

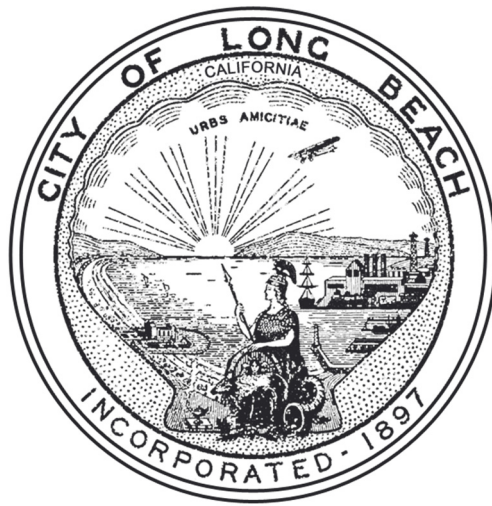
# City of Long Beach

## *California*



*Annual Comprehensive Financial Report*

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024



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# Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

## *City of Long Beach, California*

For the Fiscal Year Ended  
September 30, 2024

*Prepared by the Department of Financial Management*



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City of Long Beach, California  
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

*Prepared by the Department of Financial Management*

Kevin Riper  
Director of Financial Management

Ruby Carrillo-Quincey  
City Controller

Stefannie Kodrat  
Assistant City Controller

Glenda Pakingan  
Accounting Operations Officer

Claudia Buenrostro  
Accounting Management Officer

Sarah Castillo-Wright  
Grants Accounting Officer

Angie Tran  
Senior Accountant

Michael Carrigg  
Senior Accountant

Shelby Miller  
Senior Accountant

Khanh Do  
Senior Accountant

Toulip Torn  
Senior Accountant

Tiffany Pierce  
Administrative Analyst

Alex Powers  
Accountant

Ivonne Aquino  
Accountant

Joseph Picardal  
Accountant

Justin Wu  
Accountant

Kim-Hang Nguyen  
Accountant

Mai-Ly Nguyen  
Accountant

Nazanin Hamidi  
Accountant

Phuong Pham  
Accountant

Elaine Harmon  
Accounting Technician

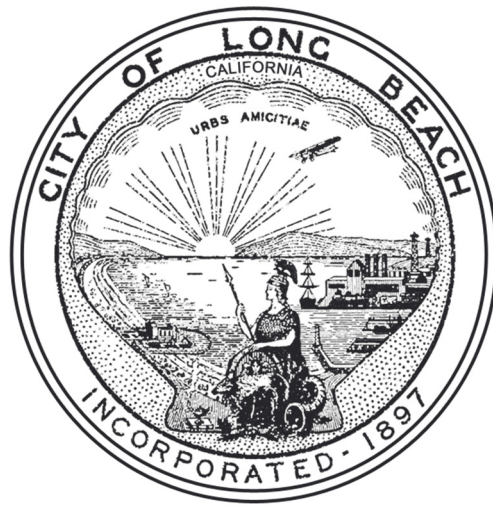
Jackie Pham  
Accounting Technician

Jennifer Mota  
Accounting Technician

Reuben Belleza  
Accounting Technician

Cover Photography by Liezl Estipona

Insert Photography by Liezl Estipona



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City of Long Beach  
 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<b>INTRODUCTORY SECTION</b>	
Letter of Transmittal.....	iii
Directory of City Officials.....	vii
Organizational Chart.....	ix
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.....	x
<b>FINANCIAL SECTION</b>	
Independent Auditors' Report.....	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis – Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited).....	5
<b>Basic Financial Statements:</b>	
<i>Government-wide Financial Statements:</i>	
Statement of Net Position.....	23
Statement of Activities.....	24
<i>Fund Financial Statements:</i>	
Governmental Funds, Balance Sheet.....	26
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position ...	27
Governmental Funds, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances .....	28
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	29
Proprietary Funds, Statement of Net Position (Deficit).....	30
Proprietary Funds, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit).....	34
Proprietary Funds, Statement of Cash Flows .....	36
Fiduciary Funds, Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	40
Fiduciary Funds, Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position .....	40
<i>Notes to the Basic Financial Statements:</i>	
Note 1 – Reporting Entity.....	41
Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.....	43
Note 3 – Cash and Investments.....	53
Note 4 – Receivables .....	57
Note 5 – Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers.....	58
Note 6 – Capital Assets.....	61
Note 7 – Change in Long-Term Liabilities .....	63
Note 8 – Bonds Payable.....	64
Note 9 – Notes, Loans Payable, and Other Long-Term Obligations.....	70
Note 10 – Leases .....	75
Note 11 – Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements .....	78
Note 12 – Derivative Instruments .....	79
Note 13 – Retirement Programs.....	82
Note 14 – Other Postemployment Benefits.....	87
Note 15 – Self-Insurance Programs .....	89
Note 16 – Governmental Fund Balances and Fund Deficits .....	90
Note 17 – Oil Field Abandonment Liability .....	91
Note 18 – Pollution Remediation Obligations .....	92
Note 19 – Investment in Joint Venture .....	93
Note 20 – Deferred Compensation.....	93
Note 21 – Commitments and Contingencies.....	94
Note 22 – Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources .....	96
Note 23 – Tax Abatements .....	98
Note 24 – Subsequent Events .....	99
<i>Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited):</i>	
General Fund, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	101
Housing Assistance Fund, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	102
CalPERS Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability – Miscellaneous Plan.....	104
CalPERS Schedules of Contributions – Miscellaneous Plan .....	106
CalPERS Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability – Safety Plan.....	108
CalPERS Schedules of Contributions – Safety Plan .....	110
Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios.....	112
<i>Supplementary Information - Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules:</i>	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds, Combining Balance Sheet .....	113

Nonmajor Governmental Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.....	114
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, Combining Balance Sheet.....	116
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances .....	118
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	120
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, Combining Balance Sheet.....	130
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.....	131
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	132
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds, Combining Balance Sheet .....	136
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.....	137
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	138
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds, Combining Statement of Net Position.....	142
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position .....	143
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds, Combining Statement of Cash Flows.....	144
Internal Service Funds, Combining Statement of Net Position (Deficit) .....	146
Internal Service Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit).....	147
Internal Service Funds, Combining Statement of Cash Flows .....	148
Fiduciary Funds Custodial Funds, Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	150
Fiduciary Funds, Custodial Funds, Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position .....	150
Fiduciary Funds, Private Purpose Trust Funds, Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	152
Fiduciary Funds, Private Purpose Trust Funds, Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position .....	152
<i>Other Supplementary Information:</i>	
General Fund – Combining Balance Sheet .....	153
General Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.....	154
General Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	155
Measure A, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	156
General Capital Projects Fund, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) .....	157
Gas Utility Fund – Combining Statement of Net Position .....	160
Gas Utility Fund – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	161
Gas Utility Fund – Combining Statement of Cash Flows .....	162
Tidelands Operating Fund – Combining Statement of Net Position .....	164
Tidelands Operating Fund – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	165
Fleet Services Fund – Combining Statement of Net Position (Deficit).....	166
Fleet Services Fund – Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit).....	167
STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)	
<i>Schedules of Financial Trends Information</i>	
Net Position by Component – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	171
Change in Net Position – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	172
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	174
Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	175
Governmental Funds Tax Revenues by Source – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	176
<i>Schedules of Revenue Capacity Information</i>	
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	177
Property Tax Rates – All Overlapping Governments – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	178
Principal Property Taxpayers – Current Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago.....	179
Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	180
<i>Schedules of Debt Capacity Information</i>	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	181
Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	182
Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Debt.....	183
Legal Debt Margin Information – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	184
Pledged Revenue Coverage – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	185
<i>Schedules of Demographic and Economic Information</i>	
Demographic Statistics – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	188
Principal Employers – Current Year and Nine Years Ago .....	189
<i>Schedules of Operating Information</i>	
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	191
Operating Indicators by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years .....	192
Capital Asset Statistics by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	194

# INTRODUCTORY SECTION

March 28, 2025

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of City Council, and Residents of the City of Long Beach:

We are pleased to submit the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Long Beach (City) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. In accordance with Section 302(e) of the City Charter, the ACFR is submitted annually to the City Council. This report was prepared in accordance with appropriate rules and guidelines and audited by Crowe LLP, a firm of licensed certified public accountants. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the City's financial statements are free of material misstatement. As anticipated, the independent auditors concluded that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unmodified opinion for this fiscal year. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

This ACFR contains management's representations concerning the City's finances, is free of material misstatement, and management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the City's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for this report. As the cost of internal controls should not exceed the benefits derived from those controls, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative overview and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A was designed to complement this letter of transmittal and the financial statements and should be read along with them.

Financial data for all funds of the City, as well as all its blended component units, are included within the ACFR. Though legally separate entities, blended component units are, in substance, part of the City's operations. A discretely presented component unit, Long Beach Public Transportation Company, is reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City and to differentiate its financial position and results of operations from that of the City.

A specialized audit of City financial transactions, called the Single Audit, is separately required due to the City's receipt and use of federal funding. The unique standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report on the City's fair presentation of the financial statements, internal controls, and compliance with legal requirements, with a special emphasis on those involving federal awards. The City's separately issued Single Audit report will be available on the Financial Management Department's webpage when completed in June.

#### Budgetary Controls

In accordance with the City Charter, the City Manager must submit the Proposed Budget to the Mayor no later than 90 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, or July 3. Then the Mayor must transmit the Proposed Budget to the City Council no later than 60 days prior to the beginning of the fiscal year, or August 2. The City Council must adopt a budget no later than 15 days prior to the end of the current fiscal year, or September 15, at which time the Mayor has an additional five (5) days to review the Adopted Budget. The Mayor may concur or exercise a line-item veto of any expenditure. The City Council has until the end of the fiscal year to concur with the Mayor's changes or override any veto, the latter requiring a two-thirds vote.

The City Council may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year. The City Manager may transfer appropriations within the departments or within a given fund, provided that the total appropriations at the fund level and at the department level do not change. Transfers of appropriation between funds or departments require City Council approval.



The City uses encumbrance accounting to ensure effective budgetary control and accountability. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year, and encumbrances outstanding at the time are reported as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balances for subsequent year expenditures.

### About the City and its Government

Long Beach is a charter city, incorporated in 1897 within the County of Los Angeles. Having an estimated 458,813 residents, it is the seventh most populous city in the state. The City has a Mayor, elected at-large, and a nine-member City Council, elected by district, all serving four-year terms. The City Auditor, City Prosecutor and City Attorney are elected at-large and serve four-year terms, as well. The City Council appoints the City Clerk, the City Manager, and the Director of Police Oversight. As head of the municipal government, the City Manager is responsible for the efficient administration of all departments, except for the elective offices, City Clerk, Police Oversight, and the two semi-autonomous commission-led departments. The City has a diverse economic base including international trade, oil, aerospace, aviation, healthcare, education, and tourism.

Many award-winning facilities and services are available to Long Beach residents and visitors. These include public safety, parks, recreation, libraries, health and human services, public works, water, sewer and gas utilities, oil and gas production, a world class port, and a nationally recognized airport.

In 2024, the Long Beach Police Department (LBPD) continued working to impact crime and enhance safety throughout the City of Long Beach. With a strong foundation of collaboration and community policing principles, the LBPD strengthened established relationships in our community while building new partnerships. In addition, the LBPD has maintained a focus on the critical area of law enforcement recruitment and retention by investing in strategies and incentives to stabilize and grow its workforce. Through engagement, education, and enforcement, the LBPD addressed a variety of safety concerns ranging from violent crime to quality of life issues. In addition, the LBPD provided critical support to citywide interdepartmental operations in a variety of areas including fireworks prevention, traffic safety, illegal business operations, and other emerging illicit activities. As a modern police department, LBPD adapted to crime and safety trends by adjusting resource allocations and implementing operational modifications focusing on high crime categories. These efforts contributed to a 3% decrease in shootings citywide last year, which follows year after year reductions in shootings in Long Beach. The dedication and commitment of the department employees has allowed LBPD to maintain an industry standard response time for Priority 1 (Emergency) calls.

The Long Beach Fire Department continued to serve the City by responding to 74,000 calls and deploying fire engines to assist with mutual aid. This year the Fire Department achieved 100% full staffing, receiving over 50 new recruits as part of this year's academy. This is the largest in the City's history.

Long Beach's Public Safety staff are not alone in making life better for the City's residents. The City's fleet has been named as the number one fleet in the U.S. and Canada, highlighting its top-performing fleet operations including its efficient practices. It continues to improve the safety and efficiency of the City's vehicles and equipment. The Public Works Department has installed charging stations throughout Long Beach, and the Financial Management Department's Fleet Services Bureau has decommissioned outdated liquified natural gas equipment.

The Utilities Department remains a low-cost provider of clean and great-tasting water, performing over 60,000 water quality tests during 2024 to ensure the City's drinking water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards. This high level of quality makes it one of only three water utilities in the nation to receive the President's Award from the American Water Works Association. Despite a 123 percent increase in population over the last three-quarters of a century, conservation outreach has reduced the City's total 2024 water usage levels all the way down to 1950 levels.

The Long Beach Airport continues to serve the community by providing jobs and serving 4.1 million passengers to and from Long Beach during the fiscal year. It was voted one of the Top Ten Airports in the nation by USA Today and has received awards for both technical expertise and operational efficiencies.



Long Beach continues to demonstrate the City's commitment to serving all the diverse members of the community. Rather than isolating the City's work on equity issues to a single group or department, the City has blended the principles into all departments. Many efforts are already underway to advance racial equity and create a vision for Long Beach's future where race does not determine social and economic outcomes.

Long Beach remains one of the most bike-friendly cities in the nation. During fiscal year 2024, the City added 2 miles of protected bike lanes along Pacific Avenue, eight pedestrian crossings, and new transit stops funded by a \$25 million grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation. These projects are part of Long Beach's efforts to become even more bicycle-friendly by 2040.

For the fourteenth consecutive year, Long Beach was recognized as a Top 10 Digital City and received the Visionary Digital Inclusion Trailblazer designation from the Center for Digital Government. The City continues to provide an on-line interactive map, available to the public, to provide information about street conditions, and several 'dashboard' applications. These dashboards allow citizens and stakeholders to find authoritative information about their topic of interest such as the Long Beach Recovery Act or self-service utility portals. The City recently launched a new data privacy and digital rights platform as part of its ongoing effort to enhance data privacy, digital rights and transparency.

The City remains committed to providing support services and a healthy environment for Long Beach residents. In 2024, the City celebrated several new housing developments, including The Wellspring and 26 Point 2. The Wellspring includes 87 affordable rental units, and 26 Point 2 includes 77 units for people experiencing homelessness. Several City departments (e.g., Health and Human Services, Police, and Fire) provide outreach services to address the causes affecting people experiencing homelessness and the impact on the community. In addition, the City received from the federal government Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers funding that provided vouchers for over 7,000 people experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness, provided technical support and assistance to community partners, and made a range of loans available to developers and citizens to support investment in affordable housing.

The City adopted an emergency proclamation on homelessness in January 2023 that remained in force until February 2024. This Proclamation allowed the City to mobilize local resources, coordinate interagency responses, accelerate procurement of housing units and seek assistance from the state and federal government. The Mayor and City Council will continue to uplift this humanitarian crisis as one of the City's top priorities. The next phase of addressing this crisis will include updating the Homelessness Strategic Plan, building a new governance structure (not to replace the Homeless Services Bureau, but to complement its work), and continued coordination across City departments, external agencies, and community stakeholders. Most immediately, the City Manager's Office will be creating a new Office of Homeless Strategy and Partnerships to spearhead these efforts.

The Port of Long Beach continues to be a world class green port, protecting the environment while helping Long Beach to grow and prosper. The Port has one of the highest credit ratings of any U.S. seaport, allowing the Port to embrace growth opportunities at a modest cost. The Port is a valued team member to the other departments within the City and sponsors programs such as "I Dig Long Beach", that planted 394 street trees along City streets and in parks. During this year, the Port of Long Beach met many challenges, including changes and challenges of other ports. When the ports on the east coast were struggling with union negotiations, inclement weather and boat - bridge collisions, shippers were diverting cargo to the West Coast ports. During these times, the Port kept goods flowing.

### Economic Outlook

Long Beach has drawn from the strength and adaptability of the local economy to maximize opportunities in today's global economy. Local, national, and international businesses keep Long Beach growing and adapting to meet the constantly changing needs of modern life.

The City is committed to protecting the environment and the City's resources. The Port continues to actively manage pollution generated by vessels stopping in Long Beach. Through Long Beach Public Transportation Company, the City continues to maintain and improve a reliable, low-polluting public transportation system, improving the mobility and livability of Long Beach's diverse communities. As buses and City vehicles are



replaced, they are converted to compressed natural gas and electric power. Transitioning to renewable energy sources will allow these services to continue, but with a lower cost to the environment. Improvement and cleaning of bus stops, updating crosswalks and coordinating the timing of traffic signals have provided a safer and more secure environment for bus riders, pedestrians, and motorists. The Long Beach Airport installed and made operational two large solar canopies covering 133,000 square feet on top of its parking structures. The project is poised to generate renewable energy that will meet approximately 70% of LGB's electricity needs for its public facilities and airfield.

In 2024, there were many improvements to the services and facilities available in Long Beach. The City celebrated the opening of two affordable housing developments, The Cove and Heritage Gardens, with The Cove being a 90-unit affordable housing complex for veterans. The Parks, Recreation and Marine Department continues to provide healthy meals for children through the Summer Youth Program and interactive physical activities, and a Teen Academy during the spring and summer. Outreach and education events from departments will continue to bring quality-of-life improvements to City residents.

The City continues to be a leader in addressing the lingering effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and mitigating the impact on the City, its residents, and its businesses. Through the Long Beach Recovery Act (LBRA), the City programmed a total of \$296.9 million in federal, state, and City funding for this purpose. LBRA programs covered three categories: Economic Recovery that focused on residents and businesses and provided funding to promote an effective and inclusive economic recovery that strengthened revenue generation and leveraged consumer spending to stimulate lasting economic growth; Healthy and Safe Community programs that addressed the underlying social determinants of health and prioritized basic needs and the mental and physical health of residents; and Securing our City's Future that restored City services and helped the City's financial position by replacing lost revenues due to the pandemic, and develop financial and service strategies to address projected future budget shortfalls. At the end of fiscal year 2024, LBRA programs came to an end to align the expending of funds with the deadlines of the American Rescue Plan Act.

#### Acknowledgments and Certificate of Achievement for Financial Reporting

We wish to acknowledge the participation and professional contribution of staff in the Financial Management Department and other City departments in the preparation of this document. The ACFR requires much effort and time, above that of normal daily job duties. The continued dedication of all staff involved in the development of this ACFR is most appreciated.

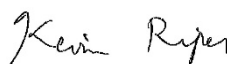
We also wish to thank Crowe LLP, the City's first new financial audit firm in 33 years, for their efficiency and expertise in this, their inaugural City audit.

For the seventeenth year in a row, the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada has awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. To be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easy to read and efficiently organized ACFR. This report must satisfy both Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and applicable legal requirements. We believe that our current Annual Comprehensive Financial Report will meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

Respectfully submitted,



Thomas B. Modica  
City Manager



Kevin Ripper  
Director of Financial Management



Directory of City Officials  
As of September 30, 2024

Rex Richardson  
Mayor

Cindy Allen  
Vice Mayor  
2<sup>nd</sup> District

Mary Zendejas  
Councilmember  
1<sup>st</sup> District

Daryl Supernaw  
Councilmember  
4<sup>th</sup> District

Dr. Suely Saro  
Councilmember  
6<sup>th</sup> District

Al Austin  
Councilmember  
8<sup>th</sup> District

Kristina Duggan  
Councilmember  
3<sup>rd</sup> District

Megan Kerr  
Councilmember  
5<sup>th</sup> District

Roberto Uranga  
Councilmember  
7<sup>th</sup> District

Dr. Joni Ricks-Oddie  
Councilmember  
9<sup>th</sup> District

Elected Department Heads

City Attorney  
City Auditor  
City Prosecutor

Dawn McIntosh  
Laura L. Doud  
Douglas P. Haubert

Appointed by Council or Commission

City Clerk  
Executive Director – Civil Service  
Executive Director – Harbor  
Police Oversight Director  
General Manager – Utilities

Monique De La Garza  
Christina P. Winting  
Mario Cordero  
Francine Kerridge  
Christopher J. Garner

City Manager

Thomas B. Modica

Assistant City Manager

April Walker

Director of Development Services  
Director of Economic Development  
Director of Energy Resources  
Director of Financial Management  
Director of Health and Human Services  
Director of Human Resources  
Director of Library Services  
Director of the Long Beach Airport  
Director of Parks, Recreation, and Marine  
Director of Public Works  
Director of Technology and Innovation  
Director of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Communications  
Fire Chief  
Chief of Police

Christopher Koontz  
Bo Martinez  
Robert Dowell  
Kevin Riper  
Alison King  
Joseph Ambrosini  
Cathy De Leon  
Cynthia Guidry  
Brent Dennis  
Eric Lopez  
Lea Eriksen  
Reginald Harrison  
Dennis Buchanan  
Wally Hebeish



Council District 1  
Mary Zendejas



Council District 2  
Cindy Allen



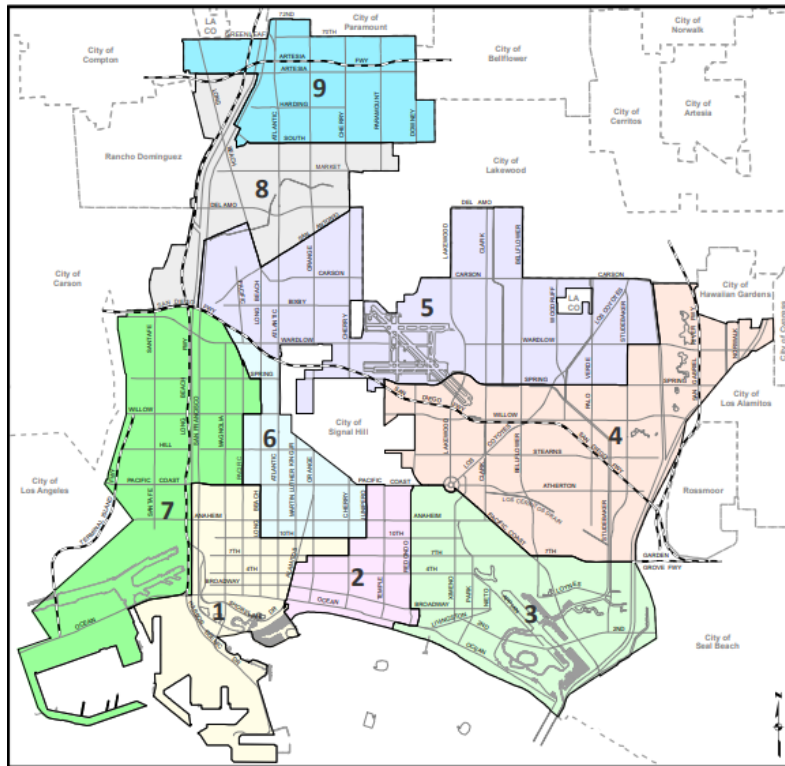
Mayor  
Rex Richardson



Council District 3  
Kristina Duggan



Council District 4  
Daryl Supernaw



Council District 5  
Megan Kerr



Council District 6  
Dr. Suely Saro



Council District 7  
Roberto Uranga

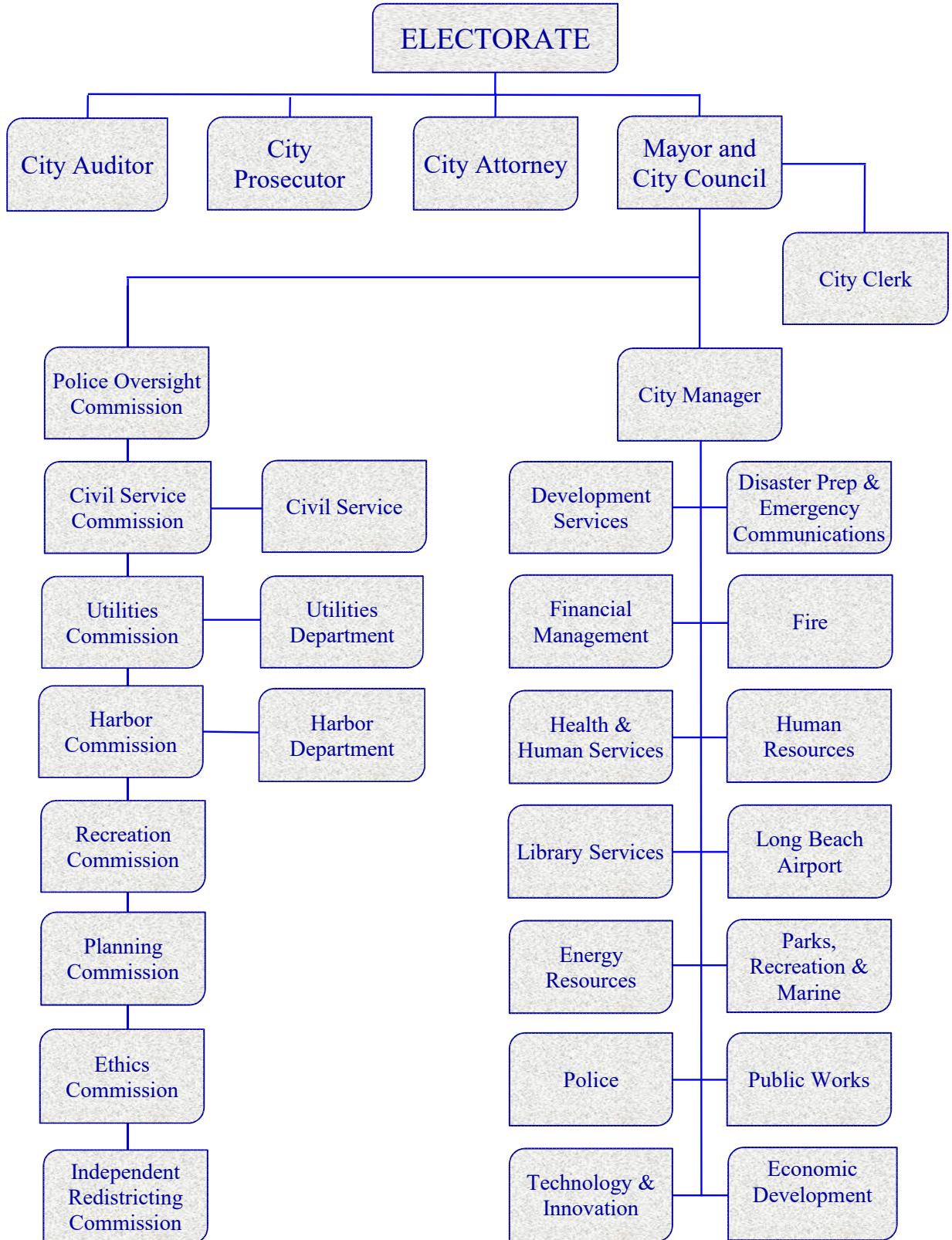


Council District 8  
Al Austin



Council District 9  
Dr. Joni Ricks-Oddie

**ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**  
**CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA**  
 As of September 30, 2024





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting

Presented to

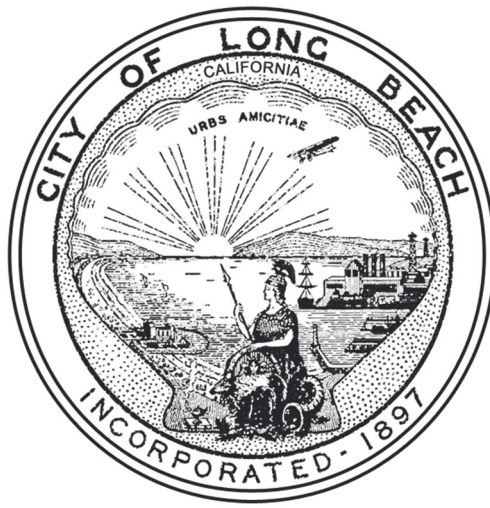
**City of Long Beach  
California**

For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2023

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO



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# FINANCIAL SECTION

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and City Council  
City of Long Beach, California

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements*****Opinions***

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Long Beach, California (the City), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the report of the other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of September 30, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We did not audit the financial statements of Long Beach Public Transportation Company (the Company), which represents 100 percent of the discretely presented component unit as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Company, are based solely on the report of the other auditors.

***Basis for Opinions***

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

***Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements***

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

### ***Required Supplementary Information***

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, *CalPERS schedules of changes in net pension liability and contributions for the miscellaneous and safety plans, and the schedule of changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios* referenced in the Table of Contents be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### **Supplementary Information**

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information identified in the table of contents as combining and individual fund statements and schedules and other supplementary information under the financial section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the report of other auditors, the combining and individual general, gas utility, tidelands operating, measure A and nonmajor fund financial statements are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

### **Other Information**

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

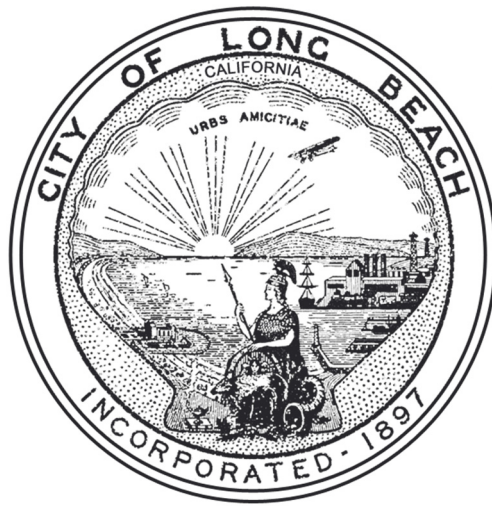
In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

### **Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards**

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 28, 2025 on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

  
Crowe LLP

Costa Mesa, California  
March 28, 2025



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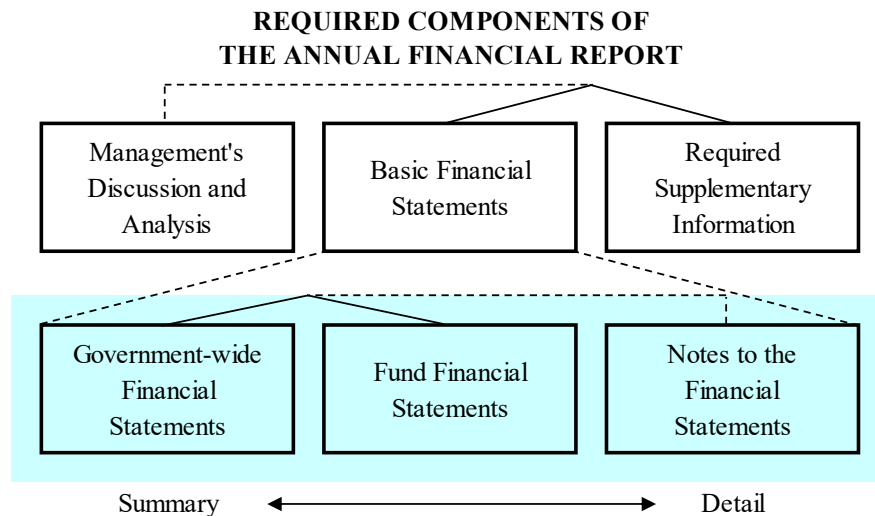
MANAGEMENT'S  
DISCUSSION  
AND ANALYSIS

**City of Long Beach**  
 Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

As the management team for the City of Long Beach (the City), we present to readers of the City's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the information found in the letter of transmittal.

***Overview of the Financial Statements***

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements include three components: The *Government-wide Financial Statements*, the *Fund Financial Statements*, and the *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements, including non-major fund financial statements and a statistical section.



**Basic Financial Statements**

The Basic Financial Statements contain the Government-wide Financial Statements, the Fund Financial Statements and the Notes to the Basic Financial Statements. This report also includes supplementary information intended to furnish additional detail to support the Basic Financial Statements.

