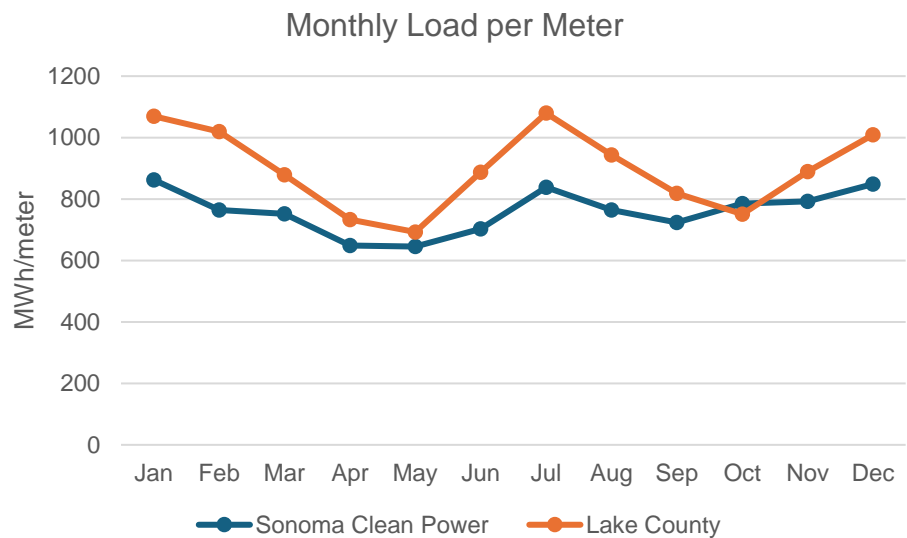


Figure 6. Monthly load comparison for Sonoma Clean Power and Lake County.

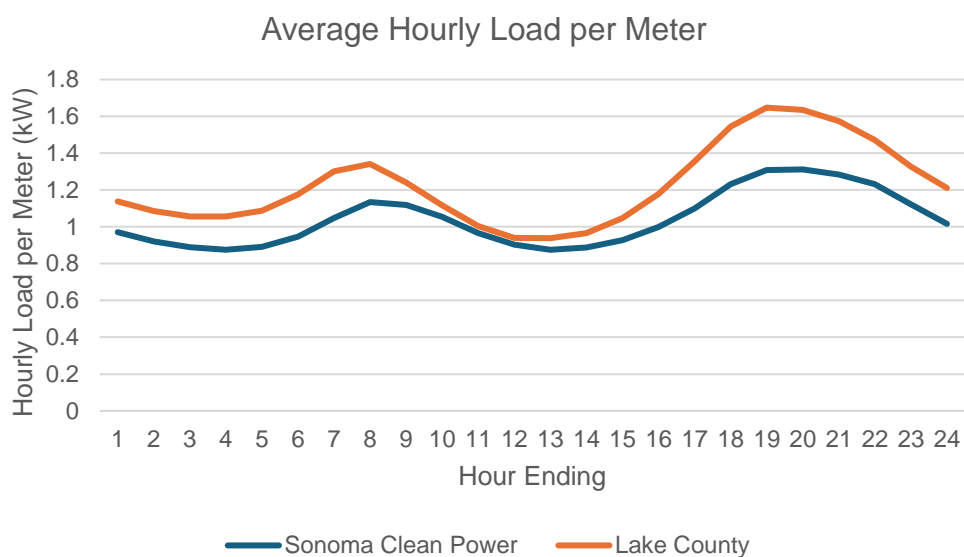


Figure 7. Hourly load comparison for Sonoma Clean Power and Lake County.

Chapter 4. Sonoma Clean Power Electric Service

Products & Resource Portfolio

SCP offers customers a choice between two products: CleanStart and EverGreen. CleanStart is SCP’s standard offering and the default product for new customers. Power from CleanStart is sourced from renewable and carbon-free resources across

the Western Interconnection. A small portion, approximately ten to twelve percent, of CleanStart is provided by unspecified resources—which are primarily natural gas.

EverGreen is SCP’s premium product that customers can opt-in to for an additional cost of 2.5 cents per kilowatt-hour. This premium translates to \$17 extra per month for a typical Lake County household. EverGreen is completely sourced from local renewable resources within SCP’s territory. Unlike products offered by other power providers, EverGreen is unique in that it is backed by resources that deliver clean energy for every hour—rather than relying on natural gas power to back up variable resources like solar and wind power. If Lake County were to join SCP, resources within Lake County would become eligible to provide EverGreen-eligible generation.

SCP contracts for power from long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs), short-term contracts that give SCP claim to the bundled renewable or carbon-free attribute of energy, and purchases from the spot market. Table 4 is a list of long-term PPAs expected to be in SCP’s portfolio in 2027. If Lake County were to join SCP, incremental energy needs would be first filled with new short-term contracts and spot market purchases, but long-term SCP would seek additional PPAs to optimize costs. Importantly, the resources in Table 4 provide 1,271 GWh of renewable annual energy, which is sufficient to meet the long-term contract compliance minimum for Sonoma Clean Power after an expansion to Lake County².

Table 4. Long-term Power Purchase Agreements

Facility	Technology	Capacity	Annual Energy
Geysers Sonoma County, CA	Geothermal	20 MW ³	175.2 GWh
Mustang Kings County, CA	Solar	70 MW	156.2 GWh
Golden Hills Alameda County, CA	Wind	46 MW	124.6 GWh
Proxima Stanislaus County, CA	Solar	70 MW	169.1 GWh

² State law requires 65% of SCP’s renewable energy for meeting compliance requirements is sourced from long-term contracts. The renewable compliance requirement for renewable energy maxes out at 60% in 2030—which means SCP would need 39% of its total energy in long-term renewable contracts.

³ Contract includes 9 MW in 2027 that ramps-up to 20 MW in 2028-2037; table shows ramp-up values

Facility	Technology	Capacity	Annual Energy
Azalea Kern County, CA	Solar	60 MW	150.9 GWh
SunZia New Mexico	Wind	100 MW	328.1 GWh
Ormat Portfolio Imperial County, CA & Nevada	Geothermal	14 MW	122.6 GWh
Fish Lake Nevada	Geothermal	1.5 MW	13.3 GWh
Redemeyer Mendocino County, CA	Solar	4 MW	10.1 GWh
ProFIT Sonoma & Mendocino County, CA	Solar	6 MW (6 projects x 1 MW)	13.8 GWh
Montgomery Creek Shasta County, CA	Small Hydro	2.6 MW	7.4 GWh
Total:			1, 271 GWh

Credit & Financial Resources

In 2021, SCP received an ‘A’ issuer credit rating from S&P Global Ratings that was reaffirmed in 2024. SCP’s investor-grade credit rating is important in negotiating favorable power contract terms and reflects the agency’s fiscal strength. SCP has no outstanding debt. In 2024, on behalf of SCP, the California Community Choice Financing Authority (CCCFA) issued \$775.6 million in pre-pay bonds that provide SCP’s customers with significant reductions in energy costs. Notably, those bonds do not appear on SCP’s financial statements or impact SCP’s borrowing capacity.

SCP’s latest financial statement from February 2025 shows \$373 million in total assets. SCP is targeting an end-of-year reserves balance of about \$268 million which reaches the Board of Directors’ target reserves of 365 days of annual budgeted operating expenses. SCP’s financial policy dictates a minimum reserves balance of 180 days of operating expenses. SCP has funded a rate stabilization fund with a current balance of \$56 million, which makes up a portion of total reserves. The rate stabilization fund is meant to provide flexibility in setting competitive rates in future years with a high PG&E PCIA fee. Conditions warranting the use of the rate stabilization fund are expected in 2026, but not necessarily in 2027 when service to Lake County would begin, though

forecasting the PCIA fee is difficult due to frequent regulatory changes and energy market price movement. The fee on SCP customers has varied by over \$100 million in a single year, so the scale of this fee is important to consider.

Customer Programs and Customer Service

SCP offers programs and incentives to customers and the community to improve energy affordability, encourage electrification, and increase energy efficiency. These programs are incremental to programs offered by PG&E. A list of currently offered programs is included below. Note that these are subject to change at any time, including before Lake County would begin service in 2027, but are indicative of the types and scale of programs to expect.

- **GridSavvy Rewards:** GridSavvy is a demand response program that invites customers to sign-up to receive alerts for energy conservation or connect a smart thermostat or EV charger to be dispatched during energy-savings events in the summer. Customers receive a sign-up cash bonus and a modest payment for their performance in reducing energy during periods of grid stress.
- **Electric Appliance Rebates:** SCP offers rebates that can be added to state and local incentives for heat pump HVAC, induction cooking, and heat pump water heaters. The rebates are higher for low-income customers - providing up to \$10,000 toward equipment and installation.
- **Energy Savings Box:** A free energy savings box packed with easy-to-use tools to conserve energy including things like LED lightbulbs, smart plugs, and weather stripping. The box contains over \$100 of useful equipment and shipped directly to customers.
- **Commercial Energy Assistance Program:** An internal energy expert will identify energy savings opportunities for interested businesses and conduct an onsite visit with a detailed follow-up report.
- **Non-profit EV Incentives:** Up to \$22,500 for non-profits to assist non-profits with the purchase of an electric vehicle.
- **Solar:** SCP compensates customers with solar by applying credits toward a future bill or as part of an annual cash-out.

SCP staffs a customer call center and the Sonoma Clean Power Customer Center in downtown Santa Rosa to assist customers with utility bills, electrification questions, customer programs, and other needs. SCP staff can assist residential and commercial customers with selecting an optimal rate plan and have a strong track record of identifying opportunities for customer cost savings.

SCP also supports the community through partnerships and funding. As examples, SCP currently partners with the Career Technical Education Foundation and the LIME Foundation for training and curriculum for careers in clean energy and sustainability. SCP also offers scholarships at local colleges, sponsors many key community events, and raises donations for food banks in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties.

Chapter 5. Economic Evaluation

In assessing the viability of SCP expansion to Lake County, results must both provide Lake County a reasonable expectation of competitive electric rates and the SCP Board of Directors with confidence that the expansion is not disadvantageous to SCP’s current customers. The power market is very dynamic and conditions are certain to vary from the forecasts used as the basis for this evaluation. Accordingly, this chapter also includes several sensitivities to test the robustness of the results.

Power Costs

In assessing the cost of power for Lake County, this feasibility study assumes a 90% opt-in rate - which is slightly higher than SCP’s current opt-in rate of 87% but a reasonable expectation given the experience of recent CCA expansion elsewhere in the state⁴. This feasibility study also assumes a start date of April 2027, which appears optimal from a monthly review of cost and compatibility with SCP’s portfolio but may occur as late as June. Costs are forecasted through 2030, when the price forecast SCP uses begins to stabilize. The projections for 2030 are a reasonable proxy for future years. SCP’s direct costs of power for Lake County are driven by four components: the cost of wholesale power, the cost of energy attributes, grid charges from the California Independent System Operator (CAISO), and the cost of resource adequacy (RA). These are considered together with PG&E’s charges for transmission, distribution and numerous fees and surcharges, including the PCIA in evaluating total bill impacts.

The cost of wholesale power for Lake County is highly dependent on its hourly load profile. Power costs directly correlate to the availability of renewable and hydro resources. Power is often cheaper in the spring and midday and more expensive in the evening and winter months when solar, wind and battery storage are less available. To assess the cost of power for Lake County, SCP developed an hourly load profile using smart meter data from 2024 and leveraged future hourly price forecasts available through its Ascend PowerSIMM platform as of April 12, 2025. The feasibility study assumes that the early years of power for Lake County will be procured entirely from the spot market, although in practice SCP would likely seek to optimize costs through

⁴ Pioneer Community Energy achieved 99% opt-in rates in their 2024 expansion to Grass Valley and Nevada City. Peninsula Clean Energy achieved 89% opt-in rate in their 2022 expansion to Los Banos.

signing additional long-term PPAs. SCP needs to procure sufficient power to cover metered sales plus losses on the distribution system, which adds an additional 6%. Table 5 shows the unit cost, volume, and total dollars needed to provide wholesale energy to Lake County with a 90% participation rate (equal to 10% opt out). Note that the per unit results are not very sensitive to the actual participation rate.

In expanding to Lake County, SCP would need to maintain compliance with state-mandated renewable energy requirements while also seeking to maintain its Board-adopted voluntary environmental performance targets. As with wholesale power, SCP would seek to optimize the cost of its portfolio long-term through signing PPAs with resources that provide renewable or carbon-free energy. In the short-term, the volume of renewables needed for Lake County is estimated by applying the state’s compliance minimum by year against the metered load. The volume of carbon-free energy needed to meet SCP’s voluntary targets is calculated to reach a portfolio that is 93.5% renewable or carbon-free⁵. The required procurement of resources for Lake County is reduced by allocations SCP would expect to receive for Lake County’s portion of carbon-free power from the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and PG&E’s hydropower fleet that is included in PCIA. Table 5 shows the resulting need for renewable and carbon-free to serve Lake County, along with the expected procurement cost based on current market prices.

CAISO charges SCP grid charges in addition to wholesale power costs to cover its costs of operation. These grid charges are expected to grow proportional to load. For this evaluation, SCP is assuming grid charges add an additional \$1.50 per MWh of wholesale load.

SCP is required to procure resource adequacy (RA) for its load. RA is a contract with power plants to provide standby capacity to respond to peak grid conditions and is California’s regulatory solution for ensuring system reliability. Recent revisions to RA rules require SCP to prove it has a resource fleet, battery storage, and short-term RA contracts sufficient to provide capacity across 24 hours for a peak load day each month. This new structure is known as “slice of day” and differs from the past approach of planning for a single peak hour. The incremental RA cost for serving Lake County is related to how Lake County’s load profile interfaces with SCP’s existing resource fleet and load shape. The cost of RA included in the table below is based on an assessment of how much additional RA, either firm capacity from natural gas plants or battery storage capacity, SCP needs to maintain compliance with its RA obligation when adding Lake County’s load to its portfolio.

⁵ A 93.5% renewable or carbon-free annual metric is consistent with a recent staff recommendation to adopt an 85% hourly renewable or carbon-free target for 2026 and beyond

The total power cost for Lake County is forecasted to grow from \$25.6 million in the 9 months of participation and grow to \$40.2 million per year in 2030, which represents around a 14% increase relative to SCP's power cost forecast in outer years without Lake County participation. This increase is lower than the anticipated 15.4% growth in sales, which importantly indicates that Lake County participation is expected to reduce power costs borne by SCP's current customers.

Table 5. Power Cost Forecast

	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
90% Opt-in Metered Sales MWh	255,342	351,182	351,182	351,182
Wholesale Power \$/MWh	59.01	63.36	70.59	77.65
Wholesale MWh	270,663	372,253	372,253	372,253
Wholesale \$ thousands	15,970	23,585	26,278	28,906
Renewable Need %	52.0%	54.7%	57.3%	60.0%
Carbon Free Allocation %	18.6%	18.3%	17.3%	13.0%
Carbon Free Need %	22.9%	20.5%	18.8%	20.5%
Renewable Need MWh	132,778	191,991	201,333	210,709
Carbon Free Need MWh	58,513	72,008	66,141	71,845
Clean Energy \$ thousands	4,490	5,136	5,217	5,507
CAISO Grid Charges \$ thousands	402	553	553	553
Resource Adequacy \$ thousands	4,823	5,274	5,274	5,274
Total Power Cost \$ thousands	25,690	34,554	37,327	40,246
Total Power Cost ¢/kWh	10.06	9.84	10.63	11.46

Administrative Costs

Adding Lake County to SCP would introduce some efficiencies of scale, but there are costs associated with data management and PG&E service fees that directly scale with meter count. SCP also anticipates growing customer service staff to maintain its high level of service, and expanding the budget for marketing, communications, and programs incentives for Lake County. Program participation for Lake County is forecasted to grow to the level of adoption SCP currently sees in Mendocino County. Overall, expansion to Lake County is expected to increase SCP's administrative costs by around 4%--which is lower than the anticipated 15.4% growth in sales. A breakdown of the administrative cost forecast is included in Table 6.

Table 6. Administrative Cost Forecast, \$ Thousands

Category	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
Data Management	337.5	450.0	450.0	450.0
PG&E Service Fees	11.3	15.0	15.0	15.0
Personnel	250.0	270.0	280.0	290.0
Marketing & Communications	570.0	400.0	410.0	420.0
Customer Service	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Programs Incentives	120.0	240.0	330.0	350.0
Total Administrative Cost	1,338.8	1,425.0	1,535.0	1,575.0
Total Administrative Cost ¢/kWh	0.52	0.41	0.44	0.45

Uncollectible Revenue

A consideration in determining the revenue requirement for a utility is the amount of revenue that is uncollectible. SCP's collectible rate on its current customers is 98.6%, which means rates need to be set to recover 101.4% of projected costs. Lake County is expected to have a lower collectible rate due to lower average household incomes than SCP territory. Whereas 16.5% of SCP meters are enrolled in the California Alternative Rates for Energy (CARE) income-assistance program, 43.1% of Lake County meters are enrolled. This feasibility study applies SCP's observed CARE-specific collection rate of 96.6% and non-CARE collection rate of 98.7% using the 43.1% weighting of CARE meters in Lake County to estimate an overall 97.8% collection rate. In evaluating the revenue requirement for Lake County, rates are therefore set at 102.2% of projected costs.

Revenue Requirement

Table 7 below incorporates the incremental load, power costs, administrative costs, and uncollectible rates associated with an expansion to Lake County alongside the SCP financials for the status quo to evaluate the impact of expansion to SCP's revenue requirement. Importantly, the results show that due to efficiencies of scale and compatibility with SCP's portfolio, an expansion is expected to provide a reduction in the per-kilowatt-hour revenue requirement for SCP. These results suggest that an expansion to Lake County would not create an additional financial burden on existing SCP ratepayers and are an indication of the generation rates SCP could offer given the assumed market conditions. The revenue requirement does not include any contributions to reserves, which is discussed in a later section.

Table 7. Revenue Requirement Comparison, ¢/kWh

Scope	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
SCP (Status Quo)	11.79	12.55	13.12	13.62
SCP + Lake County Expansion	11.66	12.27	12.88	13.43
Change	-0.13	-0.28	-0.24	-0.19

Startup Costs

The power and administrative costs above reflect ongoing expenses pertinent to evaluating the long-term viability of a Lake County expansion. There are also one-time costs that SCP would incur in expanding to Lake County. These costs cover enrollment notices, staff outreach, travel expenses, preparation of this feasibility report, and marketing. The SCP Board will want to take these costs into consideration while establishing its offer for service to Lake County. For context, the revenue requirement reduction detailed in Table 7 generates \$238,000 of reduced costs for SCP ratepayers per month in 2027, implying that the payout for SCP’s investments in startup costs will likely occur within three months.

Table 8. Startup Costs

Category	Startup Cost, \$ Thousands
Feasibility Report Staff Time	15
Implementation Plan Update	10
Outreach Staff Time	236
Enrollment Notices	150
Travel Expenses	24
Marketing & Communication	143
Total Startup Costs	578

Customer Type and Usage Pattern Impacts to Unit Revenue

SCP currently sets rates by making adjustments to PG&E’s rate schedules—all of which fluctuate with season and customer type and many that also vary based on time of day. Because Lake County’s load profile and customer mix is different than SCP’s existing customers, a potentially important consideration is whether the different customer mix will impact revenue. To approximate the impact of these dynamics, the average rate for a given month, hour, and residential or non-residential customer was determined from SCP’s current rates. These implied rates were then applied to the hourly residential and non-residential load profiles for Lake County. The results imply Lake County would

provide 0.6% more revenue per kilowatt-hour. The results of this analysis were close enough to treat the revenue contribution of Lake County and SCP the same when assessing the revenue contribution of an overall generation rate.

PG&E Generation Rates, PCIA, and Rate Competitiveness

A key priority for Lake County in exploring SCP service is the potential for delivering lower cost electricity to its residents. To evaluate the potential for rate savings compared to PG&E service, the revenue requirement estimated for the expansion in Table 7 should compare favorably to generation rates expected to be offered by PG&E, net of the effects of PG&E’s PCIA fee. Both PG&E’s competing generation rate and PCIA depend on market conditions. If market prices of energy are lower, PG&E is able to reduce its generation rates and yet the PCIA paid by CCA customers increases due to poorer market performance of the portfolio PG&E procured for departing customers. Although a CCA’s revenue requirement also decreases in a low-price market, the lower PG&E generation rate and higher PCIA make it difficult to maintain cost competitiveness. Conversely, in a high-price market scenario PG&E’s generation rates increase to cover costs and the PCIA is reduced, making CCA competitiveness generally easier.

PCIA rates vary by the date customers depart PG&E service (called “vintage” by PG&E). Most SCP customers are on the 2014 vintage with a PCIA based on the portfolio of resources PG&E procured before 2014. If Lake County were to join SCP service in April through June 2027, they would be assigned vintage year 2026⁶. Their 2026 vintage portfolio would include the resources in SCP’s PCIA portfolio but also resources procured between 2014 and 2026. The resources PG&E has procured in that timeframe have by and large been more cost-competitive than their older vintage portfolio—which has had the impact of significantly reducing PG&E’s PCIA fee for newer vintages of CCA customers. To offer savings, SCP must offer rates that are at or below the PG&E generation rate minus the PCIA - a term referred to as “competitive differential”. Table 9 shows the 2025 generation rate paid by PG&E customers, PCIA credit, and resulting competitive differential for three different vintages to illustrate how PCIA has reduced over time. The table shows that 2025 vintage customers pay 3.25 cents less per kWh for PCIA than SCP’s 2014 vintage customers. At SCP’s current generation rate of 11.5 cents per kWh, SCP’s current customers enjoy a discount of 2.4 cents per kWh versus service with PG&E. At that same rate, as an example, a 2025 vintage customer would enjoy a discount of 5.7 cents per kWh. A 2.4 cent per kWh discount is a 16% decrease from PG&E for generation and reduces total bills (which

⁶ PG&E assigns vintage based on a fiscal year that runs from July 1st through June 30th. April 2027 through June 2027 is thus in the 2026 vintage year.

include 20 cents per kWh of additional costs paid to PG&E for transmission and distribution) around 7%.

Table 9. PG&E Gen Rate, PCIA, and Competitive Differential by Vintage, ¢/kWh

	2014 Vintage	2020 Vintage	2025 Vintage
2025 PG&E Generation Rate	14.99		
2025 PCIA	1.06	0.31	-2.19
2025 Competitive Differential	13.93	14.68	17.17

PG&E's generation rate, PCIA, and resulting headroom are expected to change before 2027. The PCIA is currently lower due to high-price market conditions in 2024 that were used as the basis for setting 2025 rates. Market prices have since fallen and the forecast model SCP used to estimate the power costs for this feasibility study provide conditions in 2027 for a lower PG&E generation rate and higher PCIA. SCP has access to a model that can provide an estimate for future generation rates and PCIA by vintage using market assumptions and has leveraged that model to predict competitive differential for the same market conditions underpinning the power cost estimates. However, it is important to note that actual PG&E rates and fees have historically varied significantly from estimates – both estimates made by SCP and estimates made by PG&E. Table 10 shows the anticipated PG&E competitive differential for a 2026 vintage (Lake County) and 2014 vintage (SCP) compared to the revenue requirement estimate for an expansion from Table 7.

Table 10. Competitive Differential Forecast vs. Revenue Requirement, ¢/kWh

	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
SCP Expansion Revenue Requirement	11.66	12.27	12.88	13.43
PG&E 2026 Vintage Competitive Differential (Lake County)	16.35	15.55	15.22	14.89
PG&E 2014 Vintage Competitive Differential (SCP)	12.95	12.69	12.74	12.78

SCP currently sets the same generation rates for its customers, regardless of PCIA vintage. If SCP continues that practice in expanding to Lake County and sets rates at its revenue requirement, Table 10 indicates Lake County with its 2026 vintage PCIA would enjoy higher savings than SCP customers in Mendocino and Sonoma Counties (1.46 cents per kWh to 4.69 cents per kWh of savings relative to PG&E service, which

represents 9.8% to 28.7% savings on generation or 4.2% to 12.9% savings on a total bill basis). In this same scenario, current SCP customers would be seeing comparatively smaller discounts (or a slight premium) due to their 2014 vintage, but with increased savings relative to the status quo without expansion. In 2027, SCP would need to add some costs to its revenue requirement to build reserves up to the new higher target balance beyond the amounts reflected in Table 10.

Sensitivity Analysis

Changes in regulations are a key uncertainty in predicting the future but are difficult to model and forecast. As a result, staff have completed this analysis assuming the existing regulatory conditions. In contrast, power market conditions are the other key uncertainty in determining the economic feasibility of expanding SCP service to Lake County and are possible to model. Power prices not only drive the costs for serving Lake County’s load, but also directly influence PG&E’s generation rate, PCIA, and competitive differential that determines whether SCP service offers cost savings. In order to understand the robustness of the feasibility study’s findings, scenarios have been evaluated for both a high and low market price scenario. Figure 8 shows the power price assumptions used in the low and high price scenarios compared to the base case described above.

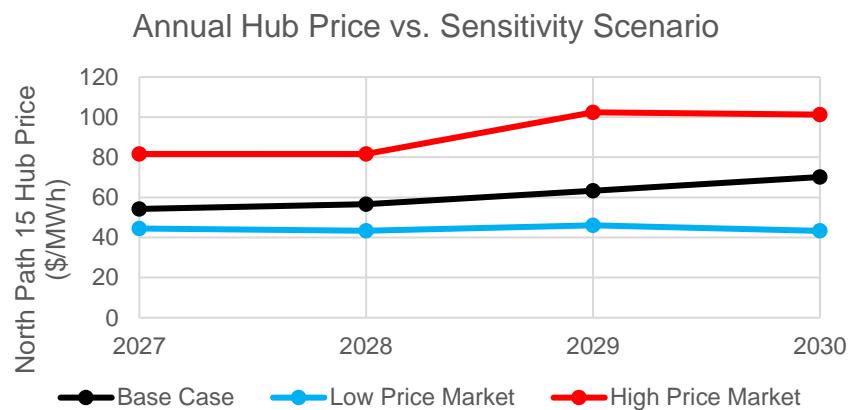


Figure 8. Power price assumptions for low and high price sensitivities vs. base case.

Table 11 shows the expected total power costs in the low price and high price scenarios compared to the base case. Whereas the base case represents a scenario with an average power cost of 10.5 cents per kWh, the low case averages 8.45 cents per kWh and the high scenario averages 14.23 cents per kWh. Because this feasibility study assumes power for the expansion to Lake County will be first procured on the spot market, the overall power costs are very sensitive to market price assumptions.

Table 11. Power Costs for Lake County by Sensitivity Scenario, ¢/kWh

Scenario	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
Base Case	10.06	9.84	10.63	11.46
Low Price Market	9.01	8.17	8.49	8.11
High Price Market	13.36	12.89	15.28	15.39

In order to understand whether the changes in power costs impact the determination that a Lake County expansion lowers the revenue requirement to existing SCP ratepayers, SCP's existing load profile and power portfolio were tested using the same scenarios with and without a Lake County expansion. The results of this analysis are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. Revenue Requirement Comparison by Sensitivity Scenario, ¢/kWh

Scenario	Scope	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
Low Price Market	SCP (Status Quo)	11.29	11.61	11.89	11.77
	SCP + Lake County Expansion	11.08	11.23	11.53	11.37
	Change	-0.21	-0.38	-0.37	-0.40
High Price Market	SCP (Status Quo)	13.65	14.69	16.26	16.27
	SCP + Lake County Expansion	13.72	14.54	16.24	16.26
	Change	+0.07	-0.15	-0.02	-0.01

Unlike Lake County's power costs, a large portion of SCP's power is contracted through long-term power purchase agreements at fixed prices. These contracts reduce the sensitivity of SCP's revenue requirement to variations in market price. Accordingly, the revenue requirement benefits for an expansion to Lake County are amplified in the low market scenario compared to base case results in Table 7 because an expanded portfolio can realize more benefits from reduced power costs. Conversely, the revenue requirement benefits in a high price scenario are muted because SCP's portfolio becomes more exposed to high market prices with an expansion. However, even in the high price scenario, the revenue requirement with an expansion is either similar or lower than the status quo—indicating that expansion is likely advantageous to SCP across a range of market conditions.

The low price and high price market scenarios were also tested in the PCIA and competitive differential model—as different market conditions will impact the competitiveness of the rates SCP is able to offer. Table 13 shows the revenue requirement results from Table 12 alongside the PG&E competitive differential model outputs for the low and high price scenarios. In the low price scenario, the competitive differential is reduced due to higher PCIA and reduced PG&E generation rates. The results show that the revenue requirement reductions, however, are likely sufficient to continue providing discounts to the 2026 vintage for Lake County. The low scenario for 2014 vintage customers shows reduced discounts in 2027 and 2028 and increased premiums in 2029 and 2030—but the amplified revenue requirements benefits in the low scenario improve their outcome relative to service without Lake County. In the high market scenario, the differential increases disproportionately to the revenue, allowing greater potential for savings for the 2026 vintage. These results demonstrate that the feasibility study’s finding that SCP could likely deliver competitive rates for Lake County is applicable across a range of market conditions.

Table 13. Competitive Differential Forecast by Scenario, ¢/kWh

Scenario	Scope	2027 (Apr-Dec)	2028	2029	2030
Low Price Market	SCP Expansion Revenue Requirement	11.08	11.23	11.53	11.37
	2026 Vintage Competitive Differential (Lake County)	15.31	14.16	13.39	12.04
	2014 Vintage Competitive Differential (SCP)	11.92	11.31	10.92	9.95
High Price Market	SCP Expansion Revenue Requirement	13.72	14.54	16.24	16.26
	2026 Vintage Competitive Differential (Lake County)	19.25	18.21	19.35	18.18
	2014 Vintage Competitive Differential (SCP)	15.84	15.33	16.85	16.05

Reserves and Rate Stabilization Fund Considerations

The results above assume the rates are set at SCP’s revenue requirement and no contribution is made to reserves or a rate stabilization fund⁷. In practice, SCP will need to budget for contributions to reserves and the rate stabilization fund in years with sufficient competitive differential. Conversely, in years where the revenue requirement is above the competitive differential, SCP would likely draw from its stabilization fund or reserves to provide competitive electric bills to customers.

⁷ SCP’s rate stabilization fund is a subset of SCP’s reserves entirely made up of deferred revenue. In contrast, the rest of SCP’s reserves are comprised of revenue that was recognized.

Expanding to Lake County equates to a \$21.1 million increase in SCP’s minimum reserves requirement using 2030 costs (the reserves minimum is 180 days of operating costs). Given its current assets and budget for the next year, SCP expects to have a sufficient reserves balance to accommodate the increased requirement without supplemental revenue requirements before or after the start of service.

SCP’s current financial policy sets a target reserves balance of 365 days and stipulates that during periods where SCP is below its target, rates should be set to meet it within 5 years while still protecting customers from unreasonable rates. Adding Lake County increases SCP’s target reserves balance by \$42.7 million using 2030 costs. In order to build \$42.7 million in additional reserves by the end of 2032, rates would need to be set at 0.28 cents per kWh above the revenue requirement (on average). Depending on the market scenario, this would likely offset the cost reductions for expanding service projected for existing SCP ratepayers in the short term but still allow for discounts to Lake County customers.

An important consideration in expanding to Lake County is that the reserves and rate stabilization fund built-up from SCP’s existing participants will be spread out over 15.4% more load.

Chapter 6. Local Resource Development Opportunities

Since inception, a core value of SCP has been supporting the construction of local energy resources that provide economic development opportunities to the communities it serves. SCP has contracted with the Geysers, built six 1 MW local solar projects, and is currently building a 4 MW solar with storage project in Mendocino County. SCP has created the Geothermal Opportunity Zone (GeoZone) in partnership with Sonoma and Mendocino counties with the aim of building 600 MW of new geothermal capacity. SCP has also recently created a capital projects department specifically focused on building local energy resources. In expanding to Lake County, SCP may find new opportunities for partnership in resource development and use its leverage as a large power customer and regulatory advocate to steer development towards positive outcomes for the region.

Geothermal Opportunity Zone (GeoZone)

SCP’s GeoZone is structured as a public-private partnership to promote local geothermal development. SCP sees clean firm resources such as geothermal as key components of the future grid. The motivation of GeoZone is to leverage SCP’s community relationships, power offtake, and political and regulatory advocacy to build geothermal capacity that is cost-competitive at scale-up and that generates significant local economic benefits. GeoZone partners commit to offering SCP a first right-of-refusal on all future capacity—locking-in long-term ratepayer benefits if a scale-up is

successful.

The Clear Lake Volcanic Field that underlies the Geysers creates a regional temperature anomaly that provides favorable conditions for both conventional geothermal development—such as the existing operation at the Geysers—as well as deployment of next-generation geothermal technologies. Although next-generation technologies such as Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS) and advanced closed loop (ACL) are technically viable far beyond the reaches of existing geothermal fields, the elevated temperatures in that area allow for them to be tested at shallower depths and lower cost. SCP has identified an “Early Interest Area” in the GeoZone where elevated temperatures and transmission availability are likely to attract near-term development interest. Figure 9 shows how SCP expects the “Early Interest Area” could expand should Lake County join the GeoZone. Figure 9 also shows the Geothermal Setback Area where Lake County has passed a moratorium on geothermal development that would be left unchanged.

Adding Lake County to the GeoZone would be mutually beneficial. By expanding the total land area of opportunities, SCP and GeoZone partners are more likely to identify viable projects. Lake County offers high rock temperatures, lower land costs, and significant transmission infrastructure that are likely to attract development interest. Through participation in the GeoZone, Lake County would have increased influence on guiding project development and selecting project partners and importantly would retain its existing jurisdiction over projects proposed within its borders. It would also benefit from SCP’s investment in community engagement and through long-term cost savings from commercial commitments in the GeoZone cooperation agreements. Although Lake County is likely to see geothermal development regardless of participation in the GeoZone, participation in the GeoZone will attract additional interest from industry—accelerating and increasing the scale of investment.