**Government-wide financial statements:** The Government-wide Financial Statements provide a long-term view of the City's activities as a whole and include the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities. The *statement of net position* includes the City's capital assets and long-term liabilities on a full accrual basis of accounting, similar to that used by private sector companies. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating. The *statement of activities* provides information about the City's revenues and expenses on a full accrual basis, with an emphasis on measuring net revenues or expenses for each of the City's programs. The Statement of Activities explains in detail the change in net position for the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

The amounts in the statement of net position and the statement of activities are separated into Governmental and Business-type Activities in order to provide a summary of each type of activity.

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, such as grant revenue (*governmental activities*), or

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

revenues from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). Governmental activities of the City include legislative and legal, general government, public safety, public health, community and cultural, public works, City oil operations, and interest on long-term debt. Business-type activities include those related to gas, water and sewer utilities, airport, solid waste management operations, towing, development services, Tidelands, Marina area operations, as well as Tidelands oil revenue operations and the Port of Long Beach (the Harbor Department).

The government-wide financial statements include not only the City itself (known as the *primary government*), but also the legally separate Long Beach Public Transportation Company (LBT) for which the City is the sole shareholder and, therefore, has authority to affect the company. Financial information for this *discretely presented component unit* is reported in a separate column from the financial information presented for the primary government itself.

**Fund financial statements:** The *fund financial statements* focus on current available resources and are organized and operated on the basis of funds, each of which is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts, established for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations. The funds of the City can be divided into three categories: *governmental funds*, *proprietary funds*, and *fiduciary funds*. The focus of governmental and proprietary fund financial statements is on major funds. Major funds are determined based on minimum criteria set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). Like states and other local governments, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. Fund accounting is also used to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

**Governmental funds:** *Governmental funds* are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term *inflows and outflows of spendable resources*, as well as on *balances of spendable resources* available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the City's near-term financial resources.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for *governmental funds* with similar information presented for *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. This may allow readers to better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Reconciliations are provided for both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances, to facilitate a comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The City maintains numerous individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately for the General Fund, General Capital Projects Fund, and Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund and the aggregate of all non-major governmental funds. Individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements*, located in the Additional Financial Information Section of this report.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for each of its funds. A budgetary comparison is provided for each of the City's governmental funds to demonstrate budgetary compliance. The budgetary comparison statement for the General Fund is located in the Required Supplementary Information.

**Proprietary funds:** *Proprietary funds* are generally used to account for operations that provide services to the general public on a continuing basis or to internal City departments. Enterprise and Internal Service Fund financial statements are prepared on the full accrual basis of accounting, similar to that used by

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

private sector companies. These statements include all of their assets, deferred outflows and inflows of resources and liabilities, both current and long-term.

Since the City's Internal Service Funds provide goods and services exclusively to the City's governmental and business-type activities, their activities are only reported in total at the fund level. Internal Service Funds cannot be considered major funds because their revenues are derived from other City funds. Revenues between funds are eliminated in the government-wide financial statements, and any related profits or losses in Internal Service Funds are returned to the activities in which they were created, along with any residual net position of the Internal Service Funds.

**Fiduciary funds:** Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds include *Private Purpose Trust Funds* such as the Miller Library Fund and the Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness, and *Custodial Funds* such as special parking and business assessment districts. The City's fiduciary activities are reported in the separate Statement of Fiduciary Net Position and Changes to Net Position, and the supplemental Custodial and Private Purpose Trust fund combining statements. These activities are excluded from the City's other financial statements because the City cannot utilize these assets to finance its own operations. The fiduciary fund financial statements can be found in the Basic Financial Statements section of this report.

**The Notes to the Basic Financial Statements:** The *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements* provide additional information and narrative disclosures that are essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

**Required Supplementary Information:** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *Required Supplementary Information*. This section includes the Management Discussion & Analysis, Budgetary Schedules for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds, and pension and other post-employment benefit schedules. The table on the following page provides a summary of the significant features of the financial statements as well as insight into how the information is compiled for statement presentation.

### ***Types of Information in the Financial Statements***

All of the City's financial statements, except for the governmental fund financial statements, use the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. This means they comprehensively report all types of financial statement elements including short-term and long-term assets (such as capital assets) and liabilities (such as revenue bonds), and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources.

Governmental fund financial statements use the current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting to report on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Governmental funds do not report nonfinancial assets such as capital assets or long-term items like bond debt and pension liabilities.

More detail about the measurement focus and basis of accounting can be found in Note 2- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

	Government-wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements		
		Governmental	Proprietary	Fiduciary
<b>Scope</b>	Entire Entity (except fiduciary funds)	The day-to-day operating activities of the City for basic governmental services	The day-to-day operating activities of the City for business-type enterprises	Instances in which the City administers resources on behalf of other entities or groups
<b>Accounting basis and measurement focus</b>	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
<b>Type of asset and liability information</b>	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short-term and long-term	Current assets and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter. Excludes capital assets and long-term debt.	All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, short and long-term	All assets held in trustee or custodial capacity for others
<b>Type of inflow and outflow information</b>	All revenues and expenses during year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	Revenues for which cash is received during the year or soon thereafter; expenditures when goods and services have been received and the related liability is due and payable	All revenues and expenses during year regardless of when cash is received or paid	All additions and deductions during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

***Analysis of the City's Finances***

As noted earlier, *net position* may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. As of September 30, 2024, the City's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$5.1 billion, an increase of \$175.7 million from the prior year.

Net investment in capital assets accounted for \$4.3 billion of the City's total net position. This component of net position consists of capital assets (land, structures and improvements, equipment, infrastructure, and construction-in-progress) net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by outstanding debt attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of the assets. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources as the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Net investment in capital assets increased by \$196.9 million, or 4.8 percent, from the prior fiscal year.

Restricted net position amounted to \$993.1 million. This component of net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions imposed by creditors and grantors, laws and regulations of other governments, and restrictions imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The remaining deficit balance of \$254.1 million is the net of the \$863.5 million governmental activities deficit unrestricted net position (mostly related to pension liabilities) and \$609.4 million business-type unrestricted net position.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Net Position**  
**September 30, 2024 and 2023**  
(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
<b>Assets:</b>						
Current and Other Assets	\$1,596,094	\$1,614,008	\$ 2,686,852	\$ 2,472,179	\$ 4,282,946	\$ 4,086,187
Capital Assets	1,105,711	1,099,918	5,254,492	5,129,336	6,360,203	6,229,254
Total Assets	2,701,805	2,713,926	7,941,344	7,601,515	10,643,149	10,315,441
Deferred Outflows of Resources	312,858	340,360	87,449	104,606	400,307	444,966
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,014,663	3,054,286	8,028,793	7,706,121	11,043,456	10,760,407
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Current Liabilities	342,211	326,700	304,054	337,570	646,265	664,270
Noncurrent Liabilities, Net	2,083,916	1,981,381	2,455,395	2,462,192	4,539,311	4,443,573
Total Liabilities	2,426,127	2,308,081	2,759,449	2,799,762	5,185,576	5,107,843
Deferred Inflows of Resources	304,654	320,753	481,123	435,365	785,777	756,118
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,730,781	2,628,834	3,240,572	3,235,127	5,971,353	5,863,961
<b>Net Position:</b>						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	528,858	509,197	3,804,254	3,630,537	4,333,112	4,139,734
Restricted	618,584	602,376	374,524	349,335	993,108	951,711
Unrestricted	(863,560)	(686,121)	609,443	491,122	(254,117)	(194,999)
Total Net Position	\$ 283,882	\$ 425,452	\$ 4,788,221	\$ 4,470,994	\$ 5,072,103	\$ 4,896,446

**Key Changes in the Statement of Net Position:**

The City's total assets increased \$327.7 million when compared to the prior fiscal year. Governmental Activities reported a net decrease in total assets of \$12.1 million, resulting from a decrease of \$17.9 million in current and other assets due to increased cash outflows during the fiscal year. There was a slight increase in capital assets of \$5.8 million mostly from vehicle and technology related purchases. For Business-Type Activities, total assets increased \$339.8 million, resulting from significant investments in capital assets including in land acquisitions, building improvements, and infrastructure.

Deferred outflows of resources decreased \$44.7 million due to the differences between expected and actual experience of the net pension liability, based on actuarial assumptions.

Total liabilities increased \$77.7 million. Governmental Activities reported the majority of the increase due to new financed purchase obligations, and increases in workers compensation and general liability accrued claims, and the net pension liability.

In total, deferred inflows of resources increased \$29.7 million due to an increase in the fair value of the gas commodity swap.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Analysis of Changes in Net Position**

The following table presents condensed information from the statement of activities for the fiscal years 2024 and 2023. As previously stated, all changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

<b>Changes in Net Position</b>						
<b>September 30, 2024 and 2023</b>						
<b>(In Thousands)</b>						
	Governmental		Business-type		Totals	
	Activities		Activities <sup>(1)</sup>			
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 238,314	\$ 224,502	\$ 1,310,338	\$ 1,269,965	\$ 1,548,652	\$ 1,494,467
Operating Grants and Contributions	264,362	292,313	10,201	535	274,563	292,848
Capital Grants and Contributions	108,264	110,649	36,343	118,726	144,607	229,375
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property	261,259	242,374	-	-	261,259	242,374
Sales	150,995	156,500	-	-	150,995	156,500
Utility Users	47,319	48,660	-	-	47,319	48,660
Other	66,354	56,535	-	-	66,354	56,535
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	33,685	20,618	54,997	35,829	88,682	56,447
Total Revenues	<b>1,170,552</b>	<b>1,152,151</b>	<b>1,411,879</b>	<b>1,425,055</b>	<b>2,582,431</b>	<b>2,577,206</b>
Expenses:						
Legislative and Legal	22,981	16,764	-	-	22,981	16,764
General Government	40,420	60,982	-	-	40,420	60,982
Public Safety	555,319	478,186	-	-	555,319	478,186
Public Health	142,343	90,921	-	-	142,343	90,921
Community and Cultural	295,370	201,820	-	-	295,370	201,820
Public Works	252,601	227,659	-	-	252,601	227,659
Oil Operations	2,704	3,673	-	-	2,704	3,673
Interest on Long-Term Debt	18,136	16,115	-	-	18,136	16,115
Gas Utility	-	-	115,677	165,351	115,677	165,351
Water Utility	-	-	121,564	120,124	121,564	120,124
Tidelands Operating	-	-	131,159	143,954	131,159	143,954
Tideland Oil	-	-	89,753	120,329	89,753	120,329
Harbor	-	-	396,342	403,723	396,342	403,723
Airport	-	-	69,687	65,966	69,687	65,966
Community Development	-	-	39,289	33,371	39,289	33,371
Solid Waste Management	-	-	90,549	74,340	90,549	74,340
Other Activities	-	-	20,608	23,055	20,608	23,055
Total Expenses	<b>1,329,874</b>	<b>1,096,120</b>	<b>1,074,628</b>	<b>1,150,213</b>	<b>2,404,502</b>	<b>2,072,656</b>
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	(159,322)	56,031	337,251	274,842	177,929	330,873
Transfers	17,752	20,172	(17,752)	(20,172)	-	-
Unusual or Infrequent Items	-	-	(2,272)	(50,696)	(2,272)	(50,696)
Total Change in Net Position	<b>(141,570)</b>	<b>76,203</b>	<b>317,227</b>	<b>203,974</b>	<b>175,657</b>	<b>280,177</b>
Net Position, Beginning of Year	425,452	349,249	4,470,994	4,267,020	4,896,446	4,616,269
Net Position, End of Year	<b>\$ 283,882</b>	<b>\$ 425,452</b>	<b>\$ 4,788,221</b>	<b>\$ 4,470,994</b>	<b>\$ 5,072,103</b>	<b>\$ 4,896,446</b>

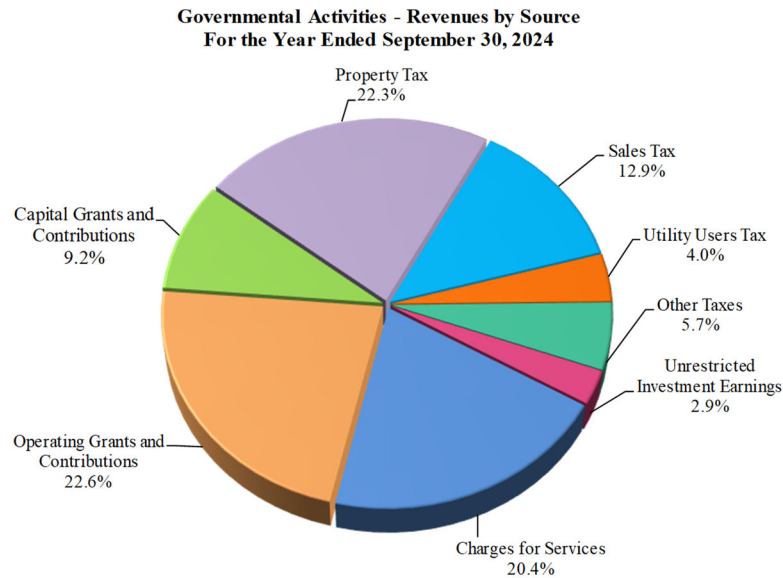
(1) Reclassified prior year numbers due to implementation of GASB 103 in FY 2024.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Governmental activities**

Governmental activities net position decreased \$141.6 million when compared to fiscal year 2023.

Total revenues for governmental activities (excluding transfers) increased \$18.4 million, or 1.6 percent, with the majority of the increase in charges for services, property tax revenues, and investment earnings. Total governmental program expenses increased \$233.8 million, or 21.3 percent, due to higher pension expenses in the CalPERS pension plans and increased expenses in public health, community and cultural, and public safety services. The following chart illustrates governmental activities revenues by source.



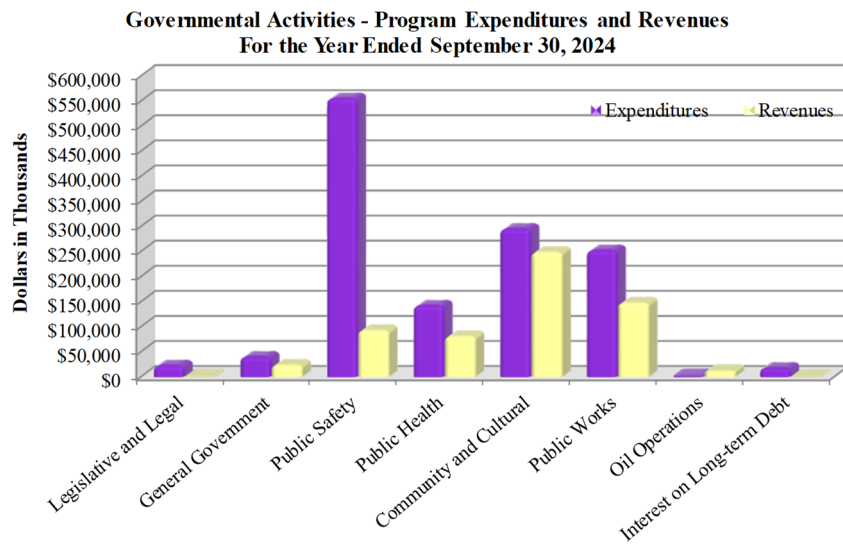
- The largest revenue sources for governmental activities were operating grants and contributions, property taxes, and charges for services. Excluding transfers, these sources accounted for 65.3 percent of revenues. Operating grants and contributions decreased \$28.0 million due to Project Homekey grant revenues recognized in the prior year that did not reoccur in the current fiscal year, and less American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) federal grant revenue due to it being the last year of the program. Property tax revenues increased \$18.9 million due to citywide valuation increases (including former redevelopment agency areas) from new development and improvements, as well as prior year adjustments including supplemental tax revenues based on the change in valuation following the completion of property sales, transition of ownership, or new construction. Charges for services increased \$13.8 million, mostly due to increased revenues from emergency ambulance fees received by the City due to the State's implementation of the Public Provider Ground Emergency Medical Transportation (PPGEMT) Intergovernmental Transfer (IGT) Program.
- Sales tax revenue decreased \$5.5 million because fiscal year 2023 revenue included one calendar quarter of the City's Measure A transactions and use tax at a rate of 1 percent, whereas in the seven subsequent quarters (including all of fiscal year 2024) the tax rate dropped to 0.75 percent.
- Other taxes reported an increase of \$9.8 million largely due to business license tax revenue that reflected an annual CPI adjustment applied to rates, continued enforcement efforts, and positive performance in business renewals and new license applications.
- Unrestricted investment earnings increased \$13.1 million due to a positive change in fair value of the City's investment pool as a result of declining interest rates.

**City of Long Beach**  
 Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Governmental activities expenses, excluding transfers, increased \$233.8 million or 21.3 percent. The most significant changes were as follows:

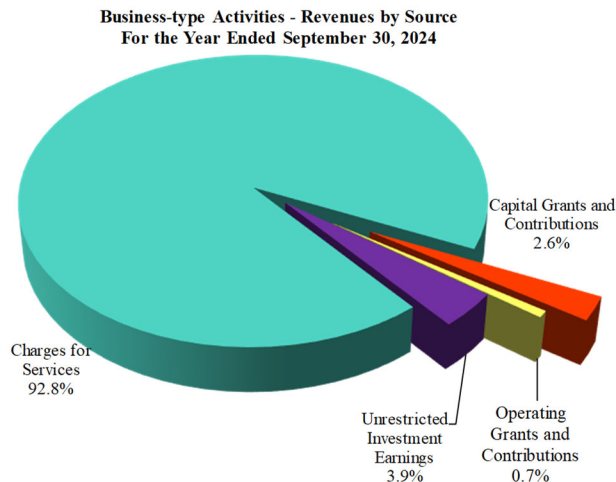
- Community and Cultural expenses increased \$93.6 million due to increased pension costs of the CalPERS pension plans that also resulted in an increase in the City's net pension liability, and increased grant expenses related to the Housing Choice Voucher program.
- Public Safety expenses increased \$77.1 million, due to higher police and fire personnel operational expenses and pension costs of the CalPERS pension plans. Increases in operational expenses were due to maintaining fire staffing to provide fire suppression and emergency medical services to the community, in addition to increased costs in equipment and supplies.
- Public Health expenses increased \$51.4 million due to pension costs, as noted above, and increases in community health programs and administrative costs.

The following chart illustrates governmental activities program expenses and revenues by function.

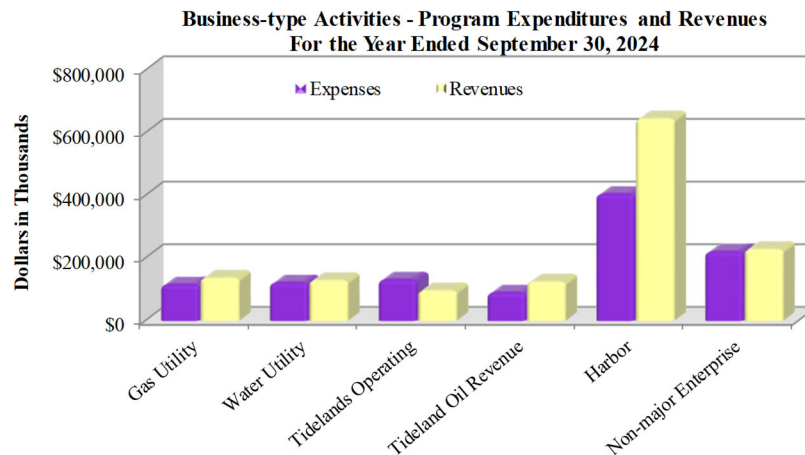


**Business-type activities**

The City's major enterprise funds include the Gas Utility, Water Utility, Tideland Operating, Tideland Oil Revenue, and Harbor. The non-major enterprise funds ("other proprietary funds") comprise Sewer, Airport, Solid Waste Management, Towing, Subsidence, and Development Services.



**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024



Business-type activities increased net position by \$317.2 million. Key elements in the current year's change in net position for various funds include:

- Gas Utility net position at fiscal year-end was deficit \$396 thousand, an improvement of \$10.6 million from the prior fiscal year. The fund reported higher charges for services provided to the Harbor related to the Pier B On-Dock Rail Support project. The Gas Utility experienced inflationary pressures as maintenance, infrastructure, and construction costs continued to rise. Recently approved labor contracts and higher net pension liability also contributed to increased costs.
- Water Utility net position at fiscal year-end was \$349.0 million, an increase of \$10.9 million from the prior fiscal year. The increase was due to higher revenues from metered utility and service charges. There was also a slight increase in personnel expenses related to increased pension costs.
- Tidelands Operating net position increased \$29.5 million, totaling \$338.8 million at fiscal year-end. Tidelands transfers in from Tideland Oil and Harbor amounted to \$52.2 million, an increase of \$1.5 million from the prior year. Harbor transferred \$28.3 million, consistent with City Charter mandated revenue sharing, and Tideland Oil Revenue transferred \$23.9 million. The Tidelands Operating fund also reported an increase in interest income and unrealized investment gain, totaling \$9.3 million. With the Queen Mary being fully operational, there was an increase in operating revenues contributing to the fund's overall increase in net position. In FY 2023, the Tidelands Operating Fund and Harbor Fund entered into an agreement for the Harbor to provide funding for operating and capital needs of the Queen Mary, whereby the Harbor Fund will advance a total of \$12.0 million over a three-year period. For fiscal year 2024, the amount advanced was \$1.2 million for a total cumulative advance of \$7.6 million.
- Tideland Oil Revenue net position increased \$11.6 million due to a decrease in the oil field abandonment liability resulting from lower well counts for abandonment, and surface property transfers to the Harbor. The fund also reported an increase in cash of \$7.8 million for the abandonment reserve set aside.
- Harbor net position increased \$242.4 million. Charges for services increased by \$52.7 million mostly due to higher wharfage revenues, and capital grants and other income increased \$91.2 million. Cargo volumes at the Port of Long Beach increased by 12.1% and container count increased 19.7% over the prior fiscal year. Consumer demand remained strong throughout the fiscal year and shippers continued to move goods ahead of a labor contract deadline for the East

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

and Gulf Coast seaports. Other significant increases were in interest income and a positive change in fair value of the City's investment pool, increasing \$36.6 million.

- Overall, total net position for non-major business-type activities increased \$23.3 million, to \$620.7 million at fiscal year-end. Significant changes in the non-major enterprise funds included increased net position in the Airport Fund by \$15.1 million due to increased airline and parking revenues from a busy summer travel season. The Subsidence Fund also reported an increase in net position of \$12.8 million due to increased interest income and the fair market value of investments. The Solid Waste Fund reported a decrease in net position of \$11.2 million due to increasing costs for refuse, recycling, and commercial organics collection programs. The recent closure of the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) facility also resulted in increased refuse disposal costs.

### **Governmental Funds Financial Analysis**

The focus of the City's *governmental funds* is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of *spendable* resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, *restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned* fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of September 30, 2024, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$582.0 million, a decrease of \$55.2 million from the prior year. Further information on fund balances can be found in Note 16 to the basic financial statements. Of the combined fund balances, \$320.1 million or 55.9 percent have some form of external limitation on their use.

The General Fund reported a year-end fund balance of \$176.5 million, of which \$3.4 million is restricted. The City's operating reserve, at \$17.6 million, is 2.3% of normal operating expenditures, which is within the policy required range of 2 to 7 percent. The Emergency Reserve, at \$50.1 million, is 6.6 percent of normal operating expenditures and is slightly below the target range of 8 to 10 percent, and the Overall Reserve calculated per the City's financial policy was 22.6%, above the minimum of 16.7%.

The General Capital Projects Fund reported a year-end fund balance of \$282.4 million, a decrease of \$8.6 million in fund balance. The change in fund balance was primarily due to significantly ramped-up capital project spending by the Public Works Department, increasing \$34.4 million from the prior year. Restricted fund balance was \$180.0 million with the highest restricted amounts being reported in Gas Tax, Proposition A, Proposition C, Measure M, and Measure R funding.

The Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund reported a year-end fund balance of \$29.6 million, a slight decrease of \$2.5 million. The change in fund balance was primarily due to increased personnel costs.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources**

The table below shows General Fund revenues and other financing sources for the current and prior years:

**General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources**  
**Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2024 and 2023**  
(In Thousands)

<i>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2023-24</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2022-23</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Taxes	\$ 478,125	66.6%	\$ 463,407	61.9%
Franchise Fees	29,620	4.1%	28,501	3.8%
Licenses and Permits	50,130	7.0%	45,475	6.1%
Fines and Forfeitures	15,912	2.2%	17,006	2.3%
Use of Money and Property	56,955	7.9%	53,383	7.1%
From Other Agencies	5,506	0.8%	10,058	1.3%
Charges for services	54,042	7.5%	52,992	7.1%
Other Revenue	4,508	0.6%	9,102	1.2%
Other Financing Sources	23,638	3.3%	68,575	9.2%
	<u>\$ 718,436</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 748,499</u>	<u>100%</u>

General Fund revenues and other financing sources decreased \$30.1 million, or 4.0 percent, from the prior fiscal year. Significant year-over-year changes include:

- Overall, taxes increased \$14.7 million. Property tax revenue increased \$12.4 million due to citywide valuation increases from new development and improvements, as well as supplemental tax revenues that are based on the change in valuation following the completion of a property sales, transfer of ownership, or new construction. A significant increase was also reported in other taxes of \$8.9 million mostly attributed to business license tax revenue, which reported \$2.0 million from one-time past due payments remitted during the fiscal year and an additional \$2.3 million from operational improvements including field inspection activities and enhanced enforcement efforts, and the resumption of penalties and late fees.

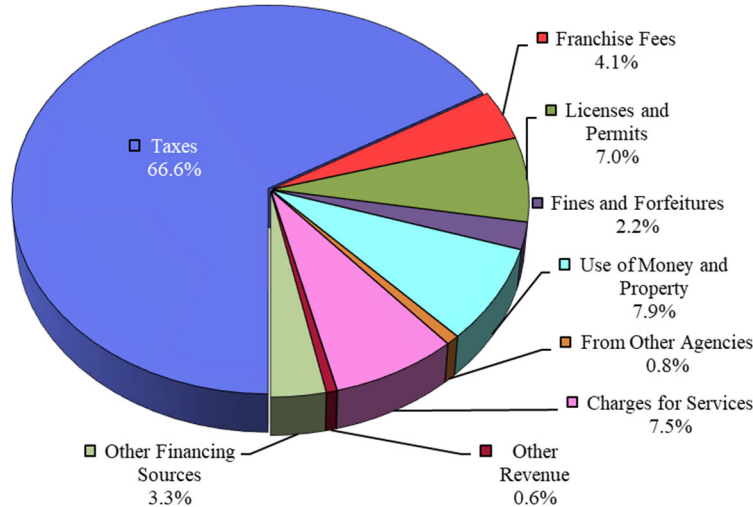
There was a decrease of \$5.2 million in sales tax revenues during the fiscal year, compared with the prior fiscal year (2023), which benefited from one calendar quarter (October-December 2022) of the Measure A transactions and use tax rate at 1 percent, compared with a lower tax rate of only 0.75 percent in all subsequent quarters, including the entirety of fiscal year 2024.

- Other Financing Sources decreased \$44.9 million from the prior year. This is due to one-time transfers in reported in the prior year that did not reoccur, from the Health Grants Fund for the purchase of property for Homeless Services Housing and the Debt Service Fund for the purchase of property.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

The chart below shows total General Fund revenues and other financing sources by major category.

**General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources  
For the Year Ended September 30, 2024**



**General Fund Expenditures**

Expenditures and other financing uses for the General Fund, including comparative amounts from the preceding year, are shown in following table:

**General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses  
Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2024 and 2023  
(In Thousands)**

<i>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2024</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2023</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
Legislative and Legal	\$ 19,938	2.6%	\$ 14,452	1.80%
General Government	25,500	3.4%	27,582	3.62%
Public Safety	462,106	60.8%	394,508	51.80%
Public Health	28,732	3.8%	24,939	3.27%
Community and Cultural	72,689	9.6%	60,358	7.92%
Public Works	74,633	9.8%	60,496	7.94%
Oil Operations	3,059	0.4%	3,458	0.45%
Capital Improvements	4,840	0.6%	45,088	5.92%
Debt Service	864	0.1%	906	0.12%
Other Financing Uses	67,347	8.9%	129,831	17.05%
	<b>\$ 759,708</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>\$ 761,618</b>	<b>100%</b>

Expenditures, including other financing uses, decreased \$1.9 million from the prior year. Significant changes include:

- Public Safety reported an increase of \$67.6 million, with \$35.6 million related to the accounting for pension costs, offset by a reduction in other financing uses, as noted in the last bullet point

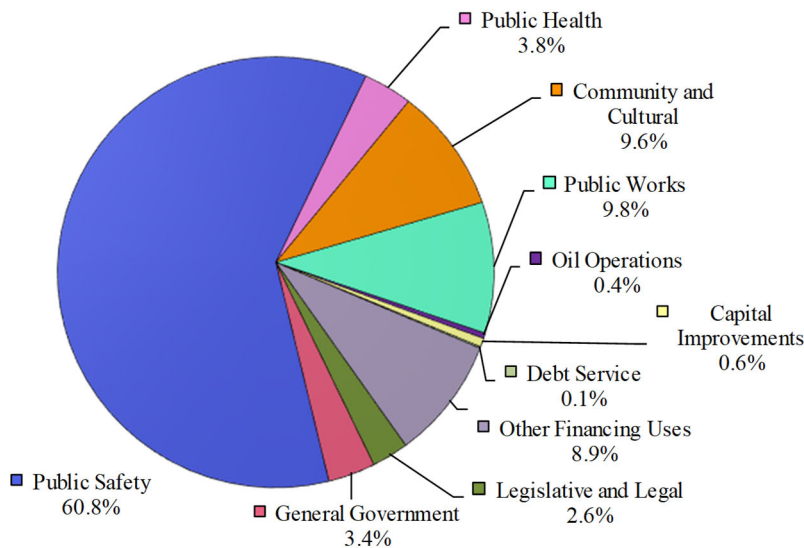
**City of Long Beach**  
 Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

below. An increase of \$9.1 million was in the police department for the bureau tasked with response to non-emergency calls for services. Fire department costs also increased by \$15.5 million due to increased costs for additional academies in an effort to achieve full staffing, increased costs of medical equipment and supplies, and rent and utilities costs for the temporary Fire Station 9.

- Public Works reported an increase of \$14.1 million due to various factors, including higher energy and water costs, increased costs for emergency response to winter storms and subsequent cleanup operations, and higher administrative costs necessary to provide support for management of the expanded capital project plan.
- Capital improvements reported a decrease of \$40.2 million attributable to property purchases that were made in the prior year that did not reoccur in the current year.
- There was a decrease of \$62.5 million in Other Financing Uses compared to the prior year, with \$56.3 million due to higher transfers from the General Fund to the Employee Benefits Fund in the prior year for pension costs related to prepayment of the unfunded accrued liability. There were also transfers in the prior year to the General Capital Projects Fund and General Services Fund that did not reoccur in the current year.

The chart below shows total General Fund expenditures and other financing uses by function.

**General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses  
 For the Year Ended September 30, 2024**



**Capital Assets and Long-Term Financing Activity**

**Capital Assets:** As of September 30, 2024, the City's capital assets held by governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$6.3 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). There was an overall increase of \$131.0 million in the City's capital assets over the prior fiscal year.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation**  
**September 30, 2024 and 2023**  
(In Thousands)

	Governmental		Business-type		Totals	
	Activities		Activities			
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$ 217,012	\$ 226,921	\$ 1,520,444	\$ 1,434,746	\$ 1,737,456	\$ 1,661,667
Rights-of-way	81,340	81,340	203,832	203,832	285,172	285,172
Water Rights	-	-	40	40	40	40
Historic Collections	-	-	3,442	3,442	3,442	3,442
Construction in Progress	106,032	83,810	625,769	619,049	731,801	702,859
Buildings	434,159	446,873	1,781,746	1,833,971	2,215,905	2,280,844
Improvements Other than Buildings	73,471	77,492	341,097	338,065	414,568	415,557
Infrastructure	41,014	47,931	647,764	574,299	688,778	622,230
Machinery and Equipment	45,167	41,571	33,523	26,891	78,690	68,462
Vehicles and Aircrafts	69,004	56,760	81,753	79,897	150,757	136,657
Software and Patents	14,987	16,716	8,890	8,723	23,877	25,439
Right-to-Use Assets	23,525	20,504	6,192	6,381	29,717	26,885
<b>Total Net Capital Assets</b>	<b>\$1,105,711</b>	<b>\$ 1,099,918</b>	<b>\$ 5,254,492</b>	<b>\$ 5,129,336</b>	<b>\$ 6,360,203</b>	<b>\$ 6,229,254</b>

Governmental activities net capital assets increased by \$5.8 million, resulting from an increase of \$12.2 million in Vehicles and Aircrafts for the purchase of public safety vehicles, which was offset by a decrease in Land of \$9.9 million due to the sale of property.