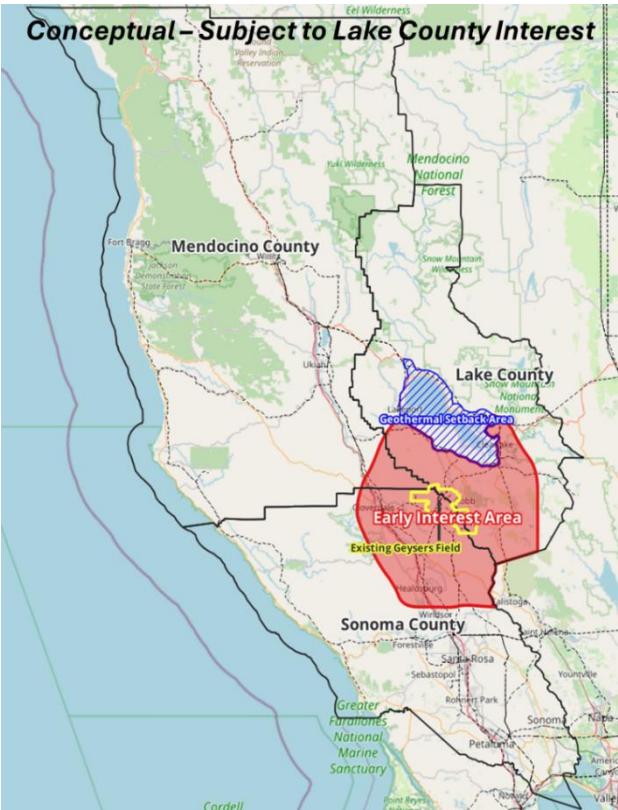


Figure 9. Early interest area for an expanded GeoZone with Lake County.

Given the strategic nature of the GeoZone and potential long-term ratepayer benefits, it is strongly recommended that Lake County join the GeoZone concurrently with SCP’s electric service. The SCP Board may want to establish expectations or a requirement on Lake County’s participation in the GeoZone in its offer for service.

Other Clean Energy Opportunities

Lake County has excellent conditions for clean energy development beyond geothermal power as well. In 2024, Calpine installed two utility-scale battery storage systems totaling 38 MW at the Geysers. AES is in the early stages of developing a 70 MW wind project in Morgan Valley (see Figure 10). Lake County and the Hidden Valley Lake Community Services District have been exploring the development of closed-loop pumped hydropower systems. Lake County has high solar irradiance, high wind power density, relatively affordable land, and access to transmission.

Lake County’s participation in SCP would support clean energy development that maximizes local benefits. As a potential buyer of local projects, SCP can increase the importance of local considerations in siting and constructing projects. SCP offtake of local projects also allows Lake County residents to directly benefit from electricity generation. SCP is also very active in advocacy at the CPUC, California Energy Commission (CEC), and CAISO and can advocate for infrastructure and grants to support local project development for Lake County. Importantly, SCP’s new capital projects team provides an avenue for SCP to directly invest and build resources in Lake County.

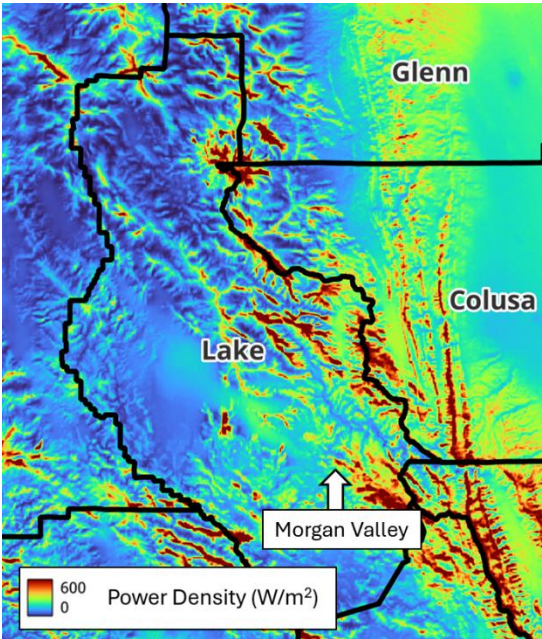


Figure 10. Wind power density map for Lake County with location of Morgan Valley project.

Chapter 7. Additional Benefits

SCP expansion to Lake County offers potential benefits beyond ratepayer savings and increased opportunities for partnership in local resource development. These additional benefits include:

- **Cost-effective building electrification:** SCP has invested heavily in building programs, incentives, and expertise to promote building electrification. However, electrification in Sonoma and Mendocino Counties is challenging because it is not clearly cost-effective due to the relatively low cost of natural gas compared to

electricity. Lake County does not have access to natural gas and instead relies on higher-cost propane for heating. SCP thus expects the cost-effectiveness of electrification to be significantly better in Lake County which will result in higher adoption rates and allow faster and larger impact.

- **Increased portfolio flexibility:** As shown in Table 4, over half of SCP’s existing load is served by long-term contracts, which limit SCP’s flexibility to optimize its portfolio if costs decline or new resources or technologies become available. Adding additional load increases opportunities for SCP to optimize its portfolio. Adding load also increases utilization of SCP’s existing resources, including its large battery storage fleet. Although the revenue requirement estimates in Chapter 5 assume spot market purchases for incremental load, SCP will look for new long-term contract opportunities that provide supplemental savings.
- **Improved advocacy:** Adding Lake County would expand SCP’s voice to be representative of energy-related issues across a broader region and a more diverse set of experiences. Partnering with Lake County would give SCP more direct experience in understanding the concerns of tribes, low-income communities, and regions that are net exporters of electricity. Lake County would gain access to SCP’s expertise in engaging in energy-related issues with the CPUC, CEC, CAISO, and PG&E to address local priorities.
- **Improved customer service:** SCP staffs a call center and a Customer Center in Santa Rosa that provides very responsive customer service. SCP is able to answer questions on both its own charges and PG&E bill overall. SCP staff also has a long-track record of delivering savings to customers by identifying optimal rate plans, low cost or no cost tips for energy savings, and information on energy efficient appliances.
- **Customer choice:** An intrinsic benefit of a jurisdiction participating in CCA service is that it provides customers with a choice for two options for their electric provider, where before they had only PG&E. Providing choice to Lake County gives customers greater control over their electricity sources and costs, and creates competition that encourages better service and lower costs.

Chapter 8. Risks

The economic evaluation and benefits listed in Chapter 6 and Chapter 7 provide support for moving forward with expansion of SCP service to Lake County. However, in evaluating whether to proceed it is important to understand the following risks:

- **Financial risk to Lake County jurisdictions:** Section 3.3 of the JPA governing SCP stipulates that the debts, liabilities, and obligations of SCP shall not be the

debts, liabilities, or obligations, of participating jurisdictions. Accordingly, participation in SCP should not have any impact on the credit rating or books of Lake County jurisdictions. This also means that member cities and counties of SCP have absolutely no access to the funds or other assets of SCP. In addition, if a jurisdiction decides to completely withdraw from SCP service, Section 7.3 of the JPA give that jurisdiction a choice: (A) they may withdraw on a date of SCP's choosing without cost obligation, noting that date may be as far in the future as the length of SCP's longest energy contract (typically 20 or 25 years); or (B) the withdrawing jurisdiction must pay SCP for the financial liability for costs related to the jurisdiction's participation in SCP service—including losses from the resale of power contracts entered to serve load (an amount that will generally exceed \$40 million for a region the size of Lake County). Given the practical difficulty of withdrawal, Lake County jurisdictions should only consider SCP participation if they intend on making a very long-term commitment that will weather different rate and political environments.

- **Customer opt-outs:** This study assumes a 90% participation rate. However, given the flexibility allowed to individual customers in switching power providers, the participation rate could be higher or lower. High opt-outs could lead to a situation where SCP has excess energy procured in long-term contracts that is not offset by customer revenues. SCP seeks to mitigate customer opt-out risk by investing heavily in marketing and community engagement leading up to start of service and make procurement decisions for the expansion with the flexibility to adapt to lower or higher opt-out rates.
- **SCP credit rating:** SCP's current investor-grade credit rating is based on its financial assets, portfolio position, industry conditions, and the demographics of its customers among other conditions. Although this study demonstrates that expansion is financially prudent, credit rating agencies may see it as adding risk—particularly given the impact to the reserves target and the lower average household income observed in Lake County. SCP will seek to mitigate this issue by socializing the financial merits of the expansion with rating agencies and building up reserves to the new higher target balance.
- **PG&E Generation Rates & PCIA:** As demonstrated in Chapter 5, the ability of SCP to offer competitive rates is very sensitive to the generation rate and PCIA PG&E charges. SCP's estimates of PG&E's rates and fees are based on a model calibrated to long sets of historical data, but regulatory changes or changes in PG&E's procurement practices could cause future generation rates and PCIA to diverge from SCP's forecasts in Chapter 5. Although this analysis provides strong evidence that SCP will be able to offer competitive rates to Lake County, discounts cannot be guaranteed.

- **Legislative and regulatory risk:** SCP is subject to many different compliance requirements, which can be changed through new legislation or rulemaking. Compliance requirements can challenge the ability of SCP to compete or can devalue its existing resources. SCP seeks to mitigate this risk by investing heavily in its own legislative and regulatory capacity and working through its trade association CalCCA.

Chapter 9. Implementation

Enrollment Process

The steps for Lake County joining SCP service are established in SCP’s Policy D-4, CPUC Resolution 4907, and guided by best practices by other CCA expansions. The steps in Table 14 below include the activities SCP anticipates in working towards a start of service date between April and June 2027 (exact date to be determined following CPUC approval of an updated Implementation Plan).

Table 14. Enrollment Activities and Expected Timing

Expected Timing	Activity
June 2025	Socialize Feasibility Study: Feasibility Study presented to SCP Board and Lake County jurisdictions. Starts 60-day clock for SCP jurisdictions to review.
July 2025	Tribal Engagement: SCP, with support from Lake County, begins engaging Lake County tribes to build awareness of CCA service and address concerns.
August to September 2025 (depending on meeting schedule)	SCP Board Invitation: SCP Board of Directors votes on whether to extend a formal offer of service Lake County Ordinance Approval: Lake County jurisdictions approve resolution requesting SCP membership and ordinance authorizing CCA service through SCP. Note: this requires two consecutive meetings.
October 2025	SCP Resolution: SCP Board of Directors adopts resolution authorizing participation of Lake County jurisdictions. Drafting: SCP staff write an updated Implementation Plan and circulate to the SCP Community Advisory Committee for review.
November 2025	Implementation Plan: SCP Board certifies the updated Implementation Plan and SCP staff submits updated Implementation Plan to CPUC with Lake County expansion
February 2026	Implementation Plan Certified: CPUC must certify it has received the Implementation Plan within 90 days of filing.

Expected Timing	Activity
April 2026	RA: SCP submits its load forecast for 2027 RA requirements including Lake County.
Sep 2026	Customer Outreach: SCP hires necessary staff and begins community outreach in Lake County in earnest including participation in community events, advertising/marketing, and dedicated townhall meetings.
July 2026	Procurement: SCP is assigned RA obligation for Lake County and begins supplemental procuring resources to serve load in earnest.
February 2027	First Notice: SCP will mail notices to all prospective customers describing terms of service and customer's opt-out opportunity before service.
March 2027	Second Notice: SCP will mail second notice to all prospective customers describing terms of service and customer's opt-out opportunity before service.
Between April and June 2027 (TBD)	Start of Service: PG&E will transfer eligible accounts to SCP service based on billing period.

Governance

SCP is governed by a Board of Directors composed of elected members from participating jurisdictions. The early Board included one appointee from Sonoma County and one from each of the participating municipalities in Sonoma County. When SCP expanded to Mendocino County in 2017, one seat was assigned to Mendocino County and one seat was shared by the three participating cities: Fort Bragg, Point Arena, and Willits. The SCP Board currently has eleven total board members. Decisions of the Board of Directors are generally made by a majority of directors present at the meeting, but a director can request approval of any matter also require the majority of voting shares. Voting shares are allocated between participants proportional to annual load.

It is the staff's recommendation that the Board consider following the approach used in expanding to Mendocino County. Adding one seat from Lake County's Board of Supervisors and a shared seat between the City of Clearlake and City of Lakeport would expand the SCP Board of Directors to thirteen seats. The three Lake County jurisdictions are expected to represent 13.5% of SCP's load after expansion. Two seats on a 13-member board closely approximates their load share (15.4% vs. 13.5%), which will still be used as the basis for allocating voting shares.



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Consideration of Updates to Management Classification and Benefits Plan and City Salary Schedule	MEETING DATE: July 17, 2025
SUBMITTED BY: Alan Flora, City Manager	
PURPOSE OF REPORT: <input type="checkbox"/> Information only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Action Item	

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL:

The City Council is being asked to consider changes to the Management Classification and Benefits Plan.

BACKGROUND/ DISCUSSION:

An updated Management Employees Classification and Benefit Plan was adopted by the Council in 2018. According to Section 6-2.1 Salary Adjustments of the Management/Confidential Employees Classification and Benefit Plan (MBP), *"Management Employees shall receive a salary adjustment each July 1st. The salary adjustment shall take into consideration the March to March U.S. All Urban Cities Consumer Price Index, equity adjustments based on the labor market, and the financial condition of the City."* The recent Consumer Price Index (CPI) March to March increases were 1.9% in 2019, 1.5% in 2020, 2.6% in 2021, 8.5% in 2022, 5% in 2023, and 3.5% in March 2024.

This year inflation has been a bit more turbulent, but the CPI from March 2024 to March 2025 was 2.4% according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Council is being asked to consider providing a 2.4% COLA to management. All other bargaining groups were provided a 3% COLA starting July 1st. It should be noted that over the past five years, prior to Fiscal Year 22-23 the CPI provided to management had fallen behind the COLA provided to all other units, which resulted in increasing compaction of salaries over time. In 22-23 Council voted to approve a 6% COLA to bring management to a level increase over time matching the City's other bargaining units. Staff recommends Council consider a 2.4% increase for those covered by the management benefit plan.

OPTIONS:

1. Authorize a Salary Adjustment for management employees consistent with the Management Benefit Plan
2. Provide Direction to Staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

☐ None ☐ \$ Budgeted Item? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund ☐ Other:

Comments:

The recommended salary increases for the Management group and other previously negotiated cost of living adjustments have been included in the FY 2025-26 Budget.

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT

- ☒ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☒ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☒ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☒ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake
- ☒ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☒ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards
- ☒ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

SUGGESTED MOTIONS:

☒ **Attachments:**

1. Management Benefit Plan
2. CPI Press Release

CHAPTER 6

MANAGEMENT EMPLOYEES

CLASSIFICATION AND BENEFIT PLAN

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CHAPTER 6

MANAGEMENT EMPLOYEES
CLASSIFICATION AND BENEFIT PLAN

SECTION 6

SECTION 6.1 CLASSIFICATION PLAN

Section 6-1.1 Classification Plan, Management: The following Classifications are considered “Management” employees:

- CITY MANAGER
- ASSISTANT CITY MANAGER
- ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIRECTOR/CITY CLERK
- CHIEF OF POLICE
- COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR
- CITY ENGINEER
- DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS
- PUBLIC WORKS SUPERINTENDENT
- DIRECTOR OF FINANCE
- POLICE CAPTAIN
- POLICE LIEUTENANT
- SENIOR PLANNER
- PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER

SECTION 6-2 BENEFIT PLAN

Section 6-2.1 Salary Adjustments:

Management Employees shall receive a salary adjustment each July 1st. The salary adjustment shall take into consideration the March to March U.S. All Urban Cities Consumer Price Index, equity adjustments based on the labor market, and the financial condition of the City. (Res 28-2007)

Section 6-2.2 Longevity Pay:

The City will provide a longevity payment to all sworn and non-sworn unit employees based on the following schedule:

Completion of Years of Service	% of Salary Longevity Payment
5	1.0%
6	2.0%
7	3.0%
8	4.0%

9	5.0%
10	6.0%
11	7.0%
12	8.0%
13	9.0%
14	10.%
15	11%

(Res 97-04 and 2009-50)

Section 6-2.3 Medical/Dental/Vision and Life Insurance: The City will provide one hundred (100%) of the monthly premium for the employee and dependents including a \$50,000 life insurance policy for each - employee and \$100,000 Line of Duty benefit for each safety employee.. (Res 2017-45)

Section 6-2.4 Retirement Contribution: All employees shall pay 100% of the employee’s share of the Public Employees Retirement System (Res 2017-45).

The City shall maintain a deferred compensation plan of the City’s choice for employee’s voluntary participation in said plan.
(Res 86-108, Res 93-79)

Section 6-2.5 Executive Leave Account: The City shall establish an executive leave account for management employees.

- a) All management employees shall be entitled to executive leave of 80 hours per fiscal year with full pay.
- b) Executive leave does not accumulate and is not earned vacation time or benefit.
- c) Executive leave shall be credited to management employees on the first full pay period commencing after July 1st of each year.
- d) Executive leave accruals not used by June 30th each year are lost.
- e) In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between the provisions of this Plan and any employee contract, the provisions of the employee contract shall control.

Unused executive leave may be paid out up to forty (40) hours per calendar year (Res 2017-45).

Section 6-2.6 Sick Leave: Each employee shall accrue sick leave at the rate of eight hours per month which shall be placed in a sick leave account for each employee. (Res 86-108)

Section 6-2.7 Unused Sick Leave Conversion: The City will modify its contract with the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) to allow management employees to convert unused sick leave to service credit upon retirement (Res 2009-50).

Section 6-2.8 Sick Leave Incentive:

- (a) Management employees who have an accrued sick leave account balance on June 30th of not less than 192 hours of sick leave shall be eligible to receive benefits during the subsequent fiscal year under the Annual Sick Leave Incentive Program.

On July 1st of each year the unused portion of sick leave accrued during the previous fiscal year which is in excess of eight (8) days, but not to exceed thirty (32) hours, shall be placed in the Annual Sick Leave Incentive Program. Eligible employee may elect to:

1. receive pay-off of that portion of unused sick leave which has been placed in the Annual Sick Leave Incentive Program up to the maximum of thirty (32) hours; or
2. convert said unused sick leave which has been placed in the Annual Sick Leave Incentive Program to vacation leave up to the maximum of thirty (32) hours; or
3. return said unused sick leave which has been placed in the Annual Sick Leave Incentive Program said unused leave to the employee's sick leave account.

- (b) Employees who have:

- 1) completed 20 years of service with the City of Clearlake; and
- 2) have a minimum balance of 1,000 hours of accrued unused sick leave; and
- 3) who separate from employment for any reason except termination for cause shall upon separation from employment with the City receive sick leave pay-off of one-hundred (100%) percent of the accrued unused sick leave balance that is in excess of 1,000 hours up to a maximum of 500 hours of sick leave pay-off.

At the City's sole discretion, sick leave pay-off may be paid to the employee spread over a period of up to three (3) fiscal years. Whenever sick leave payment is not paid in full at the time of separation, sick leave payment shall not be subject to interest and payments shall be dispersed to the employee at a minimum rate of one-third (1/3) of the total amount of sick leave pay due the employee with the first payment to be made upon separation from employment with the City and each subsequent payment to be made on the anniversary date of separation. (Res 86-108, Res 93-79, Res 02-40)

Section 6-2.9 Vacation: Effective January 1, 1997, each employee covered under this benefit plan shall earn vacation leave with pay as follows:

<u>Years of Service</u>	<u>Vacation Hours Per Year</u>
0 - 2 yrs.	96
2 - 3	100
4	104
5	108
6	112
7	116
8	120
9	124
10	128
11	132
12	136
13	140
14	144
15	148
16	152
17	156
18	160
19	164
20	168

An employee may accumulate unused vacation leave up to a maximum of twice the number of days due annually. Under extraordinary circumstances and when the best interest of the City so requires, the City Manager may permit a temporary accumulation of vacation leave in excess of the maximum accrued. (Res 86-108, Res 93-79, Res 97-04)

Section 6-2.10 Holidays: The following holidays shall be observed:

- New Years Day ---- January 1st
- Martin Luther King's Birthday -- Third Monday in January
- Washington's Birthday -- Third Monday in February
- Memorial Day -- Last Monday in May
- Independence Day -- July 4th
- Labor Day -- 1st Monday in September
- Veteran's Day -- November 11th
- Thanksgiving Day - 4th Thursday in November
- Day after Thanksgiving Day
- Christmas Eve
- Christmas Day
- New Years Eve

(Res 86-108)

Section 6-2.11 Bereavement Leave: An employee shall receive five (5) days bereavement leave due to death of his or her parent, step-parent, mother-in-law, father-in-law, spouse,

child, step child, adopted child, grandchild, grandparent, sister, brother, sister-in-law, brother-in-law, or the death of any person residing in the immediate household of the employee at the time of death. (Res 86-108)

Section 6-2.12 Mileage Reimbursement:

- a) Effective immediately, except for the Chief of Police, Police Captain and Police Lieutenant, management employees shall receive \$200 per month vehicle allowance unless otherwise provided for under the terms and conditions of an employment contract.
- b) The Chief of Police shall have personal use of a City vehicle.
- c) The Police Captain and Police Lieutenant shall have use of a city vehicle during the course of conducting business or events which arise as a result of city employment. The Police Captain and Police Lieutenant may have the privilege of a city vehicle while traveling to and from work of the Clearlake Police Department subject to approval by the City Manager.
- d) The Public Works Director and Public Works Superintendent shall have the use of a City vehicle during the course of conducting business or events which arise as a result of City employment. The vehicle may be used while traveling to and from work subject to approval of the City Manager. (Res 2009-44)

Benefits provided pursuant to provisions of this section shall be subject to applicable State and Federal taxes. (Res 86-108, Res 00-96, Res 02-40)

Section 6-2.13 Legal Representation: The City will provide legal defense of its public employees pursuant to requirements set forth in Part 7 of the California Government Code commencing with Section 995. (Res 86-108, Res 02-40)

Section 6-2.14 Disability Plan: City shall provide a disability indemnity plan either through State Disability and/or a private plan. The type of plan shall be at the sole discretion of the City, however, benefits provided under said plan shall not be less than the benefits provided under the State Disability Plan. (Res 86-108, Res 02-40)

Section 6-2.15 Tuition and Books: The City will reimburse management employees up to \$600 per year for the cost of educational classes and books to encourage higher education, subject to the approval of the City Manager (Res 2009-50).

Section 6-2.16 Disciplinary Action: Disciplinary action of management employee shall be subject to the disciplinary procedures set forth in the Personnel Rules of the City of Clearlake unless otherwise provided for under the terms and conditions of an “at-will” employment contract.
(Res 02-40)

Section 6-2.17 Incentives – Certificate Incentive: Police Lieutenants who possess a POST Advanced Certificate shall be paid in an amount equal to two and one-half (2.5%) percent of base pay.

Section 6-2.18 Conflicts: In the event that any of the provisions of this agreement conflict with those contained within a personal employment contract, the terms of the contract shall take precedent. (Res 02-40)

(Res 86-108) November 17, 1986
 (Res 87-04) January 5, 1987
 (Res 87-75) September 8, 1987
 (Res 93-79) September 14, 1993
 (Res 97-04) January 9, 1997
 (Res 99-34) July 22, 1999
 (Res 99-60) November 18, 1999
 (Res 02-40) June 27, 2002
 (Res 28-2007) June 28, 2007
 (Res 2009-44) September 24, 2009
 (Res 2009-50) October 22, 2009
 (Res 2017-45) July 13, 2017
 (Res 2019-14) March 28, 2019
 (Res 2020-56) November 5, 2020
 (Res 2022-16) April 7, 2022
 (Res 2023-04) January 5, 2023

Codified and updated through January 5, 2023.



Economic News Release

Consumer Price Index News Release

Transmission of material in this release is embargoed until
8:30 a.m. (ET) Thursday, April 10, 2025 USDL-25-0459

Technical information: (202) 691-7000 * cpi_info@bls.gov * www.bls.gov/cpi
Media contact: (202) 691-5902 * PressOffice@bls.gov

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - MARCH 2025

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) decreased 0.1 percent on a seasonally adjusted basis in March, after rising 0.2 percent in February, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Over the last 12 months, the all items index increased 2.4 percent before seasonal adjustment.

The index for energy fell 2.4 percent in March, as a 6.3-percent decline in the index for gasoline more than offset increases in the indexes for electricity and natural gas. The food index, in contrast, rose 0.4 percent in March as the food at home index increased 0.5 percent and the food away from home index rose 0.4 percent over the month.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in March, following a 0.2-percent increase in February. Indexes that increased over the month include personal care, medical care, education, apparel, and new vehicles. The indexes for airline fares, motor vehicle insurance, used cars and trucks, and recreation were among the major indexes that decreased in March.

The all items index rose 2.4 percent for the 12 months ending March, after rising 2.8 percent over the 12 months ending February. The all items less food and energy index rose 2.8 percent over the last 12 months, the smallest 12-month increase since March 2021. The energy index decreased 3.3 percent for the 12 months ending March. The food index increased 3.0 percent over the last year.

Table A. Percent changes in CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average

	Seasonally adjusted changes from preceding month							Un-adjusted 12-mos. ended Mar. 2025
	Sep. 2024	Oct. 2024	Nov. 2024	Dec. 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	
All items	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	-0.1	2.4
Food	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.0
Food at home	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.4
Food away from home(1)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.8
Energy	-1.0	-0.2	0.1	2.4	1.1	0.2	-2.4	-3.3
Energy commodities	-2.3	-1.1	0.2	3.9	1.9	-0.9	-6.1	-9.5
Gasoline (all types)	-2.3	-1.0	0.3	4.0	1.8	-1.0	-6.3	-9.8
Fuel oil	-3.8	-2.3	-1.4	2.1	6.2	0.8	-4.2	-7.6
Energy services	0.6	0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.6	4.2
Electricity	0.5	0.8	-0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.9	2.8
Utility (piped) gas service	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.8	1.8	2.5	3.6	9.4
All items less food and energy	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	2.8
Commodities less food and energy commodities	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
New vehicles	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	-0.1	0.1	0.0
Used cars and trucks	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.2	0.9	-0.7	0.6
Apparel	1.0	-0.9	0.1	0.1	-1.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
Medical care commodities(1)	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	1.2	0.1	-1.1	1.0
Services less energy services	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.7
Shelter	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.0
Transportation services	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.8	-0.8	-1.4	3.1
Medical care services	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	3.0

Footnotes
(1) Not seasonally adjusted.

Food

The index for food increased 0.4 percent in March, after rising 0.2 percent in February. The food at home index rose 0.5 percent over the month as four of the six major grocery store food group indexes increased. Driven primarily by a 5.9-percent increase in the index for eggs, the index for meats, poultry, fish, and eggs rose 1.3 percent in March. The beef index also increased over the month, rising 1.2 percent. The index for other food at home increased 0.5

percent in March and the index for dairy and related products rose 1.0 percent. The nonalcoholic beverages index increased 0.6 percent over the month.

The index for fruits and vegetables declined 0.5 percent in March as the index for lettuce fell 3.5 percent. The cereals and bakery products index decreased 0.1 percent over the month.

The food away from home index rose 0.4 percent in March. The index for full service meals rose 0.6 percent over the month and the index for limited service meals rose 0.2 percent.

The index for food at home rose 2.4 percent over the last 12 months. The meats, poultry, fish, and eggs index rose 7.9 percent over the last 12 months as the eggs index increased 60.4 percent. The index for other food at home increased 1.1 percent over the same period, while the index for nonalcoholic beverages rose 2.4 percent. The dairy and related products index increased 2.2 percent over the 12 months ending in March and the cereals and bakery products index rose 1.1 percent. In contrast, the index for fruits and vegetables decreased 0.7 percent over the same period.

The food away from home index rose 3.8 percent over the last year. The index for full service meals rose 4.1 percent and the index for limited service meals rose 3.4 percent over the same period.

Energy

The energy index decreased 2.4 percent in March, after rising 0.2 percent in February. The gasoline index decreased 6.3 percent over the month. (Before seasonal adjustment, gasoline prices decreased 0.9 percent in March.) The index for natural gas rose 3.6 percent over the month and the index for electricity increased 0.9 percent.

The energy index decreased 3.3 percent over the past 12 months. The gasoline index fell 9.8 percent over this 12-month span and the fuel oil index fell 7.6 percent over that period. In contrast, the index for electricity increased 2.8 percent over the last 12 months and the index for natural gas rose 9.4 percent.

All items less food and energy

The index for all items less food and energy rose 0.1 percent in March, following a 0.2-percent increase in February. The shelter index increased 0.2 percent over the month. The index for owners' equivalent rent rose 0.4 percent in March and the index for rent increased 0.3 percent. The lodging away from home index fell 3.5 percent in March.

The personal care index rose 1.0 percent in March. The index for education rose 0.4 percent over the month, as did the index for apparel. The new vehicles index also increased over the month, rising 0.1 percent. In contrast, the index for airline fares fell 5.3 percent in March, after declining 4.0 percent in February. The indexes for motor vehicle insurance, used cars and trucks, and recreation also fell over the month. The household furnishings and operations index was unchanged in March.

The medical care index increased 0.2 percent over the month. The index for hospital services increased 1.1 percent in March and the index for physicians' services rose 0.3 percent over the month. In contrast, the prescription drugs index fell 2.0 percent in March.

The index for all items less food and energy rose 2.8 percent over the past 12 months. The shelter index increased 4.0 percent over the last year, the smallest 12-month increase since November 2021. Other indexes with notable increases over the last year include motor vehicle insurance (+7.5 percent), medical care (+2.6 percent), recreation (+1.9 percent), and education (+3.9 percent).

Not seasonally adjusted CPI measures

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) increased 2.4 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 319.799 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months to an index level of 313.250 (1982-84=100). For the month, the index increased 0.3 percent prior to seasonal adjustment.

The Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) increased 2.2 percent over the last 12 months. For the month, the index increased 0.2 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Please note that the indexes for the past 10 to 12 months are subject to revision.

The Consumer Price Index for April 2025 is scheduled to be released on Tuesday, May 13, 2025, at 8:30 a.m. (ET).

Changes to leased cars and trucks source data and methodology

With the release of April 2025 data on May 13, 2025, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will replace the survey data collected for the CPI's leased cars and trucks index with transaction data purchased from a vendor to increase the accuracy of the index.

The Measuring Price Change in the CPI: Leased cars and trucks factsheet at www.bls.gov/cpi/factsheets/leased-cars-and-trucks.htm will be updated on release day to reflect these changes.

Technical Note

Brief Explanation of the CPI
The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in prices paid by consumers for goods and services. The CPI reflects spending patterns for each of two population groups: all urban consumers and urban wage earners and clerical workers. The all urban consumer group represents over 90 percent of the total U.S. population. It is based on the expenditures of almost all residents of urban or metropolitan areas, including professionals, the self-employed, the poor, the unemployed, and retired people, as well as urban wage earners and clerical workers. Not included in the CPI are the spending patterns of people living in rural nonmetropolitan areas, farming families, people in the Armed Forces, and those in institutions, such as prisons and mental hospitals. Consumer inflation for all urban consumers is

measured by two indexes, namely, the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and the Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U). The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) is based on the expenditures of households included in the CPI-U definition that meet two requirements: more than one-half of the household's income must come from clerical or wage occupations, and at least one of the household's earners must have been employed for at least 37 weeks during the previous 12 months. The CPI-W population represents approximately 30 percent of the total U.S. population and is a subset of the CPI-U population.

The CPIs are based on prices of food, clothing, shelter, fuels, transportation, doctors' and dentists' services, drugs, and other goods and services that people buy for day-to-day living. Prices are collected each month in 75 urban areas across the country from about 6,000 housing units and approximately 22,000 retail establishments (department stores, supermarkets, hospitals, filling stations, and other types of stores and service establishments). All taxes directly associated with the purchase and use of items are included in the index. Prices of fuels and a few other items are obtained every month in all 75 locations. Prices of most other commodities and services are collected every month in the three largest geographic areas and every other month in other areas. Prices of most goods and services are obtained by personal visit, telephone call, web, or app collection by the Bureau's trained representatives.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are aggregated using weights, which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U.S. city average. For the CPI-U and CPI-W, separate indexes are also published by size of city, by region of the country, for cross-classifications of regions and population-size classes, and for 23 selected local areas. Area indexes do not measure differences in the level of prices among cities; they only measure the average change in prices for each area since the base period. For the C-CPI-U, data are issued only at the national level. The CPI-U and CPI-W are considered final when released, but the C-CPI-U is issued in preliminary form and subject to three subsequent quarterly revisions.

The index measures price change from a designed reference date. For most of the CPI-U and the CPI-W, the reference base is 1982-84 equals 100. The reference base for the C-CPI-U is December 1999 equals 100. An increase of 7 percent from the reference base, for example, is shown as 107.000. Alternatively, that relationship can also be expressed as the price of a base period market basket of goods and services rising from \$100 to \$107.

Sampling Error in the CPI

The CPI is a statistical estimate that is subject to sampling error because it is based upon a sample of retail prices and not the complete universe of all prices. BLS calculates and publishes estimates of the 1-month, 2-month, 6-month, and 12-month percent change standard errors annually for the CPI-U. These standard error estimates can be used to construct confidence intervals for hypothesis testing. For example, the estimated standard error of the 1-month percent change is 0.03 percent for the U.S. all items CPI. This means that if we repeatedly sample from the universe of all retail prices using the same methodology, and estimate a percentage change for each sample, then 95 percent of these estimates will be within 0.06 percent of the 1-month percentage change based on all retail prices. For example, for a 1-month change of 0.2 percent in the all items CPI-U, we are 95 percent confident that the actual percent change based on all retail prices would fall between 0.14 and 0.26 percent. For the latest data, including information on how to use the estimates of standard error, see www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/variance-estimates/home.htm.

Calculating Index Changes

Movements of the indexes from 1 month to another are usually expressed as percent changes rather than changes in index points, because index point changes are affected by the level of the index in relation to its base period, while percent changes are not. The following table shows an example of using index values to calculate percent changes:

	Item A	Item B	Item C
Year I	112.500	225.000	110.000
Year II	121.500	243.000	128.000
Change in index points	9.000	18.000	18.000
Percent change	$9.0/112.500 \times 100 = 8.0$ $18.0/225.000 \times 100 = 8.0$ $18.0/110.000 \times 100 = 16.4$		

Use of Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) program produces both unadjusted and seasonally adjusted data. Seasonally adjusted data are computed using seasonal factors derived by the X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment method. These factors are updated each February, and the new factors are used to revise the previous 5 years of seasonally adjusted data. The factors are available at www.bls.gov/cpi/tables/seasonal-adjustment/seasonal-factors-2025.xlsx. For more information on data revision scheduling, please see the Factsheet on Seasonal Adjustment at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/questions-and-answers.htm and the Timeline of Seasonal Adjustment Methodological Changes at www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/timeline-seasonal-adjustment-methodology-changes.htm.