Business-type activities' net capital assets increased \$125.2 million over the prior fiscal year. Significant capital asset activities during the year include:

- Harbor Fund capital assets increased \$49.0 million from pier and terminal improvements and significant property acquisitions to extend the related right-of-ways.
- Water Utility Fund capital assets increased by \$25.8 million due to significant investments in distribution systems and pump station improvements.
- The Airport reported an increase in capital assets of \$15.5 million due to terminal renovations and taxiway improvements.

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6 to the basic financial statements, and information related to commitments for future capital asset acquisitions can be found in Note 21 to the basic financial statements.

**Long-Term Indebtedness:** As of September 30, 2024, the City's net long-term debt outstanding totaled \$2.6 billion. Of this amount, \$2.3 billion relates to notes, bonds, financed purchase obligations, and \$273.9 million to the Civic Center complex.

The implied issuer ratings assigned to the City's bond issues are as follows:

- Moody's Investors Service: Aa2, Stable Outlook
- S&P Global Ratings: AA, Stable Outlook
- Fitch Ratings: AA, Stable Outlook

The table that follows provides information about the City's outstanding long-term debt obligations at the close of the current and prior fiscal years.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Outstanding Debt Obligations**  
**September 30, 2024 and 2023**  
(In Thousands)

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Notes Payable	\$ 6,727	\$ 6,898	\$ 494,545	\$ 510,925	\$ 501,272	\$ 517,823
Bonds Payable	259,279	287,029	1,439,571	1,435,131	1,698,850	1,722,160
Financed Purchase Obligations	57,323	42,226	26,230	27,179	83,553	69,405
Other Obligations	298,125	299,986	5,253	5,599	303,378	305,585
<b>Total Outstanding</b>	<b>\$ 621,454</b>	<b>\$ 636,139</b>	<b>\$ 1,965,599</b>	<b>\$ 1,978,834</b>	<b>\$ 2,587,053</b>	<b>\$ 2,614,973</b>

Major changes in long-term obligations during the year include:

**Governmental Activities**

- Bonds payable decreased by \$27.8 million attributed mostly to principal payments made during the fiscal year. For financed purchase obligations, the City is reporting an increase of \$15.1 million due to new obligations for the purchase of mobile radios, street sweepers, and other equipment, which was offset by principal payments made during the fiscal year. The Other Obligations of \$298.1 million is attributable to liabilities for leases, subscription-based information technology agreements (SBITA), and the Civic Center complex.

**Business-Type Activities**

- Bonds payable reported an increase of \$4.4 million, primarily due to a bond issuance of \$91.6 million to fund Water Utility projects offset by principal payments in the amount of \$83.2 million made during the fiscal year by various enterprise funds. The Other Obligations of \$5.3 million is for liabilities related to leases and SBITAs. Additional information on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Notes 7 through 9 to the basic financial statements.

***Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions***

The City Council adopted the fiscal year 2025 Budget in September 2024. The \$3.6 billion adopted budget makes key investments towards housing and homelessness, public safety, economic opportunity, and climate and environmental sustainability that works to propel the city towards achieving the Long Beach Strategic Vision 2030. The budget also included the Elevate '28 Infrastructure Investment Plan to revitalize the City's infrastructure and continue improvements and enhancements to parks, major corridors, and visitor-serving areas.

**Housing and Homelessness**

The City continues to expand ways to engage people who are experiencing homelessness and work towards a reduction in the overall number of people experiencing homelessness. Due to increases in shelter capacity, streamlining through the emergency declaration, and additional resources for outreach, the City reported a decrease of 2.1 percent in the 2024 Point in Time count, the first decrease in people experiencing homelessness since 2017. The FY 25 budget included \$2.2 million in additional investments in these services.

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Public Safety**

The City has invested significantly in efforts and capacity to advance public safety priorities throughout Long Beach. The Police Department launched new efforts to retain valuable employees and recruit new employees through an unprecedented recruitment and retention incentive program in October 2023 that included lateral and housing/childcare incentives, healthcare subsidies, double overtime pay and referral incentive bonuses. Other priorities included increased police patrol and response and nuisance abatement programs. Furthermore, the Fire Department is doubling the size of their upcoming academy, a major departure from previous academy models that will increase staffing among the firefighter sworn ranks and supplement paramedic staffing challenges. The FY 25 budget included additional investments of \$6.9 million for these service areas as well as others.

**Economic Opportunity, Equity and Resilience**

The City's vision for economic opportunity, equity, and resilience includes fostering economic inclusion and diversity where businesses feel supported, and encouraging all residents to participate in the local economy. The FY 25 Budget included \$1.4 million in investments through the Grow Long Beach Initiative, which pushes the City to develop a plan to propel the economic development of Long Beach's main industries, such as aerospace and tourism, and to explore alternative revenue streams for the City to move away from reliance on revenue stemming from oil extraction and production.

**Climate and Environmental Sustainability**

The City of Long Beach strives for a future where all communities have access to clean air, water, flourishing ecosystems, and robust resilience against extreme weather. To realize this vision, the City is actively investing in goals and strategies which include reducing its carbon footprint, proactively preparing for extreme climate events, increasing the utilization of natural resources, and fostering sustainable, livable communities. The FY 25 Budget included \$1.0 million in additional investments into climate and environmental sustainability programs to augment current efforts to continue moving forward in the City's climate goals.

The City continues to transition towards a more climate-sustainable economy and away from its historical dependence on oil revenues. Annually, the City has set aside funding for future oil well abandonment to build reserves to safely retire oil wells in the future. Due to natural production declines and oil fields ceasing production for economic reasons, the City long planned to significantly reduce its reliance on oil revenue by around 2035 when revenues would be reduced to insignificant levels, or even end altogether. However, starting in the FY 25 budget, the City is implementing a financial strategy to reduce its structural reliance on budgeted oil revenues by FY 30 – five years in advance of the original target date of 2035. This approach adapts to the eventual reduction of oil revenues due to State and other actions that will result in significantly less oil revenue in the future.

**Mobility, Equity Placemaking & Reimagining the Public Right of Way**

The City remains committed to a strategic and efficient approach to infrastructure investments. This approach prioritizes the utilization of existing resources to yield long-term benefits and improve the City's mobility network and infrastructure foundation. The City will continue to advance mobility, equitable placemaking, and the public right of way by prudent and consistent investments that enhance pedestrian walkways, bike paths, motor vehicles, and public transportation. The FY 25 Budget makes additional investments of \$3.1 million in the City's infrastructure and other critical needs.

**Conclusion of the Long Beach Recovery Act**

On March 16, 2021, the City Council approved the Long Beach Recovery Act (LB Recovery Act), becoming one of the first cities to approve a COVID-19 recovery program utilizing federal American

**City of Long Beach**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds. The LB Recovery Act included ARPA and other funding sources to support programs, eventually totaling \$296.9 million. The funding supported more than 80 programs in three main categories: Economic Recovery for \$69.9 million, Healthy and Safe Community for \$150.7, and Securing Our City's Future for \$76.3 million. The LB Recovery Act programs came to an end on September 30, 2024.

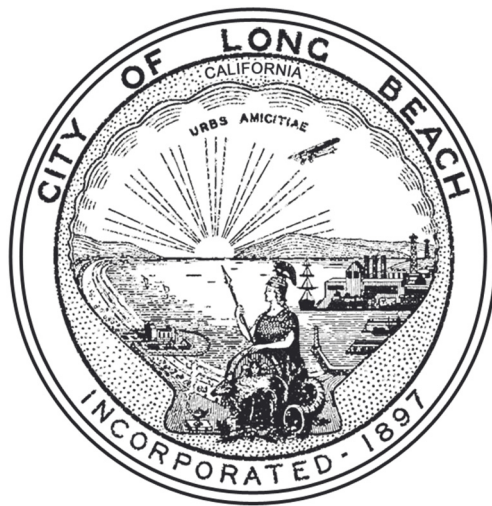
**General Fund Budget Balancing and Future Outlook**

While the City presented positive news in the FY 25 Budget, it is crucial to recognize that challenges are on the horizon. The City began the budget development process in Spring of 2024 with a preliminary projected FY 25 structural shortfall of \$23.5 million in the General Fund. With updated projections and proposed FY 25 budget items, the projected structural shortfall was \$20.3 million and one-time investments of \$10.4 million. The FY 25 budget utilized one-time solutions to balance the General Fund that included: \$19.7 million from funds in reserve made available through the LB Recovery Act set aside for Securing our City's Future, \$3.8 million from reserves set aside for negotiating labor increases, \$250,000 of Measure US revenues structurally reduced as part of the City's strategy to reduce annual reliance on oil revenues, and \$7.0 million of the anticipated General Fund surplus in FY 24 to fund critical priority projects.

As part of the City's normal financial planning, a multi-year forecast of the General Fund was prepared with the assumption of a continuation of service levels in the Budget. Based on the outlook, the FY 26 budget shows a structural shortfall, impacted by the shortfalls that have been mitigated with one-time funds over prior years. Some of the most significant economic factors include general labor wages and pension costs continuing to rise, sales and use taxes reflecting slowed performance in major categories, the General Fund's support on oil proceeds and taxes being reduced, and the General Fund's share of citywide internal services costs increasing from the cost of doing business. On the positive side, the City is projecting a significant increase in utility users tax revenue. In the November 2024 election, residents approved Long Beach Measure LB, which required two natural gas fueled electric power plants operating in the City to pay the same five (5) percent utility users tax on natural gas service as do all other residents and businesses of the City. It is expected the passing of this measure will raise about \$15 million annually for the General Fund. This additional revenue will provide support in funding some of the additional costs anticipated in the years to come.

**Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information should be addressed to the City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management, 411 West Ocean Boulevard, 6<sup>th</sup> Floor, Long Beach, California 90802.



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BASIC  
FINANCIAL  
STATEMENTS

**City of Long Beach**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Long Beach Public Transportation Company
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Current Assets:</b>				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 699,426	\$ 1,611,318	\$ 2,310,744	\$ -
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	100,796	61,365	162,161	66,571
Interest Receivable	786	804	1,590	-
Property Tax Receivable, Net	129,556	-	129,556	-
Accounts and Loans Receivables, Net	43,679	183,161	226,840	17,628
Due from Other Governments	160,974	23,148	184,122	-
Lease Receivable	6,000	2,885	8,885	701
Internal Balances	62,755	(62,755)	-	-
Inventory	4,601	12,710	17,311	3,957
Other Assets and Deposits	12,648	45,743	58,391	784
Land Held for Resale	5,426	-	5,426	-
Total Current Assets	1,226,647	1,878,379	3,105,026	89,641
<b>Noncurrent Restricted Assets:</b>				
Non-Pooled Investments	-	37,979	37,979	11,364
Total Noncurrent Restricted Assets	-	37,979	37,979	11,364
<b>Other Noncurrent Assets:</b>				
Lease Receivable	130,213	123,296	253,509	1,896
Other Noncurrent Receivables	239,234	25,476	264,710	124
Prepaid Gas - Long-Term	-	242,752	242,752	-
Fair Value - Commodity Swap	-	339,290	339,290	-
Land and Other Capital Assets not being Depreciated	404,384	2,353,527	2,757,911	18,925
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	701,327	2,900,965	3,602,292	99,965
Other Assets	-	39,680	39,680	-
Total Other Noncurrent Assets	1,475,158	6,024,986	7,500,144	120,910
Total Assets	2,701,805	7,941,344	10,643,149	221,915
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Outflows of Resources	312,858	87,449	400,307	6,438
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	3,014,663	8,028,793	11,043,456	228,353
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>				
Accounts Payable	86,801	123,635	210,436	6,048
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	18,074	5,272	23,346	5,827
Accrued Interest Payable	2,401	27,167	29,568	-
Unearned Revenue, Credits, and Other Payables	86,509	42,744	129,253	51,551
Employee Benefits and Accrued Long-Term Obligations	111,038	26,486	137,524	24,247
Bonds, Loans, Financed Purchase, and Other Long-Term Obligations	37,388	78,750	116,138	728
Total Current Liabilities	342,211	304,054	646,265	88,401
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities:</b>				
Fair Value - Interest Rate Swap	-	1,630	1,630	-
Unearned Revenue, Credits, and Other Payables	-	8,831	8,831	2,395
Employee Benefits and Accrued Long-Term Obligations	326,582	193,741	520,323	6,791
Bonds, Loans, Financed Purchase, and Other Long-Term Obligations	584,066	1,886,849	2,470,915	9,151
Total OPEB Liability	37,775	12,305	50,080	-
Net Pension Liability	1,135,493	352,039	1,487,532	28,979
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	2,083,916	2,455,395	4,539,311	47,316
Total Liabilities	2,426,127	2,759,449	5,185,576	135,717
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	304,654	481,123	785,777	3,193
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,730,781	3,240,572	5,971,353	138,910
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	528,858	3,804,254	4,333,112	109,117
<b>Restricted for:</b>				
Debt Service	15,157	66,009	81,166	-
Capital Projects	235,317	94,618	329,935	226
Public Safety	9,118	-	9,118	-
Community and Cultural	327,898	-	327,898	-
Healthcare Insurance	31,094	-	31,094	-
Airport	-	9,911	9,911	-
Subsidence	-	203,986	203,986	-
Unrestricted	(863,560)	609,443	(254,117)	(19,900)
Total Net Position	\$ 283,882	\$ 4,788,221	\$ 5,072,103	\$ 89,443

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Statement of Activities**  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Program Revenues			
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
<b><u>FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS</u></b>				
<b>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:</b>				
Legislative and Legal	\$ 22,981	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ -
General Government	40,420	22,635	1,889	-
Public Safety	555,319	70,163	23,284	-
Public Health	142,343	12,753	68,872	-
Community and Cultural	295,370	73,951	167,089	8,401
Public Works	252,601	45,291	3,228	99,863
Oil Operations	2,704	13,486	-	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt	18,136	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>1,329,874</u>	<u>238,314</u>	<u>264,362</u>	<u>108,264</u>
<b>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES</b>				
Gas Utility	115,677	137,361	-	-
Water Utility	121,176	127,595	1,183	218
Tidelands Operating	131,159	96,494	199	-
Tideland Oil Revenue	89,753	125,103	-	-
Harbor	396,342	617,870	6,914	15,052
Airport	69,687	63,746	-	17,695
Development Services	39,289	40,964	-	-
Solid Waste Management	90,549	76,448	1,359	-
Other Activities	20,358	28,043	-	-
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>1,073,990</u>	<u>1,313,624</u>	<u>9,655</u>	<u>32,965</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 2,403,864</u>	<u>\$ 1,551,938</u>	<u>\$ 274,017</u>	<u>\$ 123,534</u>
<b>COMPONENT UNIT</b>				
Long Beach Public Transportation Company	<u>\$ 143,680</u>	<u>\$ 12,998</u>	<u>\$ 108,987</u>	<u>\$ 12,758</u>

Taxes:  
Property  
Sales  
Utility Users  
Other  
Unrestricted Investment Earnings  
Transfers  
Unusual or Infrequent Item - Transfer to CalTrans  
Total General Revenues and Transfers  
Change in Net Position  
Net Position, Beginning of Year  
Net Position, End of Year

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

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
Primary Government			Component Unit
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Long Beach Public Transpor- tation Company
\$ (22,946)	\$ -	\$ (22,946)	\$ -
(15,896)	-	(15,896)	-
(461,872)	-	(461,872)	-
(60,718)	-	(60,718)	-
(45,929)	-	(45,929)	-
(104,219)	-	(104,219)	-
10,782	-	10,782	-
(18,136)	-	(18,136)	-
<u>(718,934)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(718,934)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	21,684	21,684	-
-	7,820	7,820	-
-	(34,466)	(34,466)	-
-	35,350	35,350	-
-	243,494	243,494	-
-	11,754	11,754	-
-	1,675	1,675	-
-	(12,742)	(12,742)	-
-	7,685	7,685	-
<u>-</u>	<u>282,254</u>	<u>282,254</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(718,934)</u>	<u>282,254</u>	<u>(436,680)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	-	-	(8,937)
261,259	-	261,259	-
150,995	-	150,995	-
47,319	-	47,319	-
66,354	-	66,354	-
33,685	54,997	88,682	2,810
17,752	(17,752)	-	-
-	(2,272)	(2,272)	-
<u>577,364</u>	<u>34,973</u>	<u>612,337</u>	<u>2,810</u>
(141,570)	317,227	175,657	(6,127)
425,452	4,470,994	4,896,446	95,570
<u>\$ 283,882</u>	<u>\$ 4,788,221</u>	<u>\$ 5,072,103</u>	<u>\$ 89,443</u>

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	General	General Capital Projects	Housing Assistance Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total September 30, 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 137,650	\$ 224,699	\$ 8,719	\$ 97,432	\$ 468,500
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,480	43,468	22,737	9,096	76,781
Receivables:					
Interest Receivable	613	-	-	4	617
Property Taxes	135,767	-	-	-	135,767
Accounts Receivable	48,779	1,313	251	5,574	55,917
Due from Other Governments	34,082	50,733	1,755	72,938	159,508
Due from Other Funds	43,737	6,178	3	13,570	63,488
Lease Receivable	133,701	-	-	2,512	136,213
Allowance for Receivables	(15,416)	(77)	(221)	(6,516)	(22,230)
Inventory	-	-	-	1,482	1,482
Other Assets - Current	1,333	1,591	-	126	3,050
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	3,809	3,809
Land Held for Resale	-	-	-	5,426	5,426
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	239,234	239,234
Total Assets	<u>\$ 521,726</u>	<u>\$ 327,905</u>	<u>\$ 33,244</u>	<u>\$ 444,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,562</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 22,482	\$ 33,313	\$ 840	\$ 15,491	\$ 72,126
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	7,961	225	120	1,234	9,540
Due to Other Governments	322	-	63	-	385
Due to Other Funds	17,401	2,298	81	36,599	56,379
Unearned Revenues	7,949	8,582	1,218	53,761	71,510
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	4,792	1,103	1,280	3,785	10,960
Advances from Other Funds	19,406	-	-	3,809	23,215
Total Liabilities	<u>80,313</u>	<u>45,521</u>	<u>3,602</u>	<u>114,679</u>	<u>244,115</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Deferred Inflows of Resources	264,954	-	-	236,486	501,440
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Nonspendable	1,333	1,591	-	7,034	9,958
Restricted	3,420	180,001	29,642	107,056	320,119
Committed	83,557	-	-	1,200	84,757
Assigned	88,149	100,792	-	-	188,941
Unassigned	-	-	-	(21,768)	(21,768)
Total Fund Balances	<u>176,459</u>	<u>282,384</u>	<u>29,642</u>	<u>93,522</u>	<u>582,007</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 521,726</u>	<u>\$ 327,905</u>	<u>\$ 33,244</u>	<u>\$ 444,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,562</u>

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

**City of Long Beach**  
 Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to  
 Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position  
 September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

Total governmental fund balances \$ 582,007

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:

Capital assets, consisting of \$393,741 of non-depreciable assets and \$268,364 of depreciable assets, used in the governmental activities, which are not included in the internal service funds, are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. 662,105

Deferred outflows of resources related to postemployment benefits and economic losses from refinancing of debt are not included in the 291,968

Deferred inflows of resources related to postemployment benefits and economic gains from refinancing of debt are not included in the 202,153

Governmental long-term liabilities, excluding those liabilities in the internal service funds, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Liability amounts have been reduced by interest receivables for federal subsidy on Build America and Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds. (1,574,368)

Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of operations and financing related to the Civic Center complex; operations, maintenance, financing, timely replacement of information technology assets and vehicles; and to account for the City's risk management, self-insurance, and employee benefits' programs to individual user funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position. 120,017

Net position of governmental activities \$ 283,882

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	General	General Capital Projects	Housing Assistance Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total September 30, 2024
<b>Revenues:</b>					
<b>Taxes:</b>					
Property	\$ 232,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,094	\$ 261,174
Sales	147,444	-	-	3,551	150,995
Utility Users	47,319	-	-	-	47,319
Other Taxes	51,282	-	-	15,072	66,354
Franchise Fees	29,620	-	-	-	29,620
Licenses and Permits	50,130	-	-	18,643	68,773
Fines and Forfeitures	15,912	-	-	-	15,912
Use of Money and Property	56,955	11,976	660	10,048	79,639
From Other Agencies	5,506	108,929	129,608	128,583	372,626
Charges for Services	54,042	-	-	1,757	55,799
Other	4,508	113	211	5,448	10,280
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>694,798</b>	<b>121,018</b>	<b>130,479</b>	<b>212,196</b>	<b>1,158,491</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
<b>Current:</b>					
Legislative and Legal	19,938	-	-	-	19,938
General Government	25,500	-	11	3,731	29,242
Public Safety	462,106	-	-	21,608	483,714
Public Health	28,732	-	-	109,320	138,052
Community and Cultural	72,689	-	132,973	52,103	257,765
Public Works	74,633	8,660	-	1,114	84,407
Oil Operations	3,059	-	-	-	3,059
<b>Total Current Expenditures</b>	<b>686,657</b>	<b>8,660</b>	<b>132,984</b>	<b>187,876</b>	<b>1,016,177</b>
Capital Improvements	4,840	171,753	-	2,722	179,315
<b>Debt Service:</b>					
Principal	301	-	-	24,557	24,858
Interest	550	-	-	12,664	13,214
Debt Administration Fees	13	-	-	25	38
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>692,361</b>	<b>180,413</b>	<b>132,984</b>	<b>227,844</b>	<b>1,233,602</b>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	2,437	(59,395)	(2,505)	(15,648)	(75,111)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	2,209	-	-	-	2,209
Transfers In	21,429	51,396	-	26,476	99,301
Transfers Out	(67,347)	(630)	-	(13,572)	(81,549)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>(43,709)</b>	<b>50,766</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,904</b>	<b>19,961</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>(41,272)</b>	<b>(8,629)</b>	<b>(2,505)</b>	<b>(2,744)</b>	<b>(55,150)</b>
Fund Balances - October 1	217,731	291,013	32,147	96,266	637,157
Fund Balances - September 30	<b>\$ 176,459</b>	<b>\$ 282,384</b>	<b>\$ 29,642</b>	<b>\$ 93,522</b>	<b>\$ 582,007</b>

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

**City of Long Beach**  
 Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes  
 in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

Excess of expenditures and other uses over revenue and other sources - total governmental funds	\$ (55,150)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost associated with the acquisition of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful life and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay (\$44,325) is more than depreciation (\$24,020) in the current period.	20,305
The net effect of miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (e.g., sales, trade-ins, disposal of capital assets, and donations) results in a decrease to net	(15,674)
Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue cannot be recognized until it is available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Under accrual accounting, revenue is recognized when it is earned regardless of its availability. In addition, governmental funds report expenditures pertaining to the establishment of certain long-term loans. Payments on these long-term receivables are recorded as revenue in the governmental funds. These deferred credits are not reported on the statement of net position and, therefore, the corresponding net expense is not reported on the statement of activities.	(679)
Pension and OPEB contributions made subsequent to the measurement date are an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reported as a deferred outflow of resources in the statement of net position.	3,904
Pension and OPEB expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenses in governmental funds.	(96,437)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the payment of the principal of long-term debt and other long-term obligations consumes current financial resources. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when long-term debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	24,647
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	(10,267)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the cost of certain services to individual funds. The net loss of certain activities of internal service funds is reported as governmental activities.	<u>(12,219)</u>
Change in net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ (141,570)</u>

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tideland Oil Revenue
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Current Assets:				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 40,686	\$ 19,909	\$ 155,093	\$ 77,500
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	46	42,062	7,120	-
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	-	-	799	-
Accounts Receivable	19,843	10,980	7,978	14,879
Due from Other Governments	-	419	174	-
Due from Other Funds	7,905	468	42,458	92
Lease Receivable - Current	-	348	2,302	-
Allowance for Receivables	(7,948)	(793)	(1,800)	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-
Inventory	6,319	5,276	-	-
Prepaid Gas - Current	19,933	-	-	-
Other Assets - Current	131	7,833	-	27
Total Current Asset	<u>86,915</u>	<u>86,502</u>	<u>214,124</u>	<u>92,498</u>
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Noncurrent Assets:				
Non-Pooled Investments	34,379	-	3,600	-
Noncurrent Receivables:				
Lease Receivable	-	1,299	119,916	-
Other Noncurrent Receivables, Net	-	-	-	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Fair Value - Commodity Swap	339,290	-	-	-
Capital Assets:				
Land and Other Capital Assets not being Depreciated	24,355	110,983	135,802	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	179,346	337,290	222,985	7,253
Prepaid Gas - Long Term	242,752	-	-	-
Other Assets - Long-Term	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>820,122</u>	<u>449,572</u>	<u>482,303</u>	<u>7,253</u>
Total Assets	<u>907,037</u>	<u>536,074</u>	<u>696,427</u>	<u>99,751</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>12,911</u>	<u>8,662</u>	<u>17,935</u>	<u>1,501</u>

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

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Harbor	Other Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ 965,723	\$ 352,407	\$ 1,611,318	\$ 230,926
1	12,136	61,365	24,015
-	5	804	-
129,644	19,885	203,209	3,797
17,133	5,422	23,148	1,466
1,097	46	52,066	13,480
-	235	2,885	-
(551)	(8,956)	(20,048)	(16)
-	-	-	9,313
931	184	12,710	3,119
-	-	19,933	-
17,743	76	25,810	285
<u>1,131,721</u>	<u>381,440</u>	<u>1,993,200</u>	<u>286,385</u>
-	-	37,979	-
-	2,081	123,296	-
25,476	-	25,476	-
7,554	-	7,554	21,993
-	-	339,290	-
2,043,764	38,623	2,353,527	10,643
1,707,895	446,196	2,900,965	432,963
-	-	242,752	-
39,680	-	39,680	-
<u>3,824,369</u>	<u>486,900</u>	<u>6,070,519</u>	<u>465,599</u>
<u>4,956,090</u>	<u>868,340</u>	<u>8,063,719</u>	<u>751,984</u>
<u>28,017</u>	<u>18,423</u>	<u>87,449</u>	<u>20,890</u>

(Continued)

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tideland Oil Revenue
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets</b>				
Accounts Payable	6,625	22,089	14,074	12,802
Accrued Wages	534	496	521	63
Accrued Interest Payable	8,809	1,641	2,860	-
Due to Other Funds	3,428	993	904	55
Unearned Revenues	1,725	1,123	2,291	-
Collections Held in Trust	-	-	152	-
Customers Deposits	2,134	855	1,358	-
Advances from Developers	-	1,088	-	-
Accrued Self-Insurance Claims - Current	-	-	-	-
Environmental Remediation - Current	-	-	-	-
Due to State of California	-	-	-	3,291
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefit:	2,513	2,507	4,042	298
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	1,244	1,813	291	-
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	25,280	1,390	10,130	-
Other Long-Term Obligations - Current	-	-	33	-
Lease Liability - Current	-	-	-	-
SBITA Liability - Current	-	-	-	-
Total Current Liabilities	<u>52,292</u>	<u>33,995</u>	<u>36,656</u>	<u>16,509</u>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities:</b>				
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	7,554	-
Unearned Revenues	-	-	4,267	-
Accrued Self-Insurance Claims	-	-	-	-
Accrued Oil Field Abandonment Costs	-	-	-	154,540
Environmental Remediation	-	-	-	-
Fair Value - Interest Rate Swap	1,630	-	-	-
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefit:	4,660	4,426	7,832	493
Financed Purchase Obligations	6,687	14,324	1,871	-
Other Long-Term Obligations	-	-	187	-
Bonds Payable	472,735	95,887	133,828	-
Lease Liability	-	-	-	-
SBITA Liability	-	-	-	-
Total OPEB Liability	1,503	1,460	2,482	169
Net Pension Liability	40,459	40,646	57,639	5,711
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>527,674</u>	<u>156,743</u>	<u>215,660</u>	<u>160,913</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>579,966</u>	<u>190,738</u>	<u>252,316</u>	<u>177,422</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	340,378	5,004	123,224	923
<b>NET POSITION (DEFICIT)</b>				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	191,524	369,276	221,482	7,253
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	-	-	59,002	-
Capital Projects	28,432	-	660	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-
Airport	-	-	-	-
Subsidence	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(220,352)	(20,282)	57,678	(84,346)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	<u>\$ (396)</u>	<u>\$ 348,994</u>	<u>\$ 338,822</u>	<u>\$ (77,093)</u>
Adjustment to Reflect the Consolidation of Internal Service Fund Activities Related to Enterprise Funds				
Net Position of Business-type Activities:				

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

Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Harbor	Other Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds	Internal Service Funds
43,569	24,476	123,635	14,675
2,615	1,043	5,272	8,534
11,960	1,897	27,167	611
63,027	1,437	69,844	2,811
15,410	2,399	22,948	-
2,168	-	2,320	5,510
-	2,082	6,429	-
-	9,959	11,047	-
1,550	-	1,550	37,666
-	-	-	72
-	-	3,291	107
7,652	4,633	21,645	8,125
-	-	3,348	8,502
31,015	3,760	71,575	1,788
2,415	-	2,448	5,467
-	333	333	-
1,046	-	1,046	1,801
<u>182,427</u>	<u>52,019</u>	<u>373,898</u>	<u>95,669</u>
2,587	-	10,141	-
-	4,564	8,831	-
-	-	-	177,921
-	-	154,540	-
-	-	-	328
-	-	1,630	-
14,900	6,890	39,201	10,269
-	-	22,882	45,036
491,910	-	492,097	268,456
547,844	117,702	1,367,996	9,552
-	2,843	2,843	165
1,031	-	1,031	-
4,399	2,292	12,305	3,305
132,607	74,977	352,039	79,179
<u>1,195,278</u>	<u>209,268</u>	<u>2,465,536</u>	<u>594,211</u>
<u>1,377,705</u>	<u>261,287</u>	<u>2,839,434</u>	<u>689,880</u>
<u>6,823</u>	<u>4,771</u>	<u>481,123</u>	<u>5,367</u>
2,649,858	364,861	3,804,254	133,597
-	7,007	66,009	-
37,463	28,063	94,618	375
-	-	-	31,094
-	9,911	9,911	-
-	203,986	203,986	-
912,258	6,877	651,833	(87,439)
<u>\$ 3,599,579</u>	<u>\$ 620,705</u>	<u>4,830,611</u>	<u>\$ 77,627</u>
		(42,390)	
		<u>\$ 4,788,221</u>	