How to Use Seasonally Adjusted and Unadjusted Data

For analyzing short-term price trends in the economy, seasonally adjusted changes are usually preferred since they eliminate the effect of changes that normally occur at the same time and in about the same magnitude every year—such as price movements resulting from weather events, production cycles, model changeovers, holidays, and sales. This allows data users to focus on changes that are not typical for the time of year.

The unadjusted data are of primary interest to consumers concerned about the prices they actually pay. Unadjusted data are also used extensively for escalation purposes. Many collective bargaining contract agreements and pension plans, for example, tie compensation changes to the Consumer Price Index before adjustment for seasonal variation. BLS advises against the use of seasonally adjusted data in escalation agreements because seasonally adjusted series are revised annually for five years.

Intervention Analysis

The Bureau of Labor Statistics uses intervention analysis seasonal adjustment (IASA) for some CPI series. Sometimes extreme values or sharp movements can distort the underlying seasonal pattern of price change. Intervention

analysis seasonal adjustment is a process by which the distortions caused by such unusual events are estimated and removed from the data prior to calculation of seasonal factors. The resulting seasonal factors, which more accurately represent the seasonal pattern, are then applied to the unadjusted data.

For example, this procedure was used for the motor fuel series to offset the effects of the 2009 return to normal pricing after the worldwide economic downturn in 2008. Retaining this outlier data during seasonal factor calculation would distort the computation of the seasonal portion of the time series data for motor fuel, so it was estimated and removed from the data prior to seasonal adjustment. Following that, seasonal factors were calculated based on this "prior adjusted" data. These seasonal factors represent a clearer picture of the seasonal pattern in the data. The last step is for motor fuel seasonal factors to be applied to the unadjusted data.

For the seasonal factors introduced for January 2025, BLS adjusted 63 series using intervention analysis seasonal adjustment, including selected food and beverage items, motor fuels and vehicles.

Revision of Seasonally Adjusted Indexes

Seasonally adjusted data, including the U.S. city average all items index levels, are subject to revision for up to 5 years after their original release. Every year, economists in the CPI calculate new seasonal factors for seasonally adjusted series and apply them to the last 5 years of data. Seasonally adjusted indexes beyond the last 5 years of data are considered to be final and not subject to revision. For January 2025, revised seasonal factors and seasonally adjusted indexes for 2020 to 2024 were calculated and published. For series which are directly adjusted using the Census X-13ARIMA-SEATS seasonal adjustment software, the seasonal factors for 2024 will be applied to data for 2025 to produce the seasonally adjusted 2025 indexes. Series which are indirectly seasonally adjusted by summing seasonally adjusted component series have seasonal factors which are derived and are therefore not available in advance.

Determining Seasonal Status

Each year the seasonal status of every series is reevaluated based upon certain statistical criteria. Using these criteria, BLS economists determine whether a series should change its status from "not seasonally adjusted" to "seasonally adjusted", or vice versa. If any of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index change their seasonal adjustment status from seasonally adjusted to not seasonally adjusted, not seasonally adjusted data will be used in the aggregation of the dependent series for the last 5 years, but the seasonally adjusted indexes before that period will not be changed. For 2025, 34 of the 81 components of the U.S. city average all items index are not seasonally adjusted.

Contact Information

For additional information about the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi or contact the CPI Information and Analysis Section at 202-691-7000 or cpi_info@bls.gov.

For additional information on seasonal adjustment in the CPI visit www.bls.gov/cpi/seasonal-adjustment/home.htm

If you are deaf, hard of hearing, or have a speech disability, please dial 7-1-1 to access telecommunications relay services.

Table 1. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, March 2025
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
All items	100.000	312.332	319.082	319.799	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1
Food	13.651	328.043	336.274	337.751	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Food at home	8.030	305.426	311.284	312.815	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Cereals and bakery products	1.101	354.666	357.627	358.450	1.1	0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.656	322.589	344.781	348.179	7.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.3
Dairy and related products(1)	0.728	266.274	269.432	272.244	2.2	1.0	0.3	-1.0	1.0
Fruits and vegetables	1.320	352.841	353.197	350.379	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.906	221.423	225.510	226.835	2.4	0.6	0.9	-0.5	0.6
Other food at home	2.318	272.352	273.067	275.216	1.1	0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.5
Food away from home(1)	5.621	364.546	376.991	378.363	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Energy	6.329	285.002	275.867	275.734	-3.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	-2.4
Energy commodities	3.190	313.861	286.942	284.059	-9.5	-1.0	1.9	-0.9	-6.1
Fuel oil	0.081	388.191	376.776	358.803	-7.6	-4.8	6.2	0.8	-4.2
Motor fuel	3.043	307.684	280.143	277.604	-9.8	-0.9	1.8	-0.9	-6.2
Gasoline (all types)	2.960	306.513	279.059	276.558	-9.8	-0.9	1.8	-1.0	-6.3
Energy services	3.139	267.658	276.377	278.929	4.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.6
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (3) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.									

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
Electricity	2.372	278.233	283.194	285.983	2.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
Utility (piped) gas service	0.767	230.601	250.380	252.218	9.4	0.7	1.8	2.5	3.6
All items less food and energy	80.019	317.088	325.252	325.933	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities	19.394	165.875	165.559	165.707	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Apparel	2.557	133.640	132.774	134.082	0.3	1.0	-1.4	0.6	0.4
New vehicles	4.357	178.247	178.038	178.168	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1
Used cars and trucks	2.378	180.891	181.361	181.932	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.9	-0.7
Medical care commodities(1)	1.530	408.919	417.702	412.995	1.0	-1.1	1.2	0.1	-1.1
Alcoholic beverages(1)	0.833	289.360	294.211	294.847	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Tobacco and smoking products(1)	0.481	1,509.166	1,601.921	1,612.246	6.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Services less energy services	60.626	413.179	427.309	428.368	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1
Shelter	35.389	396.174	410.635	411.990	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Rent of primary residence	7.459	415.219	430.603	431.798	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Owners' equivalent rent of residences(2)	26.149	406.155	422.567	423.955	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Medical care services	6.713	608.528	623.392	626.888	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5
Physicians' services(1)	1.812	415.118	425.684	427.102	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3
Hospital services(1)(3)	1.932	412.365	423.005	427.689	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1
Transportation services	6.327	429.591	445.910	442.901	3.1	-0.7	1.8	-0.8	-1.4
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair(1)	1.016	404.475	420.480	424.012	4.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8
Motor vehicle insurance	2.853	827.852	895.970	890.353	7.5	-0.6	2.0	0.3	-0.8
Airline fares	0.907	266.481	262.136	252.620	-5.2	-3.6	1.2	-4.0	-5.3
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (3) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.									

Table 2. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by detailed expenditure category, March 2025
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
All items	100.000	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1
Food	13.651	3.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Food at home	8.030	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5
Cereals and bakery products	1.101	1.1	0.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.1
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample. (4) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base. (5) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base. (6) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base. (7) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base. (8) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base. (9) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base. (10) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base. (11) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base. (12) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base. (13) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (14) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.						

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
Cereals and cereal products	0.335	0.9	0.6	-2.1	1.3	-0.2
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.030	2.9	1.6	-0.2	0.5	1.5
Breakfast cereal(1)	0.144	3.0	1.6	-3.3	2.1	1.6
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.160	-0.8	-0.5	-2.2	0.2	-0.8
Rice(1)(2)(3)		0.0	0.2	-1.4	0.7	0.2
Bakery products(1)	0.767	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Bread(1)(2)	0.140	0.1	-1.0	-0.7	0.4	-1.0
White bread(1)(3)		-0.6	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9
Bread other than white(1)(3)		0.7	-1.6	-0.9	1.2	-1.6
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins(2)	0.137	2.4	-0.5	1.8	0.1	0.1
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies(1)	0.210	1.1	0.9	0.3	-0.5	0.9
Cookies(1)(3)		1.5	1.7	2.0	-2.4	1.7
Fresh cakes and cupcakes(1)(3)		0.7	1.7	-2.6	0.7	1.7
Other bakery products	0.279	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts(1)(3)		5.6	0.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.6
Crackers, bread, and cracker products(3)		0.8	1.8	0.2	-1.4	1.4
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers(3)		0.5	-0.9	1.9	1.0	-0.8
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.656	7.9	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.3
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.439	3.1	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Meats	0.914	4.6	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.1
Beef and veal	0.450	8.6	1.6	0.7	2.4	1.2
Uncooked ground beef(1)	0.202	10.4	3.1	-0.9	2.7	3.1
Uncooked beef roasts(2)	0.057	8.9	0.1	0.3	2.8	-0.3
Uncooked beef steaks(2)	0.129	6.7	1.0	2.8	0.1	0.3
Uncooked other beef and veal(1)(2)	0.062	7.5	-0.7	0.0	3.1	-0.7
Pork	0.282	2.9	2.2	0.7	-1.4	1.7
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products(2)	0.101	3.9	1.9	2.1	-0.9	1.5
Bacon and related products(3)		4.5	2.6	4.1	-2.3	2.4
Breakfast sausage and related products(2)(3)		4.1	0.8	-0.3	1.0	0.1
Ham	0.043	4.6	3.1	-1.4	-2.3	2.4
Ham, excluding canned(3)		4.6	3.3	-1.0	-2.6	2.5
Pork chops(1)	0.048	1.9	2.5	-1.9	-1.5	2.5
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs(2)	0.091	1.0	2.1	2.0	-1.1	1.3
Other meats	0.181	-1.2	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
Frankfurters(3)		0.0	1.5	-0.3	-0.8	1.0
Lunchmeats(1)(2)(3)		-1.9	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4
Poultry	0.283	0.9	1.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.9
Chicken(2)	0.213	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.5

Footnotes

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Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change			Section H, Item 12.
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	
Fresh whole chicken(3)		1.1	1.2	1.0	-1.6	0.6	
Fresh and frozen chicken parts(3)		1.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	
Other uncooked poultry including turkey(2)	0.071	-0.9	1.2	-1.4	-0.4	1.2	
Fish and seafood	0.242	0.2	-1.4	0.8	0.7	-1.5	
Fresh fish and seafood(1)(2)	0.141	0.6	-0.4	1.6	0.1	-0.4	
Processed fish and seafood(2)	0.101	-1.0	-2.7	0.7	0.6	-2.0	
Shelf stable fish and seafood(3)		-2.0	-3.2	0.4	-0.1	-3.0	
Frozen fish and seafood(3)		2.2	-2.8	0.7	1.4	-1.3	
Eggs	0.217	60.4	1.2	15.2	10.4	5.9	
Dairy and related products(1)	0.728	2.2	1.0	0.3	-1.0	1.0	
Milk(1)(2)	0.195	2.9	1.0	-0.9	-0.6	1.0	
Fresh whole milk(1)(3)		2.8	0.9	-1.0	0.5	0.9	
Fresh milk other than whole(1)(2)(3)		3.0	1.2	-0.8	-1.1	1.2	
Cheese and related products(1)	0.250	2.2	1.9	0.2	-1.2	1.9	
Ice cream and related products	0.130	1.2	-0.4	2.2	-2.2	-0.4	
Other dairy and related products(2)	0.153	2.7	0.9	-1.0	0.5	1.0	
Fruits and vegetables	1.320	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.099	-0.9	-1.1	-0.6	-0.7	-0.7	
Fresh fruits	0.563	1.2	-1.1	0.5	-0.8	-0.4	
Apples	0.081	4.6	0.4	0.5	-0.4	0.5	
Bananas(1)	0.107	-0.8	1.1	-0.3	0.1	1.1	
Citrus fruits(2)	0.062	0.2	-0.3	0.0	-1.7	-1.3	
Oranges, including tangerines(3)		1.9	-1.3	0.6	-0.3	-0.5	
Other fresh fruits(2)	0.313	1.4	-2.5	1.3	-0.8	-1.5	
Fresh vegetables	0.535	-3.0	-1.1	-1.7	-0.5	-1.0	
Potatoes	0.084	-1.7	-0.7	-0.6	-0.2	-0.9	
Lettuce	0.067	-5.1	-1.4	-0.1	1.8	-3.5	
Tomatoes	0.087	-8.2	-1.9	-2.0	-3.2	-0.7	
Other fresh vegetables	0.297	-1.4	-0.9	-2.6	-0.1	-0.6	
Processed fruits and vegetables(2)	0.222	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	
Canned fruits and vegetables(2)	0.089	1.6	0.8	1.9	-0.1	0.6	
Canned fruits(2)(3)		2.1	1.1	2.8	-2.2	1.3	
Canned vegetables(2)(3)		1.4	0.8	1.4	1.0	0.3	
Frozen fruits and vegetables(2)	0.068	0.9	0.7	-0.7	2.0	0.9	
Frozen vegetables(3)		-0.2	0.7	-1.3	1.9	0.6	
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried(2)	0.064	2.4	1.0	0.2	-0.8	0.9	
Dried beans, peas, and lentils(1)(2)(3)		3.6	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.906	2.4	0.6	0.9	-0.5	0.6	
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks(2)	0.638	1.6	0.8	1.1	-0.8	0.7	
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		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
Carbonated drinks	0.348	1.6	1.4	1.4	-0.6	1.3
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks(1)(2)	0.004	6.5	-0.5	5.3	1.5	-0.5
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks(2)	0.286	0.9	0.1	0.8	-1.2	-0.1
Beverage materials including coffee and tea(2)	0.268	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4
Coffee	0.137	6.7	0.8	-0.1	1.8	0.9
Roasted coffee(3)		6.0	1.1	-0.3	2.1	0.6
Instant coffee(1)(3)		13.2	1.9	4.4	1.5	1.9
Other beverage materials including tea(1)(2)	0.131	2.1	-0.7	0.6	0.5	-0.7
Other food at home	2.318	1.1	0.8	0.3	-0.5	0.5
Sugar and sweets	0.334	3.6	-0.1	1.3	-0.3	0.2
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.028	2.2	-0.4	0.4	-0.5	0.1
Candy and chewing gum(2)	0.233	5.4	0.1	1.8	-0.2	0.6
Other sweets(2)	0.073	-0.7	-0.4	0.2	-0.8	-0.8
Fats and oils	0.249	1.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.5
Butter and margarine(2)	0.056	3.7	-0.3	0.4	0.8	-0.3
Butter(3)		5.5	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.8
Margarine(3)		1.8	0.4	3.6	0.7	0.9
Salad dressing(1)(2)	0.065	0.2	0.8	0.6	-0.7	0.8
Other fats and oils including peanut butter(2)	0.128	0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.6	0.9
Peanut butter(1)(2)(3)		-2.3	0.2	0.5	-2.7	0.2
Other foods	1.735	0.6	1.1	0.2	-0.6	0.6
Soups	0.105	0.8	1.9	-0.3	-0.9	1.1
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.269	-1.0	0.9	0.0	-1.7	-0.1
Snacks	0.363	-0.2	1.8	1.4	-1.0	0.9
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.386	2.0	0.5	-0.3	-0.2	0.6
Salt and other seasonings and spices(2)(3)		-2.0	-1.2	0.2	-0.7	-1.4
Olives, pickles, relishes(2)(3)		2.7	-4.5	2.7	5.5	-5.0
Sauces and gravies(2)(3)		2.9	2.1	-1.5	0.8	1.8
Other condiments(3)		5.3	-2.7	1.1	-0.8	-2.7
Baby food and formula(1)(2)	0.059	0.0	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	0.6
Other miscellaneous foods(2)	0.553	0.8	0.9	-0.3	-0.2	0.7
Prepared salads(3)(4)		2.0	1.5	-0.5	-0.4	2.0
Food away from home(1)	5.621	3.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Full service meals and snacks(1)(2)	2.420	4.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6
Limited service meals and snacks(1)(2)	2.833	3.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Food at employee sites and schools(1)(2)	0.072	3.8	0.1	-0.1	0.5	0.1
Food at elementary and secondary schools(1)(3)(5)		3.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors(1)(2)	0.055	6.7	2.0	1.1	0.3	2.0
Other food away from home(1)(2)	0.241	4.7	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.2

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Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
Energy	6.329	-3.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	-2.4
Energy commodities	3.190	-9.5	-1.0	1.9	-0.9	-6.1
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.147	-3.3	-3.0	4.1	-0.2	-3.0
Fuel oil	0.081	-7.6	-4.8	6.2	0.8	-4.2
Propane, kerosene, and firewood(6)	0.066	0.5	-0.9	1.0	-0.7	-1.5
Motor fuel	3.043	-9.8	-0.9	1.8	-0.9	-6.2
Gasoline (all types)	2.960	-9.8	-0.9	1.8	-1.0	-6.3
Gasoline, unleaded regular(3)		-10.3	-0.9	1.7	-1.1	-6.6
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(3)(7)		-8.1	-0.8	1.9	-0.9	-5.6
Gasoline, unleaded premium(3)		-6.8	-0.7	1.1	-0.5	-4.4
Other motor fuels(1)(2)	0.083	-9.8	-1.3	2.1	2.2	-1.3
Energy services	3.139	4.2	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.6
Electricity	2.372	2.8	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9
Utility (piped) gas service	0.767	9.4	0.7	1.8	2.5	3.6
All items less food and energy	80.019	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities	19.394	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	-0.1
Household furnishings and supplies(8)	3.379	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	0.2	0.0
Window and floor coverings and other linens(2)	0.245	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	1.4	-1.5
Floor coverings(1)(2)	0.058	-4.5	0.2	0.3	-0.5	0.2
Window coverings(1)(2)	0.055	1.7	-1.2	2.6	-0.3	-1.2
Other linens(2)	0.131	-0.5	-1.2	-1.4	2.5	-1.6
Furniture and bedding(1)	0.780	-1.8	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.6
Bedroom furniture(1)	0.249	-2.5	2.7	-0.7	-0.3	2.7
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture(1)(2)	0.381	0.5	-0.3	1.1	0.1	-0.3
Other furniture(2)	0.141	-7.2	-0.9	-1.5	-1.0	-0.9
Appliances(2)	0.218	-2.5	0.0	-0.6	0.5	-0.1
Major appliances(2)	0.069	-5.9	0.1	-1.1	1.4	-1.8
Laundry equipment(1)(3)		8.7	0.8	1.6	3.3	0.8
Other appliances(2)	0.146	-0.9	0.0	-0.5	-0.2	0.5
Other household equipment and furnishings(2)	0.500	1.3	0.3	-0.1	0.2	0.6
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items(1)	0.293	4.4	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.6
Indoor plants and flowers(9)	0.117	0.9	-2.3	0.3	1.4	-2.4
Dishes and flatware(1)(2)	0.037	-10.8	-1.7	-2.3	2.8	-1.7
Nonelectric cookware and tableware(2)	0.053	-4.3	0.5	-1.6	-2.9	0.8
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies(1)(2)	0.841	0.0	-0.4	0.6	0.9	-0.4
Tools, hardware and supplies(2)	0.238	-0.4	0.7	-0.4	0.0	0.2
Outdoor equipment and supplies(1)(2)	0.367	0.2	-1.0	1.3	1.2	-1.0
Housekeeping supplies(1)	0.795	1.1	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.0
Household cleaning products(1)(2)	0.294	1.7	0.0	0.2	-1.0	0.0

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		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	
Household paper products(1)(2)	0.176	0.4	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	
Miscellaneous household products(1)(2)	0.325	1.0	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.2	
Apparel	2.557	0.3	1.0	-1.4	0.6	0.4	
Men's and boys' apparel	0.688	2.4	0.0	-0.5	0.7	0.4	
Men's apparel	0.554	2.0	0.6	-0.6	0.7	1.1	
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.099	3.4	-4.4	2.4	5.5	-2.1	
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.145	2.0	1.8	-0.4	-0.4	2.1	
Men's shirts and sweaters(2)	0.154	0.5	3.4	-2.3	-1.2	4.3	
Men's pants and shorts	0.140	2.9	-0.2	-2.5	-0.5	1.0	
Boys' apparel	0.133	2.7	-2.5	0.3	0.3	-2.6	
Women's and girls' apparel	1.000	-0.6	1.8	-2.0	0.4	0.6	
Women's apparel	0.882	-0.1	2.4	-2.1	0.0	1.2	
Women's outerwear	0.077	3.4	5.1	-1.4	-0.2	4.4	
Women's dresses	0.128	-2.7	5.4	-4.3	2.5	-0.3	
Women's suits and separates(2)	0.365	-1.5	1.4	-1.0	0.8	-0.3	
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories(2)	0.301	2.7	1.6	-2.3	-0.4	0.6	
Girls' apparel	0.119	-4.0	-2.4	-0.8	3.6	-3.9	
Footwear	0.584	-0.7	0.2	-0.5	0.0	-0.1	
Men's footwear	0.201	-0.3	0.0	-0.2	1.5	-0.1	
Boys' and girls' footwear(1)	0.111	-2.2	0.2	-2.2	1.3	0.2	
Women's footwear	0.272	-0.5	0.4	0.4	-1.1	-0.1	
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.104	-4.2	-1.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	
Jewelry and watches(6)	0.181	4.2	3.8	-3.9	3.6	1.1	
Watches(1)(6)	0.042	2.3	0.8	-0.3	-0.1	0.8	
Jewelry(6)	0.139	5.1	4.8	-4.2	3.3	2.4	
Transportation commodities less motor fuel(8)	7.230	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	-0.2	
New vehicles	4.357	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	
New cars(3)		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	
New trucks(3)(10)		0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	
Used cars and trucks	2.378	0.6	0.3	2.2	0.9	-0.7	
Motor vehicle parts and equipment(1)	0.360	1.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.5	-0.1	
Tires(1)	0.295	1.6	0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.3	
Vehicle accessories other than tires(1)(2)	0.065	-0.7	-2.2	1.0	-0.2	-2.2	
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires(1)(3)		-1.1	-2.6	1.3	-0.5	-2.6	
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids(1)(3)		-0.8	-1.0	0.0	0.5	-1.0	
Medical care commodities(1)	1.530	1.0	-1.1	1.2	0.1	-1.1	
Medicinal drugs(1)(8)	1.353	1.2	-1.3	1.4	0.2	-1.3	
Prescription drugs(1)	0.937	2.1	-2.0	2.5	0.0	-2.0	
Nonprescription drugs(8)	0.416	-0.6	0.3	-0.2	0.6	-0.3	
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Medical equipment and supplies(1)(8)	0.176	-1.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.4	0.2	
Recreation commodities(8)	1.829	-2.3	-0.4	0.3	-0.7	-0.3	
Video and audio products(8)	0.249	-3.2	-0.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	
Televisions	0.088	-9.0	-2.2	-2.1	-1.9	-1.5	
Other video equipment(2)	0.028	-3.5	1.0	-0.7	0.5	0.1	
Audio equipment(1)	0.053	-1.9	-1.2	1.5	-0.1	-1.2	
Recorded music and music subscriptions(1)(2)	0.074	4.5	1.7	-0.1	0.0	1.7	
Pets and pet products(1)	0.627	-1.2	-0.3	0.3	0.0	-0.3	
Pet food and treats(1)(2)(3)		-0.9	-0.5	0.5	0.6	-0.5	
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories(1)(2)(3)		-0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	0.1	
Sporting goods(1)	0.465	-5.0	-0.6	0.2	-2.2	-0.6	
Sports vehicles including bicycles(1)	0.228	-7.0	-1.1	0.2	-4.2	-1.1	
Sports equipment(1)	0.221	-3.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.019	-0.4	-0.8	1.4	-0.7	-0.8	
Photographic equipment(1)(2)(3)		-0.4	-1.0	2.4	0.8	-1.0	
Recreational reading materials(1)	0.099	2.7	2.1	2.1	0.0	2.1	
Newspapers and magazines(1)(2)	0.054	5.7	4.0	1.4	1.1	4.0	
Recreational books(1)(2)	0.045	-0.9	-0.1	3.0	-1.2	-0.1	
Other recreational goods(2)	0.370	-1.1	-1.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.7	
Toys	0.290	-1.5	-1.3	0.8	-0.2	-0.9	
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment(2)(3)		-1.0	-1.1	1.7	-0.5	-0.6	
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies(1)(2)	0.023	-1.9	-1.9	-0.1	0.0	-1.9	
Music instruments and accessories(1)(2)	0.043	2.8	1.4	-0.9	-0.2	1.4	
Education and communication commodities(8)	0.743	-5.7	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.5	
Educational books and supplies(1)	0.042	12.3	1.8	0.9	0.1	1.8	
College textbooks(1)(3)(11)		13.0	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.2	
Information technology commodities(8)	0.702	-7.4	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.4	
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants(1)(4)	0.264	-5.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.2	
Computer software and accessories(1)(2)	0.028	-0.6	0.4	1.0	3.3	0.4	
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items(2)	0.410	-9.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.9	0.5	
Smartphones(1)(3)(12)		-13.9	-1.1	-0.5	-1.7	-1.1	
Alcoholic beverages(1)	0.833	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.447	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home(1)	0.153	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	
Distilled spirits at home(1)	0.102	0.3	1.1	0.5	-0.4	1.1	
Whiskey at home(1)(3)		-2.1	0.6	0.2	-0.6	0.6	
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home(1)(3)		0.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.4	
Wine at home	0.193	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample. (4) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base. (5) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base. (6) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base. (7) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base. (8) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base. (9) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base. (10) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base. (11) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base. (12) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base. (13) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (14) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.							

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change			Section H, Item 12.
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	
Alcoholic beverages away from home(1)	0.385	3.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home(1)(2)(3)		2.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	
Wine away from home(1)(2)(3)		1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	
Distilled spirits away from home(1)(2)(3)		4.3	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	
Other goods(8)	1.292	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	
Tobacco and smoking products(1)	0.481	6.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	
Cigarettes(1)(2)	0.362	7.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	
Tobacco products other than cigarettes(1)(2)	0.114	3.5	0.9	-0.1	0.0	0.9	
Personal care products(1)	0.650	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products(1)(2)	0.292	1.0	-0.1	0.1	1.6	-0.1	
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements(1)	0.349	-1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	
Miscellaneous personal goods(2)	0.160	0.7	-0.4	-1.1	1.4	0.4	
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap(3)		3.6	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.5	
Services less energy services	60.626	3.7	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	
Shelter	35.389	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	
Rent of shelter(13)	34.975	4.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Rent of primary residence	7.459	4.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Lodging away from home(2)	1.366	-2.5	0.8	1.4	0.2	-3.5	
Housing at school, excluding board(13)	0.241	3.9	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	1.125	-3.7	1.0	1.7	0.2	-4.3	
Owners' equivalent rent of residences(13)	26.149	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence(13)	24.957	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	
Tenants' and household insurance(1)(2)	0.413	2.2	-0.3	1.1	0.8	-0.3	
Water and sewer and trash collection services(2)	1.085	4.9	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.2	
Water and sewerage maintenance(1)	0.740	4.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	
Garbage and trash collection(1)(10)	0.345	5.3	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.0	
Household operations(1)(2)							
Domestic services(1)(2)							
Gardening and lawncare services(1)(2)							
Moving, storage, freight expense(2)	0.125	2.8	0.0	-0.9	0.3	0.3	
Repair of household items(1)(2)							
Medical care services	6.713	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	
Professional services	3.669	2.5	0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.2	
Physicians' services(1)	1.812	2.9	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	
Dental services	0.929	2.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	
Eyeglasses and eye care(1)(6)	0.334	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	
Services by other medical professionals(1)(6)	0.595	0.9	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.2	
Hospital and related services(1)	2.252	3.9	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.3	
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample. (4) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base. (5) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base. (6) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base. (7) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base. (8) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base. (9) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base. (10) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base. (11) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base. (12) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base. (13) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (14) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.							

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change			Section H, Item 12.
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	
Hospital services(1)(14)	1.932	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.1	1.1	
Inpatient hospital services(1)(3)(14)		4.7	2.0		0.2	2.0	
Outpatient hospital services(1)(3)(6)		2.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.7	
Nursing homes and adult day services(14)	0.166	4.8	0.4	-0.8	1.0	0.7	
Care of invalids and elderly at home(1)(5)	0.154	4.5	4.9	0.3	0.3	4.9	
Health insurance(1)(5)	0.792	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	
Transportation services	6.327	3.1	-0.7	1.8	-0.8	-1.4	
Leased cars and trucks(1)(11)							
Car and truck rental(2)	0.123	-8.7	3.9	1.7	-1.3	-2.7	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair(1)	1.016	4.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	
Motor vehicle body work(1)	0.052		1.2	-0.7	-1.8	1.2	
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing(1)	0.506	4.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	
Motor vehicle repair(1)(2)	0.396	6.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.6	
Motor vehicle insurance	2.853	7.5	-0.6	2.0	0.3	-0.8	
Motor vehicle fees(1)(2)	0.503	2.0	-0.5	2.6	0.0	-0.5	
State motor vehicle registration and license fees(1)(2)	0.282	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	
Parking and other fees(1)(2)	0.208	2.2	-1.3	6.4	-0.3	-1.3	
Parking fees and tolls(2)(3)		3.6	-0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	
Public transportation	1.435	-3.5	-1.8	0.7	-3.4	-4.2	
Airline fares	0.907	-5.2	-3.6	1.2	-4.0	-5.3	
Other intercity transportation	0.204	-1.2	2.4	-3.1	-3.0	1.8	
Ship fare(1)(2)(3)		-1.8	-0.5	1.7	-1.2	-0.5	
Intracity transportation(1)	0.320	2.0	0.5	0.9	-0.6	0.5	
Intracity mass transit(1)(3)(8)		2.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	
Recreation services(8)	3.498	4.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.1	
Video and audio services(8)	0.830	2.0	-0.3	2.0	1.0	-0.7	
Cable, satellite, and live streaming television service(10)	0.669	1.3	-0.4	1.8	0.7	-0.9	
Purchase, subscription, and rental of video(1)(2)	0.161	5.4	0.0	2.8	2.1	0.0	
Video discs and other media(1)(2)(3)		3.4	-1.9	7.1	1.0	-1.9	
Subscription and rental of video and video games(1)(2)(3)		10.7	3.2	2.6	2.6	3.2	
Pet services including veterinary(2)	0.536	4.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.2	
Pet services(2)(3)		3.9	-0.1	-1.4	-0.7	-0.5	
Veterinarian services(1)(2)(3)		5.9	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.5	
Photographers and photo processing(1)(2)	0.056	-2.5	-1.0	1.0	1.3	-1.0	
Other recreation services(2)	2.075	5.6	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.5	
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees(2)	0.820	4.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	
Admissions(1)	0.756	6.4	0.8	2.3	1.1	0.8	
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts(1)(2)(3)		2.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample. (4) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base. (5) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base. (6) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base. (7) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base. (8) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base. (9) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base. (10) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base. (11) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base. (12) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base. (13) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (14) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.							

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change			Section H, Item 12.
		Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	
Admission to sporting events(1)(2)(3)		25.8	2.3	4.3	7.2	2.3	
Fees for lessons or instructions(1)(6)	0.167	4.5	0.1	1.1	-0.3	0.1	
Education and communication services(8)	4.955	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.519	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	
College tuition and fees	1.305	2.3	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.2	
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.384	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	
Day care and preschool(1)(9)	0.725	5.6	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	
Technical and business school tuition and fees(2)	0.039	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	
Postage and delivery services(2)	0.053	2.9	0.0	-1.2	-2.7	0.4	
Postage	0.051	3.2	0.0	-1.1	-2.9	0.4	
Delivery services(2)	0.002	6.2	0.2	-0.6	1.3	0.3	
Telephone services(1)(2)	1.439	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	
Wireless telephone services(1)(2)	1.266	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	
Residential telephone services(1)(8)	0.173	3.7	-0.2	1.9	1.6	-0.2	
Internet services and electronic information providers(1)(2)	0.936	-1.1	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	
Other personal services(1)(8)	1.625	4.7	1.6	-0.5	0.9	1.6	
Personal care services(1)	0.658	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	
Haircuts and other personal care services(1)(2)	0.658	4.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	
Miscellaneous personal services(1)	0.967	4.7	2.6	-1.2	1.3	2.6	
Legal services(1)(6)							
Funeral expenses(1)(6)	0.140	2.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.7	
Laundry and dry cleaning services(1)(2)	0.164	4.9	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning(1)(2)	0.027	6.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.2	
Financial services(1)(6)	0.235	3.7	6.8	-4.7	1.9	6.8	
Checking account and other bank services(1)(2)(3)		2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees(1)(2)(3)		4.8	9.5		3.3	9.5	
Footnotes (1) Not seasonally adjusted. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Special index based on a substantially smaller sample. (4) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base. (5) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base. (6) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base. (7) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base. (8) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base. (9) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base. (10) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base. (11) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base. (12) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base. (13) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (14) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.							

Table 3. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, special aggregate indexes, March 2025
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Special aggregate indexes	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
All items less food	86.349	309.882	316.414	317.017	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1
All items less shelter	64.611	283.050	286.756	287.234	1.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.2
Footnotes (1) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.									