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tideland Oil Revenue
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>				
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 811	\$ -
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	432	-
Fees, Concessions, and Rentals	-	-	54,611	125,073
From Other Agencies	-	-	9	-
Charges for Services	136,422	116,918	31,000	-
Other	939	10,677	9,631	30
Total Operating Revenues	<u>137,361</u>	<u>127,595</u>	<u>96,494</u>	<u>125,103</u>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>				
Personnel Services	30,049	29,736	40,925	4,665
Purchases of Gas and Water	29,024	27,186	-	-
Maintenance and Other Operations	22,705	41,395	71,678	5,399
Rental Expense	-	-	-	-
Insurance Premiums	-	-	-	-
Self-Insured Losses	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
Payments to Other Entities	-	-	-	83,461
Depreciation/Amortization	8,080	14,500	18,465	403
Total Operating Expenses	<u>89,858</u>	<u>112,817</u>	<u>131,068</u>	<u>93,928</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>47,503</u>	<u>14,778</u>	<u>(34,574)</u>	<u>31,175</u>
<b>Noncapital Subsidies:</b>				
Operating Grants	-	1,183	199	-
Transfers In	6	1	53,740	-
Transfers Out	(16,728)	-	(9)	(23,897)
Total Noncapital Subsidies	<u>(16,722)</u>	<u>1,184</u>	<u>53,930</u>	<u>(23,897)</u>
Operating Income (Loss) and Noncapital Subsidies	<u>30,781</u>	<u>15,962</u>	<u>19,356</u>	<u>7,278</u>
<b>Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):</b>				
Interest Income	3,380	1,722	8,721	-
Interest Expense	(25,319)	(3,277)	(6,127)	-
Unrealized Investment Gain	1,952	65	7,492	-
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	(173)	-	73	-
Capital Assets to / (from) Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Oil Field Abandonment	-	-	-	4,351
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	218	-	-
Other Income	-	-	-	-
Other Expense	-	(3,780)	-	-
Total Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)	<u>(20,160)</u>	<u>(5,052)</u>	<u>10,159</u>	<u>4,351</u>
Income (Loss) before Unusual or Infrequent Items	<u>10,621</u>	<u>10,910</u>	<u>29,515</u>	<u>11,629</u>
<b>Unusual or Infrequent Items:</b>				
Transfers to CalTrans	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	<u>10,621</u>	<u>10,910</u>	<u>29,515</u>	<u>11,629</u>
Net Position (Deficit) - October 1	(11,017)	338,084	309,307	(88,722)
Net Position (Deficit) - September 30	<u>\$ (396)</u>	<u>\$ 348,994</u>	<u>\$ 338,822</u>	<u>\$ (77,093)</u>
Change in Net Position of Business - Enterprise Funds				
Adjustment to Reflect the Consolidation of Internal Service Fund Activities Related to Enterprise Funds				
Change in Net Position of Business-type Activities				

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

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Harbor	Other Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ -	\$ 32,214	\$ 33,025	\$ -
-	14	446	-
42,387	61,601	283,672	-
-	1,835	1,844	-
520,677	103,345	908,362	623,692
10,692	10,192	42,161	7,284
<u>573,756</u>	<u>209,201</u>	<u>1,269,510</u>	<u>630,976</u>
89,617	70,720	265,712	68,479
-	-	56,210	-
129,250	129,174	399,601	98,755
-	393	393	-
-	-	-	20,341
-	-	-	49,570
-	-	-	83,690
-	-	-	302,151
-	-	83,461	-
<u>162,013</u>	<u>20,981</u>	<u>224,442</u>	<u>36,846</u>
<u>380,880</u>	<u>221,268</u>	<u>1,029,819</u>	<u>659,832</u>
<u>192,876</u>	<u>(12,067)</u>	<u>239,691</u>	<u>(28,856)</u>
6,914	1,359	9,655	748
820	-	54,567	6,944
<u>(30,217)</u>	<u>(1,468)</u>	<u>(72,319)</u>	<u>(6,944)</u>
<u>(22,483)</u>	<u>(109)</u>	<u>(8,097)</u>	<u>748</u>
<u>170,393</u>	<u>(12,176)</u>	<u>231,594</u>	<u>(28,108)</u>
28,310	12,864	54,997	5,791
<u>(25,775)</u>	<u>(4,953)</u>	<u>(65,451)</u>	<u>(7,862)</u>
26,187	11,030	46,726	6,074
345	-	245	735
-	3	3	-
-	-	4,351	-
15,052	17,695	32,965	-
44,114	-	44,114	-
<u>(13,972)</u>	<u>(1,142)</u>	<u>(18,894)</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>74,261</u>	<u>35,497</u>	<u>99,056</u>	<u>4,738</u>
<u>244,654</u>	<u>23,321</u>	<u>330,650</u>	<u>(23,370)</u>
<u>(2,272)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,272)</u>	<u>-</u>
242,382	23,321	328,378	(23,370)
3,357,197	597,384	4,502,233	100,997
<u>\$ 3,599,579</u>	<u>\$ 620,705</u>	<u>4,830,611</u>	<u>\$ 77,627</u>
		328,378	
		<u>(11,151)</u>	
		<u>\$ 317,227</u>	

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

**City of Long Beach**  
**Proprietary Funds**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>	<u>Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds</u>			
	<u>Gas Utility</u>	<u>Water Utility</u>	<u>Tidelands Operating</u>	<u>Tidelands Oil Revenue</u>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipts from Customers	\$ 135,868	\$ 123,586	\$ 59,433	\$ -
Receipts from Oil Companies	-	-	-	135,907
Receipts from Other Entities	-	1,345	857	-
Receipts from Other Funds	-	188	26,684	(63)
Payments for Employees Salaries and Benefits	(27,346)	(27,294)	(37,718)	(4,403)
Payments for Goods and Services	(30,762)	(68,027)	(70,874)	(10,397)
Payments for Compensated Absences	-	-	-	-
Payments for Liability Claims	-	-	-	-
Payments to Other Funds	(18,275)	(9,015)	(319)	-
Payments to Other Entities	-	(1,722)	(136)	(88,064)
Other Cash Receipts	-	-	-	-
Other Cash Payments	-	(236)	-	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>59,485</u>	<u>18,825</u>	<u>(22,073)</u>	<u>32,980</u>
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Operating Grants Received from Other Governments	-	1,183	-	-
Operating Subsidies Received from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	(21,655)	-	-	-
Payments of Interest	(26,353)	-	-	-
Transfers In	6	1	53,740	-
Transfers Out	(16,728)	-	(9)	(23,897)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	<u>(64,730)</u>	<u>1,184</u>	<u>53,731</u>	<u>(23,897)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Receipt of Capital Grants	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	260	73	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Long-Term Obligations	-	25,500	2,065	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	54,666	-	-
Receipts of Contributed Capital	-	1,563	-	-
Proceeds from Financed Purchase Receivable from Other Funds	-	-	1,207	-
Payments for Subscription and Leased Assets	-	-	-	-
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(18,729)	(40,482)	(38,877)	-
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	-	(3,720)	(9,675)	-
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(1,216)	(1,752)	(75)	-
Payments of Interest	-	(1,587)	(6,826)	-
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(19,945)</u>	<u>34,448</u>	<u>(52,108)</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Receipts of Interest	3,380	1,723	8,740	-
Receipt from Joint Venture	-	-	-	-
Payments for Purchase of Investments	(2,889)	-	-	-
Changes in Investments	1,952	808	7,484	-
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	<u>2,443</u>	<u>2,531</u>	<u>16,224</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(22,747)</u>	<u>56,988</u>	<u>(4,226)</u>	<u>9,083</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	63,479	4,983	166,439	68,417
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	<u>\$ 40,732</u>	<u>\$ 61,971</u>	<u>\$ 162,213</u>	<u>\$ 77,500</u>

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

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Harbor	Other Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ 543,300	\$ 196,642	\$ 1,058,829	\$ 3,147
-	-	135,907	-
-	13,661	15,863	-
-	1,911	28,720	607,237
(97,623)	(63,971)	(258,355)	(358,898)
(126,497)	(122,320)	(428,877)	(87,444)
-	-	-	(82,101)
-	-	-	(47,658)
-	2,063	(25,546)	-
-	-	(89,922)	(2,006)
41,973	-	41,973	14,265
(13,891)	(1,180)	(15,307)	-
<u>347,262</u>	<u>26,806</u>	<u>463,285</u>	<u>46,542</u>
-	214	1,397	748
2,952	-	2,952	-
-	-	(21,655)	-
-	-	(26,353)	-
820	-	54,567	6,944
(30,217)	(1,468)	(72,319)	(6,944)
<u>(26,445)</u>	<u>(1,254)</u>	<u>(61,411)</u>	<u>748</u>
80,472	-	80,472	-
345	41	719	1,118
-	-	27,565	22,203
-	-	54,666	-
-	11,786	13,349	-
-	-	1,207	-
(8,327)	-	(8,327)	(6,364)
(202,746)	(41,659)	(342,493)	(32,028)
(42,055)	(3,585)	(59,035)	(1,693)
(2,350)	-	(5,393)	(14,405)
(34,452)	(5,899)	(48,764)	(8,133)
<u>(209,113)</u>	<u>(32,048)</u>	<u>(278,766)</u>	<u>(39,302)</u>
27,993	12,865	54,701	5,791
2,000	-	2,000	-
(1,207)	(3)	(4,099)	-
26,187	11,030	47,461	6,075
<u>54,973</u>	<u>23,892</u>	<u>100,063</u>	<u>11,866</u>
166,677	17,396	223,171	19,854
799,047	347,147	1,449,512	235,087
<u>\$ 965,724</u>	<u>\$ 364,543</u>	<u>\$ 1,672,683</u>	<u>\$ 254,941</u>

(continued)

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

(Continued)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas	Water	Tidelands	Tidelands
	Utility	Utility	Operating	Oil
	Utility	Utility	Operating	Revenue
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 47,503	\$ 14,778	\$ (34,574)	\$ 31,175
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for)				
Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8,080	14,500	18,465	403
Other Cash Receipts	-	-	199	-
Other Cash Payments	-	(236)	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	668	(190)	(2,061)	10,832
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Governments	-	-	673	-
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Funds	(890)	188	(8,538)	(91)
(Increase) in Inventory	(1,536)	2,007	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	24,393	-	-	(14)
(Increase) in Other Non-Operating Assets	-	(2,959)	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(1,890)	(3,649)	752	(4,984)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(704)	1,543	(717)	67
Increase in Amounts Due to Other Governments	-	-	-	(4,562)
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(18,275)	(9,015)	(301)	(41)
(Decrease) in Accrued Claims Payable	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	(666)	1,063	(90)	-
Increase (Decrease) in Collections Held in Trust	(605)	(104)	195	-
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(29)	(85)	126	(28)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	3,436	984	3,798	223
Total Adjustments	11,982	4,047	12,501	1,805
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 59,485	\$ 18,825	\$ (22,073)	\$ 32,980
<u>NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>				
Amortization of Bond Premium (Discount), Net	\$ 597	\$ 102	\$ -	\$ -
Net Book Value of Retired Asset	(173)	-	-	-
Accrued Oil Field Abandonment Costs	-	-	-	(3,750)
Amortization of Deferred Outflows of Resources on Debt Refunding	-	-	(575)	-
Amortization of Deferred Inflows of Resources on Debt Refunding	-	-	-	-
Transfers to CalTrans	-	-	-	-
Borrowing under Other Long-Term Obligations	-	42,250	-	-
Prepaid Capital Projects	-	-	-	-
Discontinued Capital Projects	-	-	-	-

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

Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			Governmental Activities
Harbor	Other Proprietary Funds	Total Proprietary Funds	Internal Service Funds
\$ 192,876	\$ (12,067)	\$ 239,691	\$ (28,856)
162,013	20,981	224,442	36,846
28,083	-	28,282	-
-	(1,180)	(1,416)	-
(25,544)	4,460	(11,835)	(2,582)
-	4,364	5,037	(1,466)
-	3,738	(5,593)	7,206
-	54	525	-
-	143	24,522	6,248
-	-	(2,959)	-
(14,272)	6,691	(17,352)	(3,857)
(3,194)	2,179	(826)	9,934
-	-	(4,562)	-
884	245	(26,503)	(1,177)
1,050	-	1,050	22,253
(5,233)	(486)	(5,412)	-
-	(6,886)	(7,400)	478
(377)	(98)	(491)	(253)
10,976	4,668	24,085	1,768
154,386	38,873	223,594	75,398
\$ 347,262	\$ 26,806	\$ 463,285	\$ 46,542

\$ -	\$ (3,212)	\$ (2,513)	\$ -
-	-	(173)	-
-	-	(3,750)	-
28,319	-	27,744	-
25,515	-	25,515	-
(2,272)	-	(2,272)	-
-	-	42,250	-
2,272	-	2,272	-
7,053	-	7,053	-

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

**City of Long Beach**  
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position  
Fiduciary Funds  
September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
<b>ASSETS:</b>		
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 619	\$ 13,599
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	11,240
Property Taxes Receivable	-	99
Accounts Receivable	-	1,771
Prepaid Expense	-	8
Land	-	11,000
Total Assets	619	37,717
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>		
Accounts Payable	-	3,398
Collections Held in Trust	-	47
Total Liabilities	-	3,445
<b>NET POSITION:</b>		
Restricted for:		
Miller Library Trust	614	-
Mayor's Fund for the Homeless	5	-
Oil Rights	-	1,660
Special Assesment Districts	-	13,144
Intermodal Container Transfer Facility	-	4,017
Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority	-	12,215
Other Custodial Funds	-	3,236
Total Restricted Net Position	\$ 619	\$ 34,272

**City of Long Beach**  
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position  
Fiduciary Funds  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
<b>ADDITIONS:</b>		
Contributions	\$ -	\$ 9,006
Taxes	-	14,006
Grants	-	1,542
Use of Money and Property	39	1,159
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	17
Total Additions	39	25,730
<b>DEDUCTIONS:</b>		
Administrative Expense	-	60
Payments to Bond Holders	-	10,135
Payments to Others	-	13,880
Total Deductions	-	24,075
Change in Net Position	39	1,655
Net Position, October 1	580	32,617
Net Position, September 30	\$ 619	\$ 34,272

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY**

Organization

The City of Long Beach (City) operates under a City Charter originally adopted in 1921 and last amended in 2024. The City Charter establishes the Mayor-Council-City Manager form of government, sets forth the powers and duties of the Mayor and City Council, and defines the roles, duties, and form of organization of the City's various boards, commissions, and other offices. The City is divided into nine council districts, with Councilmembers elected to serve within their respective districts. The Mayor, City Auditor, City Attorney, and City Prosecutor are all elected Citywide. The City Council appoints the City Manager and Director of Police Oversight, who serve at the discretion of the Council.

Financial Reporting Entity

The City provides a full range of municipal services including police and fire, health and social services, library, parks and recreation, planning and community development, and public works improvements. The City also provides for sanitation, gas, water, and towing services. The City operates its own airport, five golf courses, international harbor facility, and a tidelands trust area (consisting of the beaches, Convention and Entertainment Center, Queen Mary, Rainbow Harbor, marinas, and oil extraction administration), under a trust agreement with the State of California dating back to 1911. It is the City's policy to establish fees and charges designed to recover the full cost of providing services, including capital costs such as depreciation and debt service. Accordingly, the financial activities of these operations are accounted for as enterprise funds.

The accompanying basic financial statements present the financial activity of the City and its component units, entities for which the primary government is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although separate legal entities, are in substance part of the government's operations. The City's discretely presented component unit represents a legally separate organization for which the nature and significance of its relationship to the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the City's reporting entity to be misleading or incomplete. Brief descriptions of these related blended and discretely presented component financial reporting units/entities and the method of incorporating their financial information in the accompanying basic financial statements are as follows:

Blended Component Entities

*Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach* (Authority) is a public agency created by action of the City Council in 1969 to administer housing assistance programs for qualified residents. The Authority is governed by an 11-member Board of Commissioners, comprised of the nine City Council members and two representatives elected by housing assistance benefit recipients. The Authority's administrative functions are directed and performed by City employees. The financial activity of the Authority is included in the Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund.

*Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Long Beach* (Agency): Consistent with the dissolution legislation, the Redevelopment Agency ceased operation effective February 1, 2012. The City exercised its option to become the Successor Agency for the former Redevelopment Agency and the Housing Successor Agency (HSA) for the Low and Moderate Income Housing function. The City is responsible for the winding down of Agency business to include the completion of ongoing projects and the disposition of assets. As the HSA, the City is responsible for executing the former mission of the Low and Moderate Income Housing function as long as funding permits. Like its predecessor, the Agency is considered a blended component unit of the City. The financial activities of the Agency were blended with those of the City in the accompanying basic financial statements and are reported as the Agency's Capital Projects and Debt Service Funds.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

*Long Beach Community Investment Company* (Company) is a non-profit corporation formed by action of the City Council in 1987 to plan, direct, perform, and assist the City in meeting its responsibility to provide adequate housing to low-and-moderate-income residents, senior citizens, and disabled persons. The Company provides services that indirectly benefit the City even though it does not provide services directly to the City. The City Council appoints the Company’s Board of Directors, approves the Company’s bylaws and changes thereto, approves the Company’s budget, and has ultimate authority over the Company’s activities. In addition, the City provides all staffing, facilities, and funding for the Company’s operations and the City’s management has operational responsibility for the Company. The financial activities are blended with those of the City in the accompanying basic financial statements and are accounted for in the Housing Development Fund. By electing to form a non-profit corporation to carry out functions that would ordinarily revert to the City, it is the City Council’s intention that a greater potential for public/private partnerships be created.

*Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority* (SERRF) is a joint powers authority between the City and the Los Angeles County Sanitation District Number 2. SERRF was created to finance the construction of a waste-to-energy facility through the issuance of lease revenue bonds which have been fully paid off. The City Council appoints the SERRF’s members of the Board and has authority to remove appointed members of the Board at will. The City Council also has the ability to appoint, hire, reassign, or dismiss those persons responsible for the day-to-day operations and management of the SERRF. The financial activities of SERRF are included in the Solid Waste Management Enterprise Fund.

Non-profit Financing Corporations and Authorities

The financial operations of several non-profit financing corporations and authorities organized for the purpose of financing various capital improvements within the City or the refinancing of debt are also included as blended component units in the accompanying basic financial statements. The activities of the organizations listed below are generally restricted to financing City-related capital improvements. In this regard, the City Council either serves as the governing board or appoints the voting majority of the governing board, and otherwise exercises significant oversight and direct operational and financial control over these entities. Therefore, such entities meet established criteria for inclusion in the accompanying basic financial statements.

For the most part, these non-profit corporations enter into capitalizable leases with the City. However, for financial reporting purposes, such lease transactions are eliminated, and the related financing obligations and related capital assets are carried at cost in the accompanying basic financial statements. There is no requirement to separately issue financial statements for these component units.

The non-profit financing corporations established by the City are as follows:

Entity	Fund Type	Reporting Funds
Long Beach Financing Authority	Governmental	Custodial Funds
Long Beach Bond Financing Authority	Governmental and Business-type	Internal Service Funds Enterprise Funds Governmental Funds
Finance Authority of Long Beach	Governmental and Business-type	Internal Service Funds Enterprise Funds Governmental Funds

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Discretely Presented Component Unit

The Long Beach Public Transportation Company (LBT) is a non-profit corporation formed in 1963 to purchase the local public transit system from a private carrier, and provide public transportation services to the City of Long Beach and its neighboring cities. The City is the LBT's sole shareholder.

The LBT is governed by a seven-member Board of Directors (Board), which provides broad policy and financial decisions, setting direction for management. The Mayor, with the approval of the City Council, appoints residents of the community to the Board to serve overlapping four-year terms. The appointed Board member shall serve during such term, unless removed by City Council. In addition, two designees of the City Manager's Office serve as ex-officio Board members but do not have voting authority. The LBT's governing body does not share common membership with that of the City and its service area overlaps other communities.

As a discretely presented component unit of the City, the financial operations of the LBT are included in this report as a separate column in the basic financial statements to emphasize that it is legally and operationally separate from the City, with financial information being reported as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024. LBT has a separate legal status and operates as an independently managed nonprofit corporation, receiving no direct administrative or financial support from the City. Separate financial statements can be obtained from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Long Beach Transit, P.O. Box 731, Long Beach, California 90801.

**NOTE 2 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements with the exception of exchange or exchange-like transactions between governmental functions that if eliminated would distort direct cost and program revenue. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on fees and charges for services.

The Statement of Activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each segment of the business-type activities and for each function of governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include: (a) charges paid by the recipients for goods and services offered by the programs, (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational needs of a particular program, and (c) fees, grants and contributions that are restricted to financing the acquisition or construction of capital assets. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues, including all taxes, are presented as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the accompanying government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the accompanying fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Measurement focus is concerned with what financial transactions and events, the inflow and outflow of resources, will be recognized in the accounting records and reported in the financial statements. The term "basis of accounting" is used to describe the timing of recognition or when the effects of transactions or events should be recognized.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

The government-wide, proprietary, fiduciary private purpose trust and custodial funds financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and an expense is recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met and if collection is expected within the next fiscal year.

The governmental funds financial statements are prepared on a current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting. To conform to the modified accrual basis of accounting, certain modifications must be made to the accrual method. These modifications are outlined below:

- Revenue is recorded when it becomes both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, and except for reimbursement-basis government revenues that are recognized when earned and collected within a year, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Property taxes and taxpayer-assessed tax revenues (e.g., franchise taxes, sales taxes, business license taxes, etc.), net of estimated refunds and uncollectible amounts, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.
- An expenditure is recorded when the related liability is incurred. Principal and interest on long-term debt are recorded when payment is due.
- Expenditures are presented in functional categories such as general government and public safety. For the City, the amounts presented include an allocation of indirect costs.
- Disbursements for the purchase of capital assets providing future benefits are considered expenditures. Bond proceeds and financing through leases are reported as other financing sources.

With this measurement focus, operating statements present increases and decreases in net current assets and unrestricted fund balance that is either committed, assigned, or unassigned, as a measure of available spendable resources. This is the traditional basis of accounting for governmental funds and is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. This presentation is deemed most appropriate to demonstrate both legal compliance and how the City's actual revenues and expenditures conform to the annual budget. Since the governmental funds financial statements are presented on a different basis than the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements, a reconciliation is provided immediately following each fund statement. These reconciliations briefly explain the adjustments necessary to transform the fund financial statements into the governmental activities column of the government-wide financial statements.

The City reports the following major governmental and enterprise funds:

Major Governmental Funds

The *General Fund* is used to account for financial resources applicable to the general governmental operations of the City, which are not required to be accounted for in another fund.

The *General Capital Projects Fund* was established to account for the acquisition, construction, maintenance and improvement of facilities and infrastructure. These activities are financed by grants, bond proceeds, gasoline and voter approved transportation taxes, and operating transfers from other City funds.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

The *Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund* is used to account for programs administered by the City's Housing Authority under regulations of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Major Enterprise Funds

The *Gas Utility Fund* is used to account for the activities associated with the transmission and distribution of natural gas to the City's customers by the Utilities Department. The Long Beach Financing Authority Gas Prepay function is combined with the City's Gas Operating function for the purpose of financial statement presentation.

The *Water Utility Fund* is used to account for the activities associated with the sourcing, purification, and delivery of water to the City's customers by the Utilities Department.

The *Tidelands Operating Fund* is used to account for operations, maintenance, and development of the beaches, marinas, Convention and Entertainment Center, Queen Mary, and the Aquarium of the Pacific.

The *Tideland Oil Revenue Fund* is used to account for the proceeds from oil operations within the City's tidelands area and related payments to the State Lands Commission.

The *Harbor Fund* is used to account for the operations and development of the tidelands area harbor district, commonly referred to as the Port of Long Beach (Harbor).

The City also reports the following other fund types:

*Internal Service Funds* account for a variety of services provided to other departments or agencies of the City on a cost-reimbursement basis. These services include civic center and related maintenance and financing, information technology, fleet services, workers' compensation, general liability, unemployment insurance, and employee benefits.

*Fiduciary Funds* include private trust and custodial funds. Private trust funds account for assets and activities restricted to a specific purpose in accordance with a trust agreement. These include the Miller Library and Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness, from which both principal and interest may be spent for the purposes outlined in the trusts. Custodial funds account for assets held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. The City's custodial funds include Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority, which holds land and cash for the protection and restoration of the Los Cerritos Wetlands area, and Special Assessment Districts that issue various debts for the benefit of Long Beach area property owners.

Amounts reported as program revenues include charges to customers who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment, operating grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or segment, and capital grants and contributions, including special assessments, that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Internally dedicated resources, including all taxes, are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

Business-type activities distinguish between operating and non-operating revenues and expenses. Operating revenues and expenses are revenues and expenses other than non-operating revenues and expenses. Non-operating revenues and expenses are subsidies received and provided, contributions to permanent and term endowments, revenues and expenses related to financing, resources from the disposal of capital assets and inventory, and investment income and expenses. Revenues or expenses that otherwise would be classified as non-operating in a business-type activity are classified as

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

operating revenues or operating expenses if those transactions constitute its principal ongoing operations.

City of Long Beach Investment Pool

The City pools the cash resources of its various funds into the City of Long Beach Investment Pool (Pool) to facilitate the management of cash and provide income through conservative investment activities.

The Pool's investments are designed to meet any demand for funding by using a combination of short-term on demand accounts and highly liquid investments. Interest income arising from pooled investments is apportioned to the participating funds based on the relationship of their respective daily cash balances to the total of pooled cash and investments.

One of the Pool's highly liquid investments is the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF), a money market like external investment pool. The fair value of the City's investment in the LAIF pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's pro-rata share of the fair value provided by LAIF, for the entire LAIF portfolio (in relation to the amortized cost of that portfolio). The City is a voluntary participant in the LAIF which is regulated by California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California.

Cash Equivalents

The governmental and business-type fund statements present all cash, cash equivalents, and investments as cash and cash equivalents regardless of their maturity. The government-wide statements do not present the Pool as a demand deposit account and thus all cash, cash equivalents, and investments with a maturity of less than 90 days of the statement of net position date are presented as cash. Cash equivalents and investments with a maturity between 90 days and one year of the statement of net position date, excluding those restricted for long-term purposes, are presented as investments.

Fair Value

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction. The City categorizes investments and derivative instruments reported at fair value within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles.

The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset, as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices for identical investments in active markets;
- Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted market prices; and,
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs.

The City's investments, including the individual holdings of the Pool, are valued at fair value and consist primarily of U.S. Treasury Notes, Federal Agency Securities and units of the LAIF. See note 3 and note 12 to the basic financial statements for more information on the City's investments and derivative instruments, respectively.

Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds that represent lending/borrowing arrangements are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" for the current portion of interfund loans or "advances to/from other funds" for the non-current portion of interfund loans. Any residual balances between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Advances between funds, as reported in the fund financial statements, are offset by a fund balance reserve account in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable, available financial resources. Trade and property tax receivables are shown net of any provisions for uncollectible accounts.

For the purposes of the fund financial statements, the governmental funds expenditures relating to long-term loans arising from loan subsidy programs are charged to operations upon funding and the loans are recorded, net of an estimated allowance for potentially uncollectible loans, with an offset to a deferred inflow of resources. For purposes of the government-wide financial statements, long-term loans are not offset by deferred inflows of resources.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

Inventory and supplies are accounted for using the consumption method and are stated at average cost, applied on a first-in, first-out basis. They are accounted for as expenditures at the time of purchase and reported in governmental funds as an asset with an offsetting nonspendable fund balance amount. Proprietary fund types are carried at average cost and are expended when consumed. Prepaid items reflect payments for costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements, with expenditures/ expenses recorded when consumed. Inventories and prepaid items recorded in the governmental funds are not in spendable form and thus, an equivalent portion of fund balance is reported as nonspendable.

Capital Assets

Capital assets include property, plant, equipment, right-to-use assets, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the accompanying government-wide financial statements.

The City defines capital assets as items with an initial, individual cost of more than ten thousand dollars (five thousand dollars for grant-funded assets) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Right-to-use assets are defined as subscriptions or leased assets with a useful life of more than one year and are recorded at the present value of future subscription/lease payments, including expenses to place the asset into service. Donated capital assets and donated works of art and similar items are recorded at acquisition value (an entry price) at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest costs incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities are included as part of the capitalized value of the constructed asset.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated/amortized on a straight-line basis, over the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Land Improvements	15 - 35 years
Buildings and Utility Plant	20 - 50 years
Structures and Facilities	10 - 75 years
Infrastructure	20 - 50 years
Automobiles	2 - 6 years
Automotive Equipment	10 - 20 years
Software, Machinery and Equipment	5 - 20 years
Office Furniture, Fixtures, and Equipment	3 - 20 years
Patent	20 years
Right-to-Use Assets	Shorter of the leased/subscription asset's useful life or the lease/subscription term.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Land parcels held for resale are recorded at the lower of cost or estimated net realizable value, and are adjusted for estimated declines in fair value. All land held for resale by the Successor Agency is valued at \$0 as the proceeds from the sale of this land are remitted to the County for distribution to various agencies including the City.

Lease Receivables

The City is a lessor for noncancellable leases of land and buildings. The City recognizes a lease receivable and a corresponding deferred inflow of resources in the Government-wide, Governmental, and Proprietary Fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease, the City measures the lease receivable at the present value of payments expected to be received over the course of the lease term. Subsequently, the lease receivable is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments received. The deferred inflow of resources is measured as the initial amount of the lease receivable, adjusted for lease payments received at or before the lease commencement date. Subsequently, the deferred inflow of resources is recognized as revenue over the lease term.

Key estimates and judgments related to leases in which the City is lessor are as follows:

- The City uses its estimated implicit rate or incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases, whichever is applicable. The present values of the lease payments were calculated using discount rates of 1.34% to 5.00% applicable for the term of each lease agreement.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease.
- Projected lease revenues included in the measurement of the lease receivable are comprised of fixed payments required per the lease terms.
- Extension options are included in the lease term unless it is reasonably certain that they will not be exercised.
- Leases with rent payments that depend on an index or rate, such as the Consumer Price Index or market rate, are initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement of the lease term.
- Leases with periodic percentage rent increases or flat rate rent increases that are specified in the lease terms are included in the measurement of the lease receivable.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases and will remeasure the lease receivables and deferred inflows of resources if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease receivables.

Lease Payable and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITA)

The City is a lessee for various noncancellable leases of buildings and equipment. The City is also a subscriber of certain SBITAs. In each case, the City recognizes both a liability and an intangible right-to-use asset in the Government-Wide, Proprietary, and Fiduciary Fund financial statements.

At the commencement of a lease contract or SBITA, the City initially measures the liability at the present value of payments expected to be made over the course of the contract or subscription term. Subsequently, the liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease or subscription payments made. The lease and SBITA right-to-use assets are measured as the initial amount of the lease or SBITA liability, adjusted for any payments made at or before the contract commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the right-to-use asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease contract or subscription term.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Key estimates and judgments related to leases in which the City is a lessee and subscriber of a SBITA are as follows:

- The City uses its estimated implicit rate or incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases and subscriptions, whichever is applicable. The present values of the subscription and lease payments were calculated using discount rates of 3.10% to 3.24% and 4.18% to 5.00% applicable for the term of each subscription and lease agreement, respectively.
- The lease and subscription term includes the noncancellable period of the contract plus all available extension options, unless it is reasonably certain they will not be exercised.
- Projected lease or subscription payments included in the measurement of the subscription right-to-use asset are comprised of fixed payments required per the contract terms.
- Lease contracts or subscriptions with payments that depend on an index or rate, such as the Consumer Price Index or current market rate, are initially measured using the index or rate as of the commencement of the contract term.
- Lease contracts or subscriptions with periodic percentage payment increases or flat rate payment increases that are specified in the contract terms are included in the measurement of the liability.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its leases or SBITAs and will remeasure the right-to-use assets and liabilities if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the liabilities.

#### Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable statement of net position. Initial-issue bond premiums and discounts are amortized using the effective-interest-rate method. Bonds payable are reported net of the unamortized portion of applicable premium or discount. Bond issuance costs, including underwriters' discount, are expensed during the period issued. Amortization of bond premiums or discounts, and the gain or loss on refunding are generally included in interest expense unless otherwise noted.

In the City's governmental fund statements bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are recognized during the period the debt is issued. The face amount of debt issued has been reported as other financing sources. Premiums received are reported as other financing sources, while discounts are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### Pensions

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

Pension liabilities are being funded over time through burden rates, applied as a percentage of current pensionable salaries, and charged to the various City funds including governmental funds.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Employee Benefits, Compensated Absences and Termination Benefits

The City's accounting policy is to report governmental funds long-term employee benefits in the government-wide financial statements. For proprietary funds, a liability is accrued for leave benefits in the respective fund's statement of net position. The City's policy is to pay all accumulated vacation and holiday pay when an employee retires or terminates. Beginning August 1, 2007, management employees, upon retirement, may have 75 percent of their outstanding vacation leave converted to sick leave. The City also allows retirees the option of purchasing additional pension benefits from CalPERS with their unused sick leave balances.