Special aggregate indexes	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Unadjusted indexes			Unadjusted percent change		Seasonally adjusted percent change		
		Mar. 2024	Feb. 2025	Mar. 2025	Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Dec. 2024- Jan. 2025	Jan. 2025- Feb. 2025	Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025
All items less food and shelter	50.960	271.975	274.665	274.922	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.4
All items less food, shelter, and energy	44.631	273.345	277.913	278.230	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	-0.1
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	42.253	278.554	283.408	283.698	1.8	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0
All items less medical care	91.757	300.366	306.802	307.484	2.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1
All items less energy	93.671	317.836	325.989	326.781	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Commodities	36.235	223.766	223.591	223.871	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.4
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	17.015	164.254	163.879	163.974	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Commodities less food	22.584	179.838	176.906	176.791	-1.7	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-1.0
Commodities less food and beverages	21.751	176.099	172.999	172.868	-1.8	-0.1	0.4	0.0	-1.0
Services	63.765	399.752	413.393	414.555	3.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Services less rent of shelter(1)	28.790	414.016	426.787	427.695	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Services less medical care services	57.052	383.736	397.261	398.247	3.8	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Durables	10.906	123.613	122.327	122.428	-1.0	0.1	0.4	-0.1	0.0
Nondurables	25.328	277.483	278.399	278.797	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	-0.9
Nondurables less food	11.677	235.242	230.525	230.057	-2.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	-2.3
Nondurables less food and beverages	10.844	231.906	226.636	226.103	-2.5	-0.2	0.5	-0.2	-2.5
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	8.287	298.044	289.807	288.034	-3.4	-0.6	1.0	-0.5	-3.3
Nondurables less food and apparel	9.120	295.707	288.662	287.114	-2.9	-0.5	0.9	-0.5	-3.0
Housing	44.173	331.247	342.398	343.512	3.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Education and communication(2)	5.698	145.822	146.449	146.621	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Education(2)	2.560	295.297	306.284	306.847	3.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Communication(2)	3.138	74.874	73.421	73.467	-1.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Information and information processing(2)	3.085	70.450	69.007	69.051	-2.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1
Information technology, hardware and services(3)	1.646	7.093	6.804	6.820	-3.8	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4
Recreation(2)	5.327	138.183	140.788	140.740	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.3	-0.1
Video and audio(2)	1.079	118.983	120.291	119.879	0.8	-0.3	1.4	0.6	-0.6
Pets, pet products and services(2)	1.164	223.518	226.685	226.462	1.3	-0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.3
Photography(2)	0.076	87.117	86.288	85.485	-1.9	-0.9	1.0	0.8	-0.9
Food and beverages	14.484	325.491	333.498	334.920	2.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Domestically produced farm food	6.775	315.615	321.989	323.712	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.5
Other services	10.078	413.562	424.409	425.976	3.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Apparel less footwear	1.973	125.399	124.778	126.287	0.7	1.2	-1.6	0.8	0.5
Fuels and utilities	4.372	314.168	325.104	327.077	4.1	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.1
Household energy	3.286	263.767	271.852	273.881	3.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.4
Medical care	8.243	559.935	573.320	574.739	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Transportation	16.600	272.485	271.040	270.061	-0.9	-0.4	1.2	-0.4	-1.8
Private transportation	15.165	272.008	270.942	270.344	-0.6	-0.2	1.2	-0.1	-1.6
New and used motor vehicles(2)	7.391	125.250	124.749	124.857	-0.3	0.1	1.0	0.1	-0.3
Utilities and public transportation	7.768	259.761	264.526	264.525	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2
Household furnishings and operations	4.413	148.038	149.408	149.420	0.9	0.0	-0.2	0.4	0.0
Other goods and services	2.917	553.666	569.205	574.766	3.8	1.0	-0.3	0.6	1.0
Personal care	2.435	280.425	286.159	289.143	3.1	1.0	-0.5	0.6	1.0
Footnotes (1) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base. (2) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base. (3) Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.									

Table 4. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): Selected areas, all items index, March 2025

[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Section H, Item 12.

Area	Pricing Schedule(1)	Percent change to Mar. 2025 from:			Percent change to Feb. 2025 from:		
		Mar. 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Feb. 2024	Dec. 2024	Jan. 2025
U.S. city average	M	2.4	0.7	0.2	2.8	1.1	0.4
Region and area size(2)							
Northeast	M	3.2	0.6	0.0	3.9	1.5	0.6
Northeast - Size Class A	M	3.4	0.5	-0.2	4.1	1.4	0.6
Northeast - Size Class B/C(3)	M	3.0	0.8	0.2	3.7	1.5	0.6
New England(4)	M	3.2	0.5	-0.3	4.5	2.0	0.8
Middle Atlantic(4)	M	3.2	0.7	0.1	3.6	1.2	0.5
Midwest	M	2.7	0.6	0.3	3.1	0.9	0.3
Midwest - Size Class A	M	2.7	0.5	0.2	3.3	1.1	0.3
Midwest - Size Class B/C(3)	M	2.8	0.7	0.4	3.0	0.8	0.3
East North Central(4)	M	2.8	0.7	0.4	3.1	0.9	0.2
West North Central(4)	M	2.5	0.5	0.1	3.1	0.9	0.4
South	M	1.9	0.4	0.1	2.3	1.0	0.3
South - Size Class A	M	1.8	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.1	0.4
South - Size Class B/C(3)	M	1.9	0.4	0.1	2.3	0.9	0.3
South Atlantic(4)	M	2.0	0.5	0.2	2.2	0.8	0.3
East South Central(4)	M	2.8	0.5	0.2	3.4	0.9	0.4
West South Central(4)	M	1.3	0.2	-0.2	1.8	1.4	0.4
West	M	2.2	1.1	0.5	2.6	1.1	0.6
West - Size Class A	M	2.6	1.0	0.4	2.9	1.3	0.6
West - Size Class B/C(3)	M	1.8	1.2	0.7	2.3	1.0	0.5
Mountain(4)	M	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.6
Pacific(4)	M	2.6	1.1	0.6	2.9	1.3	0.6
Size classes							
Size Class A(5)	M	2.6	0.6	0.1	3.0	1.2	0.5
Size Class B/C(3)	M	2.3	0.7	0.3	2.7	1.0	0.4
Selected local areas							
Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI	M	3.7	0.5	0.5	3.8	1.3	0.1
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	M	3.0	0.9	0.7	3.1	1.2	0.3
New York-Newark-Jersey City, NY-NJ-PA	M	3.8	0.4	0.1	4.2	1.1	0.3
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	2				2.1	0.7	
Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD(6)	2				3.2	1.5	
Detroit-Warren-Dearborn, MI	2				3.3	0.7	
Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	2				1.0	1.0	
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	2				2.9	1.4	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2				3.1	1.4	
Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ(7)	2				1.8	0.9	

Footnotes

- (1)Foods, fuels, and several other items are priced every month in all areas. Most other goods and services are priced as indicated: M - Every month. 1 - January, March, May, July, September, and November. 2 - February, April, June, August, October, and December.
- (2)Regions defined as the four Census regions.
- (3)Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.
- (4)Indexes on a December 2017=100 base.
- (5)Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.
- (6)1998 - 2017 indexes based on substantially smaller sample.
- (7)Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.
- (8)Indexes on a 1987=100 base.

NOTE: Local area indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size than the national index and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses.

Area	Pricing Schedule(1)	Percent change to Mar. 2025 from:			Percent change to Feb. 2025		
		Mar. 2024	Jan. 2025	Feb. 2025	Feb. 2024	Dec. 2024	Jan. 2025
San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	2				2.7	1.8	
Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	2				2.5	1.1	
St. Louis, MO-IL	2				2.0	0.5	
Urban Alaska	2				2.9	0.6	
Boston-Cambridge-Newton, MA-NH	1	2.5	0.1				
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	1	1.4	-0.4				
Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	1	1.9	0.2				
Minneapolis-St.Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1	2.2	-0.3				
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA(4)	1	2.5	1.0				
San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	1	3.8	0.8				
Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL(8)	1	2.1	0.7				
Urban Hawaii	1	2.6	0.0				
Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV(6)	1	2.4	0.8				

Section H, Item 12.

Footnotes

- (1)Foods, fuels, and several other items are priced every month in all areas. Most other goods and services are priced as indicated: M - Every month. 1 - January, March, May, July, September, and November. 2 - February, April, June, August, October, and December.
- (2)Regions defined as the four Census regions.
- (3)Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.
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NOTE: Local area indexes are byproducts of the national CPI program. Each local index has a smaller sample size than the national index and is, therefore, subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error. As a result, local area indexes show greater volatility than the national index, although their long-term trends are similar. Therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics strongly urges users to consider adopting the national average CPI for use in their escalator clauses.

Table 5. Chained Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (C-CPI-U) and the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, all items index, March 2025

[Percent changes]

Month Year	Unadjusted 1-month percent change		Unadjusted 12-month percent change	
	C-CPI-U(1)	CPI-U	C-CPI-U(1)	CPI-U
December 2012			1.5	1.7
December 2013			1.3	1.5
December 2014			0.5	0.8
December 2015			0.4	0.7
December 2016			1.8	2.1
December 2017			1.7	2.1
December 2018			1.5	1.9
December 2019			1.8	2.3
December 2020			1.5	1.4
December 2021			6.5	7.0
December 2022			6.4	6.5
January 2023	0.8	0.8	6.4	6.4
February 2023	0.5	0.6	6.0	6.0
March 2023	0.3	0.3	4.8	5.0
April 2023	0.5	0.5	4.7	4.9

Footnotes

(1)The C-CPI-U is designed to be a closer approximation to a cost-of-living index in that it, in its final form, accounts for any substitution that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. Since the expenditure data required for the calculation of the C-CPI-U are available only with a time lag, the C-CPI-U is issued first in preliminary form using the latest available expenditure data at that time and is subject to four revisions.

Indexes are issued as initial estimates. Indexes are revised each quarter with the publication of January, April, July, and October data as updated expenditure estimates become available. The C-CPI-U indexes are updated quarterly until they become final. January-March indexes are final in January of the following year; April-June indexes are final in April of the following year; July-September indexes are final in July of the following year; October-December indexes are final in October of the following year.

Month Year	Unadjusted 1-month percent change		Unadjusted 12-month percent change	
	C-CPI-U(1)	CPI-U	C-CPI-U(1)	CPI-U
May 2023	0.2	0.3	3.8	4.0
June 2023	0.3	0.3	2.9	3.0
July 2023	0.1	0.2	3.0	3.2
August 2023	0.4	0.4	3.5	3.7
September 2023	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.7
October 2023	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.2
November 2023	-0.3	-0.2	2.7	3.1
December 2023	-0.1	-0.1	2.9	3.4
January 2024	0.5	0.5	2.6	3.1
February 2024	0.6	0.6	2.8	3.2
March 2024	0.6	0.6	3.1	3.5
April 2024	0.4	0.4	3.0	3.4
May 2024	0.2	0.2	2.9	3.3
June 2024	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.0
July 2024	0.1	0.1	2.6	2.9
August 2024	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.5
September 2024	0.1	0.2	2.2	2.4
October 2024	0.1	0.1	2.3	2.6
November 2024	-0.1	-0.1	2.5	2.7
December 2024	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9
January 2025	0.6	0.7	2.8	3.0
February 2025	0.4	0.4	2.6	2.8
March 2025	0.2	0.2	2.2	2.4
Footnotes				
(1) The C-CPI-U is designed to be a closer approximation to a cost-of-living index in that it, in its final form, accounts for any substitution that consumers make across item categories in response to changes in relative prices. Since the expenditure data required for the calculation of the C-CPI-U are available only with a time lag, the C-CPI-U is issued first in preliminary form using the latest available expenditure data at that time and is subject to four revisions.				
Indexes are issued as initial estimates. Indexes are revised each quarter with the publication of January, April, July, and October data as updated expenditure estimates become available. The C-CPI-U indexes are updated quarterly until they become final. January-March indexes are final in January of the following year; April-June indexes are final in April of the following year; July-September indexes are final in July of the following year; October-December indexes are final in October of the following year.				

Table 6. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, March 2025, 1-month analysis table
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
All items	100.000	-0.1		0.05	S-May 2020	-0.1
Food	13.651	0.4	0.059	0.07	L-Jan. 2025	0.4
Food at home	8.030	0.5	0.039	0.12	L-Jan. 2025	0.5
Cereals and bakery products	1.101	-0.1	-0.001	0.30	S-Jan. 2025	-0.4
Cereals and cereal products	0.335	-0.2	-0.001	0.50	S-Jan. 2025	-2.1
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.030	1.5	0.000	0.75	L-Apr. 2024	2.4
Breakfast cereal(4)	0.144	1.6	0.002	0.93	S-Jan. 2025	-3.3
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.160	-0.8	-0.001	0.63	S-Jan. 2025	-2.2
Rice(4)(5)(6)		0.2		0.73	S-Jan. 2025	-1.4
Bakery products(4)	0.767	0.1	0.000	0.38	S-Nov. 2024	-1.4
Bread(4)(5)	0.140	-1.0	-0.001	0.61	S-Nov. 2024	-1.3
White bread(4)(6)		-0.9		0.64	S-Sep. 2024	-0.9
Bread other than white(4)(6)		-1.6		1.08	S-Nov. 2024	-2.3
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins(5)	0.137	0.1	0.000	1.02	-	-
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies(4)	0.210	0.9	0.002	0.59	L-Sep. 2024	1.2

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Cookies(4)(6)		1.7		0.80	L-Jan. 2025	2.0
Fresh cakes and cupcakes(4)(6)		1.7		0.69	L-Sep. 2022	2.5
Other bakery products	0.279	0.2	0.000	0.64	L-Jan. 2025	0.5
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts(4)(6)		0.6		0.84	L-Nov. 2024	1.4
Crackers, bread, and cracker products(6)		1.4		1.02	L-Dec. 2024	1.9
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers(6)		-0.8		1.14	S-Nov. 2024	-2.2
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.656	1.3	0.021	0.24	S-Dec. 2024	0.4
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.439	0.6	0.009	0.25	L-Nov. 2024	0.9
Meats	0.914	1.1	0.010	0.31	L-Nov. 2024	1.4
Beef and veal	0.450	1.2	0.006	0.46	S-Jan. 2025	0.7
Uncooked ground beef(4)	0.202	3.1	0.006	0.69	L-Jun. 2021	3.4
Uncooked beef roasts(5)	0.057	-0.3	0.000	1.10	S-Oct. 2024	-0.9
Uncooked beef steaks(5)	0.129	0.3	0.000	0.81	L-Jan. 2025	2.8
Uncooked other beef and veal(4)(5)	0.062	-0.7	0.000	0.88	S-Oct. 2024	-1.1
Pork	0.282	1.7	0.005	0.55	L-Oct. 2023	2.0
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products(5)	0.101	1.5	0.002	0.89	L-Jan. 2025	2.1
Bacon and related products(6)		2.4		1.07	L-Jan. 2025	4.1
Breakfast sausage and related products(5)(6)		0.1		1.18	S-Jan. 2025	-0.3
Ham	0.043	2.4	0.001	1.06	L-Nov. 2024	2.7
Ham, excluding canned(6)		2.5		1.11	L-Nov. 2024	2.9
Pork chops(4)	0.048	2.5	0.001	1.29	L-Nov. 2024	3.6
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs(5)	0.091	1.3	0.001	1.20	L-Jan. 2025	2.0
Other meats	0.181	-0.3	-0.001	0.58	L-Jan. 2025	-0.3
Frankfurters(6)		1.0		1.36	L-Jul. 2024	2.5
Lunchmeats(4)(5)(6)		-0.4		0.76	-	-
Poultry	0.283	0.9	0.003	0.50	L-Mar. 2024	1.3
Chicken(5)	0.213	0.5	0.001	0.53	L-Dec. 2024	0.6
Fresh whole chicken(6)		0.6		0.99	L-Jan. 2025	1.0
Fresh and frozen chicken parts(6)		0.6		0.69	S-Jan. 2025	0.1
Other uncooked poultry including turkey(5)	0.071	1.2	0.001	1.20	L-Aug. 2024	1.5
Fish and seafood	0.242	-1.5	-0.004	0.60	S-May 2023	-1.5
Fresh fish and seafood(4)(5)	0.141	-0.4	-0.001	0.83	S-Jul. 2024	-2.4
Processed fish and seafood(5)	0.101	-2.0	-0.002	0.96	S-May 2023	-2.0
Shelf stable fish and seafood(6)		-3.0		1.43	S-Jul. 2022	-3.4
Frozen fish and seafood(6)		-1.3		1.19	S-Nov. 2024	-2.6
Eggs	0.217	5.9	0.012	1.00	S-Dec. 2024	0.7
Dairy and related products(4)	0.728	1.0	0.008	0.29	L-Jul. 2022	1.7
Milk(4)(5)	0.195	1.0	0.002	0.39	L-Nov. 2024	1.1
Fresh whole milk(4)(6)		0.9		0.49	L-Nov. 2024	0.9
Fresh milk other than whole(4)(5)(6)		1.2		0.55	L-Jul. 2024	1.8
Cheese and related products(4)	0.250	1.9	0.005	0.69	L-Jul. 2022	2.0

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Ice cream and related products	0.130	-0.4	-0.001	1.04	L-Jan. 2025	2.2
Other dairy and related products(5)	0.153	1.0	0.002	0.54	L-Jun. 2024	1.0
Fruits and vegetables	1.320	-0.5	-0.006	0.32	-	-
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.099	-0.7	-0.008	0.41	-	-
Fresh fruits	0.563	-0.4	-0.002	0.58	L-Jan. 2025	0.5
Apples	0.081	0.5	0.000	0.95	L-Jan. 2025	0.5
Bananas(4)	0.107	1.1	0.001	0.65	L-Feb. 2024	1.7
Citrus fruits(5)	0.062	-1.3	-0.001	0.88	L-Jan. 2025	0.0
Oranges, including tangerines(6)		-0.5		1.44	S-Dec. 2024	-1.8
Other fresh fruits(5)	0.313	-1.5	-0.005	1.11	S-Feb. 2024	-1.5
Fresh vegetables	0.535	-1.0	-0.005	0.58	S-Jan. 2025	-1.7
Potatoes	0.084	-0.9	-0.001	0.97	S-Aug. 2024	-0.9
Lettuce	0.067	-3.5	-0.002	1.17	S-Mar. 2023	-7.2
Tomatoes	0.087	-0.7	-0.001	1.22	L-Dec. 2024	1.1
Other fresh vegetables	0.297	-0.6	-0.002	0.79	S-Jan. 2025	-2.6
Processed fruits and vegetables(5)	0.222	0.6	0.001	0.47	L-Jan. 2025	0.6
Canned fruits and vegetables(5)	0.089	0.6	0.001	0.60	L-Jan. 2025	1.9
Canned fruits(5)(6)		1.3		0.94	L-Jan. 2025	2.8
Canned vegetables(5)(6)		0.3		0.90	S-Nov. 2024	-1.2
Frozen fruits and vegetables(5)	0.068	0.9	0.001	0.89	S-Jan. 2025	-0.7
Frozen vegetables(6)		0.6		1.08	S-Jan. 2025	-1.3
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried(5)	0.064	0.9	0.001	0.66	L-Mar. 2024	1.0
Dried beans, peas, and lentils(4)(5)(6)		0.1		0.76	L-Jan. 2025	0.1
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.906	0.6	0.006	0.40	L-Jan. 2025	0.9
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks(5)	0.638	0.7	0.005	0.48	L-Jan. 2025	1.1
Carbonated drinks	0.348	1.3	0.005	0.93	L-Jan. 2025	1.4
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks(4)(5)	0.004	-0.5	0.000	0.81	S-Dec. 2024	-2.7
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks(5)	0.286	-0.1	0.000	0.49	L-Jan. 2025	0.8
Beverage materials including coffee and tea(5)	0.268	0.4	0.001	0.68	S-Jan. 2025	0.2
Coffee	0.137	0.9	0.001	0.97	S-Jan. 2025	-0.1
Roasted coffee(6)		0.6		1.25	S-Jan. 2025	-0.3
Instant coffee(4)(6)		1.9		1.07	L-Jan. 2025	4.4
Other beverage materials including tea(4)(5)	0.131	-0.7	-0.001	1.06	S-Oct. 2024	-0.7
Other food at home	2.318	0.5	0.012	0.24	L-Jan. 2023	0.5
Sugar and sweets	0.334	0.2	0.001	0.44	L-Jan. 2025	1.3
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.028	0.1	0.000	0.62	L-Jan. 2025	0.4
Candy and chewing gum(5)	0.233	0.6	0.001	0.60	L-Jan. 2025	1.8
Other sweets(5)	0.073	-0.8	-0.001	0.82	-	-
Fats and oils	0.249	0.5	0.001	0.53	L-Sep. 2024	1.0
Butter and margarine(5)	0.056	-0.3	0.000	0.99	S-Dec. 2024	-1.1
Butter(6)		-0.8		1.11	S-Dec. 2024	-0.8
Margarine(6)		0.9		1.56	L-Jan. 2025	3.6
Salad dressing(4)(5)	0.065	0.8	0.000	1.52	L-Sep. 2024	3.3
Other fats and oils including peanut butter(5)	0.128	0.9	0.001	0.68	L-Jun. 2024	1.0

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Peanut butter(4)(5)(6)		0.2		0.76	L-Jan. 2025	0.5
Other foods	1.735	0.6	0.010	0.30	L-Mar. 2023	0.6
Soups	0.105	1.1	0.001	0.97	L-Dec. 2024	1.3
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.269	-0.1	0.000	0.69	L-Jan. 2025	0.0
Snacks	0.363	0.9	0.003	0.78	L-Jan. 2025	1.4
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.386	0.6	0.002	0.50	L-Apr. 2024	1.3
Salt and other seasonings and spices(5)(6)		-1.4		0.91	S-Nov. 2024	-1.8
Olives, pickles, relishes(5)(6)		-5.0		0.90	S-Sep. 2018	-6.8
Sauces and gravies(5)(6)		1.8		0.70	L-Feb. 2023	1.8
Other condiments(6)		-2.7		1.10	S-Nov. 2024	-6.5
Baby food and formula(4)(5)	0.059	0.6	0.000	0.57	L-Sep. 2024	1.2
Other miscellaneous foods(5)	0.553	0.7	0.004	0.54	L-Apr. 2024	0.7
Prepared salads(6)(7)		2.0		0.98	L-Jan. 2023	2.2
Food away from home(4)	5.621	0.4	0.020	0.06	-	-
Full service meals and snacks(4)(5)	2.420	0.6	0.014	0.07	L-Jun. 2024	0.6
Limited service meals and snacks(4)(5)	2.833	0.2	0.005	0.09	S-Oct. 2024	0.2
Food at employee sites and schools(4) (5)	0.072	0.1	0.000	0.29	S-Jan. 2025	-0.1
Food at elementary and secondary schools(4)(6)(8)		0.0		0.10	S-Jan. 2025	0.0
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors(4)(5)	0.055	2.0	0.001	0.25	L-Oct. 2023	2.7
Other food away from home(4)(5)	0.241	0.2	0.000	0.10	S-Jan. 2025	0.1
Energy	6.329	-2.4	-0.155	0.15	S-May 2023	-2.5
Energy commodities	3.190	-6.1	-0.204	0.18	S-Dec. 2022	-8.2
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.147	-3.0	-0.004	0.34	S-Oct. 2023	-3.4
Fuel oil	0.081	-4.2	-0.003	0.47	S-Dec. 2023	-5.5
Propane, kerosene, and firewood(9)	0.066	-1.5	-0.001	0.42	S-Jan. 2022	-1.7
Motor fuel	3.043	-6.2	-0.200	0.19	S-Dec. 2022	-8.0
Gasoline (all types)	2.960	-6.3	-0.195	0.19	S-Dec. 2022	-8.1
Gasoline, unleaded regular(6)		-6.6		0.46	S-Dec. 2022	-8.3
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(6)(10)		-5.6		0.43	S-Dec. 2022	-7.0
Gasoline, unleaded premium(6)		-4.4		0.50	S-Dec. 2022	-6.9
Other motor fuels(4)(5)	0.083	-1.3	-0.001	0.28	S-Nov. 2024	-1.9
Energy services	3.139	1.6	0.049	0.26	L-Jan. 2023	2.2
Electricity	2.372	0.9	0.022	0.30	S-Jan. 2025	0.0
Utility (piped) gas service	0.767	3.6	0.027	0.44	L-Jan. 2023	6.9
All items less food and energy	80.019	0.1	0.045	0.05	S-Jun. 2024	0.1
Commodities less food and energy commodities	19.394	-0.1	-0.018	0.09	S-Aug. 2024	-0.1
Household furnishings and supplies(11)	3.379	0.0	0.001	0.21	S-Jan. 2025	-0.2
Window and floor coverings and other linens(5)	0.245	-1.5	-0.004	0.90	S-Nov. 2023	-1.6
Floor coverings(4)(5)	0.058	0.2	0.000	0.74	L-Jan. 2025	0.3
Window coverings(4)(5)	0.055	-1.2	-0.001	1.68	S-Oct. 2024	-3.5
Other linens(5)	0.131	-1.6	-0.002	1.18	S-Jun. 2024	-2.4
Furniture and bedding(4)	0.780	0.6	0.004	0.41	L-Oct. 2024	1.0
Bedroom furniture(4)	0.249	2.7	0.007	0.62	L-Mar. 1992	2.9

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture(4)(5)	0.381	-0.3	-0.001	0.60	S-Dec. 2024	-0.8
Other furniture(5)	0.141	-0.9	-0.001	0.94	L-Dec. 2024	-0.5
Appliances(5)	0.218	-0.1	0.000	0.68	S-Jan. 2025	-0.6
Major appliances(5)	0.069	-1.8	-0.001	1.04	S-Dec. 2024	-2.9
Laundry equipment(4)(6)		0.8		0.76	S-Dec. 2024	-1.8
Other appliances(5)	0.146	0.5	0.001	0.87	L-Nov. 2024	1.0
Other household equipment and furnishings(5)	0.500	0.6	0.003	0.53	L-Jul. 2024	0.9
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items(4)	0.293	1.6	0.005	0.60	L-Jan. 2025	2.2
Indoor plants and flowers(12)	0.117	-2.4	-0.003	0.89	S-Jul. 2016	-2.9
Dishes and flatware(4)(5)	0.037	-1.7	-0.001	1.59	S-Jan. 2025	-2.3
Nonelectric cookware and tableware(5)	0.053	0.8	0.000	1.38	L-Sep. 2024	5.3
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies(4)(5)	0.841	-0.4	-0.003	0.38	S-Dec. 2024	-0.4
Tools, hardware and supplies(5)	0.238	0.2	0.000	0.59	L-Dec. 2024	0.3
Outdoor equipment and supplies(4)(5)	0.367	-1.0	-0.004	0.53	S-Sep. 2024	-1.0
Housekeeping supplies(4)	0.795	0.0	0.000	0.26	L-Jan. 2025	0.1
Household cleaning products(4)(5)	0.294	0.0	0.000	0.42	L-Jan. 2025	0.2
Household paper products(4)(5)	0.176	-0.3	-0.001	0.34	S-Aug. 2024	-0.8
Miscellaneous household products(4)(5)	0.325	0.2	0.001	0.39	L-Dec. 2024	0.6
Apparel	2.557	0.4	0.009	0.34	S-Jan. 2025	-1.4
Men's and boys' apparel	0.688	0.4	0.003	0.50	S-Jan. 2025	-0.5
Men's apparel	0.554	1.1	0.006	0.61	L-Jan. 2024	1.4
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.099	-2.1	-0.002	1.98	S-Jul. 2024	-3.1
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.145	2.1	0.003	0.78	L-Jan. 2023	2.9
Men's shirts and sweaters(5)	0.154	4.3	0.006	1.04	L-Sep. 2015	8.3
Men's pants and shorts	0.140	1.0	0.001	1.12	L-Nov. 2024	1.3
Boys' apparel	0.133	-2.6	-0.003	0.96	S-Aug. 2021	-3.0
Women's and girls' apparel	1.000	0.6	0.006	0.61	L-Sep. 2024	0.8
Women's apparel	0.882	1.2	0.011	0.66	L-Apr. 2024	1.5
Women's outerwear	0.077	4.4	0.003	2.56	L-Jan. 2022	5.8
Women's dresses	0.128	-0.3	0.000	1.89	S-Jan. 2025	-4.3
Women's suits and separates(5)	0.365	-0.3	-0.001	0.86	S-Jan. 2025	-1.0
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories(5)	0.301	0.6	0.002	0.89	L-Nov. 2024	1.0
Girls' apparel	0.119	-3.9	-0.004	1.29	S-Jan. 2024	-5.5
Footwear	0.584	-0.1	-0.001	0.48	S-Jan. 2025	-0.5
Men's footwear	0.201	-0.1	0.000	0.82	S-Jan. 2025	-0.2
Boys' and girls' footwear(4)	0.111	0.2	0.000	0.86	S-Jan. 2025	-2.2
Women's footwear	0.272	-0.1	0.000	0.74	L-Jan. 2025	0.4
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.104	-0.9	-0.001	0.97	S-Jun. 2024	-1.4
Jewelry and watches(9)	0.181	1.1	0.002	1.56	S-Jan. 2025	-3.9
Watches(4)(9)	0.042	0.8	0.000	1.47	L-Nov. 2024	1.0
Jewelry(9)	0.139	2.4	0.003	2.00	S-Jan. 2025	-4.2
Transportation commodities less motor fuel(11)	7.230	-0.2	-0.013	0.03	S-Jul. 2024	-0.5

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
New vehicles	4.357	0.1	0.004	0.01	L-Dec. 2024	0.4
New cars(6)		0.3		0.06	L-Dec. 2024	0.3
New trucks(6)(13)		0.1		0.03	L-Dec. 2024	0.4
Used cars and trucks	2.378	-0.7	-0.017	0.03	S-Jul. 2024	-1.4
Motor vehicle parts and equipment(4)	0.360	-0.1	0.000	0.36	L-Jan. 2025	0.8
Tires(4)	0.295	0.3	0.001	0.40	L-Jan. 2025	0.7
Vehicle accessories other than tires(4)(5)	0.065	-2.2	-0.001	0.62	S-EVER	-
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires(4)(6)		-2.6		0.78	S-EVER	-
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids(4)(6)		-1.0		0.63	S-May 2024	-2.0
Medical care commodities(4)	1.530	-1.1	-0.017	0.28	S-EVER	-
Medicinal drugs(4)(11)	1.353	-1.3	-0.018	0.30	S-EVER	-
Prescription drugs(4)	0.937	-2.0	-0.019	0.26	S-EVER	-
Nonprescription drugs(11)	0.416	-0.3	-0.001	0.63	S-Oct. 2024	-1.0
Medical equipment and supplies(4)(11)	0.176	0.2	0.000	0.53	L-Sep. 2024	0.2
Recreation commodities(11)	1.829	-0.3	-0.006	0.24	L-Jan. 2025	0.3
Video and audio products(11)	0.249	-0.3	-0.001	0.36	L-Oct. 2024	1.0
Televisions	0.088	-1.5	-0.001	0.61	L-Dec. 2024	-0.7
Other video equipment(5)	0.028	0.1	0.000	1.17	S-Jan. 2025	-0.7
Audio equipment(4)	0.053	-1.2	-0.001	0.87	S-Dec. 2024	-3.8
Recorded music and music subscriptions(4)(5)	0.074	1.7	0.001	0.66	L-Mar. 2024	1.9
Pets and pet products(4)	0.627	-0.3	-0.002	0.34	S-Dec. 2024	-0.4
Pet food and treats(4)(5)(6)		-0.5		0.37	S-Dec. 2024	-0.6
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories(4)(5)(6)		0.1		0.75	L-Dec. 2024	0.1
Sporting goods(4)	0.465	-0.6	-0.003	0.50	L-Jan. 2025	0.2
Sports vehicles including bicycles(4)	0.228	-1.1	-0.002	0.74	L-Jan. 2025	0.2
Sports equipment(4)	0.221	-0.1	0.000	0.52	-	-
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.019	-0.8	0.000	0.68	S-Nov. 2024	-1.1
Photographic equipment(4)(5)(6)		-1.0		1.03	S-Dec. 2024	-2.8
Recreational reading materials(4)	0.099	2.1	0.002	1.41	L-Jan. 2025	2.1
Newspapers and magazines(4)(5)	0.054	4.0	0.002	1.46	L-Oct. 2024	9.0
Recreational books(4)(5)	0.045	-0.1	0.000	2.14	L-Jan. 2025	3.0
Other recreational goods(5)	0.370	-0.7	-0.003	0.53	S-Nov. 2024	-0.7
Toys	0.290	-0.9	-0.003	0.65	S-Mar. 2024	-1.4
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment(5)(6)		-0.6		0.90	S-Dec. 2024	-0.7
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies(4)(5)	0.023	-1.9	0.000	1.12	S-Jul. 2024	-2.2
Music instruments and accessories(4)(5)	0.043	1.4	0.001	0.71	L-Dec. 2024	1.7
Education and communication commodities(11)	0.743	0.5	0.003	0.64	L-Jan. 2024	0.6
Educational books and supplies(4)	0.042	1.8	0.001	0.88	L-Nov. 2024	6.3
College textbooks(4)(6)(14)		1.2		1.17	L-Nov. 2024	6.7
Information technology commodities(11)	0.702	0.4	0.003	0.70	L-Jan. 2024	0.7

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants(4)(7)	0.264	0.2	0.001	0.83	S-Dec. 2024	-0.9
Computer software and accessories(4)(5)	0.028	0.4	0.000	1.62	S-Dec. 2024	-3.0
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items(5)	0.410	0.5	0.002	0.88	L-Oct. 2024	0.6
Smartphones(4)(6)(15)		-1.1		0.93	L-Jan. 2025	-0.5
Alcoholic beverages(4)	0.833	0.2	0.002	0.14	S-Dec. 2024	-0.3
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.447	0.3	0.001	0.18	L-Dec. 2024	0.3
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home(4)	0.153	0.0	0.000	0.24	S-Jan. 2025	0.0
Distilled spirits at home(4)	0.102	1.1	0.001	0.36	L-Feb. 2024	1.4
Whiskey at home(4)(6)		0.6		0.66	L-Jun. 2024	0.8
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home(4)(6)		1.4		0.50	L-Aug. 2009	1.4
Wine at home	0.193	0.2	0.000	0.29	S-Jan. 2025	0.1
Alcoholic beverages away from home(4)	0.385	0.1	0.001	0.20	S-Dec. 2024	-0.5
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home(4)(5)(6)		0.0		0.21	S-Dec. 2024	-1.2
Wine away from home(4)(5)(6)		0.2		0.20	L-Nov. 2024	0.3
Distilled spirits away from home(4)(5)(6)		0.0		0.25	S-Dec. 2024	-0.7
Other goods(11)	1.292	0.3	0.003	0.24	S-Jan. 2025	0.2
Tobacco and smoking products(4)	0.481	0.6	0.003	0.22	-	-
Cigarettes(4)(5)	0.362	0.6	0.002	0.25	S-Jan. 2025	0.6
Tobacco products other than cigarettes(4)(5)	0.114	0.9	0.001	0.70	L-May 2024	1.8
Personal care products(4)	0.650	0.0	0.000	0.37	S-Dec. 2024	-1.1
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products(4)(5)	0.292	-0.1	0.000	0.43	S-Dec. 2024	-1.0
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements(4)	0.349	0.0	0.000	0.58	S-Dec. 2024	-1.1
Miscellaneous personal goods(5)	0.160	0.4	0.001	0.76	S-Jan. 2025	-1.1
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap(6)		0.5		0.74	S-Dec. 2024	0.1
Services less energy services	60.626	0.1	0.065	0.07	S-Aug. 2021	0.1
Shelter	35.389	0.2	0.078	0.09	S-Jun. 2024	0.2
Rent of shelter(16)	34.975	0.2	0.082	0.09	-	-
Rent of primary residence	7.459	0.3	0.025	0.04	-	-
Lodging away from home(5)	1.366	-3.5	-0.050	1.69	S-Jan. 2022	-3.8
Housing at school, excluding board(16)	0.241	0.3	0.001	0.07	-	-
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	1.125	-4.3	-0.051	2.00	S-Apr. 2020	-9.4
Owners' equivalent rent of residences(16)	26.149	0.4	0.105	0.05	L-Oct. 2024	0.4
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence(16)	24.957	0.4	0.100	0.05	L-Oct. 2024	0.4
Tenants' and household insurance(4)(5)	0.413	-0.3	-0.001	0.23	S-Sep. 2024	-0.5
Water and sewer and trash collection services(5)	1.085	0.2	0.002	0.11	S-Dec. 2024	0.1

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Water and sewerage maintenance(4)	0.740	0.3	0.002	0.13	S-Dec. 2024	0.1
Garbage and trash collection(4)(13)	0.345	0.0	0.000	0.15	S-May 2024	-0.3
Household operations(4)(5)						
Domestic services(4)(5)						
Gardening and lawncare services(4)(5)						
Moving, storage, freight expense(5)	0.125	0.3	0.000	0.61	-	-
Repair of household items(4)(5)						
Medical care services	6.713	0.5	0.034	0.17	L-Sep. 2024	0.6
Professional services	3.669	0.2	0.007	0.21	S-Jan. 2025	-0.2
Physicians' services(4)	1.812	0.3	0.006	0.36	S-Jan. 2025	0.1
Dental services	0.929	0.3	0.003	0.24	L-Nov. 2024	0.4
Eyeglasses and eye care(4)(9)	0.334	0.0	0.000	0.28	S-Jan. 2025	0.0
Services by other medical professionals(4)(9)	0.595	-0.2	-0.001	0.21	S-Oct. 2024	-0.7
Hospital and related services(4)	2.252	1.3	0.030	0.25	L-Jan. 2024	1.6
Hospital services(4)(17)	1.932	1.1	0.021	0.26	L-Jan. 2024	1.6
Inpatient hospital services(4)(6)(17)		2.0		0.34	L-Oct. 2015	2.2
Outpatient hospital services(4)(6)(9)		0.7		0.26	L-Jan. 2025	0.7
Nursing homes and adult day services(17)	0.166	0.7	0.001	0.19	S-Jan. 2025	-0.8
Care of invalids and elderly at home(4)(8)	0.154	4.9	0.008	0.53	L-Mar. 2024	5.9
Health insurance(4)(8)	0.792	0.4	0.003	0.19	L-Jan. 2025	0.7
Transportation services	6.327	-1.4	-0.089	0.21	S-May 2020	-3.7
Leased cars and trucks(4)(14)						
Car and truck rental(5)	0.123	-2.7	-0.004	1.18	S-Apr. 2024	-2.7
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair(4)	1.016	0.8	0.009	0.26	L-Oct. 2024	1.1
Motor vehicle body work(4)	0.052	1.2	0.001	0.20	L-Dec. 2024	2.8
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing(4)	0.506	0.2	0.001	0.30	L-Jan. 2025	0.5
Motor vehicle repair(4)(5)	0.396	1.6	0.006	0.48	L-Sep. 2024	2.8
Motor vehicle insurance	2.853	-0.8	-0.021	0.31	S-Oct. 2021	-0.8
Motor vehicle fees(4)(5)	0.503	-0.5	-0.003	0.24	S-Dec. 2024	-0.9
State motor vehicle registration and license fees(4)(5)	0.282	0.1	0.000	0.09	S-Jan. 2025	0.0
Parking and other fees(4)(5)	0.208	-1.3	-0.003	0.53	S-Dec. 2024	-2.0
Parking fees and tolls(5)(6)		0.5		0.34	L-Jan. 2025	0.6
Public transportation	1.435	-4.2	-0.061	0.55	S-Sep. 2021	-4.6
Airline fares	0.907	-5.3	-0.049	0.77	S-Sep. 2021	-6.6
Other intercity transportation	0.204	1.8	0.004	1.03	L-Dec. 2024	4.2
Ship fare(4)(5)(6)		-0.5		1.04	L-Jan. 2025	1.7
Intracity transportation(4)	0.320	0.5	0.002	0.62	L-Jan. 2025	0.9
Intracity mass transit(4)(6)(11)		0.1		0.09	S-Jan. 2025	0.1
Recreation services(11)	3.498	0.1	0.002	0.22	S-Sep. 2024	-0.3
Video and audio services(11)	0.830	-0.7	-0.006	0.24	S-May 2024	-1.2
Cable, satellite, and live streaming television service(13)	0.669	-0.9	-0.006	0.20	S-May 2024	-1.1

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Purchase, subscription, and rental of video(4)(5)	0.161	0.0	0.000	0.99	S-Nov. 2024	-2.1
Video discs and other media(4)(5)(6)		-1.9		1.92	S-Nov. 2024	-2.0
Subscription and rental of video and video games(4)(5)(6)		3.2		0.47	L-Jul. 2024	7.6
Pet services including veterinary(5)	0.536	-0.2	-0.001	0.32	S-Aug. 2023	-0.4
Pet services(5)(6)		-0.5		0.50	L-Dec. 2024	0.0
Veterinarian services(4)(5)(6)		0.5		0.63	S-Jan. 2025	0.3
Photographers and photo processing(4)(5)	0.056	-1.0	-0.001	0.41	S-May 2024	-2.8
Other recreation services(5)	2.075	0.5	0.010	0.38	S-Dec. 2024	0.1
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees(5)	0.820	0.2	0.001	0.17	S-Dec. 2024	-0.6
Admissions(4)	0.756	0.8	0.006	0.71	S-Dec. 2024	0.7
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts(4)(5)(6)		0.4		0.55	L-Jan. 2025	0.9
Admission to sporting events(4)(5)(6)		2.3		1.75	S-Dec. 2024	0.5
Fees for lessons or instructions(4)(9)	0.167	0.1	0.000	0.34	L-Jan. 2025	1.1
Education and communication services(11)	4.955	0.2	0.012	0.08	S-Dec. 2024	0.2
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.519	0.4	0.010	0.06	L-Sep. 2024	0.6
College tuition and fees	1.305	0.2	0.003	0.08	-	-
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.384	0.9	0.003	0.09	L-Aug. 2018	1.0
Day care and preschool(4)(12)	0.725	0.1	0.001	0.14	S-Dec. 2024	-0.1
Technical and business school tuition and fees(5)	0.039	0.5	0.000	0.07	L-Aug. 2024	0.5
Postage and delivery services(5)	0.053	0.4	0.000	0.07	L-Dec. 2024	0.7
Postage	0.051	0.4	0.000	0.00	L-Dec. 2024	0.5
Delivery services(5)	0.002	0.3	0.000	0.33	S-Jan. 2025	-0.6
Telephone services(4)(5)	1.439	-0.1	-0.002	0.06	S-Nov. 2024	-0.2
Wireless telephone services(4)(5)	1.266	-0.1	-0.002	0.06	-	-
Residential telephone services(4)(11)	0.173	-0.2	0.000	0.30	S-Oct. 2024	-2.2
Internet services and electronic information providers(4)(5)	0.936	0.3	0.003	0.23	S-Nov. 2024	-1.6
Other personal services(4)(11)	1.625	1.6	0.026	0.16	L-EVER	-
Personal care services(4)	0.658	0.1	0.001	0.24	S-Dec. 2024	0.0
Haircuts and other personal care services(4)(5)	0.658	0.1	0.001	0.24	S-Dec. 2024	0.0
Miscellaneous personal services(4)	0.967	2.6	0.025	0.15	L-EVER	-
Legal services(4)(9)						
Funeral expenses(4)(9)	0.140	0.7	0.001	0.24	-	-
Laundry and dry cleaning services(4)(5)	0.164	0.0	0.000	0.27	S-Mar. 2024	-0.1
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning(4)(5)	0.027	1.2	0.000	0.68	L-Aug. 2024	1.2
Financial services(4)(9)	0.235	6.8	0.016	0.42	L-EVER	-

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Checking account and other bank services(4)(5)(6)		0.0		0.00	-	-
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees(4)(5)(6)		9.5		0.96	L-EVER	-
Special aggregate indexes						
All items less food	86.349	-0.1	-0.109	0.05	S-Jul. 2022	-0.2
All items less shelter	64.611	-0.2	-0.129	0.05	S-Mar. 2023	-0.2
All items less food and shelter	50.960	-0.4	-0.188	0.05	S-Dec. 2022	-0.5
All items less food, shelter, and energy	44.631	-0.1	-0.033	0.06	S-May 2020	-0.3
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	42.253	0.0	-0.016	0.06	S-May 2024	0.0
All items less medical care	91.757	-0.1	-0.067	0.05	S-Jul. 2022	-0.1
All items less energy	93.671	0.1	0.105	0.05	S-Jun. 2024	0.1
Commodities	36.235	-0.4	-0.162	0.05	S-Nov. 2023	-0.5
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	17.015	0.0	-0.001	0.10	S-Jan. 2025	0.0
Commodities less food	22.584	-1.0	-0.222	0.07	S-Dec. 2022	-1.6
Commodities less food and beverages	21.751	-1.0	-0.223	0.07	S-Dec. 2022	-1.6
Services	63.765	0.2	0.114	0.07	S-Jun. 2024	0.2
Services less rent of shelter(16)	28.790	0.3	0.076	0.07	S-Dec. 2024	0.3
Services less medical care services	57.052	0.2	0.131	0.07	S-Jun. 2024	0.2
Durables	10.906	0.0	-0.002	0.09	L-Jan. 2025	0.4
Nondurables	25.328	-0.9	-0.225	0.07	S-Dec. 2022	-0.9
Nondurables less food	11.677	-2.3	-0.273	0.11	S-Dec. 2022	-2.5
Nondurables less food and beverages	10.844	-2.5	-0.275	0.12	S-Dec. 2022	-2.7
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	8.287	-3.3	-0.276	0.11	S-Dec. 2022	-3.5
Nondurables less food and apparel	9.120	-3.0	-0.275	0.10	S-Dec. 2022	-3.1
Housing	44.173	0.3	0.125	0.08	S-Jan. 2025	0.3
Education and communication(5)	5.698	0.3	0.015	0.12	L-Jan. 2025	0.3
Education(5)	2.560	0.4	0.011	0.06	L-Nov. 2024	0.5
Communication(5)	3.138	0.1	0.004	0.17	S-Dec. 2024	-0.1
Information and information processing(5)	3.085	0.1	0.004	0.18	S-Dec. 2024	-0.2
Information technology, hardware and services(18)	1.646	0.4	0.006	0.33	S-Dec. 2024	-0.4
Recreation(5)	5.327	-0.1	-0.004	0.19	S-Sep. 2024	-0.3
Video and audio(5)	1.079	-0.6	-0.007	0.21	S-May 2024	-0.9
Pets, pet products and services(5)	1.164	-0.3	-0.003	0.25	S-Sep. 2024	-0.3
Photography(5)	0.076	-0.9	-0.001	0.53	S-Dec. 2024	-1.1
Food and beverages	14.484	0.4	0.061	0.07	L-Jan. 2025	0.4
Domestically produced farm food(4)	6.775	0.5	0.036	0.14	L-Jan. 2025	0.7
Other services	10.078	0.4	0.040	0.10	S-Dec. 2024	0.1
Apparel less footwear	1.973	0.5	0.010	0.41	S-Jan. 2025	-1.6
Fuels and utilities	4.372	1.1	0.047	0.19	S-Jan. 2025	0.5
Household energy	3.286	1.4	0.045	0.25	L-Jan. 2023	1.9
Medical care	8.243	0.2	0.017	0.14	S-Jan. 2025	0.2
Transportation	16.600	-1.8	-0.302	0.10	S-Dec. 2022	-1.9
Private transportation	15.165	-1.6	-0.241	0.10	S-Dec. 2022	-1.9
New and used motor vehicles(5)	7.391	-0.3	-0.025	0.06	S-Jul. 2024	-0.4
Utilities and public transportation	7.768	0.2	0.016	0.15	L-Jan. 2025	0.5

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	One Month				
		Seasonally adjusted percent change Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025	Seasonally adjusted effect on All Items Feb. 2025-Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) seasonally adjusted change since:(3)	
					Date	Percent change
Household furnishings and operations	4.413	0.0	0.000	0.17	S-Jan. 2025	-0.2
Other goods and services	2.917	1.0	0.028	0.15	L-Apr. 2009	2.5
Personal care	2.435	1.0	0.025	0.15	L-EVER	-
Footnotes						
(1) The 'effect' of an item category is a measure of that item's contribution to the All items price change. For example, if the Food index had an effect of 0.40, and the All items index rose 1.2 percent, then the increase in food prices contributed 0.40 / 1.2, or 33.3 percent, to that All items increase. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged for that month the change in the All items index would have been 1.2 percent minus 0.40, or 0.8 percent. Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged. Since food prices fell while prices overall were rising, the contribution of food to the All items price change was negative (in this case, -0.1 / 0.5, or minus 20 percent).						
(2) A statistic's margin of error is often expressed as its point estimate plus or minus two standard errors. For example, if a CPI category rose 0.6 percent, and its standard error was 0.15 percent, the margin of error on this item's 1-month percent change would be 0.6 percent, plus or minus 0.3 percent.						
(3) If the current seasonally adjusted 1-month percent change is greater than the previous published 1-month percent change, then this column identifies the closest prior month with a 1-month percent change as (L)arge as or (L)arger than the current 1-month change. If the current 1-month percent change is smaller than the previous published 1-month percent change, the most recent month with a change as (S)mall or (S)maller than the current month change is identified. If the current and previous published 1-month percent changes are equal, a dash will appear. Standard numerical comparisons are used. For example, 0.8% is greater than 0.6%, -0.4% is less than -0.2%, and -0.2% is less than 0.0%. Note that a (L)arger change can be a smaller decline, for example, a -0.2% change is larger than a -0.4% change, but still represents a decline in the price index. Likewise, (S)maller changes can be increases, for example, a 0.6% change is smaller than 0.8%, but still represents an increase in the price index. In this context, a -0.2% change is considered to be smaller than a 0.0% change.						
(4) Not seasonally adjusted.						
(5) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.						
(6) Special indexes based on a substantially smaller sample. These series do not contribute to the all items index aggregation and therefore do not have a relative importance or effect.						
(7) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.						
(8) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.						
(9) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.						
(10) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.						
(11) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.						
(12) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.						
(13) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.						
(14) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.						
(15) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.						
(16) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.						
(17) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.						
(18) Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.						

Table 7. Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U): U.S. city average, by expenditure category, March 2025, 12-month analysis table
[1982-84=100, unless otherwise noted]

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024-Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024-Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)	
					Date	Percent change
All items	100.000	2.4		0.11	S-Sep. 2024	2.4
Food	13.651	3.0	0.400	0.13	L-Oct. 2023	3.3
Food at home	8.030	2.4	0.195	0.18	L-Sep. 2023	2.4
Cereals and bakery products	1.101	1.1	0.012	0.43	L-Feb. 2024	1.7
Cereals and cereal products	0.335	0.9	0.003	0.77	L-Dec. 2024	1.7
Flour and prepared flour mixes	0.030	2.9	0.000	1.21	L-Nov. 2023	3.1
Breakfast cereal	0.144	3.0	0.004	1.66	L-Nov. 2023	4.0
Rice, pasta, cornmeal	0.160	-0.8	-0.002	0.82	S-Sep. 2024	-1.6
Rice(4)(5)		0.0		1.28	S-Jan. 2025	-0.4
Bakery products	0.767	1.2	0.009	0.48	L-Oct. 2024	1.2
Bread(4)	0.140	0.1	0.001	0.75	S-Jan. 2025	-0.7
White bread(5)		-0.6		1.19	S-Jan. 2025	-1.3
Bread other than white(5)		0.7		1.00	L-Dec. 2024	0.7
Fresh biscuits, rolls, muffins(4)	0.137	2.4	0.003	1.27	S-Jan. 2025	2.3

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month					Section H, Item 12.
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)		
					Date	Percent change	
Cakes, cupcakes, and cookies	0.210	1.1	0.002	0.86	L-Jan. 2025	1.4	
Cookies(5)		1.5		1.10	L-Jan. 2025	3.1	
Fresh cakes and cupcakes(5)		0.7		1.16	L-Dec. 2024	0.9	
Other bakery products	0.279	0.8	0.003	0.94	L-Oct. 2024	1.2	
Fresh sweetrolls, coffeecakes, doughnuts(5)		5.6		1.74	L-Nov. 2023	5.6	
Crackers, bread, and cracker products(5)		0.8		1.63	L-Jan. 2025	0.8	
Frozen and refrigerated bakery products, pies, tarts, turnovers(5)		0.5		1.11	L-Jan. 2025	0.6	
Meats, poultry, fish, and eggs	1.656	7.9	0.130	0.38	L-Jan. 2023	8.1	
Meats, poultry, and fish	1.439	3.1	0.048	0.37	L-Feb. 2023	3.8	
Meats	0.914	4.6	0.045	0.47	L-Sep. 2022	4.7	
Beef and veal	0.450	8.6	0.038	0.69	L-Dec. 2023	8.7	
Uncooked ground beef	0.202	10.4	0.018	1.04	L-May 2022	13.6	
Uncooked beef roasts(4)	0.057	8.9	0.006	1.53	S-Jan. 2025	7.5	
Uncooked beef steaks(4)	0.129	6.7	0.010	1.11	L-Mar. 2024	7.2	
Uncooked other beef and veal(4)	0.062	7.5	0.004	1.34	S-Jan. 2025	6.4	
Pork	0.282	2.9	0.009	0.95	L-Jul. 2024	3.6	
Bacon, breakfast sausage, and related products(4)	0.101	3.9	0.005	1.41	L-Jan. 2025	4.0	
Bacon and related products(5)		4.5		1.89	L-Jan. 2025	6.0	
Breakfast sausage and related products(4)(5)		4.1		1.76	L-Apr. 2023	4.9	
Ham	0.043	4.6	0.002	1.90	L-Jul. 2023	5.7	
Ham, excluding canned(5)		4.6		1.97	L-Jul. 2023	6.1	
Pork chops	0.048	1.9	0.001	2.08	S-Jan. 2025	0.7	
Other pork including roasts, steaks, and ribs(4)	0.091	1.0	0.001	2.05	S-Dec. 2024	0.9	
Other meats	0.181	-1.2	-0.002	0.88	S-Oct. 2018	-1.7	
Frankfurters(5)		0.0		2.78	S-Jan. 2025	-1.2	
Lunchmeats(4)(5)		-1.9		1.11	S-Jul. 2018	-2.3	
Poultry	0.283	0.9	0.003	0.80	S-Jan. 2025	0.4	
Chicken(4)	0.213	1.3	0.003	0.85	S-Jan. 2025	0.9	
Fresh whole chicken(5)		1.1		1.48	S-Jan. 2025	0.5	
Fresh and frozen chicken parts(5)		1.4		1.08	S-Jan. 2025	0.8	
Other uncooked poultry including turkey(4)	0.071	-0.9	0.000	1.96	L-Dec. 2024	-0.1	
Fish and seafood	0.242	0.2	0.000	0.81	S-Dec. 2024	-0.7	
Fresh fish and seafood(4)	0.141	0.6	0.001	1.17	S-Dec. 2024	-0.1	
Processed fish and seafood(4)	0.101	-1.0	-0.001	1.10	S-Dec. 2024	-1.3	
Shelf stable fish and seafood(5)		-2.0		1.78	S-Dec. 2024	-2.1	
Frozen fish and seafood(5)		2.2		1.93	S-Jan. 2025	2.0	
Eggs	0.217	60.4	0.082	1.83	L-Jan. 2023	70.1	
Dairy and related products	0.728	2.2	0.016	0.45	L-Jun. 2023	2.7	
Milk(4)	0.195	2.9	0.005	0.70	L-Mar. 2023	5.5	
Fresh whole milk(5)		2.8		0.75	L-Aug. 2024	3.0	
Fresh milk other than whole(4)(5)		3.0		0.86	L-Mar. 2023	6.5	
Cheese and related products	0.250	2.2	0.005	0.86	L-May 2023	3.6	
Ice cream and related products	0.130	1.2	0.001	1.19	L-Jan. 2025	2.5	

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Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month					Section H, Item 12.
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)		
					Date	Percent change	
Other dairy and related products(4)	0.153	2.7	0.005	0.80	L-Aug. 2023	4.0	
Fruits and vegetables	1.320	-0.7	-0.009	0.48	S-Mar. 2020	-1.9	
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1.099	-0.9	-0.011	0.60	S-Jun. 2024	-1.0	
Fresh fruits	0.563	1.2	0.007	0.84	S-Dec. 2024	-0.2	
Apples	0.081	4.6	0.003	1.37	L-Aug. 2023	8.5	
Bananas	0.107	-0.8	0.000	1.14	L-Jan. 2025	0.2	
Citrus fruits(4)	0.062	0.2	0.000	1.56	S-Dec. 2024	-1.5	
Oranges, including tangerines(5)		1.9		2.38	S-Jan. 2025	1.8	
Other fresh fruits(4)	0.313	1.4	0.003	1.75	S-Dec. 2024	0.7	
Fresh vegetables	0.535	-3.0	-0.017	0.83	S-Dec. 2023	-4.8	
Potatoes	0.084	-1.7	-0.001	1.54	S-Nov. 2024	-2.0	
Lettuce	0.067	-5.1	-0.004	2.36	S-Feb. 2024	-6.1	
Tomatoes	0.087	-8.2	-0.008	1.81	L-Jan. 2025	-4.4	
Other fresh vegetables	0.297	-1.4	-0.005	1.17	L-Jan. 2025	-0.4	
Processed fruits and vegetables(4)	0.222	1.3	0.001	0.63	L-May 2024	1.7	
Canned fruits and vegetables(4)	0.089	1.6	0.000	0.81	L-Jun. 2024	2.3	
Canned fruits(4)(5)		2.1		1.45	L-Jan. 2025	3.0	
Canned vegetables(4)(5)		1.4		0.87	S-Jan. 2025	0.4	
Frozen fruits and vegetables(4)	0.068	0.9	0.000	1.54	L-Apr. 2024	1.4	
Frozen vegetables(5)		-0.2		1.67	L-May 2024	0.2	
Other processed fruits and vegetables including dried(4)	0.064	2.4	0.002	1.26	-	-	
Dried beans, peas, and lentils(4) (5)		3.6		2.29	S-Mar. 2024	3.0	
Nonalcoholic beverages and beverage materials	0.906	2.4	0.022	0.62	L-Nov. 2024	2.8	
Juices and nonalcoholic drinks(4)	0.638	1.6	0.009	0.83	L-Jan. 2025	1.9	
Carbonated drinks	0.348	1.6	0.006	1.28	L-Nov. 2024	3.1	
Frozen noncarbonated juices and drinks(4)	0.004	6.5	0.000	3.05	S-Oct. 2022	5.1	
Nonfrozen noncarbonated juices and drinks(4)	0.286	0.9	0.003	0.98	S-Sep. 2024	0.8	
Beverage materials including coffee and tea(4)	0.268	4.5	0.013	0.99	L-Jun. 2023	5.2	
Coffee	0.137	6.7	0.010	1.16	L-Mar. 2023	10.3	
Roasted coffee(5)		6.0		1.42	L-Apr. 2023	6.3	
Instant coffee(5)		13.2		1.82	L-Nov. 2022	13.9	
Other beverage materials including tea(4)	0.131	2.1	0.002	1.58	L-Jan. 2025	3.7	
Other food at home	2.318	1.1	0.025	0.34	L-Jun. 2024	1.6	
Sugar and sweets	0.334	3.6	0.011	0.77	L-Jan. 2025	4.3	
Sugar and sugar substitutes	0.028	2.2	0.001	1.19	L-Jan. 2025	2.7	
Candy and chewing gum(4)	0.233	5.4	0.011	1.11	L-Jan. 2025	5.4	
Other sweets(4)	0.073	-0.7	0.000	1.18	S-Mar. 2020	-1.6	
Fats and oils	0.249	1.1	0.003	0.86	L-Nov. 2024	1.9	
Butter and margarine(4)	0.056	3.7	0.002	1.15	L-Sep. 2024	4.5	
Butter(5)		5.5		1.57	L-Sep. 2024	7.8	
Margarine(5)		1.8		1.72	L-Aug. 2023	3.9	
Salad dressing(4)	0.065	0.2	0.000	1.73	L-Nov. 2024	0.6	
Other fats and oils including peanut butter(4)	0.128	0.3	0.000	1.46	L-Jan. 2025	1.1	
Peanut butter(4)(5)		-2.3		1.63	L-Jan. 2025	-1.7	

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Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)	
					Date	Percent change
Other foods	1.735	0.6	0.011	0.40	L-Jun. 2024	1.2
Soups	0.105	0.8	0.001	1.56	L-Dec. 2024	0.9
Frozen and freeze dried prepared foods	0.269	-1.0	-0.003	0.92	S-Sep. 2024	-1.8
Snacks	0.363	-0.2	0.000	1.04	L-Jun. 2024	0.7
Spices, seasonings, condiments, sauces	0.386	2.0	0.008	0.76	L-Dec. 2024	2.2
Salt and other seasonings and spices(4)(5)		-2.0		1.23	S-Nov. 2024	-2.4
Olives, pickles, relishes(4)(5)		2.7		1.79	S-Dec. 2024	0.4
Sauces and gravies(4)(5)		2.9		1.26	L-Aug. 2024	3.1
Other condiments(5)		5.3		2.48	S-Jul. 2024	-0.7
Baby food and formula(4)	0.059	0.0	0.000	1.47	-	-
Other miscellaneous foods(4)	0.553	0.8	0.005	0.80	L-Jul. 2024	1.0
Prepared salads(5)(6)		2.0		1.20	L-Oct. 2023	2.8
Food away from home	5.621	3.8	0.204	0.17	L-Oct. 2024	3.8
Full service meals and snacks(4)	2.420	4.1	0.098	0.27	L-Jan. 2024	4.3
Limited service meals and snacks(4)	2.833	3.4	0.088	0.24	S-Jan. 2025	3.3
Food at employee sites and schools(4)	0.072	3.8	0.003	1.01	S-Jan. 2025	3.8
Food at elementary and secondary schools(5)(7)		3.3		0.76	-	-
Food from vending machines and mobile vendors(4)	0.055	6.7	0.003	1.42	L-Apr. 2024	7.3
Other food away from home(4)	0.241	4.7	0.012	0.55	S-Jan. 2025	4.3
Energy	6.329	-3.3	-0.231	0.46	S-Oct. 2024	-4.9
Energy commodities	3.190	-9.5	-0.363	0.39	S-Oct. 2024	-12.4
Fuel oil and other fuels	0.147	-3.3	-0.006	1.05	S-Dec. 2024	-6.0
Fuel oil	0.081	-7.6	-0.006	1.00	S-Dec. 2024	-13.1
Propane, kerosene, and firewood(8)	0.066	0.5	0.000	1.38	S-Aug. 2024	-0.2
Motor fuel	3.043	-9.8	-0.357	0.40	S-Oct. 2024	-12.5
Gasoline (all types)	2.960	-9.8	-0.346	0.41	S-Oct. 2024	-12.2
Gasoline, unleaded regular(5)		-10.3		0.86	S-Oct. 2024	-12.4
Gasoline, unleaded midgrade(5)(9)		-8.1		0.91	S-Oct. 2024	-11.1
Gasoline, unleaded premium(5)		-6.8		0.97	S-Nov. 2024	-6.9
Other motor fuels(4)	0.083	-9.8	-0.011	0.56	S-Dec. 2024	-13.5
Energy services	3.139	4.2	0.131	0.88	L-Jul. 2024	4.2
Electricity	2.372	2.8	0.066	1.10	L-Dec. 2024	2.8
Utility (piped) gas service	0.767	9.4	0.065	0.75	L-Feb. 2023	14.3
All items less food and energy	80.019	2.8	2.223	0.14	S-Mar. 2021	1.6
Commodities less food and energy commodities	19.394	-0.1	-0.005	0.18	-	-
Household furnishings and supplies(10)	3.379	-0.3	-0.010	0.54	L-Nov. 2023	-0.3
Window and floor coverings and other linens(4)	0.245	-0.9	-0.003	1.92	S-Oct. 2024	-3.0
Floor coverings(4)	0.058	-4.5	-0.003	3.63	L-Dec. 2024	-4.1
Window coverings(4)	0.055	1.7	0.001	3.66	S-Oct. 2024	0.8
Other linens(4)	0.131	-0.5	-0.001	2.65	S-Jan. 2025	-0.9
Furniture and bedding	0.780	-1.8	-0.018	1.14	L-Dec. 2024	-1.5
Bedroom furniture	0.249	-2.5	-0.009	1.50	L-Oct. 2024	-2.3
Living room, kitchen, and dining room furniture(4)	0.381	0.5	0.002	1.50	S-Nov. 2024	0.5
Other furniture(4)	0.141	-7.2	-0.011	2.57	L-Dec. 2024	-6.4

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)	
					Date	Percent change
Appliances(4)	0.218	-2.5	-0.005	1.45	L-Nov. 2024	-1.0
Major appliances(4)	0.069	-5.9	-0.004	1.76	S-Jan. 2025	-6.8
Laundry equipment(5)		8.7		2.51	L-Aug. 2022	10.8
Other appliances(4)	0.146	-0.9	-0.001	1.95	L-Dec. 2023	0.0
Other household equipment and furnishings(4)	0.500	1.3	0.006	1.14	L-Jan. 2023	2.5
Clocks, lamps, and decorator items	0.293	4.4	0.013	1.73	L-Nov. 2022	5.8
Indoor plants and flowers(11)	0.117	0.9	0.001	2.36	S-Jul. 2023	-0.1
Dishes and flatware(4)	0.037	-10.8	-0.005	3.61	S-Jan. 2025	-11.5
Nonelectric cookware and tableware(4)	0.053	-4.3	-0.003	2.83	L-Jan. 2025	-1.9
Tools, hardware, outdoor equipment and supplies(4)	0.841	0.0	0.002	1.50	S-Jan. 2025	-0.7
Tools, hardware and supplies(4)	0.238	-0.4	0.000	1.24	S-Jan. 2025	-0.8
Outdoor equipment and supplies(4)	0.367	0.2	0.002	2.29	S-Jan. 2025	-0.7
Housekeeping supplies	0.795	1.1	0.009	0.58	L-Dec. 2024	1.2
Household cleaning products(4)	0.294	1.7	0.005	0.97	L-Jan. 2025	1.8
Household paper products(4)	0.176	0.4	0.001	0.92	S-Jan. 2025	0.2
Miscellaneous household products(4)	0.325	1.0	0.003	0.95	L-Dec. 2024	1.0
Apparel	2.557	0.3	0.009	0.72	S-Oct. 2024	0.3
Men's and boys' apparel	0.688	2.4	0.017	1.19	L-Dec. 2024	2.7
Men's apparel	0.554	2.0	0.013	1.35	L-May 2024	2.0
Men's suits, sport coats, and outerwear	0.099	3.4	0.004	4.19	S-Jan. 2025	-2.2
Men's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories	0.145	2.0	0.002	1.47	L-May 2024	3.2
Men's shirts and sweaters(4)	0.154	0.5	0.002	2.59	L-Dec. 2024	1.0
Men's pants and shorts	0.140	2.9	0.005	2.45	L-Dec. 2024	6.1
Boys' apparel	0.133	2.7	0.003	2.44	S-Jul. 2024	0.9
Women's and girls' apparel	1.000	-0.6	-0.008	1.27	S-Feb. 2024	-1.5
Women's apparel	0.882	-0.1	-0.001	1.16	L-Dec. 2024	0.4
Women's outerwear	0.077	3.4	0.004	4.43	L-Nov. 2023	3.6
Women's dresses	0.128	-2.7	-0.003	3.60	S-Nov. 2024	-4.0
Women's suits and separates(4)	0.365	-1.5	-0.010	1.71	S-Jan. 2025	-2.2
Women's underwear, nightwear, swimwear, and accessories(4)	0.301	2.7	0.008	1.78	L-Dec. 2024	3.2
Girls' apparel	0.119	-4.0	-0.007	3.41	S-Jan. 2024	-9.0
Footwear	0.584	-0.7	-0.002	1.01	S-Aug. 2024	-0.9
Men's footwear	0.201	-0.3	0.000	1.51	S-Jan. 2024	-0.3
Boys' and girls' footwear	0.111	-2.2	-0.003	2.10	S-Aug. 2024	-2.6
Women's footwear	0.272	-0.5	0.000	1.58	L-Jan. 2025	1.2
Infants' and toddlers' apparel	0.104	-4.2	-0.004	2.49	S-Mar. 2021	-4.2
Jewelry and watches(8)	0.181	4.2	0.007	3.57	L-Sep. 2024	5.8
Watches(8)	0.042	2.3	0.001	2.95	S-Aug. 2024	0.1
Jewelry(8)	0.139	5.1	0.006	4.04	L-Sep. 2024	5.8
Transportation commodities less motor fuel(10)	7.230	0.3	0.022	0.13	L-Nov. 2022	2.4
New vehicles	4.357	0.0	0.001	0.19	L-Feb. 2024	0.4
New cars(5)		0.1		0.20	L-Jan. 2024	0.3
New trucks(5)(12)		0.0		0.18	L-Mar. 2024	0.0
Used cars and trucks	2.378	0.6	0.016	0.11	S-Dec. 2024	-3.3