The City makes annual contributions in varying amounts to deferred compensation plans for certain employee groups.

Accumulated sick leave becomes vested only when an employee meets the City's minimum requirements for retirement. Accumulated sick leave is forfeited upon termination for reasons other than retirement. In accordance with the City's Personnel Ordinance, upon retirement from the City, the City allows retirees, their spouses, and eligible dependents to use the cash value at retirement of the retiring employee's accumulated unused sick leave to pay for health, dental, and long-term care insurance premiums until such time as the unused sick leave is exhausted.

The conversion of unused sick leave for postemployment benefits is reflected as accrued compensated absences benefits and accrued as other post-employment benefits (OPEB) liability in the accompanying financial statements. The employee benefits and OPEB liability of \$34.5 million associated with governmental funds will be reported within the government-wide financial statements. These liabilities are being funded over time through burden rates, applied as a percentage of current productive salaries, and charged to the various City funds.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to future periods.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to future periods.

Specific disclosures of items representing deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources can be found in Note 22 to the basic financial statements.

Net Position and Fund Balance

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund financial statements, net position is reported in three categories: net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position. Restricted net position represents amounts restricted by parties outside of the City, such as creditors, grantors, or laws and regulations of other governments. Nonexpendable portions of the private-purpose trust funds are reported as held in trust. All other net position is considered unrestricted. When both the restricted and unrestricted components of net position are available, restricted resources are used first and then unrestricted resources are used to the extent necessary. At September 30, 2024, the restricted net position balances were \$618.6 million and \$374.8 million for governmental activities and business type activities, respectively.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**

Fund balance reported in governmental funds is calculated as assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. There are five categories of fund balances, each of which is based upon the extent to which the City is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The fund balances reported on the governmental fund statements consist of the following categories:

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<b>Nonspendable</b>	Amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.	1. Inventories, prepaid items, long-term receivables, and permanent principal of endowment funds.
<b>Restricted</b>	Fund balance should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either (a) Externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.	1. Restricted by state statute; 2. Unspent bond proceeds; 3. Grants earned but not spent; 4. Debt covenants; 5. Taxes dedicated to a specific purpose; 6. Revenues restricted by enabling legislation.
<b>Unrestricted</b>	<b>Committed</b>	Used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.
	<b>Assigned</b>	Amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.
	<b>Unassigned</b>	Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. This is fund balance that has not been reported in any other classification. The General Fund is the only fund that can report a positive unassigned fund balance. Other governmental funds would report deficit fund balances as unassigned.

Committed fund balance classifications may be created by formal action of the City Council through either adopted resolution or ordinance. Commitments can be modified or rescinded through the same formal action that created the commitment. Both of these actions are binding upon the City.

Consistent with the City's adopted Fund Balance Policy, assignments may be designated for a purpose by the City Council or, if delegated, the Council's designee who, for the purpose of this disclosure, is the City Manager. It is a policy goal of the City Council to maintain an overall unrestricted fund balance of no less than two months or 16.7 percent of General Fund ongoing operating expenditures, including transfers. This percentage includes committed, assigned, and unassigned balances.

When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted (committed, assigned, or unassigned) fund balances are available, the City's policy is to apply restricted fund balance first. When expenditures are incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City's policy is to apply committed fund balance first, then assigned fund balance, and finally unassigned fund balance.

**Property Tax Calendar**

Under the State Constitution, the property tax rate is limited to one percent of assessed value, but may be adjusted for specific voter-approved indebtedness. Property taxes are levied by the Los Angeles County (County) Tax Assessor and shared among all other local taxing authorities within the City. Accordingly, the County collects property taxes and distributes such taxes on the basis of the taxing authorities' tax rate percentages, allowing for adjustments as authorized for voter-approved debt.

Secured property taxes are levied on July 1 of every year and become a lien on real property on January 1 of the calendar year for which taxes are levied. These tax payments can be made in two equal installments: the first is due November 1<sup>st</sup> and the second is due February 1<sup>st</sup>. The City recognizes property tax receivable when levied and defers the portion that is neither intended nor available to finance current year expenditures.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Budgetary Principles

The City Council adopted the fiscal year 2024 budget prior to October 1, 2023 for all funds except for fiduciary funds. The City Council may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year. The City Manager may transfer appropriations within the departments or within a given fund, provided that the total appropriations at the fund level and at the department level do not change. Transfers of appropriation between funds or departments require City Council approval. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.

Budgeted appropriations are presented in the accompanying financial statements on a non-GAAP accrual plus encumbrances budgetary basis with the exception of transactions related to long-term debt, which are recorded on a cash basis. Budgeted revenues are presented on a GAAP based budgetary basis as revenues are recognized when they become measurable, available and earned. Total expenditures may not exceed fund appropriations, and total expenditures for each department may not exceed departmental appropriations. For budgetary purposes, the City records an encumbrance as a charge against appropriations in the accounting period in which a purchase order is issued, rather than in the accounting period when goods or services are received.

Implementation of New Accounting Pronouncements

The City applies all Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements and Interpretations. Application of the following Statements was effective for the City's fiscal year ended September 30, 2024:

In April 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 99, Omnibus 2022. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The City implemented GASB Statement No. 99 for the requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53. Application of this Statement did not have a material impact to the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62. The primary objective of this Statement is to enhance accounting and financial reporting requirements for accounting changes and error corrections to provide more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for making decisions or assessing accountability. Application of this Statement did not have a material impact to the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

In April 2024, GASB issued Statement No. 103, Financial Reporting Model Improvements. The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 103, the City has improved presentations of the MD&A, proprietary fund statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in fund net position, and budgetary comparison information for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Estimates

The preparation of the City's basic financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS**

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2024 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows (in thousands):

Cash and Investments

Pooled cash and investments	\$ 2,324,962
Non-pooled cash and investments	211,380
Total cash and investments	\$ 2,536,342

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2024 consist of the following:

Cash and deposits	\$ 19,520
Investments	2,516,822
Total cash and investments	\$ 2,536,342

A breakdown of cash, cash equivalents, and investments between the basic financial statements and the fair value of the investment portfolio at September 30, 2024 is as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>	<i>Fiduciary Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 699,426	\$ 1,611,318	\$ 14,218	\$ 2,324,962
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	100,796	61,365	11,240	173,401
Restricted Assets:				
Non-Pooled Investments	-	37,979	-	37,979
Total Cash and Investments	\$ 800,222	\$ 1,710,662	\$ 25,458	\$ 2,536,342

Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements

Investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees are governed by provisions of the debt agreements and authorized by the City Council.

Investments with Fair Values Highly Sensitive to Interest Rate Risk

The City had no investments that were highly sensitive to market interest rate changes as of September 30, 2024. Highly sensitive investments are investments whose sensitivity to market interest rate fluctuations are not fully addressed by use of one of the five methods for reporting interest rate risk.

Investments Authorized by the California Government Code and the City’s Investment Policy

The table on the following page identifies the investment types that are authorized by the City's investment policy for the City’s Investment Pool. The table also identifies certain provisions of the City's investment policy that address interest rate risk, credit risk, and concentration of credit risk. This table does not include debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of debt agreements.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

<i>Authorized Investment Type</i>	<i>Maximum Maturity</i>	<i>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</i>	<i>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</i>
U.S. Treasury Notes, Bonds, or Bills	5 years *	None	None
Registered State Warrants, Treasury Notes, or Bonds of the state of California	5 years *	30%	None
Federal Agency Securities	5 years *	None	None
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	40%	5%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years *	10%	10%
Time Certificates of Deposit	5 years *	100%	10%
Repurchase Agreements	90 days	100%	None
Reverse Repurchase Agreements	92 days	20%	None
Securities Lending Program	92 days	20%	None
Medium-Term Notes	5 years *	30%	5%
Money Market Mutual Funds	N/A	20%	20%
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) (per account)	N/A	None	\$75 million
Asset-Backed Securities	5 years	20%	None
Mortgage-Backed Securities	5 years	20%	None
Supranational Bonds	5 years	30%	5%

\* Maximum maturity of five (5) years unless a longer maturity is approved by the City Council, either specifically or as part of an investment program, at least three (3) months prior to purchase.

**Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk**

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

At September 30, 2024, the weighted average maturity in years for the City's pooled investments was 2.45 years. The following schedule indicates the interest rate risk of the City's investments as of September 30, 2024 (in thousands):

<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Weighted Average Maturity (in years)</i>
<b>Pooled Cash and Investments</b>		
Money market mutual funds	\$ 132,901	-
U.S. Treasury notes	813,746	1.23
Federal agency securities	916,454	3.55
Corporate notes	465,171	2.41
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	363	1.00
Subtotal Pooled Cash and Investments	2,328,635	
Cash and deposits	(3,673)	N/A
Total Pooled Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 2,324,962</u>	
<b>Non-Pooled Cash And Investments</b>		
Money market mutual funds	\$ 150,208	-
U.S. Treasury notes	3,600	1.25
Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC)	34,379	13.13
Subtotal Non-Pooled Cash And Investments	188,187	
Cash and deposits	23,193	N/A
Total Non-Pooled Cash And Investments	<u>\$ 211,380</u>	

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk

Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The minimum rating requirements for commercial paper, asset-backed securities, and medium-term notes is an A rating. Mortgage-backed security issuers must have a minimum AAA rating. State Warrants, State Treasury Notes, or bonds of the State are to be rated at a minimum of A1 / SP-1 for short-term investments and Aa/AA for long-term investments.

The following are the actual ratings as of September 30, 2024 for each investment type (in thousands):

<i>Rating as of Year End</i>						
<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Minimum Legal Rating</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>A-/A/A+</i>	<i>AA-/AA/AA+</i>	<i>AAA</i>	<i>Unrated</i>
Pooled cash and investments						
Money market mutual funds	N/A	\$ 132,901	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 132,901	\$ -
U.S. Treasury notes	N/A	813,746	-	813,746	-	-
Federal agency securities	N/A	916,454	-	916,454	-	-
Corporate notes	A	465,171	166,525	25,763	272,883	-
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	363	-	-	-	363
Total pooled investments		<u>\$ 2,328,635</u>	<u>\$ 166,525</u>	<u>\$ 1,755,963</u>	<u>\$ 405,784</u>	<u>\$ 363</u>
Non-pooled cash and investments						
Money market mutual funds	N/A	\$ 150,208	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150,208
U.S. Treasury notes	N/A	3,600	-	3,600	-	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC)	N/A	34,379	-	-	-	34,379
Total non-pooled investments		<u>\$ 188,187</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3,600</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 184,587</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk

The investment policy of the City contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. Investments in any one issuer that represent five percent or more of the Pool are as follows (in thousands):

<i>Issuer</i>	<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Reported Amount</i>
Federal Farm Credit Bank	Federal agency securities	\$ 232,409
Federal Home Loan Bank	Federal agency securities	273,305
Federal Home Loan Mtg Corp	Federal agency securities	146,039
Federal Agricultural Mtg Corp	Federal agency securities	199,165

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits. The California Government Code requires that a financial institution secure deposits made by state or local governmental units by

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

pledging securities in an undivided collateral pool held by a depository regulated under state law (unless so waived by the governmental unit). The market value of the pledged securities in the collateral pool must equal at least 110 percent of the total amount deposited by the public agencies. California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150 percent of the secured public deposits. All securities owned by the City are deposited in trust for safekeeping with a custodial bank different from the City's primary bank.

As of September 30, 2024, the City reported pooled deposits of \$9.3 million, less \$13.0 million for checks outstanding, that resulted in a negative cash and deposits of \$3.7 million. However, the overall cash position remains positive, supported by other cash equivalents and accounts. Non-pooled deposits of \$23.2 million were collateralized in compliance with the California Government Code.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2024:

- U.S. Treasury notes totaling \$817.3 million, Federal Agency Securities totaling \$916.5 million, and Corporate notes totaling \$465.2 million are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as the valuation uses a market-based model which considers yield, price of comparable securities, coupon rate, maturity, credit quality and dealer-provided prices. These prices are obtained from various pricing sources by the City's custodian bank.
- Local Agency Investment Funds (LAIF) totaling \$363 thousand is measured at fair value, however, the investment is not subject to the fair value hierarchy.
- Money market funds and Guaranteed Investment Contracts totaling \$283.1 million and \$34.4 million, respectively, are not subject to the fair value hierarchy as the investments are reported at amortized cost and contract value, respectively.

The following table categorizes the City's investments within the fair value hierarchy as of September 30, 2024 (in thousands):

<i><b>Investments at Fair Value Level</b></i>	<i><b>Total</b></i>	<i><b>Fair Value Measurement</b></i>		
		<i><b>Level 1</b></i>	<i><b>Level 2</b></i>	<i><b>Level 3</b></i>
<b>Debt Securities</b>				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 817,346	\$ -	\$ 817,346	\$ -
Federal agency securities	916,454	-	916,454	-
Corporate notes	465,171	-	465,171	-
Total investments at fair value	2,198,971	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,198,971</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<b><u>Other Investments at Fair Value</u></b>				
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	363			
<b><u>Other Investments at Cost or Contract Value</u></b>				
Money market mutual funds	283,109			
Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC)	34,379			
Total investments	<u>\$ 2,516,822</u>			

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 4 – RECEIVABLES**

The City’s receivables are comprised mainly of property taxes receivable, accounts receivable, due from other governments, lease receivable, and other noncurrent receivables. Governmental activities interest receivable in the Statement of Net Position includes \$168 thousand in federal interest subsidies of the Agency’s Build America and Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds. All receivables are expected to be collected within one year except for delinquent property taxes, lease receivable and other noncurrent receivables.

Receivables at September 30, 2024 for the City’s individual major funds, nonmajor and internal service funds in the aggregate, including applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows (in thousands):

	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>General Capital Projects</i>	<i>Housing Assistance Special Revenue</i>	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Governmental Activities:						
Receivables:						
Interest Receivable <sup>1</sup>	\$ 613	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 617
Property Taxes Receivable	135,767	-	-	-	-	135,767
Accounts Receivable	48,779	1,313	251	5,574	3,797	59,714
Due from Other Governments	34,082	50,733	1,755	72,938	1,466	160,974
Lease Receivable	133,701	-	-	2,512	-	136,213
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	239,234	-	239,234
Total Receivables	352,942	52,046	2,006	320,262	5,263	732,519
Less: Allowance for Receivables	(15,416)	(77)	(221)	(6,516)	(16)	(22,246)
Net Receivables	<u>\$ 337,526</u>	<u>\$ 51,969</u>	<u>\$ 1,785</u>	<u>\$ 313,746</u>	<u>\$ 5,247</u>	<u>\$ 710,273</u>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$168 thousand for Build America Subsidy

	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water Utility</i>	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Tideland Oil Revenue</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Business-type Activities:							
Receivables:							
Interest Receivable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 799	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5	\$ 804
Accounts Receivable	19,843	10,980	7,978	14,879	129,644	19,885	203,209
Due from Other Governments	-	419	174	-	17,133	5,422	23,148
Lease Receivable	-	1,647	122,218	-	-	2,316	126,181
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	-	25,476	-	25,476
Total Receivables	19,843	13,046	131,169	14,879	172,253	27,628	378,818
Less: Allowance for Receivables	(7,948)	(793)	(1,800)	-	(551)	(8,956)	(20,048)
Net Receivables	<u>\$11,895</u>	<u>\$12,253</u>	<u>\$ 129,369</u>	<u>\$ 14,879</u>	<u>\$ 171,702</u>	<u>\$18,672</u>	<u>\$ 358,770</u>

Lease receivable amount represents various lease agreements as described in Note 10 to the basic financial statements.

Other noncurrent receivables had a balance of \$239.2 million for governmental funds as of September 30, 2024. This amount primarily consists of \$146.8 million for Home Investments Partnerships Program (HOME) loan program reimbursements from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and \$81.7 million for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) loans provided to developers.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS**

The composition of interfund balances as of September 30, 2024 is as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Receivable - Due From Other Funds:</i>					
	<i>General</i>	<i>General Capital Projects</i>	<i>Housing Assistance Special</i>	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water Utility</i>
<i>Payable - Due To Other Funds:</i>						
General	\$ -	\$ 483	\$ 3	\$ 11,407	\$ -	\$ -
General Capital Projects	1,148	-	-	1,008	-	-
Housing Assistance Special Revenue	3	-	-	2	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental	30,769	3,944	-	-	6	1
Gas Utility	1,007	1,445	-	-	-	-
Water Utility	617	-	-	-	-	-
Tidelands Operating	485	-	-	-	-	-
Tideland Oil Revenue	15	-	-	-	-	-
Harbor	7,695	210	-	1,150	7,898	467
Nonmajor Proprietary	626	96	-	3	1	-
Internal Service	1,372	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 43,737</b>	<b>\$ 6,178</b>	<b>\$ 3</b>	<b>\$ 13,570</b>	<b>\$ 7,905</b>	<b>\$ 468</b>

	<i>Receivable - Due From Other Funds:</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Tideland Oil Revenue</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</i>	<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	
<i>Payable - Due To Other Funds:</i>						
General	\$ 37	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7	\$ 5,464	\$ 17,401
General Capital Projects	-	-	-	-	142	2,298
Housing Assistance Special Revenue	-	-	-	-	76	81
Nonmajor Governmental	-	-	1,097	-	782	36,599
Gas Utility	-	-	-	-	976	3,428
Water Utility	-	-	-	7	369	993
Tidelands Operating	-	87	-	-	332	904
Tideland Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	40	55
Harbor	42,421	5	-	32	3,149	63,027
Nonmajor Proprietary	-	-	-	-	711	1,437
Internal Service	-	-	-	-	1,439	2,811
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 42,458</b>	<b>\$ 92</b>	<b>\$ 1,097</b>	<b>\$ 46</b>	<b>\$ 13,480</b>	<b>\$ 129,034</b>

	<i>Receivable - Advances To Other Funds:</i>				
	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>		<i>Internal Service</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Funds</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Service</i>	<i>Total</i>	
<i>Payable - Advances From Other Funds:</i>					
General	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,406	\$ -	\$ 19,406
Nonmajor Governmental	3,809	-	-	-	3,809
Tidelands Operating	-	7,554	-	-	7,554
Harbor	-	-	2,587	-	2,587
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,809</b>	<b>\$ 7,554</b>	<b>\$ 21,993</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 33,356</b>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Due to / Due from Other Funds

The General Fund provided \$30.8 million to various grant funds to cover operating expenses prior to receipt of reimbursements, including \$21.0 million to the Health Fund and \$9.0 million to the General Grants Fund. The General Fund is also reporting \$11.4 million due to the Health Fund at fiscal year-end related for an operating subsidy transfer of \$7.8 million as a result of a change in the cost allocation plan methodology. The remaining amount is related to a transfer of \$2.9 million in order for the Health Fund to return grant funding to the state for a project not getting completed by the end of the grant performance period.

The City, under authority of the City Charter Chapter XII, Section 1209(c)(4), and with the approval of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, adopted a resolution to transfer 5 percent of the Harbor operating revenues to the Tidelands Operating Fund. The amount accrued for the Harbor's 2024 operating revenues is \$28.3 million and will be paid in fiscal year 2025. The remaining \$14.1 million pertains to amounts due by Harbor to the City for providing police and fire services, and to fund capital projects managed by the Public Works Department.

The Harbor Fund reported an amount due to the General Fund of \$7.7 million for public safety, legal services, and other services not yet paid by end of the fiscal year. In addition, the Harbor Fund reported \$7.9 million owed to the Gas Utility for its share of Pier B project costs during the fiscal year.

The Employee Benefits Fund recorded a total of \$13.5 million due from various funds pertaining to wages and benefits accrued at fiscal year-end.

Advances to/from Other Funds

Advances to/from other funds have been recorded for amounts that will be repaid usually with interest over an extended period of time.

In fiscal year 2001, the Housing Development Fund entered into a \$4.0 million zero interest loan agreement with the Community Development Grants Fund for the acquisition of 26 parcels of land for low and very low-income affordable rental housing. The Housing Fund is required to make principal payments using 25 percent of the proceeds from repayments of promissory notes from the developer. Any remaining balance of the promissory note owed on April 1, 2034 shall be immediately due and payable. The outstanding balance is \$3.8 million at September 30, 2024.

In fiscal year 2020, the City identified paid time off amounts paid in prior years by the Employee Benefits Fund on behalf of Harbor Fund employees. Repayment for these costs by the Harbor Fund will be over a ten-year period. The balance outstanding as of September 30, 2024 is \$5.1 million, of which \$2.5 million is long-term and \$2.6 million is current.

In fiscal year 2022, the Fleet Services Fund entered into a loan with the General Fund in the amount of \$21.8 million, for the General Fund to reimburse the Water Fund \$21.8 million pursuant to the outcome of Measure M litigation. The term of the interfund loan is 10 years with annual principal payments of \$2.4 million through 2032, payable on the anniversary date of the loan. The General Fund will pay simple interest to the Fleet Services Fund based on the rate earned by the pooled cash investment portfolio. The balance outstanding as of September 30, 2024 is \$19.4 million.

In fiscal year 2023, the Tidelands Operating Fund and Harbor Fund entered into an agreement for the Harbor to provide funding for operating and capital needs of the Queen Mary, whereby the Harbor Fund will advance a total of \$12.0 million over a three-year period. Per the agreement, the City transferred identified oil operations areas to the Harbor for potential leases for port-related activities. As of September 30, 2024, the total amount advanced was \$7.6 million. Repayment of principal and interest will occur through the Harbor's use of the City's share of new lease generated net revenue.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Interfund Transfers

The City regularly executes transfers from one fund to another, such as for the reimbursement of services. At September 30, 2024, interfund transfers are as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Transfers In:</i>								<i>Total Transfers Out</i>
	<i>General</i>	<i>Capital Projects</i>	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water Utility</i>	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	
<b>Transfers Out:</b>									
General	\$ -	\$ 36,699	\$ 24,154	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,491	\$ -	\$ 5,003	\$ 67,347
General Capital Projects	630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	630
Nonmajor Governmental	4,436	7,688	591	2	1	34	820	-	13,572
Gas Utility	13,797	2,780	50	-	-	-	-	101	16,728
Tidelands Operating	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
Tideland Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	23,897	-	-	23,897
Harbor	58	210	1,631	-	-	28,318	-	-	30,217
Nonmajor Proprietary	170	757	50	-	-	-	-	491	1,468
Internal Service Funds	2,338	3,257	-	-	-	-	-	1,349	6,944
<b>Total Transfers In</b>	<b>\$ 21,429</b>	<b>\$ 51,396</b>	<b>\$ 26,476</b>	<b>\$ 6</b>	<b>\$ 1</b>	<b>\$ 53,740</b>	<b>\$ 820</b>	<b>\$ 6,944</b>	<b>\$ 160,812</b>

Significant transfers include the following:

The General Fund transferred \$36.7 million to the General Capital Projects Fund to fund various capital projects. Of this amount, \$22.4 million was City Measure A funds.

The General Fund transferred a total of \$24.2 million to non-major governmental funds in fiscal year 2024. Of this amount, \$6.4 million was transferred to the General Debt Service Fund for debt service payments and fiscal agent fees. The General Fund also transferred \$2.0 million of Low Impact Development Fees to a Special Revenue Fund created to more effectively account and report on those restricted funds. In addition, the General Fund transferred \$11.6 million to the Health Fund as an operating subsidy of \$7.8 million that resulted from a change in the cost allocation plan methodology, and an additional \$2.9 million to make payment to the state for the return of grant funds.

Non-major Governmental Funds transferred \$4.4 million to the General Fund. Of this amount, \$4.1 million of lease proceeds was transferred from the General Debt Service Fund for the purchase of equipment for the Fire Department. The non-major funds also transferred \$7.7 million to the General Capital Projects fund to provide funding for capital projects.

The Harbor Fund reported transfers out of \$28.3 million to the Tidelands Operating Fund as allowed by the City Charter.

The Tideland Oil Revenue Fund transferred \$23.9 million under the optimized water flood program to the Tidelands Operating Fund.

The Gas Utility Fund reported a transfer of \$13.8 million to the General Fund in compliance with the voter approved Utility Revenue Charter Amendment (Measure M). This amendment authorized the annual payment of funds to the General Fund, provided that the maximum amount does not exceed 12% of audited annual gross revenue.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**

**NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for governmental activity for the year ended September 30, 2024 is as follows (in thousands):

<b><u>Governmental Activities:</u></b>	<b><i>Balance at October 1, 2023</i></b>	<b><i>Increase</i></b>	<b><i>Decrease</i></b>	<b><i>Transfers</i></b>	<b><i>Balance at September 30 2024</i></b>
Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Land	\$ 226,921	\$ 2,235	\$ (12,144)	\$ -	\$ 217,012
Rights-of-way	81,340	-	-	-	81,340
Construction In Progress	83,810	25,910	-	(3,688)	106,032
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized	<u>392,071</u>	<u>28,145</u>	<u>(12,144)</u>	<u>(3,688)</u>	<u>404,384</u>
Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Buildings	621,072	1,772	(262)	-	622,582
Improvements Other than Buildings	182,658	-	-	3,688	186,346
Infrastructure	430,415	-	-	-	430,415
Machinery and Equipment	112,496	13,908	(2,137)	-	124,267
Vehicles and Aircraft	157,468	25,371	(8,613)	-	174,226
Software and Patents	39,470	-	(100)	-	39,370
Right- to-Use Assets:					
Building	22,216	12,230	(5,288)	-	29,158
SBITA	8,326	1,085	(397)	-	9,014
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized	<u>1,574,121</u>	<u>54,366</u>	<u>(16,797)</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>1,615,378</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:					
Buildings	(174,199)	(14,485)	261	-	(188,423)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(105,166)	(7,709)	-	-	(112,875)
Infrastructure	(382,484)	(6,917)	-	-	(389,401)
Machinery and Equipment	(70,925)	(10,289)	2,114	-	(79,100)
Vehicles and Aircraft	(100,708)	(12,744)	8,230	-	(105,222)
Software and Patents	(22,754)	(1,727)	98	-	(24,383)
Right- to-Use Assets:					
Building	(7,091)	(3,995)	1,985	-	(9,101)
SBITA	(2,947)	(2,996)	397	-	(5,546)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	<u>(866,274)</u>	<u>(60,862)</u>	<u>13,085</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(914,051)</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	<u>707,847</u>	<u>(6,496)</u>	<u>(3,712)</u>	<u>3,688</u>	<u>701,327</u>
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 1,099,918</u>	<u>\$ 21,649</u>	<u>\$ (15,856)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,105,711</u>

Depreciation/amortization has been charged to functions/programs of governmental activities as follows (in thousands):

Legislative and Legal	\$ 45
General Government	839
Public Safety	4,256
Public Health	3,780
Community and Cultural	5,795
Public Works	9,305
Capital Assets held by City's internal services funds allocated to various functions on a prorated basis based on their usage of the assets	<u>36,846</u>
Total governmental activities depreciation/amortization	<u>\$ 60,862</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**

Capital asset activity for business-type activities for the year ended September 30, 2024 is as follows (in thousands):

<i><b>Business-type Activities:</b></i>	<i><b>Balance at October 1, 2023</b></i>	<i><b>Increase</b></i>	<i><b>Decrease</b></i>	<i><b>Transfers</b></i>	<i><b>Balance at September 30, 2024</b></i>
Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Land	\$ 1,434,746	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,698	\$ 1,520,444
Rights-of-way	203,832	-	-	-	203,832
Water Rights	40	-	-	-	40
Historic Collections	3,442	-	-	-	3,442
Construction In Progress	619,049	347,185	(63,435)	(277,030)	625,769
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized:	<u>2,261,109</u>	<u>347,185</u>	<u>(63,435)</u>	<u>(191,332)</u>	<u>2,353,527</u>
Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Buildings	4,545,835	672	(188)	99,372	4,645,691
Improvements Other than Buildings	799,518	328	(109)	27,704	827,441
Infrastructure	1,383,370	59,005	(4,749)	48,730	1,486,356
Machinery and Equipment	248,495	2,912	(30)	12,699	264,076
Vehicles and Aircraft	119,691	4,998	(1,352)	764	124,101
Software and Patents	36,453	-	-	2,063	38,516
Right- to-Use Assets:					
Building	3,969	-	(56)	-	3,913
SBITA	4,679	2,274	-	-	6,953
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized	<u>7,142,010</u>	<u>70,189</u>	<u>(6,484)</u>	<u>191,332</u>	<u>7,397,047</u>
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:					
Buildings	(2,711,864)	(152,269)	188	-	(2,863,945)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(461,453)	(25,000)	109	-	(486,344)
Infrastructure	(809,071)	(30,051)	530	-	(838,592)
Machinery and Equipment	(221,604)	(8,979)	30	-	(230,553)
Vehicles and Aircraft	(39,794)	(3,836)	1,282	-	(42,348)
Software and Patents	(27,730)	(1,896)	-	-	(29,626)
Right- to-Use Assets:					
Building	(618)	(386)	-	-	(1,004)
SBITA	(1,649)	(2,021)	-	-	(3,670)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	<u>(4,273,783)</u>	<u>(224,438)</u>	<u>2,139</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,496,082)</u>
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	<u>2,868,227</u>	<u>(154,249)</u>	<u>(4,345)</u>	<u>191,332</u>	<u>2,900,965</u>
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	<u>\$ 5,129,336</u>	<u>\$ 192,936</u>	<u>\$ (67,780)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 5,254,492</u>

Depreciation/amortization has been charged to functions/programs of business-type activities as follows (in thousands):

Gas Utility	\$ 8,080
Tidelands Operating	18,465
Tidelands Oil Revenue	403
Harbor	162,013
Water Utility	14,500
Nonmajor Business-type Funds:	
Sewer Utility	2,934
Solid Waste Management	761
Airport	17,284
Development Services	2
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation	<u>\$ 224,442</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 7 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2024, are as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Balance at October 1, 2023</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Reductions</i>	<i>Balance at September 30, 2024</i>	<i>Due Within One Year</i>
<b><u>Governmental Activities:</u></b>					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 131,725	\$ -	\$ (8,240)	\$ 123,485	\$ 9,135
Tax Allocation Bonds	136,255	360	(17,675)	118,940	7,515
Plus (Less) Unamortized Amounts:					
Premium	19,049	-	(2,195)	16,854	-
Total Bonds Payable	<u>287,029</u>	<u>360</u>	<u>(28,110)</u>	<u>259,279</u>	<u>16,650</u>
Notes, Loans and LOC Payable	6,898	141	(312)	6,727	333
Financed Purchase Obligations	42,226	23,369	(8,272)	57,323	8,852
Police and Fire Annuities	3,259	-	(149)	3,110	-
Estimated Oil Field Abandonment Costs	26,960	-	(540)	26,420	-
Environmental Remediation	4,102	338	(230)	4,210	3,882
Accrued Self-Insured Claims	193,334	48,518	(26,265)	215,587	37,666
Accrued Employee Benefits	182,619	5,674	-	188,293	69,490
Lease Liability	16,058	12,231	(7,010)	21,279	3,782
SBITA Liability	4,632	1,012	(2,721)	2,923	2,304
Total OPEB Liability	35,522	2,253	-	37,775	-
Net Pension Liability	1,047,243	88,250	-	1,135,493	-
Other LT Obligations-Civic Center	279,296	-	(5,373)	273,923	5,467
Total, Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 2,129,178</u>	<u>\$ 182,146</u>	<u>\$ (78,982)</u>	<u>\$ 2,232,342</u>	<u>\$ 148,426</u>
<b><u>Business-Type Activities:</u></b>					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,336,350	\$ 91,630	\$ (83,165)	\$ 1,344,815	\$ 71,575
Plus (Less) Unamortized Amounts:					
Premium	98,781	5,791	(9,816)	94,756	-
Total Bonds Payable	<u>1,435,131</u>	<u>97,421</u>	<u>(92,981)</u>	<u>1,439,571</u>	<u>71,575</u>
Notes, Loans and LOC Payable	510,925	-	(16,380)	494,545	2,448
Financed Purchase Obligations	27,179	2,202	(3,151)	26,230	3,348
Due to State of California	8,454	3,291	(8,454)	3,291	3,291
Estimated Oil Field Abandonment Costs	158,290	(3,750)	-	154,540	-
Fair Value of Derivative	646	1,630	(646)	1,630	-
Accrued Claims Liability	500	1,050	-	1,550	1,550
Accrued Employee Benefits	59,064	1,782	-	60,846	21,645
Lease Liability	3,555	-	(379)	3,176	333
SBITA Liability	2,044	4,562	(4,529)	2,077	1,046
Total OPEB Liability	11,660	645	-	12,305	-
Net Pension Liability	348,794	3,245	-	352,039	-
Total, Business-Type Activities	<u>\$ 2,566,242</u>	<u>\$ 112,078</u>	<u>\$ (126,520)</u>	<u>\$ 2,551,800</u>	<u>\$ 105,236</u>