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)	
					Date	Percent change
Motor vehicle parts and equipment	0.360	1.2	0.005	0.73	-	-
Tires	0.295	1.6	0.005	0.86	L-Nov. 2024	2.0
Vehicle accessories other than tires(4)	0.065	-0.7	0.000	1.48	S-May 2024	-1.2
Vehicle parts and equipment other than tires(5)		-1.1		1.81	S-Apr. 2024	-1.3
Motor oil, coolant, and fluids(5)		-0.8		1.00	S-Jun. 2024	-1.0
Medical care commodities	1.530	1.0	0.015	1.10	S-Dec. 2024	0.5
Medicinal drugs(10)	1.353	1.2	0.017	1.18	S-Dec. 2024	0.6
Prescription drugs	0.937	2.1	0.019	1.56	S-Dec. 2024	1.1
Nonprescription drugs(10)	0.416	-0.6	-0.003	1.54	L-Dec. 2024	-0.3
Medical equipment and supplies(10)	0.176	-1.2	-0.002	1.09	S-Sep. 2021	-1.6
Recreation commodities(10)	1.829	-2.3	-0.045	0.45	L-Jan. 2025	-1.9
Video and audio products(10)	0.249	-3.2	-0.009	1.01	L-Jan. 2025	-1.8
Televisions	0.088	-9.0	-0.010	1.17	S-Jan. 2024	-9.7
Other video equipment(4)	0.028	-3.5	-0.001	2.42	L-Feb. 2024	-3.5
Audio equipment	0.053	-1.9	-0.001	2.33	L-Jan. 2025	0.9
Recorded music and music subscriptions(4)	0.074	4.5	0.003	2.30	S-Oct. 2024	2.8
Pets and pet products	0.627	-1.2	-0.007	1.10	S-May 2024	-1.5
Pet food and treats(4)(5)		-0.9		1.31	S-Jan. 2025	-1.1
Purchase of pets, pet supplies, accessories(4)(5)		-0.6		1.90	L-Jan. 2025	0.6
Sporting goods	0.465	-5.0	-0.028	1.02	L-Jan. 2025	-3.8
Sports vehicles including bicycles	0.228	-7.0	-0.021	1.55	L-Jan. 2025	-4.4
Sports equipment	0.221	-3.2	-0.007	1.17	S-Jun. 2020	-3.3
Photographic equipment and supplies	0.019	-0.4	0.000	3.36	S-Sep. 2023	-0.9
Photographic equipment(4)(5)		-0.4		4.99	S-Sep. 2023	-1.8
Recreational reading materials	0.099	2.7	0.003	2.37	L-Oct. 2024	3.5
Newspapers and magazines(4)	0.054	5.7	0.003	2.97	L-Oct. 2024	7.4
Recreational books(4)	0.045	-0.9	0.000	2.63	S-Nov. 2024	-4.7
Other recreational goods(4)	0.370	-1.1	-0.004	1.02	L-Jun. 2023	1.7
Toys	0.290	-1.5	-0.004	1.32	L-Jun. 2023	1.1
Toys, games, hobbies and playground equipment(4)(5)		-1.0		1.90	L-Jun. 2023	3.1
Sewing machines, fabric and supplies(4)	0.023	-1.9	0.000	3.34	S-Jan. 2025	-3.0
Music instruments and accessories(4)	0.043	2.8	0.001	2.10	L-Jan. 2025	3.7
Education and communication commodities(10)	0.743	-5.7	-0.048	1.43	L-Nov. 2024	-5.4
Educational books and supplies	0.042	12.3	0.009	2.44	L-Aug. 1982	14.6
College textbooks(5)(13)		13.0		3.00	L-EVER	-
Information technology commodities(10)	0.702	-7.4	-0.057	1.58	L-Nov. 2024	-7.1
Computers, peripherals, and smart home assistants(6)	0.264	-5.4	-0.017	1.68	L-Dec. 2024	-5.1
Computer software and accessories(4)	0.028	-0.6	0.000	3.81	S-Oct. 2024	-0.6
Telephone hardware, calculators, and other consumer information items(4)	0.410	-9.0	-0.040	2.32	L-Nov. 2024	-8.3
Smartphones(5)(14)		-13.9		2.26	S-Dec. 2023	-14.4
Alcoholic beverages	0.833	1.9	0.016	0.45	L-Aug. 2024	1.9

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)	
					Date	Percent change
Alcoholic beverages at home	0.447	0.9	0.004	0.50	L-Dec. 2024	1.0
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages at home	0.153	1.8	0.003	0.61	L-Jan. 2025	1.8
Distilled spirits at home	0.102	0.3	0.000	0.81	L-Jan. 2025	0.8
Whiskey at home(5)		-2.1		1.40	L-Jan. 2025	-1.9
Distilled spirits, excluding whiskey, at home(5)		0.7		1.10	L-Jan. 2025	0.9
Wine at home	0.193	0.4	0.001	0.81	L-Sep. 2024	0.6
Alcoholic beverages away from home	0.385	3.2	0.012	0.84	S-Jan. 2025	2.1
Beer, ale, and other malt beverages away from home(4)(5)		2.9		1.12	S-Dec. 2024	2.8
Wine away from home(4)(5)		1.6		0.62	-	-
Distilled spirits away from home(4)(5)		4.3		1.37	S-Jan. 2025	2.4
Other goods(10)	1.292	2.8	0.037	0.44	L-Sep. 2024	3.0
Tobacco and smoking products	0.481	6.8	0.036	0.64	L-Jan. 2025	6.8
Cigarettes(4)	0.362	7.6	0.032	0.64	S-Nov. 2024	7.4
Tobacco products other than cigarettes(4)	0.114	3.5	0.003	1.69	L-Oct. 2024	4.8
Personal care products	0.650	0.0	0.000	0.70	S-Oct. 2024	0.0
Hair, dental, shaving, and miscellaneous personal care products(4)	0.292	1.0	0.003	0.94	S-Jan. 2025	0.1
Cosmetics, perfume, bath, nail preparations and implements	0.349	-1.0	-0.003	1.19	S-Jan. 2022	-1.7
Miscellaneous personal goods(4)	0.160	0.7	0.001	1.47	L-Oct. 2023	2.2
Stationery, stationery supplies, gift wrap(5)		3.6		1.65	S-Jan. 2025	2.3
Services less energy services	60.626	3.7	2.228	0.17	S-Dec. 2021	3.7
Shelter	35.389	4.0	1.428	0.19	S-Nov. 2021	3.8
Rent of shelter(15)	34.975	4.0	1.419	0.19	S-Nov. 2021	3.9
Rent of primary residence	7.459	4.0	0.302	0.19	S-Jan. 2022	3.8
Lodging away from home(4)	1.366	-2.5	-0.041	2.02	S-Sep. 2024	-2.8
Housing at school, excluding board(15)	0.241	3.9	0.009	0.32	L-Jan. 2025	3.9
Other lodging away from home including hotels and motels	1.125	-3.7	-0.050	2.40	S-Sep. 2024	-3.7
Owners' equivalent rent of residences(15)	26.149	4.4	1.158	0.18	-	-
Owners' equivalent rent of primary residence(15)	24.957	4.4	1.099	0.18	-	-
Tenants' and household insurance(4)	0.413	2.2	0.009	0.78	S-Jan. 2025	2.1
Water and sewer and trash collection services(4)	1.085	4.9	0.053	0.35	-	-
Water and sewerage maintenance	0.740	4.8	0.036	0.37	-	-
Garbage and trash collection(12)	0.345	5.3	0.017	0.69	L-Apr. 2024	5.3
Household operations(4)						
Domestic services(4)						
Gardening and lawncare services(4)						
Moving, storage, freight expense(4)	0.125	2.8	0.004	4.88	S-Sep. 2024	0.0
Repair of household items(4)						
Medical care services	6.713	3.0	0.198	0.63	-	-
Professional services	3.669	2.5	0.090	0.85	L-Dec. 2024	2.8

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month					Section H
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)		
					Date	Percent change	
Physicians' services	1.812	2.9	0.052	1.42	L-Oct. 2024	3.1	
Dental services	0.929	2.1	0.018	1.58	L-Dec. 2024	3.0	
Eyeglasses and eye care(8)	0.334	4.2	0.014	0.96	S-Nov. 2024	3.9	
Services by other medical professionals(8)	0.595	0.9	0.005	0.73	S-Aug. 2024	0.7	
Hospital and related services	2.252	3.9	0.088	0.73	L-Dec. 2024	4.0	
Hospital services(16)	1.932	3.7	0.072	0.85	L-Nov. 2024	3.8	
Inpatient hospital services(5) (16)		4.7		1.19	L-Jul. 2024	6.1	
Outpatient hospital services(5) (8)		2.6		1.87	S-Jan. 2025	2.6	
Nursing homes and adult day services(16)	0.166	4.8	0.008	0.75	L-Dec. 2024	5.1	
Care of invalids and elderly at home(7)	0.154	4.5	0.007	2.37	S-Nov. 2022	3.8	
Health insurance(7)	0.792	3.1	0.021	0.62	S-Jul. 2024	-0.6	
Transportation services	6.327	3.1	0.199	0.67	S-Mar. 2021	-1.6	
Leased cars and trucks(13)							
Car and truck rental(4)	0.123	-8.7	-0.012	1.58	S-May 2024	-8.8	
Motor vehicle maintenance and repair	1.016	4.8	0.056	1.82	S-Aug. 2024	4.1	
Motor vehicle body work	0.052		0.001	1.36	-	-	
Motor vehicle maintenance and servicing	0.506	4.1	0.023	0.76	S-Mar. 2022	3.6	
Motor vehicle repair(4)	0.396	6.4	0.029	3.85	S-Sep. 2024	6.0	
Motor vehicle insurance	2.853	7.5	0.214	1.06	S-Jul. 2022	7.4	
Motor vehicle fees(4)	0.503	2.0	0.010	0.55	S-Dec. 2024	1.3	
State motor vehicle registration and license fees(4)	0.282	2.0	0.006	0.28	L-Dec. 2024	2.1	
Parking and other fees(4)	0.208	2.2	0.004	1.22	S-Dec. 2024	0.3	
Parking fees and tolls(4)(5)		3.6		1.12	S-Oct. 2024	3.6	
Public transportation	1.435	-3.5	-0.050	0.92	S-Jun. 2024	-3.8	
Airline fares	0.907	-5.2	-0.047	1.21	S-May 2024	-5.9	
Other intercity transportation	0.204	-1.2	-0.008	2.10	S-Nov. 2024	-3.5	
Ship fare(4)(5)		-1.8		2.52	S-Mar. 2023	-2.7	
Intracity transportation	0.320	2.0	0.005	1.02	S-Jan. 2025	1.5	
Intracity mass transit(5)(10)		2.2		2.29	-	-	
Recreation services(10)	3.498	4.3	0.144	0.52	-	-	
Video and audio services(10)	0.830	2.0	0.015	0.72	S-Dec. 2024	1.5	
Cable, satellite, and live streaming television service(12)	0.669	1.3	0.007	0.50	S-Dec. 2024	0.9	
Purchase, subscription, and rental of video(4)	0.161	5.4	0.008	3.19	S-Dec. 2024	5.1	
Video discs and other media(4) (5)		3.4		3.73	S-Apr. 2022	-0.5	
Subscription and rental of video and video games(4)(5)		10.7		2.16	L-Jun. 2012	11.5	
Pet services including veterinary(4)	0.536	4.7	0.023	1.07	S-Nov. 2021	4.2	
Pet services(4)(5)		3.9		2.58	S-Dec. 2023	0.7	
Veterinarian services(4)(5)		5.9		1.88	S-Feb. 2022	5.2	
Photographers and photo processing(4)	0.056	-2.5	-0.001	2.15	S-Jan. 2025	-5.6	
Other recreation services(4)	2.075	5.6	0.108	0.62	L-Oct. 2023	5.6	

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				Section H	
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)		
					Date	Percent change	
Club membership for shopping clubs, fraternal, or other organizations, or participant sports fees(4)	0.820	4.9	0.036	0.50	S-Dec. 2024	4.7	
Admissions	0.756	6.4	0.044	1.52	L-Jun. 2024	6.9	
Admission to movies, theaters, and concerts(4)(5)		2.2		1.66	L-Jan. 2025	2.3	
Admission to sporting events(4)(5)		25.8		6.37	L-EVER	-	
Fees for lessons or instructions(8)	0.167	4.5	0.009	1.18	L-Aug. 2024	4.7	
Education and communication services(10)	4.955	1.6	0.080	0.24	-	-	
Tuition, other school fees, and childcare	2.519	3.7	0.088	0.43	L-Dec. 2024	3.8	
College tuition and fees	1.305	2.3	0.029	0.68	L-Dec. 2024	2.6	
Elementary and high school tuition and fees	0.384	5.3	0.016	0.37	L-Jul. 2009	5.8	
Day care and preschool(11)	0.725	5.6	0.039	0.51	L-Jan. 2025	5.9	
Technical and business school tuition and fees(4)	0.039	1.1	0.000	0.92	L-Jan. 2025	1.1	
Postage and delivery services(4)	0.053	2.9	0.002	0.47	S-Jan. 2024	1.2	
Postage	0.051	3.2	0.002	0.54	-	-	
Delivery services(4)	0.002	6.2	0.000	0.88	S-Jan. 2025	6.0	
Telephone services(4)	1.439	0.1	0.002	0.16	-	-	
Wireless telephone services(4)	1.266	-0.3	-0.004	0.20	-	-	
Residential telephone services(10)	0.173	3.7	0.006	0.63	L-Sep. 2024	5.1	
Internet services and electronic information providers(4)	0.936	-1.1	-0.012	0.54	S-Jun. 2018	-1.3	
Other personal services(10)	1.625	4.7	0.073	0.51	L-Jul. 2024	5.1	
Personal care services	0.658	4.7	0.030	0.73	-	-	
Haircuts and other personal care services(4)	0.658	4.7	0.030	0.73	-	-	
Miscellaneous personal services	0.967	4.7	0.044	0.57	L-Jul. 2024	5.6	
Legal services(8)							
Funeral expenses(8)	0.140	2.6	0.004	0.81	S-Aug. 2022	2.6	
Laundry and dry cleaning services(4)	0.164	4.9	0.008	0.82	L-Dec. 2024	5.1	
Apparel services other than laundry and dry cleaning(4)	0.027	6.4	0.002	2.34	S-Aug. 2024	5.6	
Financial services(8)	0.235	3.7	0.009	1.41	L-Dec. 2024	4.4	
Checking account and other bank services(4)(5)		2.9		3.33	S-Aug. 2023	0.3	
Tax return preparation and other accounting fees(4)(5)		4.8		2.69	L-Nov. 2024	7.2	
Special aggregate indexes							
All items less food	86.349	2.3	1.991	0.13	S-Feb. 2021	1.4	
All items less shelter	64.611	1.5	0.962	0.14	S-Oct. 2024	1.3	
All items less food and shelter	50.960	1.1	0.563	0.17	S-Oct. 2024	1.1	
All items less food, shelter, and energy	44.631	1.8	0.794	0.19	S-Aug. 2024	1.6	
All items less food, shelter, energy, and used cars and trucks	42.253	1.8	0.779	0.19	S-Mar. 2021	1.2	
All items less medical care	91.757	2.4	2.178	0.10	S-Sep. 2024	2.4	
All items less energy	93.671	2.8	2.622	0.12	S-Mar. 2021	1.9	
Commodities	36.235	0.0	0.032	0.12	S-Nov. 2024	-0.2	

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month				Section H, Item 12.	
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)		
					Date	Percent change	
Commodities less food, energy, and used cars and trucks	17.015	-0.2	-0.021	0.20	-	-	
Commodities less food	22.584	-1.7	-0.368	0.16	S-Nov. 2024	-1.8	
Commodities less food and beverages	21.751	-1.8	-0.384	0.16	S-Nov. 2024	-1.9	
Services	63.765	3.7	2.359	0.17	S-Oct. 2021	3.6	
Services less rent of shelter(15)	28.790	3.3	0.940	0.26	S-Oct. 2023	3.0	
Services less medical care services	57.052	3.8	2.160	0.16	S-Sep. 2021	3.5	
Durables	10.906	-1.0	-0.090	0.21	L-Jun. 2023	-0.8	
Nondurables	25.328	0.5	0.122	0.14	S-Nov. 2024	0.4	
Nondurables less food	11.677	-2.2	-0.278	0.24	S-Oct. 2024	-3.3	
Nondurables less food and beverages	10.844	-2.5	-0.294	0.25	S-Oct. 2024	-3.6	
Nondurables less food, beverages, and apparel	8.287	-3.4	-0.303	0.26	S-Oct. 2024	-4.8	
Nondurables less food and apparel	9.120	-2.9	-0.287	0.25	S-Oct. 2024	-4.2	
Housing	44.173	3.7	1.648	0.18	S-Aug. 2021	3.5	
Education and communication(4)	5.698	0.5	0.032	0.26	L-Jan. 2025	0.5	
Education(4)	2.560	3.9	0.096	0.41	L-Dec. 2024	4.0	
Communication(4)	3.138	-1.9	-0.065	0.43	L-Jan. 2025	-1.9	
Information and information processing(4)	3.085	-2.0	-0.067	0.44	L-Dec. 2024	-2.0	
Information technology, hardware and services(17)	1.646	-3.8	-0.069	0.81	L-Dec. 2024	-3.6	
Recreation(4)	5.327	1.9	0.099	0.36	L-Feb. 2024	2.1	
Video and audio(4)	1.079	0.8	0.006	0.64	S-Sep. 2024	0.8	
Pets, pet products and services(4)	1.164	1.3	0.015	0.90	S-Feb. 2021	1.1	
Photography(4)	0.076	-1.9	-0.001	1.86	S-Jan. 2025	-3.3	
Food and beverages	14.484	2.9	0.415	0.13	L-Nov. 2023	2.9	
Domestically produced farm food	6.775	2.6	0.173	0.19	L-Aug. 2023	2.8	
Other services	10.078	3.0	0.297	0.24	L-Aug. 2024	3.0	
Apparel less footwear	1.973	0.7	0.012	0.85	S-Jan. 2025	0.3	
Fuels and utilities	4.372	4.1	0.178	0.66	L-Jul. 2024	4.1	
Household energy	3.286	3.8	0.125	0.84	L-Jul. 2024	4.0	
Medical care	8.243	2.6	0.213	0.60	S-Jan. 2025	2.6	
Transportation	16.600	-0.9	-0.136	0.31	S-Sep. 2024	-1.1	
Private transportation	15.165	-0.6	-0.085	0.32	S-Sep. 2024	-1.1	
New and used motor vehicles(4)	7.391	-0.3	-0.014	0.19	S-Dec. 2024	-1.3	
Utilities and public transportation	7.768	1.8	0.142	0.42	S-Mar. 2024	1.7	
Household furnishings and operations	4.413	0.9	0.042	0.50	S-Jan. 2025	0.4	
Other goods and services	2.917	3.8	0.110	0.39	L-Aug. 2024	3.9	
Personal care	2.435	3.1	0.075	0.44	L-Jul. 2024	3.4	

Expenditure category	Relative importance Feb. 2025	Twelve Month					Section H, Item 12.	
		Unadjusted percent change Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025	Unadjusted effect on All Items Mar. 2024- Mar. 2025(1)	Standard error, median price change(2)	Largest (L) or Smallest (S) unadjusted change since: (3)			
					Date	Percent change		
Footnotes								
(1) The 'effect' of an item category is a measure of that item's contribution to the All items price change. For example, if the Food index had an effect of 0.40, and the All items index rose 1.2 percent, then the increase in food prices contributed 0.40 / 1.2, or 33.3 percent, to that All items increase. Said another way, had food prices been unchanged for that year the change in the All items index would have been 1.2 percent minus 0.40, or 0.8 percent. Effects can be negative as well. For example, if the effect of food was a negative 0.1, and the All items index rose 0.5 percent, the All items index actually would have been 0.1 percent higher (or 0.6 percent) had food prices been unchanged. Since food prices fell while prices overall were rising, the contribution of food to the All items price change was negative (in this case, -0.1 / 0.5, or minus 20 percent).								
(2) A statistic's margin of error is often expressed as its point estimate plus or minus two standard errors. For example, if a CPI category rose 2.6 percent, and its standard error was 0.25 percent, the margin of error on this item's 12-month percent change would be 2.6 percent, plus or minus 0.5 percent.								
(3) If the current 12-month percent change is greater than the previous published 12-month percent change, then this column identifies the closest prior month with a 12-month percent change as (L)arge as or (L)arger than the current 12-month change. If the current 12-month percent change is smaller than the previous published 12-month percent change, the most recent month with a change as (S)mall or (S)maller than the current month change is identified. If the current and previous published 12-month percent changes are equal, a dash will appear. Standard numerical comparison is used. For example, 2.0% is greater than 0.6%, -4.4% is less than -2.0%, and -2.0% is less than 0.0%. Note that a (L)arger change can be a smaller decline, for example, a -0.2% change is larger than a -0.4% change, but still represents a decline in the price index. Likewise, (S)maller changes can be increases, for example, a 0.6% change is smaller than 0.8%, but still represents an increase in the price index. In this context, a -0.2% change is considered to be smaller than a 0.0% change.								
(4) Indexes on a December 1997=100 base.								
(5) Special indexes based on a substantially smaller sample. These series do not contribute to the all items index aggregation and therefore do not have a relative importance or effect.								
(6) Indexes on a December 2007=100 base.								
(7) Indexes on a December 2005=100 base.								
(8) Indexes on a December 1986=100 base.								
(9) Indexes on a December 1993=100 base.								
(10) Indexes on a December 2009=100 base.								
(11) Indexes on a December 1990=100 base.								
(12) Indexes on a December 1983=100 base.								
(13) Indexes on a December 2001=100 base.								
(14) Indexes on a December 2019=100 base.								
(15) Indexes on a December 1982=100 base.								
(16) Indexes on a December 1996=100 base.								
(17) Indexes on a December 1988=100 base.								

Last Modified Date: April 10, 2025

U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS Consumer Price Index Office of Prices and Living Conditions Suitland Federal Center Floor 7 4600 Silver Hill Road Washington, DC 20212-0002

Telephone: 202-691-7000 www.bls.gov/CPI [Contact CPI](#)



CITY OF CLEARLAKE

City Council

STAFF REPORT

SUBJECT: Consideration of Resolution 2025-30 Authorizing the Conversion of a Portion of Acacia Street to One-Way

MEETING DATE: July 17, 2025

SUBMITTED BY: Alan Flora, City Manager

PURPOSE OF REPORT: ☐ Information only ☒ Discussion ☒ Action Item

WHAT IS BEING ASKED OF THE CITY COUNCIL/BOARD:

The City Council is being asked to consider adopting Resolution 2025-30 authorizing the conversion of Pine Street to a one-way street.

BACKGROUND/DISCUSSION:

The purpose of this staff report is to present information and recommendations regarding the proposed conversion of a portion of Acacia Street, from Arrowhead Road to Sonoma Avenue, to a one-way street. This public hearing is scheduled to solicit feedback from Council and provide transparency on the proposed changes. Currently, the area has high traffic and safety concerns around Pomo School. There have been numerous near misses with both vehicles and pedestrians.

A Blue Zones funded Safe Routes to School Study analyzed the traffic and pedestrian safety issues Pomo and Burns Valley Elementary School campuses and made several recommendations. Last year the Council approved changing a portion of Pine Street to a one-way in order to improve safety conditions at Burns Valley Elementary, which has resulted in greatly improved conditions. Konocti Unified School District has requested the City's assistance in similar improvements at Pomo School District before the upcoming school year begins.

Traffic Flow: The proposed one-way conversion will improve the flow of traffic safety around Pomo Elementary School. Traffic will flow north beginning at Arrowhead Rd., moving to Sonoma Avenue.

Pedestrian and Cyclist Safety: This will improve pedestrian and cyclist safety, including proposed enhancements such as restriped bike lanes, striping of crosswalks for improved pedestrian crossings, and improved overall safety.

Parking and Access: Parking will be redesigned to allow for some off-street parking and drop-off zones.

OPTIONS:

1. Adopt Resolution 2025-30
2. Provide Direction to Staff.

FISCAL IMPACT:

☒ None ☐ Budgeted Item? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Budget Adjustment Needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, amount of appropriation increase: \$

Affected fund(s): ☐ General Fund ☐ Measure P Fund ☐ Measure V Fund Other:

Comments:

STRATEGIC PLAN IMPACT:

- ☐ Goal #1: Make Clearlake a Visibly Cleaner City
- ☒ Goal #2: Make Clearlake a Statistically Safer City
- ☒ Goal #3: Improve the Quality of Life in Clearlake with Improved Public Facilities
- ☐ Goal #4: Improve the Image of Clearlake
- ☐ Goal #5: Ensure Fiscal Sustainability of City
- ☐ Goal #6: Update Policies and Procedures to Current Government Standards
- ☐ Goal #7: Support Economic Development

SUGGESTED MOTIONS:

Adopt Resolution 2025-30

☒ **Attachments:**

1. Resolution 2025-30
2. Safe Routes to School Concept Plan

**CITY OF CLEARLAKE
RESOLUTION NO. 2025-30**

**RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CLEARLAKE
DESIGNATING A PORTION OF ACACIA STREET AS "ONE-WAY"
AND AUTHORIZING PLACEMENT OF TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES**

WHEREAS, Acacia Street from Arrowhead Road to Sonoma Avenue is immediately adjacent to Pomo Elementary School and there have been numerous near misses with both vehicles and pedestrians and;

WHEREAS, it is necessary to convert said portion of Acacia Street as one-way, as the area has high traffic and safety concerns and;

WHEREAS, the proposed one-way conversion will improve the flow of traffic safely around Pomo Elementary School and improve pedestrian and cyclist safety, and;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Clearlake as follows:

Section 1. That portion of Acacia Street between Arrowhead Road and Sonoma Avenue is hereby designated "one-way" for northbound traffic only.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Public Works Director is hereby directed and authorized to place traffic control signs as necessary to safely facilitate the flow of northbound traffic.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by the City Council of the City of Clearlake, County of Lake, State of California on this 17th day of July 2025 by the following vote:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING:

ATTEST:

Melissa Swanson, City Clerk

Mayor, City of Clearlake



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Clearlake Safe Routes to School Concept Plans

Burns Valley Elementary School & Pomo Elementary School

June 2024

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Advancing Safe Routes to School in Clearlake

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Introduction

Safe Routes to School

Safe Routes to School (SRTS) refers to a variety of programs aimed at increasing the number of students walking and bicycling to and from school. As recently as the 70's, 60% of students walked to school. Today, the national figure is down to 12%. SRTS programs typically involve partnerships between municipalities, school districts, community members, parents, volunteers, students and law enforcement agencies.

This report offers Clearlake opportunities for advancing SRTS. It highlights the observations and discussions that occurred during May 3, 2024. Installing healthy and sustainable habits in our children with well-located neighborhood schools, better street designs, and effective programs is an achievable and worthy goal.

Why is this important? Today's children may be the first generation to have a shorter life expectancy than their parents due to lifestyle choices. Active transportation is a great way of ensuring that children are getting the recommended 60 minutes of physical activity daily. Let's work together to make our streets and neighborhoods safe, comfortable, welcoming places.



Introduction

Safe Routes to School



Students walking to school gain many advantages, including exercise, social skills, quality time with a parent, sibling or friend, and improved academic performance. Clearlake must focus on improved walking environments not only at its school sites, but within a half mile radius of each school





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Burns Valley Elementary School

Safe Routes to School Concept Plan
June 2024

Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Burns Valley Elementary School

Blue Zones Project Lake County, in collaboration with Burns Valley Elementary School and the City of Clearlake, facilitated the Burns Valley Elementary School Safe Routes to School (SRTS) audit, which analyzes existing conditions and provides practical solutions to encourage safe, comfortable active transportation travel to school and reduce negative impacts associated with drop-off and pick-up behaviors.

Burns Valley Elementary School was chosen for its unique school arrival and departure challenges. This SRTS Concept Plan includes considerations for traffic calming, traffic operations, street crossings, parking, intersection changes, and other built environment changes.

Observations and comments from the site visit, conducted during the morning drop-off period on May 3, 2024, are the basis for these recommendations and are included as an appendix.

Burns Valley Elementary School

- Student Grades and Ages: TK - 6 (~4 years to 12 years of age)
- Student Enrollment: ~550 students (~500 students/day attend school)
- ~60% Hispanic & high % of ESL students
- All students qualify for free meals

As part of this assessment, Dan Burden and Michael Williams, Blue Zones Built Environment Subject Matter Experts, received outstanding support from school leadership and City staff for transportation safety. This support is key to any safety effort. It is expected that safety and operational changes will need observation and refinement over time as responses to changes are evaluated.

Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Burns Valley Elementary School

Image (L to R):

Dan Burden, Tammy Serpa, Adeline Leyba, Becky Salato, Michael Williams, Greg Damron (not pictured) conducted the May 3 audit at Burns Valley Elementary School



Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Burns Valley Elementary School

Context:

The Burns Valley Elementary School campus and surrounding area. The school has no on-campus drop-off and pickup area.



Key Findings

Burns Valley Elementary School



Images L to R: Driver offloading student in front of the driveway and No Parking sign. A newly selected crossing guard aids students upon arrival. Narrow sidewalks in front of the Burns Valley Elementary school.



Key Findings

Burns Valley Elementary School



Images L to R:

Bussed students walking to school from Uhl Avenue; non-functioning RRFB at Olympic and Pine Street; school gate on Olive Street; parent with child walking to school at Pine and Austin.

Key Findings

Burns Valley Elementary School

The site visit observed the morning drop-off period on May 3, 2024:

- All students, except for the special education students, arrive at the school through one gate. This focuses all student and motor vehicle traffic into one congested conflict area.
- The use of Uhl Avenue by the school buses keeps the buses out of the congested area on Pine and supports a short 250-foot walk by students arriving at school.
- Motor vehicle speeds are uniformly low, likely due to the congestion and presence of children. Speeding did not appear to be a significant problem near the school site.
- The Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacons (RRFB) at Olympic and Pine were not functioning during the site visit.
- The sidewalk along the front of the school is 5-feet wide but is too narrow to hold the number of students that arrive and need to congregate at the front gate.
- The school has several other gates and arrival points which could serve as alternative access points.

Key Findings

Burns Valley Elementary School

- The parking lane on the west side of Pine Street is well occupied before much of the drop-off traffic occurs. These legally parked cars can hide students wanting to use the mid-block crosswalk from drivers.
- A food services truck was parked on the east side of Pine Street against a red curb and blocking the crosswalk in front of the special education building. The driver stated that they parked there “all the time”.
- The NO PARKING sandwich signs on both sides of Pine Street are routinely ignored by drivers stopping in the travel lane and letting students out.
- The northernmost intersection of Austin Road and Pine Street is congested with students and vehicles. This intersection requires a crossing guard and full attention from drivers. The crossing guard does double duty as both a traffic director and protector of students in the crosswalk. This double duty distracts the crossing guard from their primary task. By requiring drivers to watch for threats coming from multiple directions, it also raises the potential for conflict.
- Olive and Walnut Streets will be paved this coming Summer.



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Burns Valley Elementary School Recommendations

Proposed Transportation Safety Changes

Burns Valley Elementary School

The recommendations presented in this section include low-cost modifications to create fully separated and better arrival and departure conditions for all modes of travel during pickup and drop-off periods:

1. Convert Pine Street from Division Avenue to Olympic Drive to a northbound one-way street.
2. Convert Olive Street to a southbound one-way street.
3. Configure Walnut as a two-way street with no marked centerline.
4. Create additional entry and exit points to the school at available gates on Pine and Olive to move some of the student and motor vehicle traffic away from the front gate.
5. Provide painted curb extensions on Pine Street and Austin Road.
6. Provide painted curb extensions at midblock crosswalk on Pine Street.
7. Provide painted curb extensions at Pine Street and Olympic Drive.
8. Provide painted curb extensions at Austin Road and Uhl Avenue.

Proposed Transportation Safety Changes

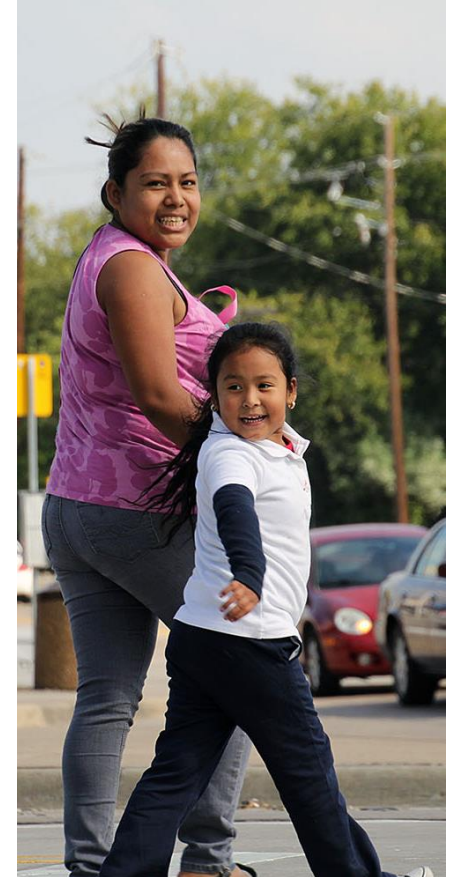
Burns Valley Elementary School

9. Provide painted curb extensions at Uhl Avenue and Olympic Drive.
10. Move the fence at the front of the school away from the sidewalk to create more space for waiting students.
11. Create a remote pickup and drop-off area on Uhl Avenue and have volunteers serve as escorts or “drivers” of the walking school bus from Uhl Avenue to school.
12. Continue and reinforce the practice of having the large school buses park on Uhl Avenue for student drop-off and pickup.
13. Demarcate a drop-off zone to handle 8-12 cars at a time, requiring motorists to pull to the top of the queue. A volunteer “director” is needed to obtain driver compliance
14. Provide a neighborhood traffic circle or mini-roundabout at Olympic Drive and Pine Street (see example at <https://nacto.org/publication/urban-street-design-guide/intersections/minor-intersections/mini-roundabout/>).

Proposed Transportation Safety Changes

Burns Valley Elementary School

- 15. Provide training to all school crossing guards (see Florida school crossing guard training and certification videos and materials).
- 16. Consider a 5-minute early release for all students who are walking or bicycling.
- 17. Consider an early arrival supervised physical activity.
- 18. Collaborate with the city to create a “Twenty-is-Plenty” program to establish a 20 MPH speed limit for all streets within a quarter mile radius of the campus.