For governmental activities, the General Fund, other governmental funds, and Internal Service funds have been used to liquidate accrued claims liability, accrued employee benefits, litigation, and self-insurance. Pension and OPEB liabilities are paid out of operating funds based on a percentage of covered payroll.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 8 – BONDS PAYABLE**

At September 30, 2024, bonded indebtedness consisted of the following (in thousands):

<i>Description</i>	<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Final Maturity</i>	<i>Range of Interest Rates</i>	<i>Authorized and Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding September 30, 2024</i>
<b>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</b>					
2016 Courthouse Demolition	01/13/16	08/01/26	2.00% - 5.00%	\$ 13,150	\$ 3,015
FALB2019A PS Parking Garage	05/22/19	08/01/39	3.00% - 5.00%	9,245	7,720
FALB2019B Lease Rev Ref Bonds	05/22/19	08/01/31	5.00%	13,350	7,285
FALB 2022 Lease Rev Ref Bonds	05/18/22	08/01/31	5.00%	25,411	17,327
FALB 2023 Lease Rev Bonds	05/23/23	08/01/53	5.00%	77,905	77,510
Premium/Discount				-	8,454
Subtotal, General City Bonds				139,061	121,311
<b>TAX ALLOCATION BONDS:</b>					
2005C Downtown Project	02/01/06	08/01/24	3.25% - 5.50%	7,900	-
2005C North Long Beach Project	02/01/06	08/01/31	3.25% - 5.50%	27,145	11,020
2015AB SA	06/23/15	08/01/40	4.00% - 5.00%	155,820	91,535
2021 SA Lease Revenue Bonds	02/11/21	08/01/39	3.00% - 4.00%	19,765	16,385
Premium/Discount				-	7,688
Subtotal, Tax Allocation Bonds				210,630	126,628
<b>INTERNAL SERVICE FUND BONDS:</b>					
2022 FALB	05/18/22	08/01/31	5.00%	15,729	10,628
Premium/Discount				-	712
Subtotal, Internal Service Fund Bonds				15,729	11,340
Total, Governmental Activities				\$ 365,420	\$ 259,279

*(continued)*

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

<i>Description</i>	<i>Date Issued</i>	<i>Final Maturity</i>	<i>Range of Interest Rates</i>	<i>Authorized and Issued</i>	<i>Outstanding September 30, 2024</i>
<b><u>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES</u></b>					
<b>ENTERPRISE FUND BONDS:</b>					
<b>Gas Utility Fund:</b>					
2007A Natural Gas Purchase	10/18/07	11/15/37	4.25% - 5.50%	\$ 635,665	\$ 421,210
2007B Natural Gas Purchase	10/18/07	11/15/33	4.90% - 5.07%	251,695	69,005
Premium/Discount				-	7,800
Subtotal, Gas Utility Bonds				887,360	498,015
<b>Tidelands Operating Fund:</b>					
2015 Marina	06/03/15	05/15/45	4.00% - 5.00%	114,015	101,795
2017A Tidelands	11/01/17	11/01/27	1.35% - 2.55%	10,190	5,285
2017B Tidelands	11/01/17	11/01/27	1.79% - 3.49%	17,705	4,870
2022 Tidelands	09/14/22	11/01/29	5.00%	32,090	25,380
Premium/Discount				-	6,628
Subtotal, Tidelands Bonds				174,000	143,958
<b>Harbor Fund:</b>					
2014B Harbor	04/24/14	05/15/27	3.00% - 5.00%	20,570	-
2015B Harbor	04/16/15	05/15/25	5.00%	20,130	3,330
2015C Harbor	07/15/15	05/15/32	5.00%	66,085	66,085
2015D Harbor	07/15/15	05/15/42	5.00%	66,865	66,865
2017A Harbor	06/28/17	05/15/40	5.00%	101,610	101,610
2017B Harbor	06/28/17	05/15/43	5.00%	25,985	25,985
2017C Harbor	06/28/17	05/15/47	5.00%	42,660	42,660
2019A Harbor	07/11/19	05/15/49	5.00%	161,310	161,310
2020A Harbor	02/19/20	05/15/27	4.00% - 5.00%	55,725	46,285
2020B Harbor	02/19/20	05/15/24	4.00% - 5.00%	74,940	-
Premium/Discount				-	64,729
Subtotal, Harbor Bonds				635,880	578,859
<b>Water Utility Fund:</b>					
2012 Water	08/30/12	05/01/27	2.00% - 5.00%	9,850	-
2024 Water	05/07/24	05/01/54	4.00% - 5.00%	91,630	91,630
Premium/Discount				-	5,647
Subtotal, Water Utility Bonds				101,480	97,277
<b>Non-Major Enterprise Funds:</b>					
2022A Airport	06/01/22	06/01/40	5.00%	47,505	44,010
2022B Airport	06/01/22	06/01/40	5.00%	32,855	30,615
2022C Airport	06/01/22	06/01/40	5.00%	30,140	30,140
2016 Sewer	08/24/16	05/01/36	4.00% - 5.00%	9,830	6,745
Premium/Discount				-	9,952
Subtotal, Non-Major Enterprise Bonds				120,330	121,462
Total, Business-Type				1,919,050	1,439,571
Grand Total, Primary Government Bonds Payable				\$ 2,284,470	\$ 1,698,850

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Governmental Funds

Debt service requirements to maturity for governmental activities bonds are as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>Governmental Funds</i>		<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>Lease Revenue</i>	<i>Tax Allocation</i>	<i>Lease Revenue</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 7,347	\$ 7,515	\$ 1,788	\$ 16,650	\$ 11,234	\$ 27,884
2026	8,011	7,925	1,883	17,819	10,503	28,322
2027	5,629	8,290	1,996	15,915	9,671	25,586
2028	5,453	8,690	1,792	15,935	8,905	24,840
2029	4,353	9,105	987	14,445	8,139	22,584
2030 - 2034	16,509	43,370	2,182	62,061	30,217	92,278
2035 - 2039	14,115	29,715	-	43,830	17,709	61,539
2040 - 2044	14,040	4,330	-	18,370	10,285	28,655
2045 - 2049	17,815	-	-	17,815	6,344	24,159
2050 - 2054	17,080	-	-	17,080	2,242	19,322
2055 - 2059	2,505	-	-	2,505	190	2,695
Subtotal	112,857	118,940	10,628	242,425	115,439	357,864
Premium / Discount	8,454	7,688	712	16,854	-	16,854
Totals	\$ 121,311	\$ 126,628	\$ 11,340	\$ 259,279	\$ 115,439	\$ 374,718

Pledged Revenues

The Successor Agency has pledged a portion of property tax revenues attributable to the Project Areas of the former Redevelopment Agency to repay tax allocation bonds issued between 1992 and 2015, some of which were subsequently refunded. The bonds were issued to finance either redevelopment activities within various project areas or to refinance existing debt that was originally issued for the same purpose. Property tax revenues attributable to the Project Areas of the former Redevelopment Agency are projected to produce 100 percent of the debt service requirements over the life of the bonds. As of September 30, 2024, the total principal and interest requirement for the bonds is \$160.6 million (\$118.9 million for principal and \$41.6 million for interest), payable semiannually through 2040. For the current year, tax increment revenues received, and total debt service paid were \$36.7 million which were sufficient to pay debt service costs.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Business-Type Funds

Debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities bonds are as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>Enterprise Funds</i>					<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>Major Funds</i>				<i>Non Major Funds</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Water</i>				
2025	\$ 25,280	\$ 10,130	\$ 31,015	\$ 1,390	\$ 3,760	\$ 71,575	\$ 66,618	\$ 138,193
2026	19,195	8,735	32,490	1,485	3,945	65,850	63,223	129,073
2027	25,175	9,195	28,960	1,555	4,130	69,015	59,770	128,785
2028	29,600	9,700	15,475	1,635	4,330	60,740	56,256	116,996
2029	20,945	8,035	17,450	1,715	4,550	52,695	53,752	106,447
2030 - 2034	86,545	24,850	87,420	9,955	26,280	235,050	226,840	461,890
2035 - 2039	283,475	25,940	100,155	12,705	30,985	453,260	139,828	593,088
2040 - 2044	-	33,100	127,455	16,220	19,350	196,125	63,515	259,640
2045 - 2049	-	7,645	73,710	20,285	14,180	115,820	20,726	136,546
2050 - 2054	-	-	-	24,685	-	24,685	3,039	27,724
Subtotal	490,215	137,330	514,130	91,630	111,510	1,344,815	753,567	2,098,382
Premium / Discount	7,800	6,628	64,729	5,647	9,952	94,756	-	94,756
Totals	\$ 498,015	\$ 143,958	\$ 578,859	\$ 97,277	\$ 121,462	\$ 1,439,571	\$ 753,567	\$ 2,193,138

New Debt Issuance

On May 7 2024, the City of Long Beach, acting by and through its Board of Public Utilities Commissioners (the “Board”), issued \$91.6 million Senior Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2024 (the Series 2024 Bonds) at a premium to provide funds to (a) pay costs of capital improvements; (b) refund and defease the Second Lien Water Revenue Bonds—Series 2012A; (c) refund and defease the aggregate principal of the Second Lien Water Revenue Short-Term Obligations; and (d) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2024 Bonds.

The Senior Water Revenues Bonds Series 2024 bear interest ranging from 4.0% to 5.0% and will be payable on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing November 1, 2024. Principal payments are due every May 1, commencing on May 1, 2025 with bond terms maturing through the year 2054. The initial issuance premium on the Series 2024 Bonds is reported as an addition to long-term debt and is amortized using the effective-interest-rate method over the life of the Bonds.

The proceeds of the Series 2024 bonds, and certain other available money of the department will be used for the following purposes (in thousands):

Proceeds of refunding bonds issued	\$ 91,630
Premium	5,791
Available Amounts from Refunding Bonds	41
Deposit to Construction Fund	(55,000)
Line Repayment	(39,541)
Cost of Issuance	(444)
Deposit to Escrow	<u>\$ 2,477</u>
Net Present Value Savings (economic gain)	<u>\$ 78</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Special Assessment Debt

The City serves as the facilitating agent for a number of no-obligation special assessment debt issues. Funding from these issues has been used to improve streets and other City infrastructure, as well as assisting City residents and businesses with the cost of major structural repairs and installation of seismic resistant improvements to their properties. The City has no obligation to service the debt on these special assessment issues; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the City's books for the special assessment debt.

At September 30, 2024, aggregate special assessment debt issued through the City consisted of five issues and is summarized as follows:

• Dates Issued:	7/11/02 – 6/15/10
• Final Maturities:	10/01/25 – 10/01/40
• Range of Interest Rates:	5.25% – 6.40%
• Amounts Authorized and Issued:	\$1,060,000 – \$43,000,000
• Range of Amounts Outstanding:	\$405,000 – \$21,610,000
• Aggregate Outstanding at September 30, 2024:	\$35,050,000

The proceeds from special assessment debt issued for City infrastructure improvements are usually accounted for in the General Capital Projects Fund. The proceeds from special assessment debt issued for the Pike Public Improvements are accounted for in the Tidelands Operating Fund. Special assessment revenues used to repay these debt issues are accounted for in Custodial Funds.

*Long Beach Towne Center CFD No. 5:* In May of 2008 the City of Long Beach Community Facilities District No 5 issued \$14.6 million of Special Tax Refunding Bonds (Long Beach Town Center) under the provisions of the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982. The bonds were issued to refund the 2000 Special Tax bonds, to fund a reserve and to provide funds for the District's improvement fund for sidewalk and drainage improvements. The bonds do not constitute a debt of the City; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the City's books. The debt is payable from special tax revenues levied on the property within the district. The bonds will mature in October 2025 and bear interest rates ranging from 5.75 percent to 5.75 percent.

*Pike Public Improvements CFD No. 6:* In June 2002, the City of Long Beach Community Facilities District No. 6 issued \$43.0 million of 2002 Special Tax Bonds (Pike Public Improvement Bonds) under the provisions of the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982. The Pike Public Improvement Bonds were issued (a) to finance a portion of the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation, and equipping of various public capital improvements in the Pike Development Project adjacent to downtown Long Beach. A substantial portion of the proceeds were applied to finance the cost of a parking structure. The bonds do not constitute a debt of the City; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the City's books. The debt is payable from special tax revenues levied on the property within the district. The remaining two term bonds will mature in October 2026 and October 2032 with an interest rate of 6.35 percent and 6.40 percent, respectively.

*Douglas Park Commercial Area CFD No. 2007-1:* In July of 2007, Community Facilities District No. 2007-1 issued \$15.1 million of 2007 Special Tax Bonds. The Bonds are payable solely from proceeds of a special assessment tax levied annually on land within the district. The funds were used to finance the acquisition and construction of various public improvements in Area A, fund a reserve fund, and pay the costs related to the issuance of the bonds. The bonds do not constitute a debt of the City; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the City's books. The remaining two term bonds will mature in September 2026 and September 2037, with an interest rate of 5.27 percent and 6.37 percent, respectively.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

*Belmont Shore CFD No. 2007-2:* In December 2009, Community Facilities District No. 2007-2 (Belmont Shore) issued \$3.7 million of 2009 Special Tax Bonds. The Bonds are payable solely from proceeds of a special assessment tax levied annually on land within the district and certain pledged Belmont Shore area parking meter revenues. Proceeds were used to finance a new City parking lot in the Belmont Shore area and to finance other improvements to enhance parking. The bonds do not constitute a debt of the City; therefore, no liability has been recorded in the City’s books. The bonds will mature in October 2040 and carry interest rates ranging from 5.46 percent to 6.15 percent.

*Toledo Utility Underground:* In June 2010, Assessment District No. 08-01 (the Toledo Utility Undergrounding) issued \$1.1 million of Limited Obligation Improvement Bonds. The Bonds were issued under the provisions of the City Code, and where applicable, the Improvement Bond Act of 1915. The Bonds are secured by the tax assessments levied against parcels within the District. Proceeds were used to finance the costs of certain undergrounding of overhead electrical, telephone, and cable facilities between Second Street and the Geneva Walkway in the City. The bonds will mature in September 2030 and bear interest rates from 5.25 percent to 5.50 percent.

Such bonds described above do not constitute indebtedness of the City. The City is in no way obligated for their repayment and is only acting on behalf of the bond owners in collecting the assessments and special taxes from the property owners, forwarding the collections to the bond owners, and initiating foreclosure proceedings, when necessary. Accordingly, these special assessment bonds payable have been excluded from the accompanying basic financial statements.

Conduit Debt

The bond issues described below do not constitute general obligations of either the City, the Authority, or the Agency. There is no legal or ethical obligation on the part of the City to make debt service payments on the conduit debt issues. Likewise, the City has no responsibility for bond administration, as the issues are completely administered by independent trustees. Accordingly, these programs and issues have been excluded from the accompanying basic financial statements.

Bonds have been issued in the City’s name for Carnival Cruises to facilitate construction of pier and wharf improvements for a cruise line docking in the tidelands area adjacent to the Queen Mary. The bonds are payable by a tariff assessed to Carnival Cruises.

Several multi-family mortgage bonds have been issued under the auspices of the Authority and the Agency. These issues provided for the financing of acquisitions and construction of an apartment complex. The resulting bonds are not obligations of the City and only constitute special limited obligations of the Authority and the Agency and are payable solely from the revenue and assets of the homeowner obtaining funding under this program.

At September 30, 2024, the City’s Conduit Debt outstanding consisted of the following (in thousands):

<u>Description</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Amount Authorized</u>	<u>Outstanding at September 30, 2024</u>
Carnival Bonds	2030	\$ 30,000	\$ 14,890
Grisham Housing Bonds Series A	2035	10,245	795
Total Conduit Debt		<u>\$ 40,245</u>	<u>\$ 15,685</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 9 – NOTES, LOANS PAYABLE AND OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

At September 30, 2024, the City had notes, loans payable and other long-term obligations, consisting of the following (in thousands):

<u>Description</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Final Maturity</u>	<u>Range of Interest Rates</u>	<u>Authorized and Issued</u>	<u>Outstanding at September 30, 2024</u>
<b><u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</u></b>					
NOTES, LOANS AND LINES OF CREDIT PAYABLE:					
General Fund:					
Southern California Edison	12/08/17	05/25/25	2.11%	\$ 396	\$ 39
Southern California Edison	01/09/18	02/25/25	2.18%	877	57
Southern California Edison	05/08/18	10/23/24	2.69%	869	-
Southern California Edison	01/31/19	02/27/27	2.37%	715	229
Premium/Discount				-	8
Total General Fund				<u>2,857</u>	<u>333</u>
Successor Agency Fund:					
Los Angeles County	01/21/92	N/A	3.75%	-	6,394
OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:					
General Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	09/18/23	09/18/33	4.46%	4,119	3,785
Police and Fire Annuity	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,600	3,110
Total General Fund				<u>41,719</u>	<u>6,895</u>
General Services Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	Various	Various	0.87% - 3.82%	69,629	33,431
Fleet Services Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	Various	Various	1.91% - 2.94%	33,289	20,107
Civic Center Fund:					
New Civic Center Complex	8/1/2019	12/31/61	1.78%	300,702	273,923
Total, Governmental Activities				<u>\$ 448,196</u>	<u>\$ 341,083</u>
<b><u>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES</u></b>					
NOTES, LOANS AND LINES OF CREDIT PAYABLE:					
Gas Utility Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	08/03/15	05/01/30	2.40%	\$ 18,000	\$ 7,931
Water Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	12/20/18	12/20/33	3.35%	27,394	16,137
Water 2022 Line of Credit	08/04/22	05/19/25	N/A	14,000	-
Total Water Fund				<u>41,394</u>	<u>16,137</u>
Tidelands Operating Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	10/01/05	10/01/25	4.99%	649	97
State of Calif DBAW - Lighthouse	06/23/00	08/01/30	4.50%	700	220
Financed Purchase Obligations	02/05/24	02/05/32	4.09%	2,202	2,065
Total Tidelands Operating Fund				<u>3,551</u>	<u>2,382</u>
Harbor Fund:					
Harbor 2021 TIFIA Loan	05/20/20	05/15/55	1.26%	500,000	494,325
Total, Business-Type Activities				<u>\$ 562,945</u>	<u>\$ 520,775</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Governmental Activities**

**Successor Agency Fund Loans**

The Agency has an agreement with the Los Angeles County Office of Education and the County of Los Angeles (County Entities) whereby the County Entities' share of the net tax increment generated by the Los Altos Project area shall be deferred through 2020. The deferral accrues simple interest at a rate of 3.8%. The outstanding balance of the deferral and any accrued interest are due prior to the termination of the project area in 2031. The balance at September 30, 2024 totaled \$6.4 million.

**General Fund Loans**

The City participated in the Energy Management Solutions Incentives program by Southern California Edison (SCE). By completing installation of eligible energy efficient equipment that included Street Light LED conversions, SCE provided the City with zero-percent interest financing to be repaid over a specified period through the City's electric utility bill. The balance at September 30, 2024 totaled \$325 thousand.

Payments over the next five years and thereafter will be made as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>Governmental Activities</i>				
	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>Successor Agency</i>	<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
			<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 191	\$ 142	\$ 333	\$ 5	\$ 338
2026	96	-	96	2	98
2027	38	-	38	-	38
2028	-	-	-	1	1
2029	-	-	-	-	-
2030 - 2034	-	-	-	-	-
2035 - 2039	-	6,252	6,252	-	6,252
Subtotal	325	6,394	6,719	8	6,727
Premium/Discount	8	-	8	-	8
Total	\$ 333	\$ 6,394	\$ 6,727	\$ 8	\$ 6,735

**Financed Purchase Obligations**

The City entered into various direct borrowing agreements with lenders to finance the acquisition of governmental assets including computers, technology equipment, machinery, and vehicles for City staff and operations, in which the asset transfers ownership to the City by the end of the agreement. Repayments are secured from revenues of the General Services Internal Service Fund and the Fleet Internal Service Fund, which primarily come from billing revenues from other City departments. The General Fund primarily benefits from the financed purchase assets.

During fiscal year 2024 the City executed new obligations for equipment and vehicles, where the asset transfers ownership to the City by the end of the agreement. Under various agreements with different entities, the obligations totaled \$23.4 million to be paid over terms ranging from 5 to 10 years at rates between 4.25% to 4.73%.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Aggregate future debt service payments under the City’s governmental activities financed purchase obligations are as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>Governmental Activities</i>					
	<i>Principal Payments</i>			<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>General Fund</i>	<i>General Services</i>	<i>Fleet Services</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 350	\$ 5,085	\$ 3,416	\$ 8,851	\$ 1,932	\$ 10,783
2026	366	5,018	3,435	8,819	1,632	10,451
2027	382	4,484	3,549	8,415	1,328	9,743
2028	400	4,050	3,666	8,116	1,026	9,142
2029	418	3,401	2,957	6,776	751	7,527
2030 - 2034	1,869	11,393	3,084	16,346	1,195	17,541
Totals	\$ 3,785	\$ 33,431	\$ 20,107	\$ 57,323	\$ 7,864	\$ 65,187

Availability Payment Arrangement (APA)- New Civic Center Complex

During fiscal 2016, the City entered into a multi-party Public-Private Partnership agreement (P3) with Plenary-Edgemoor Civic Partners (PECP). The Project comprises two components; a City project consisting of a new City Hall, new Main Library and revitalized Lincoln Park (Project Assets) and a new Harbor headquarters building. Certain common areas are jointly owned by both the City and the Harbor. The Project Agreement required PECP to design, build, operate, and maintain the Civic Center complex.

During fiscal year 2019, the City moved into the new City Hall and the new Library. Consistent with the agreement, the City began paying PECP the Base Service fees, as defined, over 40 years consisting of a Fixed Growth Fee attributable to construction costs of the Project Assets and a Variable Growth Fee attributable primarily to operation and maintenance services and life-cycle replacement costs of Project Assets. Both the Fixed Growth and Variable Growth Fee have scheduled annual increases. The Fixed Growth component is a stable 2.18% per annum and the Variable Growth is subject to annual increases in the CPI-U index.

The City will also pay PECP for various operating and maintenance and life-cycle replacement costs related (FM Charges) to the Harbor Headquarters building and for the Harbor’s portion of the jointly owned common areas. These costs have a fixed component totaling \$71 thousand a month and a variable component ranging from zero to \$128 thousand a month depending on the scope of lifecycle costs. The FM charges are also to be paid over a 40-year term.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Payments relating to these activities over the next five years and thereafter will be made as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Base Interest</i>	<i>Sub Total</i>	<i>Variable Growth</i>	<i>Harbor Fee</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 5,467	\$ 4,732	\$ 10,199	\$ 8,557	\$ 727	\$ 19,483
2026	5,563	4,636	10,199	8,810	727	19,736
2027	5,661	4,538	10,199	9,069	727	19,995
2028	5,761	4,439	10,200	9,333	727	20,260
2029	5,862	4,338	10,200	9,603	727	20,530
2030 - 2034	30,892	20,106	50,998	52,272	3,637	106,907
2035 - 2039	33,703	17,294	50,997	59,961	3,799	114,757
2040 - 2044	36,771	14,227	50,998	68,526	6,353	125,877
2045 - 2049	40,118	10,880	50,998	78,066	3,921	132,985
2050 - 2054	43,769	7,229	50,998	88,691	4,474	144,163
2055 - 2059	47,753	3,245	50,998	100,528	4,112	155,638
2060 - 2061	12,603	147	12,750	25,338	864	38,952
	<u>\$ 273,923</u>	<u>\$ 95,811</u>	<u>\$ 369,734</u>	<u>\$ 518,754</u>	<u>\$ 30,795</u>	<u>\$ 919,283</u>

**Business-Type Activities**

Notes and loan payments relating to business-type activities over the next five years and thereafter will be made as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>Business-Type Activities</i>				
	<i>Principal Payments</i>		<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 33	\$ 2,415	\$ 2,448	\$ 3,099	\$ 5,547
2026	34	2,500	2,534	3,082	5,616
2027	36	2,565	2,601	3,065	5,666
2028	37	2,690	2,727	3,056	5,783
2029	39	2,770	2,809	3,029	5,838
2030 - 2034	41	15,298	15,339	14,865	30,204
2035 - 2039	-	41,725	41,725	14,134	55,859
2040 - 2044	-	55,820	55,820	12,597	68,417
2045 - 2049	-	140,640	140,640	10,042	150,682
2050 - 2054	-	186,655	186,655	4,869	191,524
2055 - 2059	-	41,247	41,247	258	41,505
Subtotal	220	494,325	494,545	72,096	566,641
Premium / Discount	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 220</u>	<u>\$ 494,325</u>	<u>\$ 494,545</u>	<u>\$ 72,096</u>	<u>\$ 566,641</u>

**Harbor TIFIA Loan Subordinate Indebtedness**

In May 2014, Harbor entered into a loan agreement (the 2014 TIFIA Loan) with the United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) under the TIFIA for an approved amount of \$325.0 million. In May 2020, Harbor entered into a revised new TIFIA loan agreement (the 2020 TIFIA Loan) for an approved amount up to \$500.0 million that replaced the 2014 TIFIA Loan. Under the 2020 TIFIA Loan, the USDOT allowed Harbor to borrow up to \$500.0 million, provided the amount so borrowed

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

be used to finance and refinance the costs related to the replacement of the Gerald Desmond Bridge, including, but not limited to, the repayment of the 2018A Notes and the 2020C Notes. The loan is secured by a subordinate lien on the Harbor’s gross revenue. The loan agreement defines the permissible period for the drawdown of funds to be within one year after substantial completion of the replacement bridge that was retroactively declared in December of 2020. The Harbor has fully drawn down on the \$500.0 million TIFIA Loan as of fiscal year ending 2022. The TIFIA Loan will be repaid over a period not to exceed 35 years at an interest rate of 1.26%.

Water Revenue 2022 Revolving Line of Credit

In April 2020, the Utility Department Board approved and authorized the issuance of up to \$60.0 million of Second Lien Water Revenue Short-Term Obligations pursuant to the Master Subordinate Trust Indenture, the Fourth Supplemental Subordinate Trust Indenture, and a Credit Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, the provider of the Revolving Line of Credit. Obligations under this line of credit were secured and payable solely from the Water Fund revenues. The line of credit would accrue interest at a variable rate per annum equal to a percentage of the One Month London Interbank Offered Rate (SOFR) plus a spread. The purpose of establishing the line of credit was to facilitate increased investment in the Utility Department’s water system infrastructure.

In April 2024, the Board adopted the Board Resolution UT-1512 authorizing the issuance and sale of the Series 2024 Bonds. With the bond issuance on May 7, 2024, the Department used the proceeds to refund and defease the aggregate principal of the Second Lien Water Revenue Revolving Line of Credit in the amount of \$39.5 million plus accrued interest and fees.

Financed Purchase Obligations

The City entered into multiple direct borrowing agreements with lenders to finance the installation of a surface membrane to the Convention and Entertainment Center roof and for the implementation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI). Repayments are secured from charges for services of the Tidelands Operating Fund for the Convention and Entertainment Center financed purchase obligations, and from charges for services of the Water Fund and the Gas Utility Fund for the AMI financed purchase obligations.

During fiscal year 2024 the City executed new obligations for equipment, where the asset transfers ownership to the City by the end of the agreement. Under the agreement with different entities, the obligations totaled \$2.2 million to be paid over eight consecutive renewal terms at rate 4.09%.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities financed purchase obligations are as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>					
	<i>Principal Payments</i>			<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water Utility</i>	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 1,244	\$ 1,813	\$ 290	\$ 3,347	\$ 655	\$ 4,002
2026	1,274	1,875	303	3,452	676	4,128
2027	1,305	1,938	264	3,507	569	4,076
2028	1,337	2,004	275	3,616	460	4,076
2029	1,369	2,073	286	3,728	348	4,076
2030 - 2034	1,402	6,434	744	8,580	392	8,972
Totals	\$ 7,931	\$ 16,137	\$ 2,162	\$ 26,230	\$ 3,100	\$ 29,330

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 10 – LEASES**

Lease Receivable

The City is a lessor in various noncancelable leases of City-owned properties such as land and buildings. During fiscal year 2024, the City recognized \$16.8 million in lease inflows that included \$6.1 million in interest revenue. The noncurrent portion of the City's lease receivable for governmental activities and business-type activities are accounted for in the Other Noncurrent Receivables in the Statement of Net Position in the amount of \$130.2 million and \$123.3 million, respectively.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payment receipts on noncancelable leases as of September 30, 2024 (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending September 30,</i>	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>	
	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>
2025	\$ 6,000	\$ 3,025	\$ 2,885	\$ 2,777
2026	6,927	2,784	2,704	2,686
2027	7,152	2,527	2,771	2,595
2028	7,691	2,259	2,785	2,506
2029	7,453	1,982	2,386	2,425
2030-2034	17,793	8,447	10,915	11,102
2035-2039	19,248	6,791	9,116	9,995
2040-2044	22,463	4,849	10,626	8,975
2045-2049	25,577	2,664	11,352	7,825
2050-2054	15,909	394	11,640	6,687
2055-2059	-	-	13,186	5,438
2060-2064	-	-	15,215	4,004
2065-2069	-	-	13,566	2,403
2070-2074	-	-	5,058	1,563
2075-2079	-	-	5,613	1,001
2080-2084	-	-	6,363	237
Total	<b>\$ 136,213</b>	<b>\$ 35,722</b>	<b>\$ 126,181</b>	<b>\$ 72,219</b>

The following is the schedule of lease payment income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024(in thousands):

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>
Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 9,027	\$ 5,794
Variable Lease Payments	1,804	198
Total	<b>\$ 10,831</b>	<b>\$ 5,992</b>

The minimum lease payment is a fixed amount based on the lease agreements. The variable lease payment is a percentage of revenue above a certain base for the asset development leases or a calculated percentage of the gross revenue less the minimum rent payment for the other leases.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**Business-Type Activities**

The City has various Harbor marine terminal leases that are considered regulated leases, at all times subject to federal, state, regional and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations (e.g., including but not limited to State Lands Commission and Federal Maritime Commission). These regulated leases are not included in the measurement of lease receivables. The City recognized \$432.1 million in lease revenue during fiscal year 2024 for these leases.

The City also has various aeronautical leasing agreements for land and hangar space at the Airport. These qualify as regulated leases and are not included in the measurement of lease receivables. The City recognized \$7.1 million in lease revenue during fiscal year 2024 for these leases.

As of September 30, 2024, the minimum payments expected to be received over the remaining lease terms totaled \$5.6 billion, as shown in the following table:

<i>Year Ending</i> <u>September 30,</u>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Airport</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025	\$ 431,892	\$ 7,234	\$ 439,126
2026	428,473	7,250	435,723
2027	359,806	7,187	366,993
2028	238,896	7,034	245,930
2029	232,766	6,512	239,278
2030 - 2034	1,059,740	31,087	1,090,827
2035 - 2039	1,008,486	28,932	1,037,418
2040 - 2044	793,026	23,490	816,516
2045 - 2049	839,824	23,802	863,626
2050 - 2054	-	18,749	18,749
2055- 2059	-	12,141	12,141
2060 - 2064	-	9,599	9,599
2065 - 2069	-	8,254	8,254
2070 - 2074	-	5,905	5,905
2075 - 2079	-	5,905	5,905
2080 - 2084	-	5,661	5,661
Total	<u>\$ 5,392,909</u>	<u>\$ 208,742</u>	<u>\$ 5,601,651</u>

**Lease Liabilities**

The City has entered into various leases as a lessee. These leases vary in the nature, substance, terms and conditions dependent upon the asset being leased. Examples of the types of assets leased range from office space, special events space, and warehouse space. The City categorizes leases as either short-term (12 months or less in length, including options) or long-term. In determining the future minimum lease payments and receipts, the City includes the right to extend option terms in the non-cancelable lease term. Short-term lease financial transactions are reflected in the government-wide Statement of Activities and in the fund financial statements.

During fiscal year 2024, the City executed multiple lease amendments to existing leases for office space. Under various agreements with different entities, the lease contracts include lease terms ranging from three to fifteen years.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments for the lease liabilities as of September 30, 2024 (in thousands):

<i><b>Year Ending September 30,</b></i>	<i><b>Governmental Activities</b></i>		<i><b>Business-Type Activities</b></i>	
	<i><b>Principal</b></i>	<i><b>Interest</b></i>	<i><b>Principal</b></i>	<i><b>Interest</b></i>
2025	\$ 3,782	\$ 978	\$ 333	\$ 125
2026	3,495	783	348	111
2027	2,137	648	318	97
2028	2,003	544	344	84
2029	1,536	455	371	69
2030-2034	7,875	1,134	1,462	106
2035-2039	451	4	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 21,279</u>	<u>\$ 4,546</u>	<u>\$ 3,176</u>	<u>\$ 592</u>

Rent payments related to leases for governmental activities were \$4.5 million and \$447 thousand for business-type activities, for the year ended September 30, 2024. Variable payments not previously included in the measurement of the lease liability were \$311 thousand for the year ended September 30, 2024. There were no payments for residual value guarantees or termination penalties during the reporting period.

The following is a schedule of right-to-use lease assets by major classes at September 30, 2024 (in thousands):

	<i><b>Governmental Activities</b></i>	<i><b>Business-Type Activities</b></i>
Leased Building	\$ 29,158	\$ 3,913
Leased Asset Accumulated Depreciation	(9,101)	(1,004)
	<u>\$ 20,057</u>	<u>\$ 2,909</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 11 – SUBSCRIPTION-BASED INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ARRANGEMENTS**

The City is a lessee in various noncancelable Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs). These arrangements are for software as a service, platform as a service, or infrastructure as a service and vary in terms and conditions. SBITAs are presented in the financial statements and accompanying note disclosures and categorized as either short-term (12 months or less in length, including options) or long-term. In determining the future minimum subscription payments, the City includes the right to extend option terms in the non-cancelable lease term if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised. Variable payments based on a per seat subscription or based on transaction volumes are not included in the measurement of the SBITA payable. Short-term SBITAs are reflected in the government-wide Statement of Activities and in the fund financial statements.

The following is the schedule of future minimum SBITA payments for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024 (in thousands):

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 2,304	\$ 38	\$ 1,046	\$ 58
2026	350	12	597	25
2027	166	6	413	6
2028	103	2	21	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,923</u>	<u>\$ 58</u>	<u>\$ 2,077</u>	<u>\$ 89</u>

The minimum SBITA payment is a fixed amount based on the SBITA agreements. There was no variable subscription payment that was not included in the measurement of the subscription liability for governmental activities for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. Additionally, there were no payments for termination penalties during the reporting period.

The following is a schedule of the right-to-use (RTU) assets and accumulated amortization for subscription leases at September 30, 2024, (in thousands):

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
Subscription Asset	\$ 9,014	\$ 6,953
Subscription Asset Accumulated Amortization	<u>(5,546)</u>	<u>(3,670)</u>
	<u>\$ 3,468</u>	<u>\$ 3,283</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 12 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS**

At September 30, 2024, the City had the following hedging derivative instruments outstanding within business-type activities:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Objective</i>	<i>Notional Amount</i>	<i>Effective Date</i>	<i>Various Maturity Dates to:</i>	<i>Terms</i>
Pay-Fixed Interest Rate Swap	To reduce the risks associated with the change in interest rates related to the 2007 Series B Variable-rate Bonds.	\$69.0 million	8/15/2023	11/15/2033	Receive 67% SOFR plus 1.725%, pay fixed at 5.088%
Commodity Forward Contract	To hedge against a reduction in revenues resulting from changes in monthly commodity prices.	77.0 million MMBtu <sup>1</sup>	11/18/2007	9/30/2037	Pay variable receive fixed for scheduled notional quantities.

<sup>1</sup> MMBtu is one million British Thermal Units.

*Interest Rate Swap Objective and Terms:* As a means to lower financing costs and to reduce the risks associated with the fluctuation of market interest rates, the Long Beach Bond Finance Authority (LBBFA) entered into a series of interest rate swaps in connection with the 2007 Gas Prepay Bonds, Series B (Prepay Bonds) in the amount of \$251.7 million. In July 2009, a tender offer was submitted to bondholders reducing the Prepay Bonds' outstanding notional amounts to \$69.0 million as follows:

<i>Maturity Date</i>	<i>Notional Amounts (In Thousands)</i>	<i>Synthetic Fixed Rate</i>	<i>Variable Rate</i>	<i>Spread</i>
11/15/2025	\$ 19,195	4.940%	4.662%	1.585%
11/15/2026	25,175	4.965%	4.682%	1.605%
11/15/2027	24,630	4.992%	4.702%	1.625%
11/15/2033	5	5.088%	4.802%	1.725%
	<u>\$ 69,005</u>	4.968%	4.683%	1.607%

<sup>2</sup> Percentages are weighted average.

<sup>3</sup> The weighted average floating rate is based on the present value of 67% of the forward three-month SOFR rate curve at September 30, 2024, plus the indicative spread.

The objective of the swap was to effectively change the variable interest rate on the Prepay Bonds to a synthetic weighted average fixed rate of 4.9 percent (pay-fixed interest rate swap). The Prepay Bonds and the related swap agreements mature on the dates specified above and the swap's notional amount of \$69.0 million matches the \$69.0 million variable-rate Prepay Bonds. The swap was effective at the same time the Prepay Bonds were issued on October 18, 2007. The effective date was later amended on August 15, 2023, to update the reference index rate from London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) to Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR).

Starting in fiscal year 2008-09, under the swap agreement, LBBFA paid Merrill Lynch Capital Services, Inc. fixed payments based on the above schedule. In October 2007, the Alternative Floating Rate Option was used to calculate interest paid to LBBFA. The Alternate Floating Rate Option means

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

a per annum rate, not to exceed the maximum interest rate payable on the Prepay Bonds, expressed as a decimal, equal to 67 percent of the three-month SOFR, as quoted by the British Bankers Association (BBA), plus a spread as defined above, not to exceed a rate of 15 percent per annum for any calculation period.

*Commodity Swap Objective and Terms:* The City entered into a natural gas commodity price sale agreement with Royal Bank of Canada Capital Markets (RBC) to hedge against a reduction in its gas sale revenues resulting from changes in monthly market index prices. Under the swap agreement, the City pays a floating natural gas price over a 30-year period and receives specified fixed natural gas prices for notional quantities of natural gas as determined in the Prepaid Gas Agreement. In consideration for the agreement, the City remitted \$892.6 million to the seller. Settlement provisions of the contract permit the City to take delivery of the gas or to pay a settlement price equal to the applicable Index Price (NGI So Cal Border Index) for the month in which the gas delivery occurs, less \$0.83 per one million MMBtu. The swap was effective at the same time the Prepay Bonds were issued on October 18, 2007 and continues through September 30, 2037.

*Tender Offer:* In July 2009, the City executed a tender offer for a portion of the underlying Prepay Bonds. The results of the tender offer reduced the amount of outstanding variable-rate Prepay Bonds associated with the interest rate swap by \$182.7 million and the City's purchase volume of natural gas over the life of the commodity swap agreement by 60 million MMBtu.

*Fair Value:* The interest rate swap, with the market price quoted by Bank of America-Merrill Lynch, had a negative fair value of approximately \$647 thousand on October 1, 2023. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2024, the negative fair value increased by \$981 thousand to a negative fair value of \$1.6 million. The fair value for the interest rate swap is described as the exit price, which is based on the SOFR swap rate.

The commodity swap, with the market price quoted by RBC, had a fair value of \$285.8 million on October 1, 2023. During the fiscal year, fair value increased \$53.5 million to a fair value of \$339.3 million as of September 30, 2024. The fair value for the commodity swap is based on RBC's quoted price. The commodity swap is classified as Level 3 as the valuation relies primarily on unobservable inputs.

Fair values are based on mark-to-market valuations provided by the swap counterparties. The following table provides the details for the changes in fair value for both derivative instruments (in thousands):

<i><b>Maturity Date</b></i>	<i><b>Fair Value, October 1, 2023</b></i>	<i><b>Change in Fair Value</b></i>	<i><b>Fair Value, September 2024</b></i>
<i>Interest Rate Swap</i>			
11/15/2025	\$ (39)	\$ (152)	\$ (191)
11/15/2026	(222)	(351)	(573)
11/15/2027	(385)	(481)	(866)
	(646)	(984)	(1,630)
<i>Commodity Swap</i>			
9/30/2037	285,831	53,459	339,290
Total	\$ 285,185	\$ 52,475	\$ 337,660

Information on the effects of these transactions on the financial statement presentation can be found in Note 22 to the basic financial statements.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

*Credit Risks:* As of September 30, 2024, the interest rate swap counterparty was rated AA- by Fitch Ratings with a Stable outlook. It aligns with the counterparties ratings upgrade of Bank of America Corporation's (BAC) Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) to AA-. Further, these ratings reflect the credit quality of the BAC and Long Beach Energy Resources (LBER), the City's gas distribution utility.

Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Merrill Lynch and Co. Inc. (Guarantor), entered into a Prepaid Natural Gas Purchase and Sale Agreement with the LBBFA to sell and deliver gas to the LBBFA. On July 12, 2012, the City, the Guarantor, and the Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (Custodian) entered into a Pledge Collateral and Custodial Agreement, pursuant to Section 21.2 of the Prepaid Gas Agreement, for purposes of securing the obligations of the Seller and Guarantor to pay the Purchaser the Unearned Amount in the event an Early Termination Date occurs and the Unearned Amount is owed by the Seller or Guarantor to the Purchaser. The Custodian for benefit of the City holds a perfected interest in the collateral pledged. BNY Mellon remains in its role as Trustee since inception of the bonds while the custodian role migrated first to Wells Fargo and most recently to Principal Custody Solutions.

Credit risk exposure was deemed to be sufficiently mitigated through collateral as stipulated in the investment agreement. The RBC as the commodity swap provider has a strong credit profile. The proceeds of the bond issue are used to prepay the Guarantor for specified quantities of natural gas, deliverable to the LBBFA over a 30-year period. Bond holders rely on the supplier to deliver the gas or make a cash payment to the issuer in lieu of delivery over the life of the bonds. LBBFA delivers the gas to the City, which is obligated to purchase delivered gas as an operating expense of LBER, its gas distribution utility.

In March 2019, Moody's upgraded its long-term rating from A3 to A2 to correspond to BAC's upgrade, the parent of Merrill Lynch Commodities, Inc. and the City's Gas utility.

*Interest Rate Swap Payment and Associated Debt:* Using rates as of September 30, 2024, debt service requirements of the variable-rate debt and net swap payments, assuming the current interest rate remains the same for their term, were as follows (in thousands):

<i>Fiscal Year</i> <i>Ending</i> <i>September 30</i>	<i>Variable-Rate Bonds</i>		<i>Net Swap</i> <i>Payments</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Interest</i>
	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>		
2025	\$ 19,195	\$ 2,697	\$ 226	\$ 2,923
2026	25,175	1,531	176	1,707
2027	24,630	305	99	404
2028	-	-	18	18
2029	-	-	-	-
2030 - 2034	5	1	-	1
Total	<u>\$ 69,005</u>	<u>\$ 4,534</u>	<u>\$ 519</u>	<u>\$ 5,053</u>

As rates vary, variable-rate bond interest payments and net swap payments will vary.

*Termination Risks:* In accordance with the Trust Indenture and the Prepaid Natural Gas Purchase and Sale Agreement, the issuer has the right to optionally redeem Prepay Bonds either pursuant to the covered indenture at no market risk or a Triggering Event as described in the Prepaid Natural Gas Purchase and Sale Agreement.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 13 – RETIREMENT PROGRAMS**

**Plan Description – California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS)**

*Plan Description* – The City contributes to the CalPERS agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans (Plans). CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for its participating member employers. Benefit provisions under the Plans are established by State statute and City resolution. CalPERS issues publicly available reports that include a full description of the pension plans including benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information. All qualified permanent employees are eligible to participate in the City’s separate Safety (police and fire) or Miscellaneous (all other) Plans. The reports can be found on the CalPERS website.

*Benefits Provided* – CalPERS provides retirement and disability benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members, who must be public employees and beneficiaries. Benefits are based on years of credited service equal to one year of full-time employment, age at retirement and final compensation. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-duty disability benefits after 10 years of service. The death benefit is one of the following: the Basic Death Benefit, the 1957 Survivor Benefit, or the Optional Settlement 2W Death Benefit. The cost of living adjustments for each plan are applied as specified by the Public Employees’ Retirement Law.

The Plans’ provisions and benefits in effect at September 30, 2024, are summarized in the following table:

	<b><i>Miscellaneous</i></b>		
	Prior to October 1, 2006	On or after October 1, 2006 and prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Hire date			
Benefit formula	2.7% @ 55	2.5% @ 55	2.0% @ 62
Benefit vesting schedule		5 years of service	
Benefit payments		Monthly for life	
Retirement age	50 - 55	50 - 55	52 - 62
	<b>Required Contribution Rates</b>		
Employee	8.00%	8.00%	7.25%
Employer	29.40%	29.40%	29.40%
	<b>Percentage of Eligible Compensation</b>		
Monthly benefits	2.0% to 2.7%	2.0% to 2.5%	1.0% to 2.0%
	<b><i>Safety</i></b>		
	Prior to May 4, 2012	On or after May 5, 2012 and prior to January 1, 2013	On or after January 1, 2013
Hire date			
Benefit formula	3.0% @ 50	2.0% @ 50	2.7% @ 57
Benefit vesting schedule		5 years of service	
Benefit payments		Monthly for life	
Retirement age	50 - 55	50	50 - 57
	<b>Required Contribution Rates</b>		
Employee	9.00%	9.00%	12.75%
Employer	47.11%	47.11%	47.11%
	<b>Percentage of Eligible Compensation</b>		
Monthly benefits	2.4% to 3.0%	2.00%	2.0% to 2.7%

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

*Employees Covered* – Based on the June 30, 2023 funding valuation report, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms for each Plan:

	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Safety</i>
Active employees	3,801	1,135
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	4,888	1,927
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	4,871	372

*Contributions* – California Public Employees’ Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS’ annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. The City’s contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Payments made by the City to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contribution requirements are classified as plan member contributions. The City’s contribution amounts during the year were \$89.8 million and \$74.8 million for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plans, respectively.

Net Pension Liability

The City’s net pension liability for both Plans is measured as the total pension liability, less the plan’s fiduciary net position. Net pension liability is measured as of June 30, 2024 (measurement date), using the actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2023 rolled forward using standard actuarial procedures. At September 30, 2024, the City reported net pension liability of \$1.5 billion for both plans. A summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the net pension liability is as follows:

*Actuarial Assumptions* – The total pension liabilities were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Safety</i>
Valuation Date (VD)	June 30, 2023	June 30, 2023
Measurement Date (MD)	June 30, 2024	June 30, 2024
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method	
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount Rate	6.90%	6.90%
Inflation	2.30%	2.30%
Salary Increase	Varies by Entry Age and Service	
Mortality	Derived using CalPERS' membership data for all funds	

<sup>1</sup> The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. Mortality rates include full generational mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP-2020 published by the Society of Actuaries. For more details on this table, please refer to the CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions report from November 2021 that can be found on the CalPERS website.

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

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account long-term market return expectations. Using historical returns of all of the funds' asset classes, expected compound (geometric) returns were calculated over the next 20 years using a building-block approach. The expected rate of return was then adjusted to account for assumed administrative expenses of 10 basis points. The expected real rates of return by asset class are as follows:

<i>Asset Class</i> <sup>1</sup>	<i>Assumed Asset Allocation</i>	<i>Real Return</i> <sup>1, 2</sup>
Global Equity - Cap-Weighted	30.00 %	4.54 %
Global Equity - Non-Cap-Weighted	12.00	3.84
Private Equity	13.00	7.28
Treasury	5.00	0.27
Mortgage-Backed Securities	5.00	0.50
Investment Grade Corporates	10.00	1.56
High Yield	5.00	2.27
Emerging Market Debt	5.00	2.48
Private Debt	5.00	3.57
Real Assets	15.00	3.21
Leverage	(5.00)	(0.59)

<sup>1</sup> An expected inflation of 2.30% used for this period.

<sup>2</sup> Figures are based on the 2021 Asset Liability Management study.

*Discount Rate* – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.90%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current member contribution rates and that contributions from the City will be made at statutorily required rates, actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the Plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**

Changes in the CalPERS Net Pension Liability

The following tables show the changes in the net pension liability for each Plan (in thousands):

<i>Miscellaneous Plan</i>	<i>Increase (Decrease)</i>		
	<i>Total Pension Liability</i>	<i>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</i>	<i>Net Pension Liability/(Asset)</i>
Balance at July 1, 2023 (MD)	\$ 3,158,986	\$ 2,410,296	\$ 748,690
Changes in the year:			
Service Cost	55,890	-	55,890
Interest on Total Pension Liability	218,672	-	218,672
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Differences between Actual and Expected Experience	72,224	-	72,224
Contribution - Employer	-	89,811	(89,811)
Contribution - Employee	-	27,344	(27,344)
Net Investment Income	-	225,507	(225,507)
Administrative Expenses	-	(1,961)	1,961
of Employee Contributions	(180,005)	(180,005)	-
Net Changes	166,781	160,696	6,085
Balance at June 30, 2024 (MD)	<u>\$ 3,325,767</u>	<u>\$ 2,570,992</u>	<u>\$ 754,775</u>

<i>Safety Plan</i>	<i>Increase (Decrease)</i>		
	<i>Total Pension Liability</i>	<i>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</i>	<i>Net Pension Liability/(Asset)</i>
Balance at July 1, 2023 (MD)	\$ 3,088,961	\$ 2,441,614	\$ 647,347
Changes in the year:			
Service Cost	51,006	-	51,006
Interest on Total Pension Liability	218,359	-	218,359
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Differences between Actual and Expected Experience	135,898	-	135,898
Contribution - Employer	-	74,757	(74,757)
Contribution - Employee	-	19,933	(19,933)
Net Investment Income	-	227,150	(227,150)
Administrative Expenses	-	(1,987)	1,987
Benefit Payments, including Refunds of Employee Contributions	(171,490)	(171,490)	-
Net Changes	233,773	148,363	85,410
Balance at June 30, 2024 (MD)	<u>\$ 3,322,734</u>	<u>\$ 2,589,977</u>	<u>\$ 732,757</u>

*Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate* – The following table presents the net pension liability of the City for each plan as of the measurement date, calculated using the discount rate of 6.90 percent, compared to a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (5.90%) or 1 percentage point higher (7.90%). Amounts shown below are in thousands:

<i>Net Pension Liability/ (Asset)</i>	<i>1% Decrease (5.90%)</i>	<i>Discount Rate (6.90%)</i>	<i>1% Increase (7.90%)</i>
Miscellaneous	\$ 1,182,619	\$ 754,775	\$ 401,398
Safety	1,173,246	732,757	371,092

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

*Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position* – Detailed information about each Plan’s fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial report.

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to CalPERS Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$143.1 million and \$147.9 million for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plan, respectively.

At September 30, 2024, the City reported pension related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources (in thousands):

	Miscellaneous Plan:		Safety Plan:		Total	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension Contributions Subsequent to the Measurement Date	\$ 25,364	\$ -	\$ 21,103	\$ -	\$ 46,467	\$ -
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	61,828	(528)	116,164	(8,386)	177,992	(8,914)
Changes in Assumptions	1,988	-	18,440	-	20,428	-
Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	42,507	-	43,994	-	86,501	-
Change in Proportion	12,261	(12,261)	2,216	(2,216)	14,477	(14,477)
<b>Total</b>	<u>\$ 143,948</u>	<u>\$ (12,789)</u>	<u>\$ 201,917</u>	<u>\$ (10,602)</u>	<u>\$ 345,865</u>	<u>\$ (23,391)</u>

Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources above represent the unamortized portion of changes to net pension liability to be recognized in future periods in a systematic and rational manner. Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments are recognized in pension expense over a 5-year period and the other economic/demographic gains or losses and assumption changes or inputs are recognized over the expected average remaining service lifetime (EARSL) for all active and inactive members, which are 3.1 years and 3.8 years for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plan, respectively, as of measurement date of June 30, 2024.

The \$46.5 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made by the City subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2024 but before September 30, 2024, will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension income as follows (in thousands):

<i>Miscellaneous Plan:</i>		<i>Safety Plan:</i>		<i>Total</i>	
<i>Year Ending September 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Year Ending September 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Year Ending September 30</i>	<i>Amount</i>
2025	\$ 35,893	2025	\$ 52,931	2025	\$ 88,824
2026	89,133	2026	110,104	2026	199,237
2027	(6,924)	2027	19,473	2027	12,549
2028	(12,307)	2028	(12,296)	2028	(24,603)
Total	<u>\$ 105,795</u>	Total	<u>\$ 170,212</u>	Total	<u>\$ 276,007</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 14 – POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS**

Plan Description

The City provides postemployment healthcare benefits through its City of Long Beach Retiree Health Care plan (OPEB Plan), a single-employer plan. The OPEB Plan covers all eligible full-time employees of the City. City Council has the authority to establish and amend the benefit terms currently permitted by Ordinance No. C-7556. There are no assets accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

Benefits Provided

The OPEB Plan provides health, dental and long-term care insurance for retirees and their dependents as long as (a) that employee participated in a City provided insurance program of that type during the year immediately preceding retirement, (b) the employee has not attained the eligibility age for Medicare payments, and (c) the employee has attained the minimum retirement age for the employee’s retirement plan.

Benefits are administered through a third-party provider, and the full cost of benefits is covered by the OPEB Plan up to the point where the value of the retirees’ unused sick leave has been exhausted. Retirees who have exhausted their unused sick leave can still access the OPEB Plan by paying the OPEB Plan premium out of pocket. As of September 30, 2024, the count of employees covered by the benefit terms was:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	1,079
Active employees	<u>4,641</u>
Total	<u><u>5,720</u></u>

Total OPEB Liability and Changes of Assumptions

At September 30, 2024, the City’s total OPEB liability was \$50.1 million. Discount rate was updated based on municipal bond rate from 4.40% as of September 30, 2022 measurement date to 4.63% as of September 30, 2023 measurement date. The total OPEB liability in the September 30, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation Date	September 30, 2022	
Measurement Date	September 30, 2023	
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age	
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Inflation	2.50%	
Discount Rate	4.63%	Based on Fidelity Municipal Bond GO AA 20-year Bond Index
Payroll Increases	Aggregate	2.75%
	Merit	CalPERS 2000-2019 Experience Study
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	8.50% for 2024, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.45% in 2076	
Mortality, Termination, Disability, Retirement	CalPERS 2000-2019 Experience Study	
Mortality Improvement	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2021	
Participation Rates:		
Miscellaneous Plan	75%, 100% select City plans	
Safety	90%, 85% select City plans	

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability (in thousands)

Balance at October 1, 2023		\$ 47,182
Service Cost	2,950	
Interest on Total OPEB liability	2,095	
Difference between Expected and Actual Experience	-	
Change in Assumptions	2,897	
Benefit Payments	<u>(5,044)</u>	
Net Changes		<u>2,898</u>
Balance at September 30, 2024		<u>\$ 50,080</u>

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

	<i>1% Decrease</i> <i>(3.63%)</i>	<i>Discount Rate</i> <i>(4.63%)</i>	<i>1% Increase</i> <i>(5.63%)</i>
Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 35,024	\$ 50,080	\$ 59,560

Sensitivity of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rate

	<i>1% Decrease</i>	<i>Healthcare Cost Trend Rate</i>	<i>1% Increase</i>
Total OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 57,023	\$ 50,080	\$ 37,473

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

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized an OPEB expense of \$4.8 million. At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources (in thousands):

	<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<i>Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>
Amounts paid subsequent to measurement date	\$ 6,081	\$ -
Difference between expected and actual experience	712	(3,273)
Change in assumptions	41,349	(20,465)
Change in proportion	<u>3,664</u>	<u>(3,664)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 51,806</u>	<u>\$ (27,402)</u>

The \$6.1 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made by the City subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending September 30, 2025. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expenses (income) over the next 10 years, as follows (in thousands):

<i>Year Ending September 30</i>	<i>Amount to be Recognized</i>
2025	\$ (419)
2026	(350)
2027	(255)
2028	1,412
2029	3,809
2030 -2034	<u>14,126</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,323</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 15 – SELF-INSURANCE PROGRAMS**

The City has adopted separate insurance programs for workers' compensation and general liability claims. The City is self-insured for workers' compensation for the first \$5 million per occurrence and general liability for the first \$7.5 million per occurrence, except for law enforcement's general liability which has \$10 million per occurrence self-insured retention. In addition, the City has excess insurance coverage for workers' compensation and general liability claims up to \$150 million and \$50 million, respectively.

At September 30, 2024, the City accrued non-discounted estimates totaling \$215.6 million for workers' compensation and general liability claims. This represents estimates of amounts to be paid for actual and incurred-but-not-reported claims based upon past experience, modified for current trends and developments. The City has recorded in the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund a current liability of \$23.9 million and a long-term liability of \$129.2 million. The City has recorded in the General Liability Insurance Fund a current liability of \$13.7 million and a long-term liability of \$48.7 million.

The ultimate amount of losses incurred through September 30, 2024 is dependent on future developments. Based upon actuary evaluation, City's management believes that the aggregate accrual adequately represents such losses.

A summary of the City's claims activity for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 is as follows (in thousands):

	<i><b>Workers' Compensation Claims</b></i>	<i><b>General Liability Claims</b></i>	<i><b>Total</b></i>
Balance at October 1, 2022	\$ 132,642	\$ 47,063	\$ 179,705
Additions	15,840	19,499	35,339
Payments	<u>(13,145)</u>	<u>(8,565)</u>	<u>(21,710)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2023	135,337	57,997	193,334
Additions	33,443	15,075	48,518
Payments	<u>(15,635)</u>	<u>(10,630)</u>	<u>(26,265)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2024	<u>\$ 153,145</u>	<u>\$ 62,442</u>	<u>\$ 215,587</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 16 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES AND FUND DEFICITS**

As of September 30, 2024, total fund balances for the City’s major and non-major governmental funds are as follows (in thousands):

	<i>General</i>	<i>General Capital Projects</i>	<i>Housing Assistance Special Revenue</i>	<i>Other Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Total Governmental Funds</i>
<b><u>Fund Balances (Deficit):</u></b>					
<b>Nonspendable:</b>					
Prepaid Expense and Deposits	\$ 1,333	\$ 1,591	\$ -	\$ 5,552	\$ 8,476
Inventory	-	-	-	1,482	1,482
Subtotal	<u>1,333</u>	<u>1,591</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,034</u>	<u>9,958</u>
<b>Restricted for:</b>					
Debt Service	-	-	-	20,126	20,126
Public Safety	-	-	-	5,698	5,698
Community and Cultural	3,420	-	29,642	61,195	94,257
Public Works	-	180,001	-	20,037	200,038
Subtotal	<u>3,420</u>	<u>180,001</u>	<u>29,642</u>	<u>107,056</u>	<u>320,119</u>
<b>Committed to:</b>					
Community and Cultural	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Other Purposes - Emergency Reserve	50,124	-	-	-	50,124
Other Purposes - Operating Reserve	15,719	-	-	-	15,719
Oil Abandonment	17,714	-	-	-	17,714
Subtotal	<u>83,557</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,200</u>	<u>84,757</u>
<b>Assigned to:</b>					
Subsequent Year's Appropriations	49,545	-	-	-	49,545
Unfunded Liabilities and Commitments	38,604	-	-	-	38,604
Public Works	-	100,792	-	-	100,792
Subtotal	<u>88,149</u>	<u>100,792</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>188,941</u>
<b>Unassigned (Deficit)</b>					
Total Fund Balances	<u>\$ 176,459</u>	<u>\$282,384</u>	<u>\$ 29,642</u>	<u>\$ 93,522</u>	<u>\$ 582,007</u>

**Fund Deficits**

The Other Governmental Funds reported a deficit \$21.8 million in unassigned fund balance mostly due to pending reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for COVID-19 costs that were incurred in the Health and General Grants funds.

The Gas Utility Fund, a major proprietary fund, reported a deficit net position of \$396 thousand as of September 30, 2024. This deficit was primarily attributed to the net pension liability. City management believes the cash position of the fund is sufficient to support the utilities’ ongoing operations.

The Tideland Oil Revenue Fund, a major proprietary fund, reported a deficit net position of \$77.1 million as of September 30, 2024. Tideland Oil Revenue Fund deficit net position is due to a future oil field abandonment liability of \$154.5 million, reflecting a decrease of \$3.8 million during the fiscal year. The City will continue to set aside funding annually with the intent to accumulate sufficient resources to fully fund the oil field abandonment liability. It is anticipated that oil operations will cease in 2035, at which time the City will begin paying for oil field abandonment costs.

The Towing Fund, a nonmajor enterprise fund, reported a deficit net position of \$3.6 million as of September 30, 2024. This deficit primarily resulted from the recognition of a net pension liability of \$4.1 million. City management believes that the cash position of the fund is currently sufficient at 40 days of expenses to support ongoing operations.

As of September 30, 2024, the General Services Fund reflected a deficit net position of \$2.8 million. This deficit was primarily attributed to the net pension liability. City management believes the cash position of the fund is sufficient to support ongoing operations.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

As of September 30, 2024, the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund reflected a deficit net position of \$132.9 million. This deficit included the impact of accrued liabilities for Accrued Claims and Net Pension Liability of \$153.1 million and \$13.1 million respectively. City management believes the deficit net position will be recovered through future charges for services, adjusted as appropriate, and has made reasonable adjustments to amounts charged to City departments to ensure adequate cash positions are maintained.

As of September 30, 2024, the General Liability Insurance Fund reflected a deficit net position of \$49.8 million. This deficit included the impact of accrued liabilities for Accrued Claims and Net Pension Liability of \$62.4 million and \$1.5 million respectively. City management believes the deficit net position will be recovered through future charges for services, adjusted as appropriate, and has made reasonable adjustments to amounts charged to City departments to ensure adequate cash positions are maintained.

**NOTE 17 – OIL FIELD ABANDONMENT LIABILITY**

**Tideland Oil Revenues**

In 1911 the State of California (State) committed to the trusteeship of the City certain tidelands properties the City has been required to administer. Revenues received from the City's tidelands area are restricted by State law to tidelands-related purposes. Oil production revenue is allocated under a net profits agreement where the State, City, and operator receive a percentage of the profits. The trust agreement provides for the establishment of separate operating funds to account for the various activities conducted in the City's tideland areas.

The City utilizes contractors to oversee oil production on the tidelands portion of the Wilmington Oil Field. Oil revenues (net of administrative and operating expenses, a \$1,000,000 fixed annual retention by the City, and the City's participation in the Optimized Waterflood Program Agreement) are remitted to the State. The use of the funds retained by the City are restricted for tidelands-related purposes to include the City's marinas, beaches, waterways, and convention center.