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Burns Valley Elementary School Street Design Concepts

Proposed Campus Configuration

Burns Valley Elementary School

Plan view of campus showing traffic flows, bus stops, and remote pickup/drop-off points. The one-way northbound flow of traffic on Pine Street is key to creating a linear near-side drop-off zone. Uhl Avenue should be an attractive alternative drop-off and pickup location.





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Pine Street

Existing Pine Street Configuration

Burns Valley Elementary School

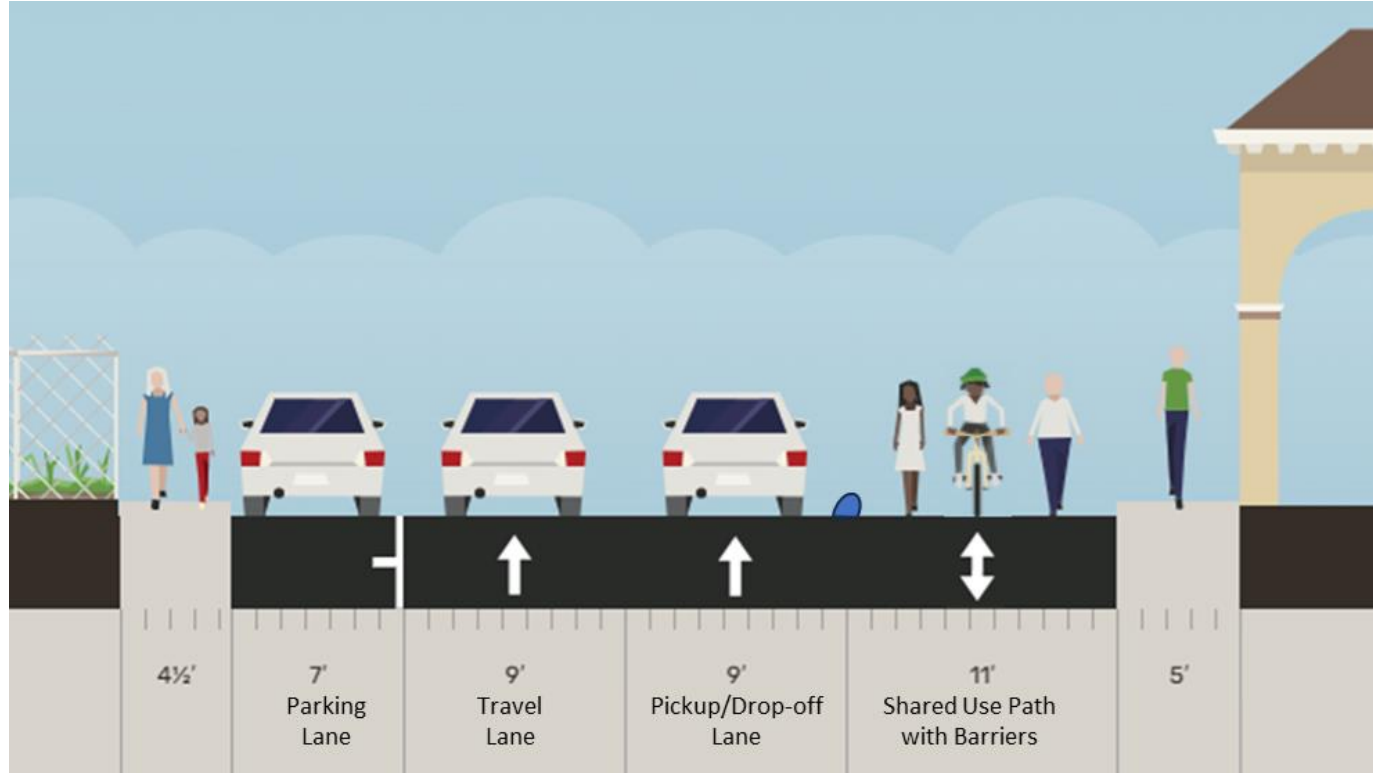


Pine Street Existing Configuration

Pine Street is 36-feet wide and is currently configured as a two-way street with curb side parking on the west side and some parking allowed on the east curb.

Proposed Pine Street Configuration

Burns Valley Elementary School



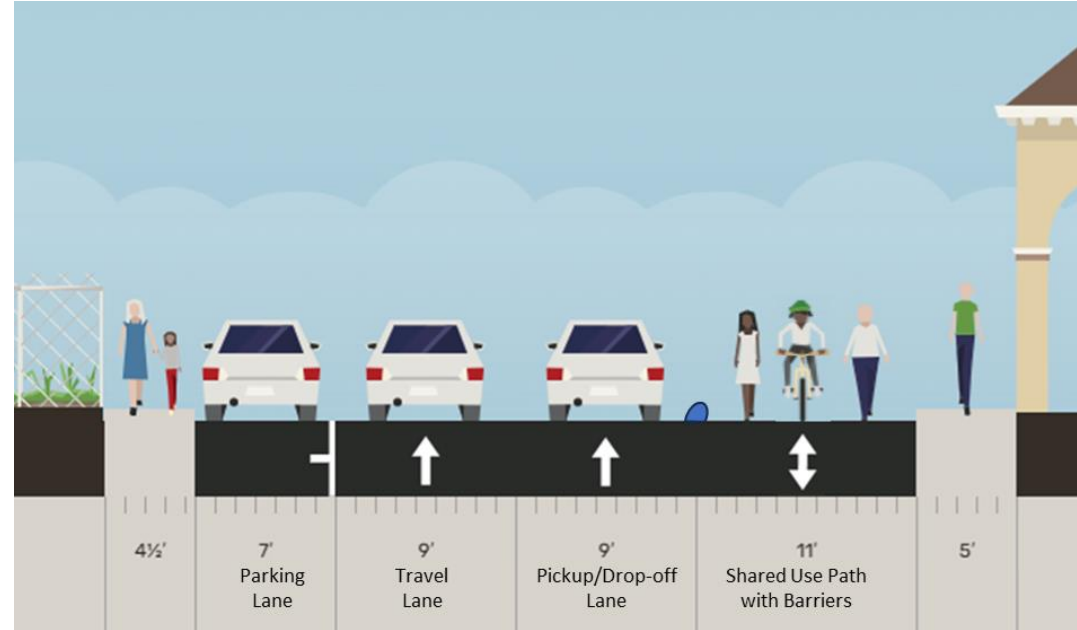
Pine Street Proposed Configuration

The proposed configuration for Pine Street consists of, from west to east, a parking lane, a northbound travel lane, a pickup/drop-off lane, and a separated, on-street shared use path.

Proposed Pine Street Configuration

Burns Valley Elementary School

- Configure Pine Street with a 11-foot wide painted, separated, on-street walking and bicycling path on the east side of Pine Street.
- Include a one-foot buffer populated with barriers (see example images).
- Provide a 9-foot pickup/drop-off lane next to the shared-use path, then a 9-foot travel lane, with a 7-foot parking lane against the western curb (see cross sections).
- This puts the front passenger door toward the school. The western parking lane should be marked as not for student pickup/drop-off.



Proposed Pine Street Configuration

Burns Valley Elementary School



Image: Plan view of Pine Street showing conceptual layout of lanes, curb extensions, and pavement markings.



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Olive Street

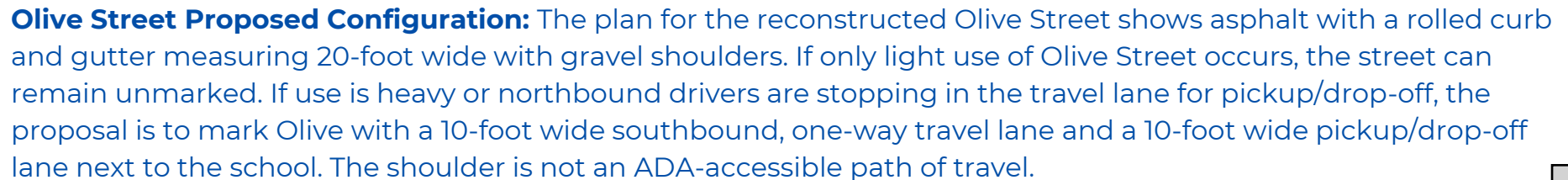
Existing Olive Street Configuration

Burns Valley Elementary School



Olive Street Configuration

Olive Street is approximately 30-feet wide and is currently configured as a two-way street with deteriorated pavement and gravel or native earth shoulders.





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Pomo Elementary School

Safe Routes to School Concept Plan
June 2024

Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Pomo Elementary School

Blue Zones Project Lake County, in collaboration with Pomo Elementary School and the City of Clearlake, facilitated the Pomo Elementary School Safe Routes to School (SRTS) audit, which analyzes existing conditions and provides practical solutions to encourage safe, comfortable active transportation travel to school and reduce negative impacts associated with drop-off and pick-up behaviors.

Pomo Elementary School was chosen for its unique school arrival and departure challenges. This SRTS Concept Plan includes considerations for traffic calming, traffic operations, street crossings, parking, intersection changes, and other built environment changes.

Observations and comments from the site visit, conducted during the afternoon drop-off period on May 3, 2024, are the basis for these recommendations and are included as an appendix.

Pomo Elementary School

- Student Grades and Ages: TK - 6
 - ~4 years to 12 years of age
- Student Enrollment:
 - ~725 students
 - ~200 bussed
 - ~40 walk
 - ~485 driven
- ~80 teachers and staff working at the school

As part of this assessment, Dan Burden and Michael Williams, Blue Zones Built Environment Subject Matter Experts, received outstanding support from school leadership and City staff for transportation safety. This support is key to any safety effort. It is expected that safety changes will need observation and refinement over time as responses to changes are evaluated.

Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Pomo Elementary School

Image (L to R):

Dan Burden, Michael Williams, Jamey Gill, Becky Salato, Principal April Ellis, Greg Damron (not pictured) conducted the May 3 audit at Pomo Elementary School



Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Pomo Elementary School

Context:

The Pomo Elementary School campus and surrounding area.

The campus sees limited school-side pickup activity, with many parents using the far side lots for drop-offs and pick-up, creating a safety challenge. The skewed intersection at Arrowhead Road, Acacia Street, Pomo Road and Huntington Avenue poses an additional risk.



Transportation Safety and Active Transportation

Pomo Elementary School



Students walking to
Pomo Elementary
School.

Key Findings

Pomo Elementary School



Acacia Street

Afternoon pickup in the right lane. Motorists parking in the bike lane (left side) create unsafe sight lines.

Key Findings

Pomo Elementary School



Sonoma Avenue at Acacia Street

Access gate and student waiting area. Note the lack of a crosswalk, ramps and high visibility clothing for the crossing guard. Also, there is no sheltered area.

Existing Sonoma Avenue Configuration

Pomo Elementary School



Sonoma Avenue

Sonoma Avenue is currently configured as a two-way street with deteriorated pavement, uneven terrain, and gravel or native earth shoulders.

Key Findings

Pomo Elementary School

The site visit observed the afternoon pickup period on May 3, 2024:

- All students departed from two gates, with most students leaving from the northern gate at the intersection of Acacia Street and Sonoma Avenue.
- The majority of drivers arrive at the school by traveling along Acacia Street.
- Many drivers leave via Acacia Street, but a steady stream of drivers was also observed leaving via Sonoma Avenue and Boxwood Street.
- The on-campus U-shaped drive is used as a student staging area for the school buses. This does an excellent job of separating those students from private vehicle traffic.
- The campus has other gates which could serve as alternate access points, supervised by volunteers, as needed.
- The gate near the intersection of Sonoma Avenue and Acacia Street, from which most children leave the campus, has a field nearby which functions as a good staging area for students.

Key Findings

Pomo Elementary School

- The bicycle lane on the west side of Acacia Street was unused by bicyclists during our observations. It was well-used by pedestrians as a sidewalk and by motorists as a parking lane.
- Sonoma Avenue will be paved in Summer 2024. This will likely make Sonoma more attractive to drivers as a way to leave the school area.
- There is little traffic on Acacia north of the school. Only two homes and a collection of buildings, which appeared to be part of the school campus, exist on that portion of Acacia, supporting the use of Acacia as a one-way street.
- Burns Valley Road north and west of Acacia Street will be paved in Summer 2024. This may make Burns Valley Road and Acacia Street a more attractive route for nearby residents wanting to drop-off or pickup students.



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Pomo Elementary School Recommendations

Proposed Transportation Safety Changes

Pomo Elementary School

The recommended changes include low-cost modifications to create fully separated and better arrival and departure conditions for all modes of travel during pickup and drop-off periods. These recommendations are:

1. Continue the practice of having the school buses using the on-campus, U-shaped driveway for pickup and drop-off. This eliminates conflicts between school bus pickup/drop-off and private vehicles.
2. Boxwood Street should be paved during the construction work this Summer to create a loop that is attractive to all drivers and to reduce drivers' desire to leave by traveling south on Acacia Street.
3. Close Huntington Avenue at the Arrowhead/Acacia/Pomo intersection to create a standard four-way intersection and a calmed Huntington Avenue. Mark crosswalks on all legs of the intersection. Inform nearby residents of recent California law, AB413, that prohibits parking near intersections and enforce if necessary.
4. Re-locate the entry/exit driveways to the parking lot on the west side of Acacia Street to the east side of Boxwood Street and close those permitting access to Acacia Street. This moves vehicle turning activity away from the student-dominated area and provides more flexible access via the two-way Boxwood Street.
5. Install crosswalk markings at the Sonoma Avenue / Acacia Street intersection, and use raised crosswalks.

Proposed Transportation Safety Changes

Pomo Elementary School

6. Allow pickup and drop-off to occur for the length of the proposed street treatment on Acacia Street.
7. Configure both crosswalks near the school on Acacia Street as 12-foot-wide raised crosswalks. These raised crosswalks will help keep vehicle speeds low in the area where the greatest pedestrian and student traffic exists.
8. Provide curb extensions on Acacia Street at Sonoma Avenue. This will help slow turning vehicle speeds and any new traffic resulting from the paving of Burns Valley Road.
9. Demarcate a drop-off zone on Acacia Street to handle 8-12 cars at a time, requiring motorists to pull to the top of the queue. A volunteer “director” is needed to obtain driver compliance.
10. Install raised, marked crosswalks on Arrowhead Road connecting the existing sidewalk on the north side to Mountain View and Halika Streets. These raised crosswalks will provide a safe crossing for students walking to/from the neighborhoods south and east of the school. They will also lower motor vehicle speeds on Arrowhead Road which will make the possibility of safe drop-off and pickup activity there feasible.
11. Apply traffic calming to Arrowhead Road and allow pickup/drop-off activity on that side of campus after conditions are safe enough to support that activity.

Proposed Transportation Safety Changes

Pomo Elementary School

12. Consider establishing physical activities for students that arrive early.
13. Move the fence at the front of the school 2 feet back from the sidewalk to create more space for students.
14. Conduct a parking utilization study by school administrators which quantifies current supply and demand for staff parking and future projections is needed to address the concerns around staff and guest parking. A possible first step is for staff to conduct a study to decide what further work is needed.
15. Collaborate with the city to introduce a 20-mph is plenty program for all streets within a quarter mile radius of a school campus.
16. Provide training to all school crossing guards (see Florida school crossing guard training and certification videos and materials).
17. Consider a 5 -minute early release for all walking and bicycling students.



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Pomo Elementary School Street Design Concepts

Proposed Circulation

Pomo Elementary School

- Future traffic will move on Acacia Street in a northerly one-way flow.
- Significant drop-off traffic will access remote field parking areas through Boxwood Street, thus reducing conflicts on Acacia Street.
- Acacia pickup/drop-off traffic will generally exit to Arrowhead Road using Boxwood Street.
- Additional drop-offs will take place in approved areas on Arrowhead at the school.



Proposed Campus Road Configuration

Pomo Elementary School

- Proposed changes for the campus circulation plan eliminate the Acacia Street driveways to the parking lot (now placed on Boxwood Street) thus significantly reducing crossing conflicts on Acacia Street.
- Many parents will drop off students directly in front of the school, with the option of continuing to use field parking areas.
- Acacia Street will operate as a one-way street, thus freeing up space for a drop-off lane and an active transportation lane next to the sidewalk.
- Crossings will be narrower, speeds will be better controlled





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Acacia Street

Existing Acacia Street Configuration

Pomo Elementary School

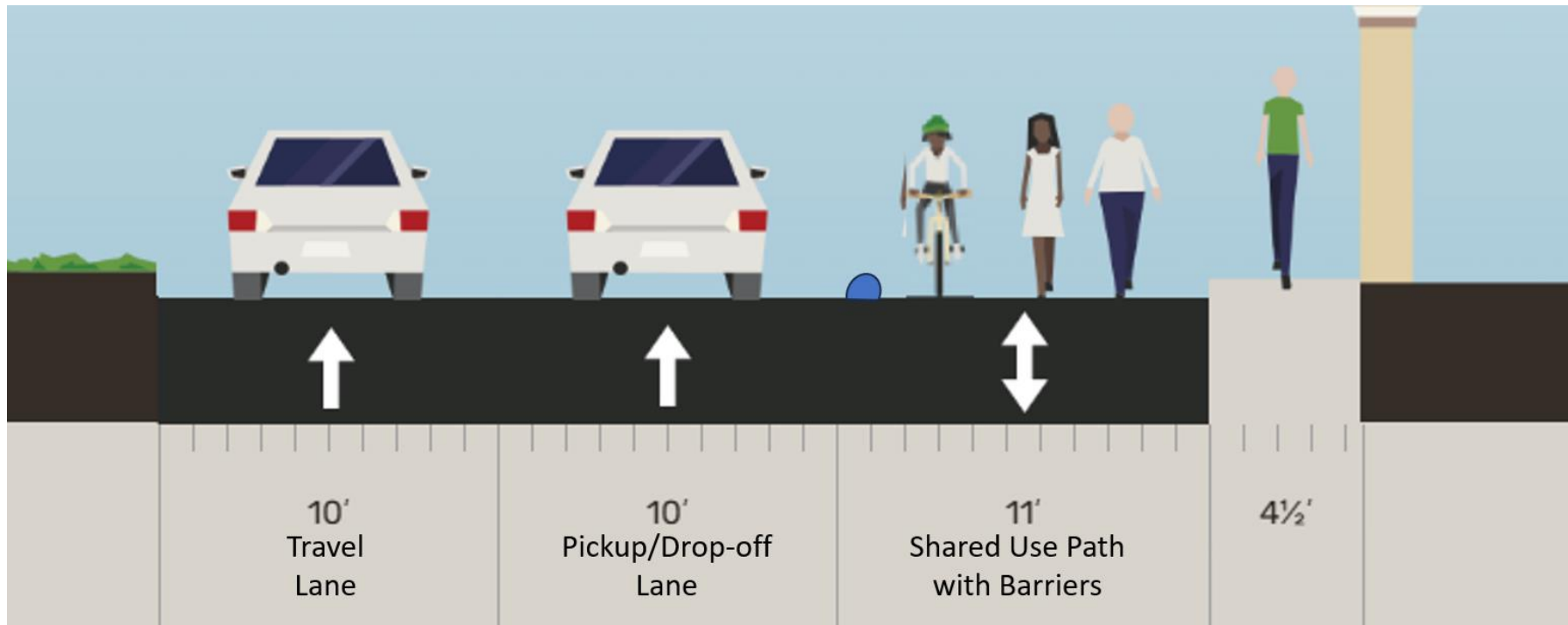


Acacia Street

Acacia Street is ~31-feet wide and is configured as a two-way street with a bicycle lane on the west side and various levels of vehicle parking allowed on the east curb. No sidewalk exists on the west side and a 4½-foot wide sidewalk exists on the east side. Two entry/exit driveways on the west side are located across from the school's main entry drives. This creates an unsafe mix of cars and people on foot.

Proposed Acacia Street Configuration

Pomo Elementary School

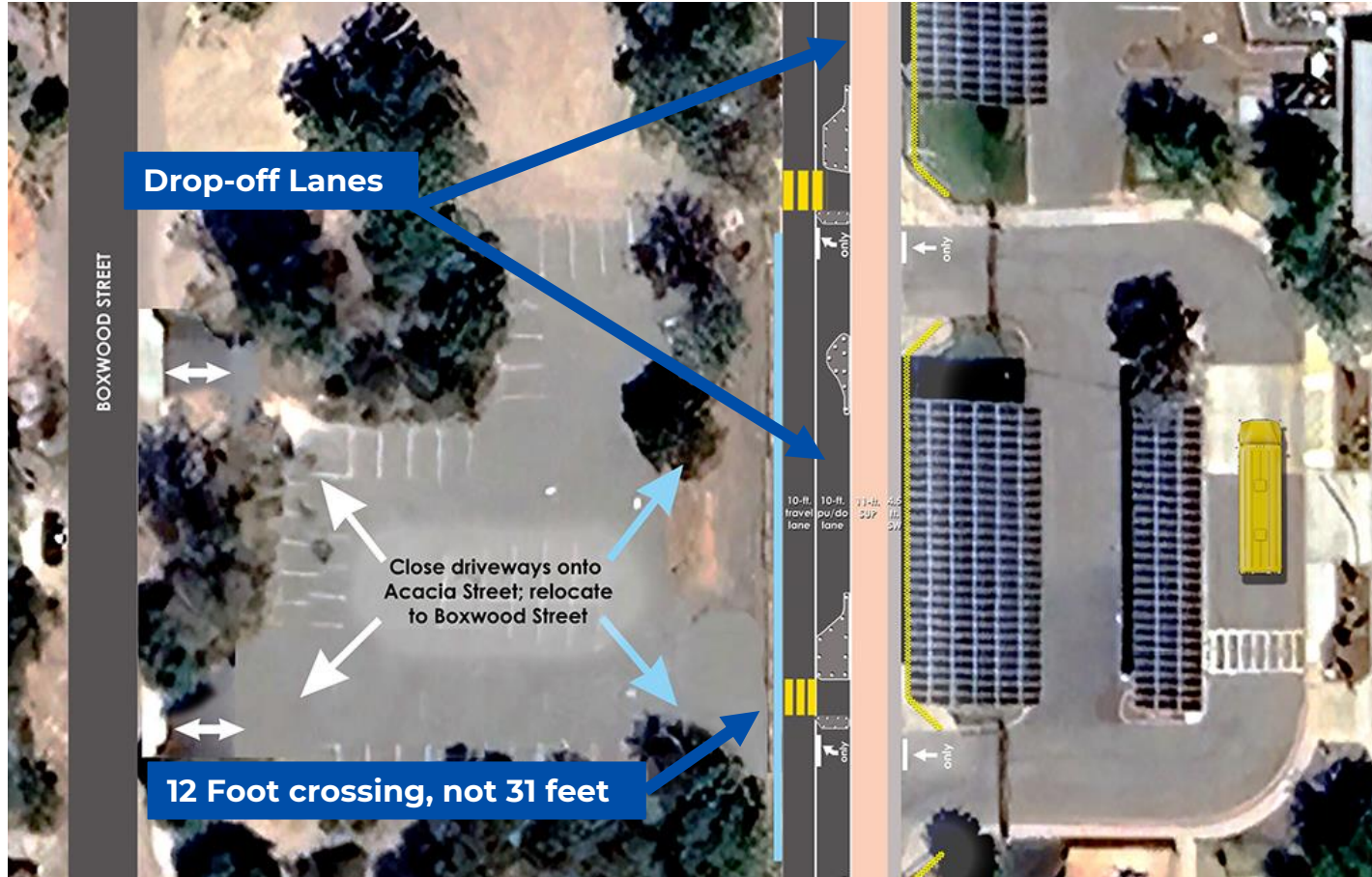


Acacia Street

The proposed configuration for Acacia Street consists of (from west to east), a northbound motor vehicle travel lane, a pickup/drop-off lane, and a separated, on-street shared use path.

School Pickup and Dropoff

Pomo Elementary School



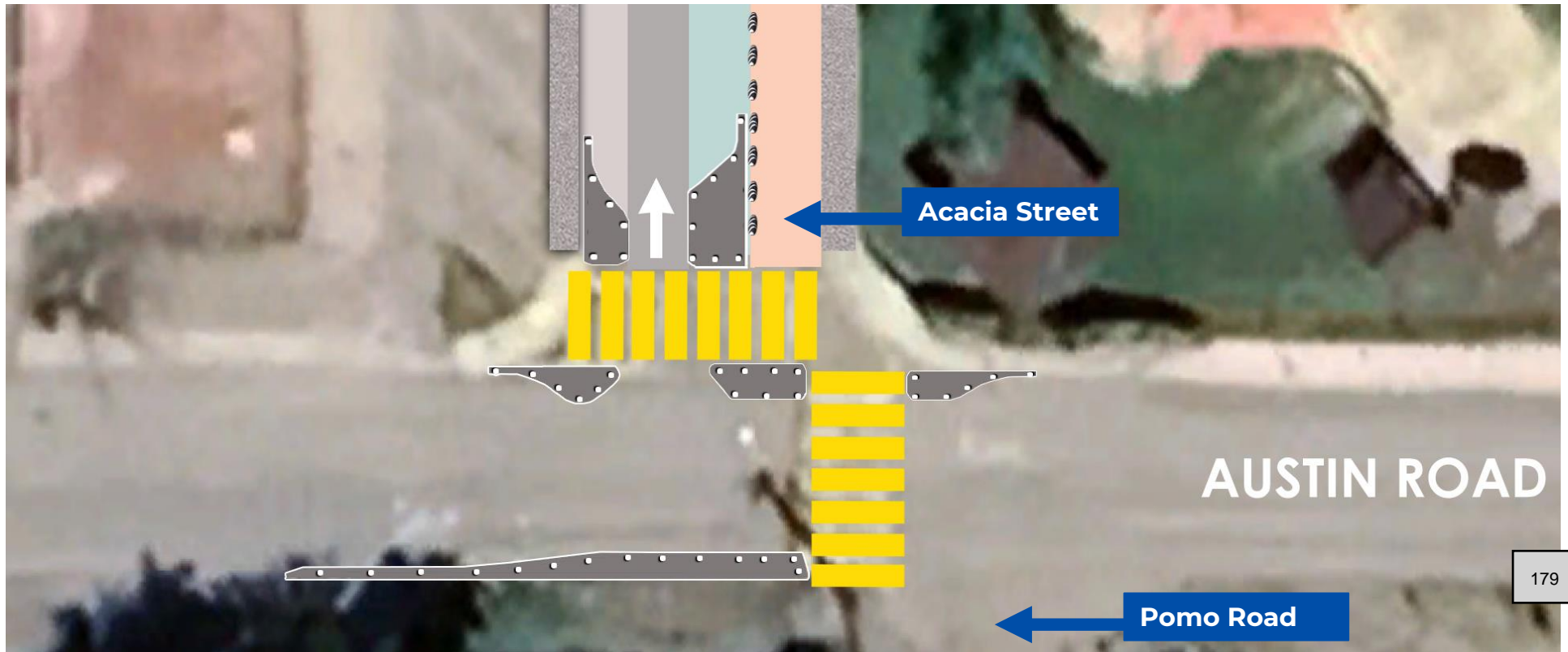
Acacia Street

Acacia Street should be a low speed (5 mph) location for near-side student drop-off and pickup. Motorists should queue along this street in an orderly fashion. Other parents can park and escort their children to designated crossing areas, which will become 12-foot-wide crossings. Driveways from the far-side lots will be closed on Acacia Street, with new entries on Boxwood Street. Crossings will be raised.

Acacia Street and Austin Road Intersection

Pomo Elementary School

- Crossing exposure will be reduced to 12-feet
- Field drop-off and pickup will be accessed through Boxwood Street.





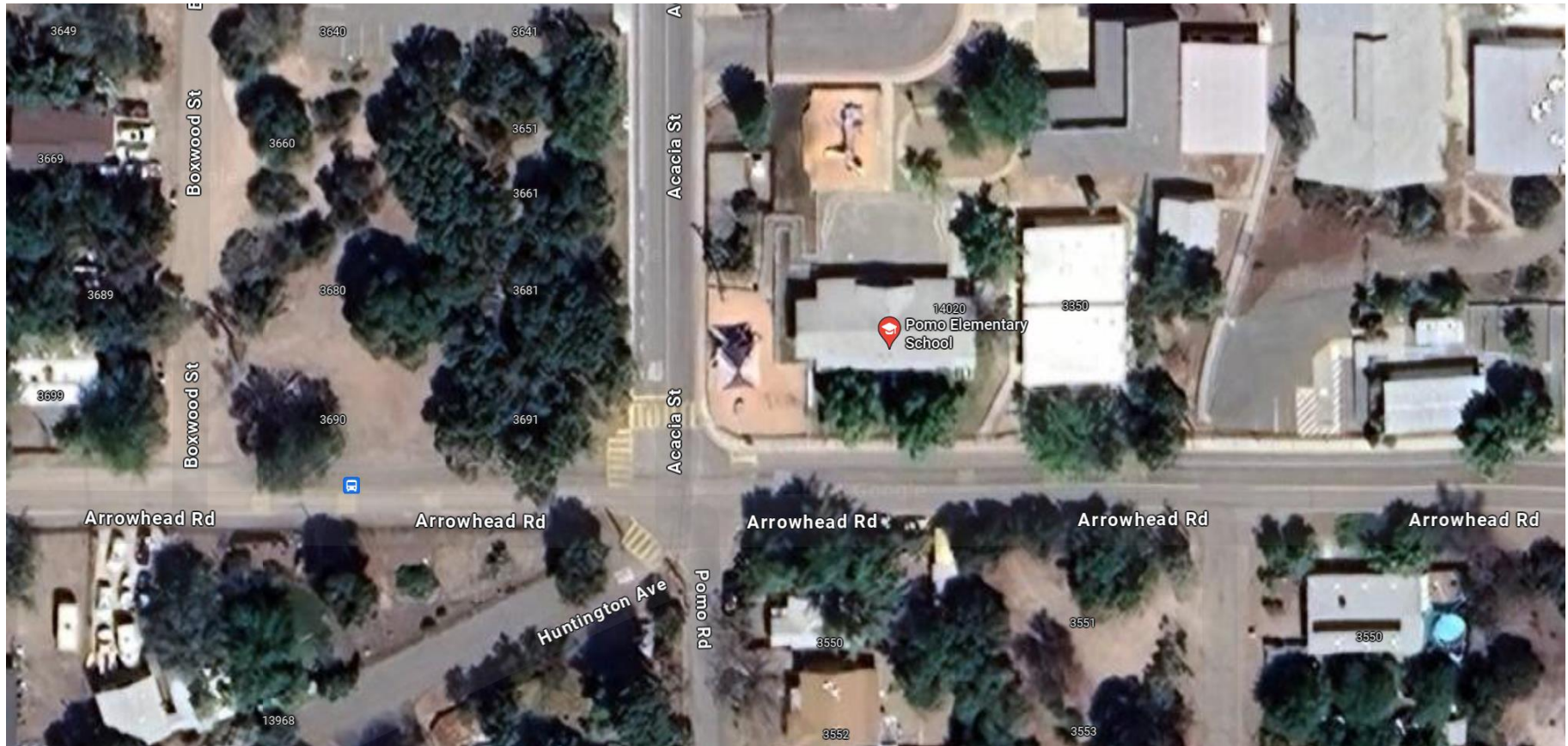
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Arrowhead Road

Existing Arrowhead Road Configuration

Pomo Elementary School



Proposed Arrowhead Road Configuration

Pomo Elementary School





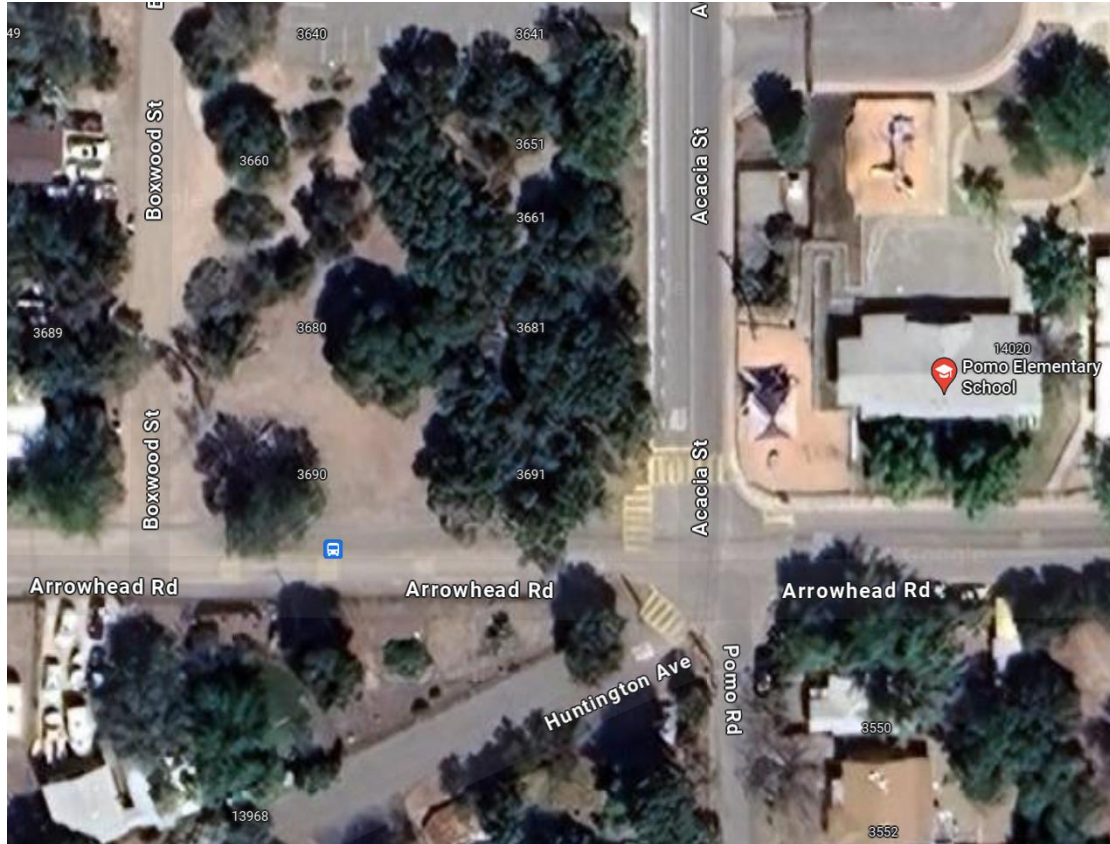
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Huntington Avenue

Existing Huntington Avenue Configuration

Pomo Elementary School



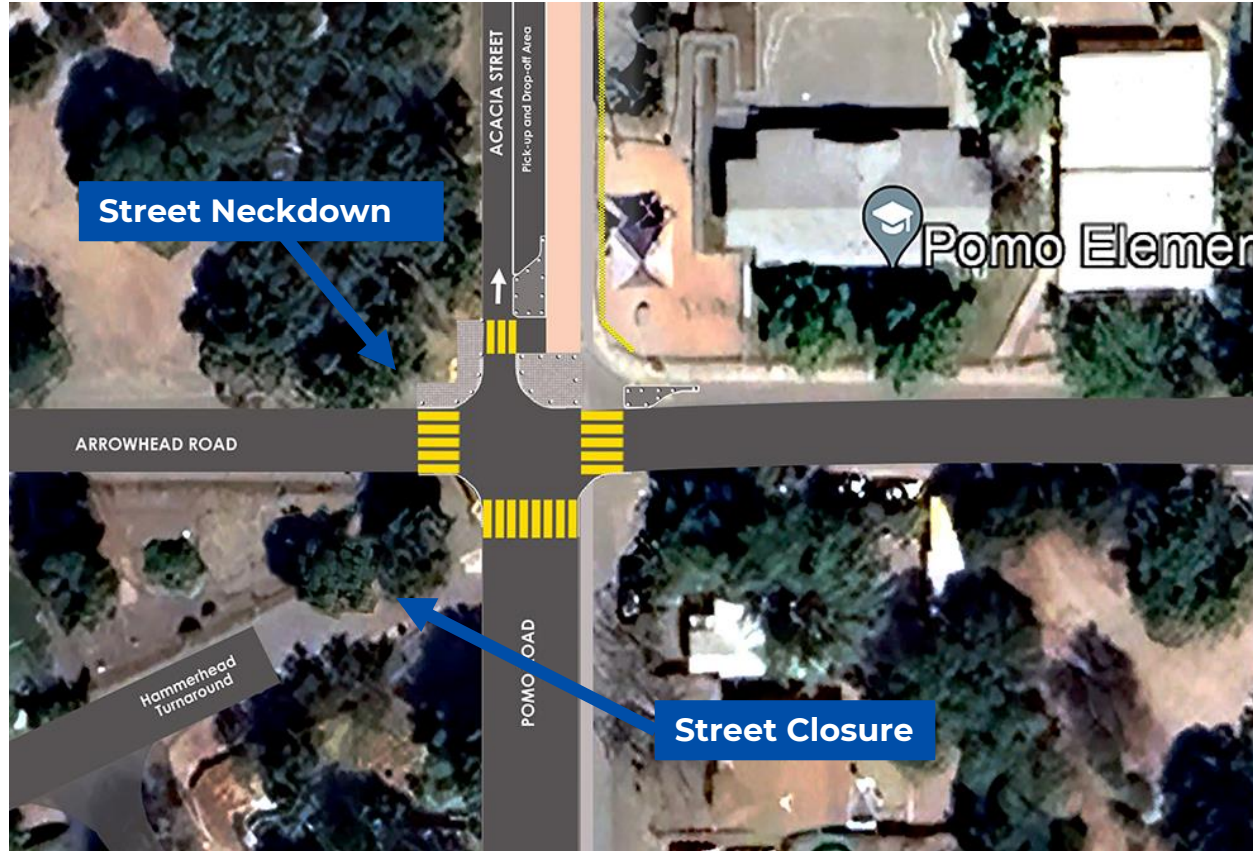
Huntington Avenue Existing Configuration

Huntington Avenue complicates traffic movement and safety at this tiny intersection.

Consider closing off this entry to help reduce conflict points. Huntington will become a quieter, safer street for residential access.

Proposed Huntington Avenue Configuration

Pomo Elementary School



Huntington Avenue Proposed Configuration

Huntington Avenue complicates traffic movement and safety at this tiny intersection.

Consider closing off this entry to help reduce conflict points. Huntington will become a quieter, safer street for residential access.



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Sonoma Avenue

Existing Sonoma Avenue and Acacia Street Configuration

Pomo Elementary School

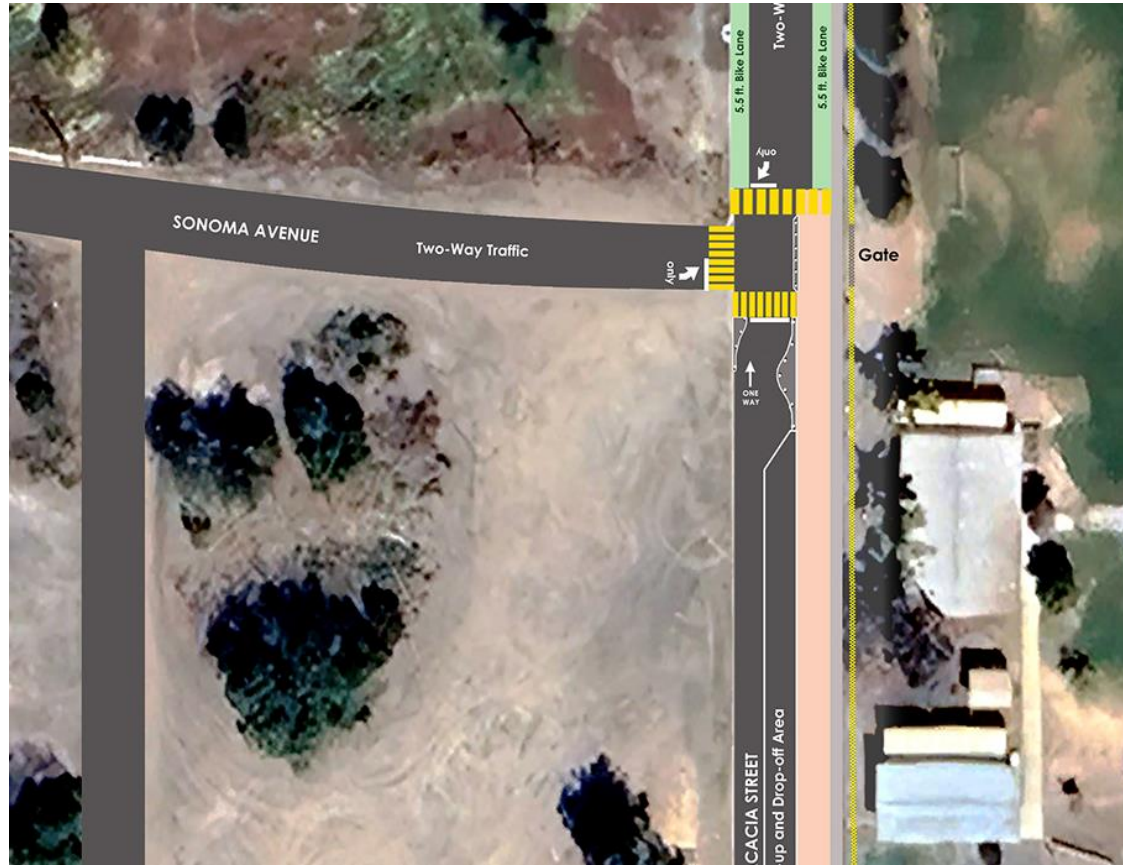


Sonoma Avenue at Acacia Street

Motorists both enter and exit in the crossing area, creating the potential for a crash.

Proposed Sonoma Avenue and Acacia Street Configuration

Pomo Elementary School



Sonoma Avenue Drop-off and Pickup

- Crossing exposure will be reduced to 12-feet.
- Field drop-off and pickup will be accessed through Boxwood Street, thus reducing conflicts on Acacia Street.



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SRTS Principles & Example Treatments

KEY DESIGN PRINCIPLES FOR A SCHOOL CAMPUS

IMAGE SOURCE: TODD CLEMENTS, DAN BURDEN AND SARAH BOWMAN, WALC INSTITUTE

Section I, Item 13.

Bus drop-off and pick-up,
and teacher/staff parking

22-24-foot width for drop zone

Raised crossing for pedestrians

Minimize entry and exit
openings 14-16 feet is
adequate

Library wing with adjacent
reading garden

Convenient escort zone parking
for youngest students (Back In)

Ample crossings and slow
points each 300 feet

School Area Operations/Principles: Maintain low (15-20 mph speeds 24-7), separate all modes (bus, parents, staff, walking/bike), receive students at earliest campus entry, provide many “eyes” on the street using campus and housing design, provide 8-foot wide sidewalks with setbacks on all approaches to school, keep all intersections compact and low speed, provide adequate lighting, especially at crossings, design school(s) as community centers, maximize on-street parking, green the streets for added cooling and speed reductions.

General Principles

Encouraging SRTS



This section establishes basic principles to maximize SRTS safety programs:

- Allow a 5-minute early release for those walking and bicycling.
- Provide volunteer greeters to open doors and allow queues of 5-8 cars to pull in and out at one time.
- Separate bus arrivals from parent drop-off/pickups.
- Encourage parents to park in other locations near the school, and then walk their children to school.
- Work with the Clearlake Police Department to warn, then ticket, parents who make an illegal or unsafe drop-off, such as on the far side of the street, or those double parking. This can be a concerted effort during the first week of school.
- With adult volunteer supervision, require parents to pull to the top of the queue for dropping off their child.
- Separate pick-up and drop-off by grade level.
- For students in the second grade or younger, parents should find a legal parking space and walk their child into the school.
- For students in the third grade and higher, parents can use the drop/pick-up zone system identified.

Upper and Lower Images: Northfield School, Los Angeles, California

Proposed Treatments

Advancing SRTS



Example of an 11' shared use path with vertical barriers



Example of a curb extension with vertical elements

Proposed Treatments

Advancing SRTS



Example of a neckdown crossing. Many crossing, especially Acacia Street, could be much shorter.



Example of a pedestrian / bicycling path. Newly dedicated paths can be colorful and advance school identity.

Proposed Treatments

Advancing SRTS



Example raised crossing on a one-way street (Seattle, WA)



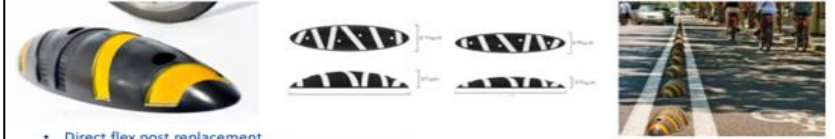
Raised crossing for a bike facility (Victoria, B.C.)

Proposed Treatments

Advancing SRTS



The Armadillo by Cyclehoop / Zebra by Zicla



- Direct flex post replacement
- Extensive international use, but with US availability
- 8 or 14 lbs, no lift required
- 6 1/2 or 8 1/4 wide, 3 1/2" or 5 1/2" tall
- Shorter than flex posts, usually countered with more frequent spacing
- Built-in retroreflectivity



Parking Curb: Rubber, 6 ft Lg, 6 in Wd, 4 in Ht, Blue/White

Raised delineators (Victoria, B. C.). The use of various delineators will be made with the next level of design development. Both mountable and more fixed tools should be considered.

Proposed Treatments

Advancing SRTS

Not only are neighborhood mini-circles low cost and effective, but they are also attractive.

Seattle, Washington has been installing Neighborhood Mini-Circles for 35 years, from their oldest to their newest communities. Nearly 2,500 are on the ground, and the result: Seattle has reduced neighborhood crashes by 93%.

The cost of Neighborhood Mini-Circles is highly affordable, around \$25,000.

Image: Port Townsend, WA



Proposed Treatments Advancing SRTS



Intersections were often built to maximize efficiency and speed. This before and after proposal shows what is possible to slow vehicles and maximize safety and courtesies. As a general recommendation, all intersections within 1,000 feet of a school should be 15-20 mph.

Image: Photo simulation, Manhattan Beach, CA



Proposed Treatments

Advancing SRTS



Example of neighborhood traffic circle

Opportunity: Educate Parents Encouraging SRTS

- Pedestrian and bicyclist safety guidelines need to reinforce safe practices.
- Value and offer techniques for walking and bicycling with children for school trips.
- Require safe and courteous driving near schools.
- Establish school pick-up and drop-off procedures.
- Consider remote drop-off and pick up locations to reduce chaos and danger of unsafe practices at school.



Opportunity: Build on Successes

Encouraging SRTS

The more children who walk and ride bikes to school, the sooner motorists change their behavior, not just around schools, but in many neighborhoods. This adds to the safety and respect needed for children and for all people who walk and bike.

Experience has proven that the more times and places motorists see people walking and riding bikes, the more likely the driver forms a mental “signature” on what is traffic, which broadens their respect and understanding to share the road.





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Appendices



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Burns Valley Elementary School Observation Notes

Observation Notes

Burns Valley Elementary School

This report documents existing infrastructure and behavior patterns at Burns Valley Elementary School observed on the morning of May 3, 2024.

Attendees: Becky Salato (superintendent), Tammy Serpa (principal), Adeline Leyba (city public works director), Greg Damron (Blue Zones), Dan Burden (Blue Zones), Michael Williams (Blue Zones).

- Timeline: school bell rings at 8:15.
- The two Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacons (RRFB) signs at Olympic Drive and Pine Street we're not functioning during our walk around.
- 7:40 am students have started to arrive. Approximately 10 are waiting but gate to campus is closed. Students remain on the sidewalk while waiting, crowding the narrow (5 foot) sidewalk. At this time, the new school crossing guard was on duty, wearing a fluorescent vest.
- The parking lane on the west side of pine street is almost full by 7:45 a.m.
- 7:45 a.m. School gates open. Approximately 20 to 30 kids enter the campus. The new line of drop-offs on west side of Pine requires kids to cross without a crosswalk.
- 7:50 a.m. The parking lane on the west side of pine is full.
- Sight lines at the Pine Street midblock crossing are blocked by parked cars
- The large school buses, two of them, drop off students on Uhl. This is the standard practice. However, during our observation period, at least 2 more large school busses dropped off students in front of the school. The smaller buses for the special education students drop students off on the east side of Pine at the gate next to the special education building entry door.
- School normally lets out at 2:24 p.m. Early release days have students getting out at 12:42 p.m.
- Southbound drivers were observed parking on the east side of Pine to drop their children off because the curb was clear. These drivers are facing in the opposite direction of travel and parking at a red-colored curb.
- Several motorists pulled into the red zone to drop their child(ren), blocking the sight lines to the Austin and Pine crossing.

Observation Notes

Burns Valley Elementary School

- During our observation, one southbound driver released a student while stopped in the travel lane and instructed them to cross the street to the school. The student started crossing in front of their car on their way through to the opposite travel lane only to be stopped by the principal and the district superintendent. They instructed the student to use the crosswalk.
- One of the two daily buses, regular sized, the overflow bus was supposed to drop students off on Uhl, just as the first bus did, but decided to drop them off on Pine instead.
- Several parents pull into the staff parking area to drop off their children, and many parents the walk their children to school.
- Several other parents drive to the park area on Austin, then walk their children to school.
- 8:00 am. Photos were taken - approximately 15 cars were parked on the west side of Pine and there were approximately 20 spaces free in the parking lot to the west of the main entrance of the school. This lot is known as staff parking.
- 8:07 a.m. A food services truck, coming to supply the cafeteria, parks on the east side of Pine against a clearly red colored curb and blocks the crosswalk serving the special education building. When approached, the driver stated that he parked there “all the time”.
- 8:15 a.m. School starts
- Olive, the road running just to the east of the school, is a potential additional pickup/drop-off point. According to Adeline, the city public works director, this street and a few others nearby will be paved this coming summer.
- The NO PARKING sandwich signs in the gutter on the east side of Pine are routinely ignored by drivers stopping in the travel lane and letting students out.
- The intersection of Austin and Pine is problematic. There is significant vehicular congestion, many students crossing at the crosswalks and the crossing guard supervising the students and directing traffic at the same time.
- No parking is allowed on the east side of Pine.

Observation Notes

Burns Valley Elementary School

- All grades are released at the same time and most parents arrive at the same time making the pickup. Afternoon pickup is more problematic than morning drop off.
- Adeline says she has seen some drivers parking on Uhl during pickup time
- Access for drivers wanting to get on to Lakeshore from Olympic is difficult.
- There have been complaints from the owner of the storage unit complex on Austin about drivers stopping in front of the driveway to the storage units and blocking access.
- There was talk of Pine and Uhl functioning as a one-way couplet.
- The intersection of Austin and Pine, near the school entry gate, is quite congested and requires a lot of care from drivers. It also requires the presence of a crossing guard who does double duty as traffic director and protector of students in the crosswalk. This approach splits the crossing guard's attention and could distract them from their primary task. By requiring drivers to watch for threats coming from multiple directions, it also raises the potential for conflict.

Resources (Strengths and Opportunities):

Notes on root causes (Weaknesses):

- Except for the small number of special education students, all students are entering the campus at one entry point. This creates a high demand for limited space by all students and vehicles, no matter how they choose to travel to school.
- Providing more entry points would spread the demand out and mitigate some of the conflicts.
- One reason for requiring students to come in through the single-entry point is that some of them need to be guided to the breakfast being provided.
- There are several gates in the fence surrounding the campus that could be used as alternate entry points to better disperse student arrivals and departures. Gates were seen on Walnut, on Olive, on Austin, and on Pine Street. No discussion was had as to the viability of their use.
- Olive Street will be paved this summer. The cross section in the Tree Streets Construction plan set shows Olive being paved with asphalt 18 feet wide with concrete curb and gutter on both sides. Olive is a low-volume street. It has only the school on the west side and single-family homes on the east side. Olive could function as an additional street across which to spread the pickup and drop off activity. There appear to be multiple gates facing Olive Street.

Observation Notes

Burns Valley Elementary School

- Converting Pine Street to a one-way street was well supported as one action to simplify pick up and drop off activity.
 - Use of Uhl, and potentially Olive, seem to be well supported by staff as streets that could be used for alternate pickup and drop off sites.
 - The site appears to have a number of possibilities for loops that would allow cars to move near the campus to pick up students, e.g. Uhl to Austin to Pine and out to Olympic.
- Items discussed after observing drop-off**
- The Olympic and Lakeshore intersection is difficult to transit with a motor vehicle. It is hard for drivers on Olympic to get onto Lakeshore.
 - Sidewalks are needed in many areas. The built environment is not welcoming.
 - Streetlights are needed.
 - Pedestrians have to be patient when crossing Lakeshore.
 - There is a blind corner at the car wash near Mullen and Lakeshore that is threatening.
 - Tammy expressed interested in a heat map of student home locations, possibly for the entire district as they are re-evaluating the borders of school-sheds within the district.
 - The bike lane on Olympic/Old Highway 53 around Safeway is grown over, narrowed, and there are blind corners on that road that make bicycling dangerous.
 - The newly reconstructed park is much more welcoming but still feels unsafe at times. The story was told about teenagers vaping and or smoking pot there that made the park feel unwelcome.
 - More walking appears to be happening around the park.
 - Parking is much easier around the new park.
 - There appears to be more trash on the ground on trash pickup day and there's the possibility that all the trash isn't getting picked up somehow.
 - There needs to be more beautification of Lakeshore so that people can have pride in their community.
 - They want what Lakeport has. As an example, they cite the flowers in hanging baskets on main street. It is welcoming, it is beautiful, and it shows pride of place.
 - Greg asked how to address low-income needs
 - Most houses appeared to be rentals, and it's hard to get landlords to keep their places up.
 - Tobacco and vaping problems were discussed. Most notably was the vaping occurring in young children (as early as Grade 1).



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Pomo Elementary School Observation Notes

Observation Notes

Pomo Elementary School

This report documents existing infrastructure and behavior patterns at Pomo Elementary School observed on the afternoon of May 3, 2024.

Attendees: Becky Salato (Superintendent), April Ellis (Principal), Greg Damron (Blue Zones), Jamey Gill (Blue Zones), Dan Burden (Blue Zones), Michael Williams (Blue Zones).

- Two problems are cited at Pomo. The first is the chaotic drop-off and pickup activity. The second is lack of adequate parking for school staff.
- No quantitative assessment of parking demand and supply was available, e.g. how many cars used by school staff park at the school, number of existing spaces, how many new spaces are needed, etc.
- Pomo has approximately 80 staff and about 725 students. The school has TK-6 grades.
- Approximately 200 students are bussed daily. During our observations, approximately 30-40 students walked.
- Observations show that the remainder are transported by personal vehicle.
- An apparent memorial for a crash fatality was observed on Arrowhead east of the school. Principal Ellis related a recent account of a drunk driver crashing into a front yard and breaking both legs of a 6-year-old student who is still in the hospital. Her characterization of the neighborhood was that crashes happened frequently. These accounts imply an unsafe road network exists in the area.
- There are two well-used crosswalks on Acacia near the school. The first is at the front of the school at the northern exit of the driveway loop servicing the campus and features a painted crosswalk. The second is further north, at the intersection of Sonoma and Acacia; it is unmarked but does feature an in-street sign positioned on the centerline.
- The crossing at Sonoma emphasizes the younger students and sees lots of children. There were crossing guards at both crossings.
- Some drivers who had parked in the dirt field just south of Sonoma were observed driving over the curb, onto Acacia, and heading southbound after picking up children.
- There is little development on Acacia north of the school. There are only a couple of homes north of the school and the pavement ends where a couple of dirt roads lead off to low density or single homes on large lots.
- Drivers were seen parking in the bike lane on the west side of Acacia.
- The Sonoma exit has good staging for children. There is a large field just east of Acacia and north of the school with a gate through the campus fence.
- There was a steady stream of slow-moving cars seen headed southbound on Boxwood Street. These cars had come from Acacia through Sonoma after picking up children.
- Students were observed leaving school and walking down both Huntington and Pomo.

Observation Notes

Pomo Elementary School

- Principal Ellis says that there are students (and others?) that ride motorcycles and quads in the streets and fields around the school after school hours.
- Sonoma is a dirt road that extends west from Acacia. Some drivers use Sonoma as an exit route either continuing on Sonoma or turning left onto Boxwood Street and then to Arrowhead.
- What appears to be a bike lane on the west side of Acacia is used as a sidewalk and sometimes as a parking lane. To the north of the school cars and one camper-trailer are parked in this bike lane (the trailer is seen on Google Streetview in the same location in 2022).
- There is a crosswalk guard posted at Sonoma where no crosswalk exists. This is the site of a lot of activity with children crossing the street and cars turning from Acacia onto Sonoma or sometimes performing a U-turn to head south on Acacia. This crosswalk guard performs a lot of traffic control in addition to protecting the children. This area sees heavy use.
- near the intersection which restricts visibility. This is the intersection through which most of the traffic travels.
- Acacia is fully paved. Sonoma is a gravel road and its condition results in slow vehicle speeds. This likely reduces some drivers' desire to use Sonoma or Boxwood Street as an alternative to returning south on Acacia after picking up.
- Acacia is the only Street to provide direct access to the school's main gate. Arrowhead, the only other street to run alongside the campus, sees high speeds and dangerous behaviors and is not considered suitable for a pickup or drop off location though there appear to be available access points along Arrowhead.
- The west side of Acacia hosts a paved parking lot which primarily supports staff members. The west side of Acacia also has large undeveloped fields where many people park to wait for their children. These fields are not structured with identified parking spaces or access Lanes making for a chaotic traffic pattern within the fields.

Notes on Root Causes (Weaknesses):

- Approximately 400 to 500 students are leaving the campus via two points. This creates a high demand for limited space by all students, no matter how they choose to travel to school. Providing more locations would spread the demand out and reduce potential conflicts.
- The 5-way intersection at Acacia/Pomo/Arrowhead/Huntington is narrow, lacks sidewalks on most of its legs, and has vehicles parked

Resources (Strengths and Opportunities):

- Support for turning Acacia into a one-way street temporarily or permanently between Arrowhead and Sonoma.
- The northern school field east of Acacia at Sonoma is a great staging area for children and the single gate keeps pedestrian volumes low.
- The sidewalk on the east side of Acacia between Sonoma and the main entry of the school is lightly used.



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SRTS Concept Illustrations

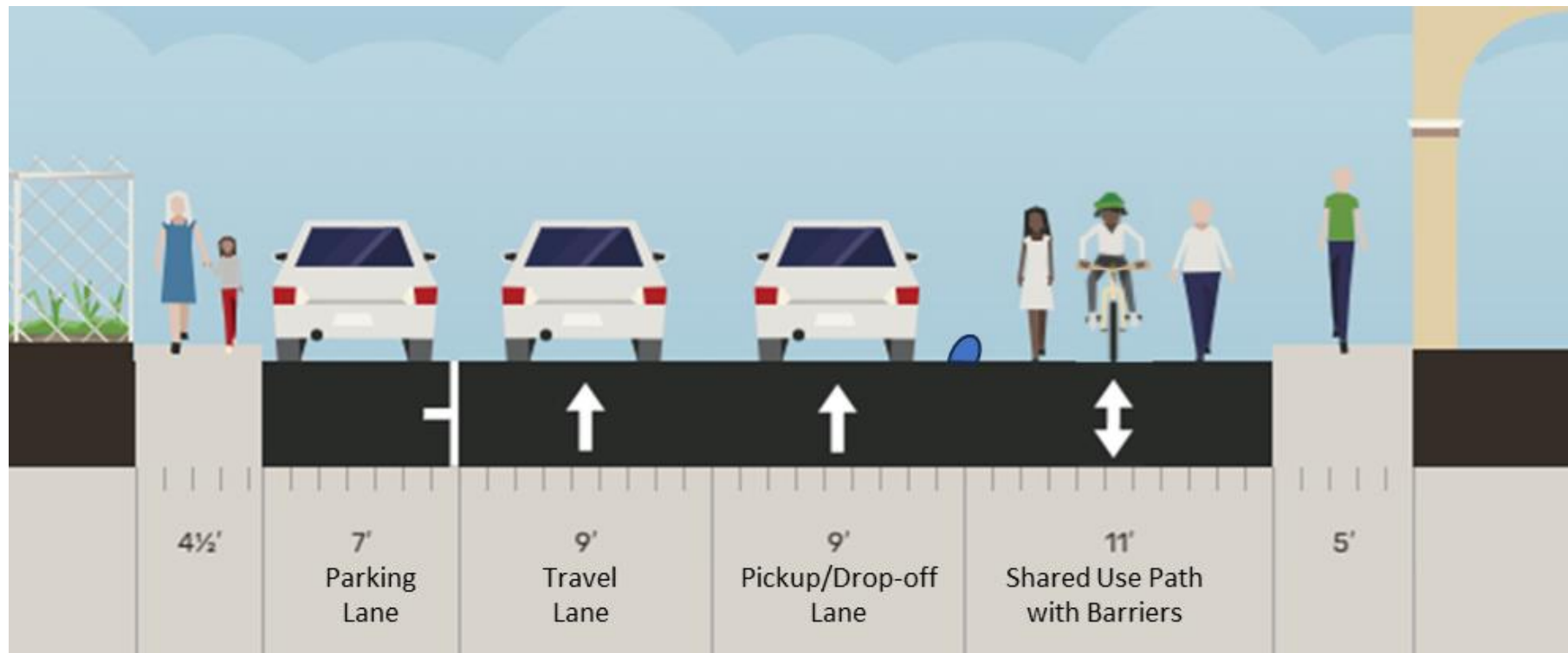


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Burns Valley Elementary School Concept Illustrations

Concept Illustrations



Concept Illustrations



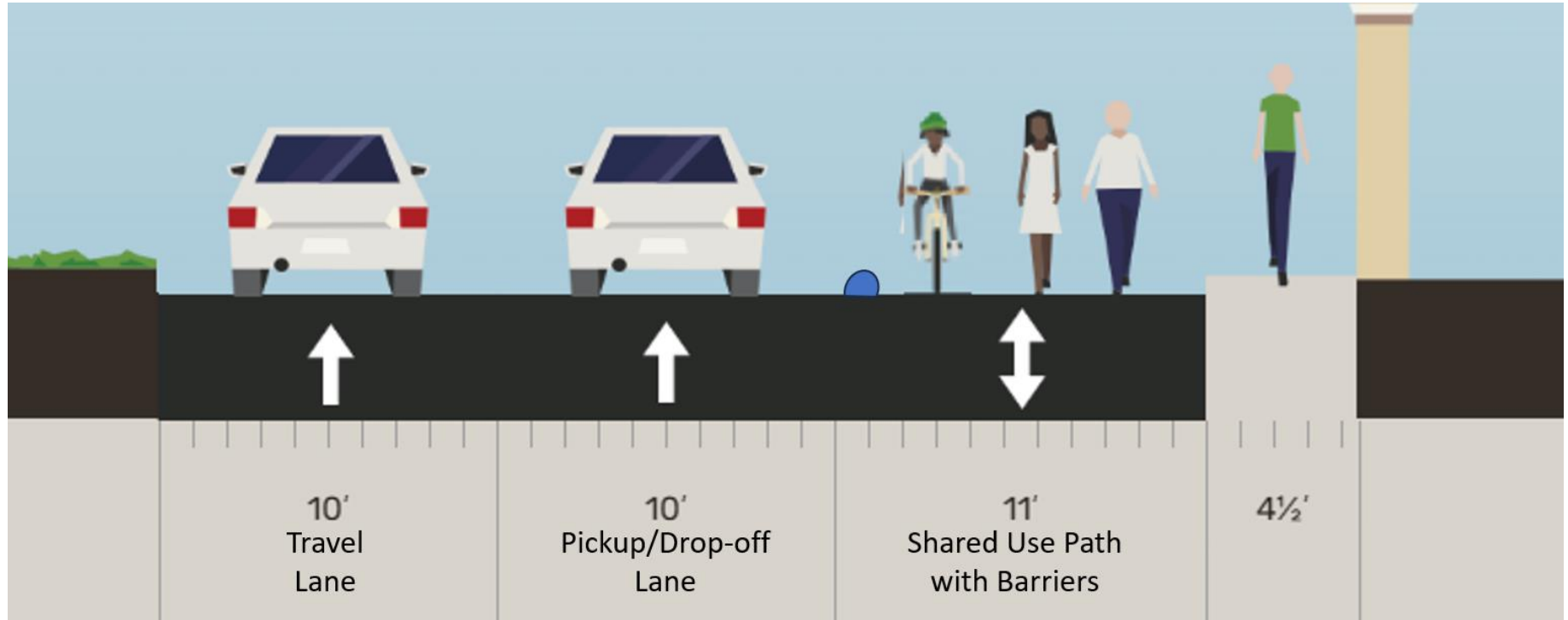


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Pomo Elementary School Concept Illustrations

Concept Illustrations





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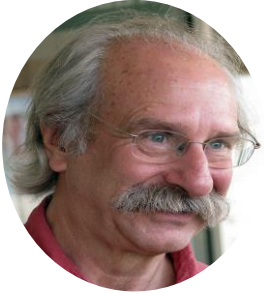
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Subject Matter Experts

Blue Zones Subject Matter Experts

Safe Routes to School



DAN BURDEN: Dan Burden, with over 40 years of experience in community and transportation planning, urban design, and active transportation studies, is a renowned expert in creating livable and walkable communities. He specializes in a wide range of areas, including trails design, Safe Routes To School, traffic calming, and complete streets. Dan is known for his ability to facilitate workshops, walking audits, and charrettes, bringing together diverse stakeholders to create holistic and prosperous communities. Dan worked on a team that developed the the nation's first grade school traffic education program (Montana), then in Florida, and Hawaii. He also pioneered the nation's first school crossing guard training and certification program (Florida). He is celebrated as a visionary urbanist, recognized by Time magazine, in 2001, as one of the six most important civic innovators globally. Dan's influence has been recognized through prestigious honors, including being named its Distinguished Lecturer by the Transportation Research Board, in 2001, and receiving the Champion of Change in Transportation recognition from the White House in 2014. He is consistently acknowledged as one of the "100 Most Influential Urbanists" by Planetizen. Dan's expertise is in inspiring and guiding communities to prioritize people and place in design.

Blue Zones Subject Matter Experts

Safe Routes to School



MICHAEL WILLIAMS: Michael is a transportation consultant specializing in active transportation and public works construction management. With more than ten years of experience as a licensed general contractor on public works projects from roads and bridges to schools allows him to see the entire picture – from planning to construction. His experience in the active transportation field has taught him how to work with the public and government agencies to reach consensus, obtain grants and bring projects to fruition. Edge Lane Roads have been a special interest of his for years. It was during a visit to the Netherlands that Michael was drawn to the potential of the treatment, especially for the millions of road-miles in the rural US that are unlikely to receive bicycle or pedestrian facilities.

Blue Zones Subject Matter Experts

Safe Routes to School



BETTY DRAKE: Betty is an accomplished urban planner with a robust portfolio of projects across the United States. She has contributed extensively to walking, bicycling, and trail planning, with master plans and risk management assessments implemented in over 50 U.S. cities. Her work includes the historic Tempe Bikeway Plan, the Thunderbird Graduate School pedestrian and traffic calming projects, and the Grand Canyon Greenway Collaborative. She has delivered training courses on pedestrian and bicyclist safety, contributing to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) programs in 40 cities. In the realm of land development planning, Betty has developed Master Development Plans and submittal documents for over 100 projects, including development in environmentally sensitive, topographically challenging, and historic areas. She is a former planner for local government with over 40 years of experience and she has achieved recognition for work in land development planning, code refinement, and place-specific urban design. Betty has a productive approach to design, planning, entitlement work and strategy development based on real-world experience, respect for all parties involved and an ability to work through to consensus in complex and politically challenging situations. A recognized artist as well, her work has a strong focus on authenticity, liveability and thoughtful response to the unique character and complexities of place and populace.

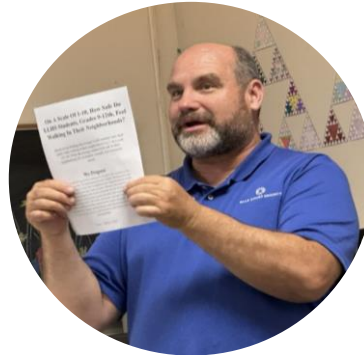
Local Experts

Safe Routes to School

Special thanks to our insightful and enthusiastic Clearlake team. Your knowledge and commitment to making Burns Valley and Pomo Elementary schools safer were essential to preparing this study.



Dr. Becky Salat
Superintendent
Konocti Unified School District



Greg Damron
Public Policy Advocate
Blue Zones Project Lake County



Jamie Gill
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