Annually, the City estimates the State's share in the costs of future abandonment and site clearance of the oil properties. At September 30, 2024, the State's total estimated abandonment cost liability is \$1.0 billion, which decreased by \$4.6 million from the prior fiscal year. This estimate is based on the number and life of productive wells, general changes in the life of the oil field, and changes in oil prices. As of September 30, 2024, and as provided for in Assembly Bill (AB) 137, the State has set aside and deposited approximately \$345.4 million of the \$1.0 billion estimated liability into the State's Oil Trust Fund - Abandonment Reserve. In the Tideland Oil fund, the abandonment reserve set aside for the estimated liability is \$70.6 million, an increase of \$7.8 million from the prior year.

At September 30, 2024, the Tideland Oil Fund recorded an estimated oil field abandonment cost liability of \$154.5 million decreasing by \$3.8 million from fiscal year 2023. This estimate is based on the number and life of productive wells, general changes in the life of the oil field, and changes in oil prices. The City's ownership interests in the Wilmington Oil Field also results in the City recording a proportionate share of oil field abandonment costs currently estimated at \$26.4 million of which \$17.7 million has been funded in the Upland Oil Fund (part of the General Fund) as of September 30, 2024.

**Subsidence**

In accordance with State law, the City established a Reserve for Subsidence Contingencies to indemnify the City, State, and contractors for claims or costs arising from subsidence alleged to have resulted from oil operations. A maximum of \$40.0 million, plus accrued interest, was originally set aside for this purpose. At present, 100 percent of the interest accrues to the Reserve for Subsidence. As of September 30, 2024, the reserve balance in the Subsidence Fund is \$204.0 million.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 18 – POLLUTION REMEDIATION OBLIGATIONS**

The City is involved in several remediation actions to clean up pollution sites within its boundaries. These matters generally coincide with the City’s ownership of land, buildings, and infrastructure assets. In some cases, regulatory agencies (e.g., California State Water Resources Control Board, Regional Water Quality Control Board, State Department of Toxic Substances Control) notified the City of the need for remedial action. In addition, the City conducts its own environmental monitoring and this activity identifies pollution sites and matters requiring further investigation and possible remediation. Once the City is aware of these conditions, it commences monitoring, assessment, testing and/or cleanup activities, and recognizes a pollution remediation obligation when estimates can reasonably be determined. The pollution remediation obligation is an estimate and is subject to revision because of price increases or reductions, changes in technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations. The types of pollution that have been identified include groundwater and soil contamination, leaking underground storage tanks, asbestos and lead paint contamination, methane gas detection, and excessive levels of other contaminants. Remediation efforts include continuous groundwater monitoring on a recurring semi-annual basis, developing remediation and feasibility studies, source identification studies, site testing, sampling and analysis, ground water cleanup, and removal of storage tanks, asbestos tiles, and other hazardous materials.

As of September 30, 2024, the City’s estimated pollution remediation obligation totaled \$4.2 million, which was related to governmental activities as shown in the following table (in thousands):

	<i><b>GASB 34 Conversion Adjustments</b></i>	<i><b>Internal Service Funds</b></i>	<i><b>Total Governmental Activities</b></i>
Governmental Activities:			
Environmental Remediation:			
55th Way Landfill (formerly Paramount Landfill)	\$ 2,880	\$ -	\$ 2,880
El Cortez (formerly El Ranchito)	320	-	320
Cowelco	610	-	610
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	-	400	400
Total Environmental Remediation	\$ 3,810	\$ 400	\$ 4,210

The estimated liability was determined by project managers, based on historical cost information for projects of the same type, size and complexity and measured at their current value. In subsequent periods, the City will adjust the estimated obligation when new information indicates that such changes are required. At this time, the City has determined there are no estimated recoveries reducing the obligation. The City has an Environmental Pollution Insurance Policy that may cover some costs for the period in question.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 19 – INVESTMENT IN JOINT VENTURES**

**Intermodal Container Transfer Facility Joint Powers Authority (ICTF)**

The City's Harbor Department and the Port of Los Angeles (Venturers) entered into a joint venture agreement to form ICTF for the purposes of financing and constructing an intermodal container transfer facility (facility) to transfer cargo containers between trucks and railroad cars. The facility was leased to Southern Pacific, which merged with Union Pacific (Tenant) in 1996. The facility was developed by the Tenant who assumed operational responsibility for the facility. The Venturers share net income and equity distributions from ICTF equally. The Harbor's share of the ICTF's net position as of September 30, 2024 totaled \$2.1 million. The ICTF financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2024 can be obtained from the Harbor.

**NOTE 20 – DEFERRED COMPENSATION**

The City offers its employees a deferred compensation plan (457 Plan) created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code, Section 457. The 457 Plan permits employees to defer a portion of their salary and all amounts of compensation deferred under the 457 Plan and all income attributable to those amounts are held in trust accounts for the exclusive benefit of the participants and their beneficiaries.

All investment decisions under the 457 Plan are the responsibility of the 457 Plan participants. The City has no liability for losses under the 457 Plan, but does have the duty of due care that would be required of an ordinary prudent investor. The accumulated assets of the 457 Plan are not required to be reported in the accompanying basic financial statements. If 457 Plan participants retire or terminate service with the City, they may be eligible to receive payments under the 457 Plan in accordance with provisions thereof. In the event of serious financial emergency, the City may approve, upon request, withdrawals from the 457 Plan by the participants.

The City also provides a pension benefit through a 401(a) Pension Plan for certain full-time employees. The City is responsible for the administration of the Plan with the City Council having the authority to amend or terminate contribution provisions. Retirement benefits depend on amounts contributed plus investment earning. Employer contribution rates to the Plan are determined by negotiation between the City and the employee associations, and detailed along with other wage and benefit issues in MOUs between the entities.

Effective October 1, 2022, the City contributes 2 to 5 percent of eligible participants' base compensation into the Plan, based on the various employee associations' Memorandum of Understanding. Plan participants have the right to 100 percent of contributions made on their behalf and related earning upon their death, permanent and total disability or upon attainment of normal retirement age. Annual Pension Cost Employer contributions to the Plan as of September 30, 2024, was \$2.1 million.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 21 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

Encumbrances

The City uses encumbrances to control expenditure commitments for the year. Encumbrances represent commitments related to executory contracts not yet performed and purchase orders not yet filled. Commitments for such expenditure of monies are encumbered to reserve applicable appropriations. Encumbrances still open at year-end are not accounted for as expenditures and liabilities, but as restricted or committed fund balance on the governmental funds balance sheet. Encumbrances related to capital projects are funded through the current year appropriated budget, which carries over to the following fiscal year.

At September 30, 2024, business-type and governmental funds had outstanding operating and capital contractual commitments for construction projects and purchases of goods and services, as follows (in thousands):

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
General Fund	\$ 1,110
General Capital Projects	103,842
Non-major Governmental Funds	7,683
Housing Assistance	134
Internal Service Fund	30,252
Total	<u>\$ 143,021</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
Gas Utility	\$ 614
Water	9,971
Tidelands Operating	29,462
Harbor	23,670
Non-major Business-Type Funds	16,717
Total	<u>\$ 80,434</u>

Pike Public Improvements

In fiscal year 2002, the City issued special assessment debt under the authority of the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act for public improvements, mainly for a parking facility, in the Pike Development Project area. Although the debt does not constitute an indebtedness of the City, in order to facilitate such financing, the parking facility was subleased to the City for the purpose of issuing the Mello-Roos Bonds pursuant to a City sublease. According to the sublease, the City is subject to an annual calculated lease payment up to \$1.2 million through October 2032, plus net revenues from certain other Pike area parking operations, in the event the Pike garage does not generate sufficient net revenue to make bond payments.

Environmental Mitigation Credits

In September 2019, the Harbor entered into a nonoperating Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Long Beach Public Works Department to purchase 19.7 mitigation credits from the Colorado Lagoon Restoration project for \$26.3 million. In August 2022, the amount was increased to a total of \$32.0 million due to the revised project budget. Reimbursements in the amount of \$19.3 million have already been received by the Public Works Department for the actual costs incurred as of September 30, 2024. The remaining funds of \$12.7 million will be paid for actual costs incurred per the MOU terms from future projects.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Self-Insurance

The City is the subject of numerous claims seeking recovery of monetary amounts. Such claims generally occur in the normal course of business and arise from several causes of action including general liability, employment-related matters, alleged violations of civil rights, recovery of questioned grant costs, and other incidental issues. The City Attorney's Office has determined that claims seeking damages of approximately \$13.0 million are reasonably possible of creating adverse judgments against the Harbor. Because of the uncertainty of their outcome, no loss has been accrued for these claims as of September 30, 2024.

As stated in Note 15 to the basic financial statements, the City is self-insured for its workers' compensation and liability claims. As claims are made against the City, they are routinely evaluated and appropriate accrued liabilities are recorded. Certain of these claims may ultimately reach the trial level and could result in judgments against the City. While the ultimate adverse effect, if any, of claims and judgments against the City cannot be estimated with certainty, it is the opinion of management, based upon consultation with the City Attorney and outside legal counsel as applicable, that such judgments against the City will not have a material adverse effect on the City's financial position beyond that already accrued for within the basic financial statements.

Potential Obligations Related to the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority

In 1989, the cities of Los Angeles and Long Beach entered into a Joint Exercise of Powers Agreement (JPA) to create the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority (ACTA). This agreement was amended and restated in 1996. The purpose of ACTA was to acquire, construct, finance, and operate the Alameda Corridor. The Alameda Corridor consists of a 20-mile-long rail cargo expressway connecting the ports in San Pedro Bay to the transcontinental rail yards near downtown Los Angeles, and it began operating in April 2004. The Alameda Corridor Use and Operating Agreement was executed by the Harbor, the Harbor Department of the City of Los Angeles (POLA), the ACTA, and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads (the Railroads) in 1998. This JPA provides for a payment of funds, known as a "Shortfall Advance," to be made, under certain circumstances, to ACTA by the Harbor and the POLA. Revenue generated by use fees and container charges, paid by the Railroads, will be used to pay debt service on ACTA financing, to establish and maintain bond repayment and reserve funds, to establish and replenish a reserve account, and to pay ACTA's reasonable expenses relating to administration of the rail corridor. Use fees end in 2062 or sooner if the ACTA Obligations are paid off earlier.

To the extent that the revenue from use fees and container charges is not sufficient to meet ACTA's obligations, the Harbor and the POLA have agreed to advance the funds necessary to make up the difference. This obligation began after completion of the corridor project and is limited to a total of 40% of the total annual debt service, with the Harbor and the POLA each responsible for one-half or 20% of the total amount due in such calendar year.

Any shortfall advances made by the Harbor and the POLA are reimbursable, with interest, upon ACTA's ability to pay, which is undefined in the near term. The previously paid Shortfall Advances remained unchanged as of September 30, 2024. The most recent notice date, August 15, 2024, indicates that there is no projected shortfall for ACTA's fiscal year ending June 30, 2025.

Gerald Desmond Bridge Replacement (GDBR) Project

The new Gerald Desmond Bridge Replacement (Long Beach International Gateway Bridge) has been completed and transferred to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) as a component of the state highway system on March 2022. The Harbor has an agreement with Caltrans for maintenance costs of the new GDBR for a 30-year period commencing on the date of the ownership transfer to Caltrans.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 22 – DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES**

At September 30, 2024, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources are as follows:

	Governmental Funds (In Thousands)				
	<i>General</i>	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Total Governmental Funds</i>	<i>GASB 34 Conversion Adjustments</i>	<i>Total Adjusted Governmental Funds</i>
<b><i>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</i></b>					
Economic loss from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 624	\$ 624
Pension contributions after measurement date	-	-	-	32,148	32,148
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	220,484	220,484
Change in pension allocation proportion	-	-	-	5,020	5,020
OPEB contributions after measurement date	-	-	-	4,186	4,186
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	28,949	28,949
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	-	-	557	557
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 291,968</u>	<u>\$ 291,968</u>
<b><i>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</i></b>					
Economic gain from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,304	\$ 3,304
Unavailable revenue and property taxes	138,223	234,032	372,255	(231,851)	140,404
Leases	126,731	2,454	129,185	-	129,185
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	8,226	8,226
Change in pension allocation proportion	-	-	-	129	129
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	16,340	16,340
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	-	-	1,699	1,699
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 264,954</u>	<u>\$ 236,486</u>	<u>\$ 501,440</u>	<u>\$(202,153)</u>	<u>\$ 299,287</u>

	Internal Service Funds (In Thousands)							
	<i>Civic Center</i>	<i>General Services</i>	<i>Fleet Services</i>	<i>Workers' Compensation Insurance</i>	<i>General Liability Insurance</i>	<i>Employee Benefits</i>	<i>Total Internal Service Funds</i>	<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>
<b><i>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</i></b>								
Economic loss from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 624
Pension contributions after measurement date	25	1,193	509	439	50	444	2,660	34,808
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	103	4,999	2,134	1,838	210	1,903	11,187	231,671
Change in pension allocation proportion	-	-	216	1,164	-	1,810	3,190	8,210
OPEB contributions after measurement date	-	201	91	35	14	60	401	4,587
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	1,388	633	246	91	417	2,775	31,724
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	204	59	118	110	186	677	1,234
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 128</u>	<u>\$ 7,985</u>	<u>\$ 3,642</u>	<u>\$ 3,840</u>	<u>\$ 475</u>	<u>\$ 4,820</u>	<u>\$ 20,890</u>	<u>\$ 312,858</u>
<b><i>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</i></b>								
Economic gain from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 305	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 305	\$ 3,609
Deferred revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140,404
Leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,185
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	1	25	11	9	1	13	60	8,286
Change in pension allocation proportion	79	620	196	667	1,304	65	2,931	3,060
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	784	358	139	52	235	1,568	17,908
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	128	106	54	99	116	503	2,202
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 80</u>	<u>\$ 1,557</u>	<u>\$ 976</u>	<u>\$ 869</u>	<u>\$ 1,456</u>	<u>\$ 429</u>	<u>\$ 5,367</u>	<u>\$ 304,654</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
**Notes to the Basic Financial Statements**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**

**Enterprise Funds**  
**(In Thousands)**

	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water Utility</i>	<i>Tidelands</i>	<i>Tideland Oil Revenue</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Nonmajor Enterprise Funds</i>	<i>Total Enterprise Funds</i>
<b><i>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</i></b>							
Issuance costs - Bond Insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35
Economic loss from the refunding of debt	-	-	337	-	-	10	347
Pension contributions after measurement date	1,360	1,366	1,766	192	4,456	2,519	11,659
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	5,700	5,726	11,775	805	18,681	10,563	53,250
Change in pension allocation proportion	2,509	-	610	319	-	2,829	6,267
OPEB contributions after measurement date	183	178	301	20	534	278	1,494
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	1,262	1,225	2,085	143	3,694	1,928	10,337
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	267	167	1,026	22	652	296	2,430
Derivative instrument Interest rate swap	1,630	-	-	-	-	-	1,630
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 12,911</u>	<u>\$ 8,662</u>	<u>\$ 17,935</u>	<u>\$ 1,501</u>	<u>\$ 28,017</u>	<u>\$ 18,423</u>	<u>\$ 87,449</u>
<b><i>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</i></b>							
Economic gain from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ 122	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 397	\$ 15	\$ 534
Leases	-	1,422	118,463	-	-	2,077	121,962
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	28	28	422	4	93	53	628
Change in pension allocation proportion	23	2,384	2,857	741	4,171	1,241	11,417
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	712	692	1,176	80	2,084	1,086	5,830
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	325	356	306	98	78	299	1,462
Derivative instrument Commodity swap	339,290	-	-	-	-	-	339,290
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$340,378</u>	<u>\$ 5,004</u>	<u>\$ 123,224</u>	<u>\$ 923</u>	<u>\$ 6,823</u>	<u>\$ 4,771</u>	<u>\$481,123</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

**NOTE 23 - TAX ABATEMENTS**

For financial reporting purposes, a tax abatement is defined as a reduction in tax revenues that results from an agreement between one or more governments and an individual, business or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual, business or entity promises to take a specific action after the agreement has been entered into that contributes to economic development or otherwise benefits the governments or the residents in the areas governed by those governments.

The City enters into economic development agreements designed to promote development within the City, spur economic improvement, stimulate commercial activity, generate additional sales tax and enhance the property tax base and economic vitality of the City. These programs/agreements abate or rebate sales taxes, transient occupancy taxes (TOT) and property taxes.

Recipients may be eligible to receive economic assistance based on the employment impact, economic impact or community impact of the project requesting assistance. Recipients receiving assistance generally commit to expanding operations, renewing facility leases, bringing targeted businesses to the City, building, or remodeling real property and related infrastructure, or demolishing and redeveloping outdated properties. Agreements generally contain recapture provisions which may require repayment or termination if recipients do not meet the required provisions of the economic incentives. The City currently employs three categories of economic development agreements.

**Retail Sales Tax Incentive Program (RSTIP) & Location Agreement Program (LAP)**

The RSTIP was established by the City Council in March 1992, to encourage large-scale retail development, improve retail sales tax productivity, and stimulate private investment in the retail sector of the City's economy. Used as a business retention or attraction tool, the program allows either a developer or end user seeking to complete a commercial project, to request economic incentives from the City. The City undertakes an analysis, including determining if the business has the ability to generate retail sales in excess of \$5 million annually, and if the project has an economic need. When such criteria are met, the City may choose to participate in a sales tax sharing agreement. Generally, active agreements range between 50% to 75% of sales tax revenue generated by the business and received by the City, in excess of an established base-year amount. These agreements continue for the period of time necessary to offset construction or improvement costs to a new or expanded project, not to exceed 15 years.

Based on the success of the Retail Sales Tax Incentive Program, the City also has a Location Agreement Program. The Location Agreement Program is designed to attract new businesses, create jobs and enhance business-to-business sales tax revenue to the City. To qualify for assistance, new businesses are required to generate sales in excess of \$50 million annually. The sales performance of these businesses must be verified by a business evaluation, which includes sales performance analysis. The program returns a negotiated portion of the sales taxes generated by it for an agreed upon period of time.

During the fiscal year, the City had eight active agreements. Depending on available financial information, the sales tax abatement amounts were derived from payments made during the fiscal year, accrual estimates based on sales tax history, or actual sales tax abatements for the fiscal year. For the year ended September 30, 2024, sales tax abatements totaled \$9.8 million.

**City of Long Beach**  
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) Incentive Agreement

TOT is paid through the occupancy of a hotel or other guest room. The tax is collected by the hotel operator from each guest with room payment and subsequently remitted to the City. The City's current TOT rate is 13%, and includes a 1% rate increase approved by voters through Measure B. The rate increase was effective July 2020 with revenues deposited to the General Fund and intended for the City's arts organizations and the Long Beach Convention and Entertainment Center. A TOT incentive program is available for new hotels with desired location, design, operational characteristics, a minimum of 100 rooms, a projected minimum TOT generation of \$500 thousand and an identified financial gap. The program will return a negotiated portion of TOT generated by the hotel for an agreed upon period of time. There were no transient occupancy taxes abated in fiscal year 2024.

Mills Act Property Tax Incentive Program

The Mills Act is a State of California program enacted in 1972 that is administered and implemented by local governments. The act offers economic incentives to qualifying owners of historic or designated landmark sites upon agreement to rehabilitate, restore, and protect their property.

The purpose of the Mills Act Program is to encourage the designation, restoration, and protection of historic properties. Properties must be designated City of Long Beach historic properties. Participating property owners enter into a formal agreement with the City for a minimum 10-year term; contracts are automatically renewed at the end of their 10-year term and annually thereafter. The contract runs with the land, meaning that it will transfer from owner to owner if the property is sold or transferred.

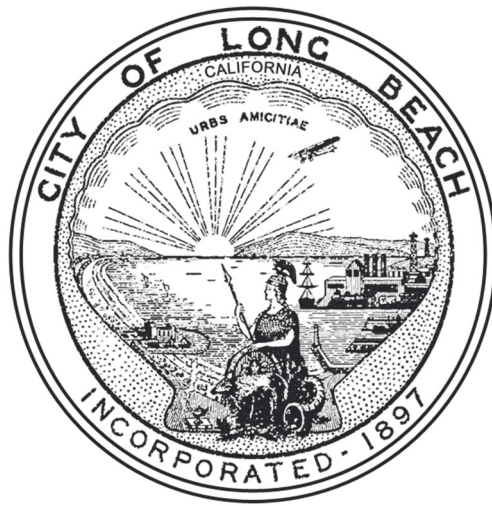
Property owners agree to restore, maintain, and protect the property in accordance with specific historic preservation standards and conditions identified in the contract. Entering into a Mills Act contract results in a property tax reassessment by the County Assessor using the income-capitalization method, which may result in an approximately 30 to 50 percent reduction in property tax. Owners are guaranteed that the Mills Act cannot trigger a tax increase. A breach of contract by the property owner can result in cancellation of the contract and a penalty equal to 12.5 percent of the property's fair market value.

For fiscal year 2024, the City had agreements for which re-assessments were completed by the County Assessor's office with a total property tax valuation of \$268 million, and an estimated tax abatement of \$294 thousand.

**NOTE 24 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2025A Bonds (Harbor 2025A Bonds)

In February 2025, Harbor issued the Harbor 2025A Bonds in a principal amount of \$119.0 million to (a) refund and defease the Refunded Series 2015D Senior Bonds, (b) fund certain capital improvements to the Harbor, and (c) pay the cost of issuing the Harbor 2025A Bonds.



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REQUIRED  
SUPPLEMENTARY  
INFORMATION

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
General Fund  
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 228,303	\$ 228,303	\$ -	\$ 232,080	\$ 3,777
Sales Taxes	160,133	160,133	-	147,444	(12,689)
Utility Users Taxes	44,623	44,623	-	47,319	2,696
Other Taxes	46,221	46,221	-	51,282	5,061
Franchise Fees	28,891	28,891	-	29,620	729
Licenses and Permits	35,978	42,033	6,055	50,130	8,097
Fines and Forfeitures	17,161	17,161	-	15,912	(1,249)
Use of Money and Property	41,275	42,715	1,440	56,955	14,240
From Other Agencies	7,175	8,238	1,063	5,506	(2,732)
Charges for Services	49,697	24,461	(25,236)	54,042	29,581
Other	3,711	4,344	633	4,508	164
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	-	2,209	2,209
Transfers In	25,433	29,628	4,195	21,429	(8,199)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>688,601</b>	<b>676,751</b>	<b>(11,850)</b>	<b>718,436</b>	<b>41,685</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
<b>Current:</b>					
<b>Legislative and Legal</b>					
Mayor and City Council	9,122	11,186	(2,064)	8,939	2,247
City Attorney	4,780	4,943	(163)	4,529	414
City Clerk	6,456	6,655	(199)	6,470	185
<b>General Government</b>					
City Auditor	3,301	3,385	(84)	3,413	(28)
City Manager	15,452	17,951	(2,499)	12,840	5,111
Civil Service	4,224	4,516	(292)	4,540	(24)
Financial Management	34,130	57,436	(23,306)	3,036	54,400
Development Services	2,777	4,557	(1,780)	2,111	2,446
<b>Public Safety</b>					
Police	289,044	295,769	(6,725)	288,343	7,426
Fire	131,533	146,884	(15,351)	146,659	225
Disaster Preparedness	14,396	15,932	(1,536)	15,401	531
City Prosecutor	7,918	8,794	(876)	7,779	1,015
Development Services - Code Enforcement	3,974	4,641	(667)	4,216	425
Public Health	19,889	33,338	(13,449)	28,823	4,515
<b>Community and Cultural</b>					
Development Services	2,062	6,257	(4,195)	5,330	927
Library	24,010	26,950	(2,940)	27,014	(64)
Parks and Recreation	38,630	41,961	(3,331)	40,478	1,483
Public Works	62,357	78,497	(16,140)	74,790	3,707
Oil Operations	3,750	4,721	(971)	3,059	1,662
Debt Service	12	12	-	864	(852)
Capital Outlay	129	4,992	(4,863)	4,840	152
Transfers Out	52,479	56,949	(4,470)	67,347	(10,398)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>730,425</b>	<b>836,326</b>	<b>(105,901)</b>	<b>760,821</b>	<b>75,505</b>
<b>Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance:</b>	<b>\$ (41,824)</b>	<b>\$ (159,575)</b>	<b>\$ 94,051</b>	<b>\$ (42,385)</b>	<b>\$ 117,190</b>
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>					\$ (42,385)
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>					1,113
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					(41,272)
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>					217,731
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					<u>\$ 176,459</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund  
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original	Actual on	Actual and Final
	Original	Final	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Budgetary Basis	Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ 92	\$ 92	\$ -	\$ 660	\$ 568
From Other Agencies	105,444	128,444	23,000	129,608	1,164
Other	177	177	-	211	34
Total Revenues	<u>105,713</u>	<u>128,713</u>	<u>23,000</u>	<u>130,479</u>	<u>1,766</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government					
Financial Management	16	18	(2)	11	7
Development Services	109,706	134,126	(24,420)	133,107	1,019
Total Expenditures	<u>109,722</u>	<u>134,144</u>	<u>(24,422)</u>	<u>133,118</u>	<u>1,026</u>
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>\$ (4,009)</u>	<u>\$ (5,431)</u>	<u>\$ 47,422</u>	<u>\$ (2,639)</u>	<u>\$ 2,792</u>

**Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis**

<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>	<u>\$ (2,639)</u>
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>	<u>134</u>
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<u>(2,505)</u>
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>	<u>32,147</u>
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<u>\$ 29,642</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

The City adopts an annual budget for governmental funds that include the General Fund, Capital Projects, Debt Service, and Special Revenue funds. The City Council adopts budget adjustments during the year that are generally contingent upon new or additional revenue.

- The General Fund's Fiscal Year 2024 final budget for estimated revenues and expenditure appropriations reflected a net decrease to budgeted fund balance of \$159.6 million. The change between original and final budgeted amounts was \$94.1 million and consisted of additional appropriation for expenditures and other financing uses of \$105.9 million and an increase in revenue and other financing sources of \$11.8 million.
- The Housing Assistance Fund's Fiscal Year 2024 final budget for estimated revenues and expenditure appropriations reflected a net decrease to budgeted fund balance of \$5.4 million. The change between original and final budgeted amounts was \$47.4 million and consisted of additional appropriation for expenditures and other financing uses of \$24.4 million and an increase in revenue and other financing sources of \$23.0 million.

Significant changes in the General Fund appropriations budget include:

- An increase of \$40.1 million for Long Beach Recovery Act programs focused on public health and economic recovery for residents and businesses in the community, and for the City to replace the loss of revenues during the COVID-19 pandemic. This was made possible due to the use of ARPA federal grant funds paying for parks and recreation and police services, that would normally be funded by the General Fund.
- An increase of \$19.6 million due to additional staffing assistance to the California Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) for various wildland fire events, purchase of self-contained breathing apparatus, air tanks and related debt service, and for the Public Provider Ground Emergency Transport program (offset by a revenue increase).
- An increase of \$4.6 million to recognize the loss of uncollectible customer accounts primarily covering the last four fiscal years, resulting from suspension of collections as part of pandemic relief efforts.
- An increase of \$4.3 million across City Manager, Economic Development, Health and Human Services, and Public Works Departments for the homelessness emergency response.
- An increase of \$3.5 million for one-time uses including enhancements to the Tenant Right to Counsel program, spay and neuter services, additional support for the Project Homekey Luxury Inn project, and for the design and construction of terrace improvements at the Billie Jean King Main Library.

The actual budgetary basis results of the General Fund as compared to the final budget reflect a net positive variance of \$117.2 million. This consists of favorable variances in both revenues and other financing sources of \$41.7 million and expenditures and other financing uses of \$75.5 million.

The General Fund revenues and other financing sources positive budget to actual variance of \$41.7 million is mostly due to increased property taxes, utility users taxes, business license taxes as well as charges for services. There was also a positive budget variance in the use of money and property related to increased interest earnings and the fair market value of investments. Sales tax revenues and transfers in were reported to come in lower than budget.

General Fund expenditures and other financing uses reflect a positive budget to actual variance of \$75.5 million primarily due to lower expenses in various departments including Financial Management, Police, and City Manager.

Significant changes in the Housing Assistance Fund appropriations budget include:

- An increase of \$20.5 million in the Housing Choice Voucher Program's Housing Assistance Payments (HAP), and one-time expenditures of \$2.5 million for a new software system and the relocation of Housing Authority offices. The costs were offset by an increase in grant revenues.

The actual budgetary basis results of the Housing Assistance Fund as compared to final budget reflect a net position variance of \$2.8 million, consisting in favorable variance in revenues of \$1.8 million and \$1.0 million in expenditures. Revenues from other agencies were higher due to increased federal grant revenues.

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
(Unaudited)

**Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability (NPL) and Related Ratios**  
**Miscellaneous Plan**

(Calculated as of June 30 and reported as of September 30)  
Last 10 Years  
(In Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
<b>Total Pension Liability (TPL)</b>					
<b>TPL - beginning</b>	<b>\$ 2,362,579</b>	<b>\$ 2,368,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,431,211</b>	<b>\$ 2,612,351</b>	<b>\$ 2,623,898</b>
Service cost	37,502	37,306	42,500	43,138	43,491
Interest in the TPL	171,128	175,727	177,096	178,030	185,085
Differences between actual and expected experience	(45,118)	(29,800)	(56,898)	(28,799)	11,466
Changes in assumptions <sup>1</sup>	(40,892)	-	144,164	(49,554)	-
Benefit payments <sup>2</sup>	(116,699)	(120,522)	(125,722)	(131,268)	(137,024)
<b>Net change in TPL</b>	<b>5,921</b>	<b>62,711</b>	<b>181,140</b>	<b>11,547</b>	<b>103,018</b>
<b>TPL - ending (a)</b>	<b>\$ 2,368,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,431,211</b>	<b>\$ 2,612,351</b>	<b>\$ 2,623,898</b>	<b>\$ 2,726,916</b>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>					
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<b>\$ 1,881,680</b>	<b>\$ 1,857,249</b>	<b>\$ 1,802,786</b>	<b>\$ 1,936,477</b>	<b>\$ 2,030,299</b>
Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement	-	-	(39)	(5)	(5)
Contribution - employer	35,136	39,877	45,864	53,278	62,484
Contribution - employees	17,652	17,959	17,793	18,339	18,876
Net investment income	41,570	9,355	198,457	162,226	132,140
Administrative expenses	(2,090)	(1,132)	(2,662)	(3,018)	(1,449)
Benefit payments <sup>3</sup>	(116,699)	(120,522)	(125,722)	(131,268)	(137,023)
Other miscellaneous expense	-	-	-	(5,730)	5
<b>Net change in fiduciary net position</b>	<b>(24,431)</b>	<b>(54,463)</b>	<b>133,691</b>	<b>93,822</b>	<b>75,028</b>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)</b>	<b>\$ 1,857,249</b>	<b>\$ 1,802,786</b>	<b>\$ 1,936,477</b>	<b>\$ 2,030,299</b>	<b>\$ 2,105,327</b>
<b>Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)</b>	<b>\$ 511,251</b>	<b>\$ 628,425</b>	<b>\$ 675,874</b>	<b>\$ 593,599</b>	<b>\$ 621,589</b>
<b>Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the TPL</b>	<b>78.41%</b>	<b>74.15%</b>	<b>74.13%</b>	<b>77.38%</b>	<b>77.21%</b>
Covered payroll	\$ 223,225	\$ 228,212	\$ 234,782	\$ 242,227	\$ 248,064
<b>NPL as percentage of covered payroll</b>	<b>229.03%</b>	<b>275.37%</b>	<b>287.87%</b>	<b>245.06%</b>	<b>250.58%</b>

**Notes to Schedule:**

<sup>1</sup> Changes in assumptions: Effective with the June 30, 2021 valuation date (2022 measurement date), the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.15% to 6.90%. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Projected returns for all asset classes are estimated, combined with risk estimates, and are used to project compound (geometric) returns over the long term. The discount rate used to discount liabilities was informed by the long-term projected portfolio return. In addition, demographic assumptions and the inflation rate assumption were changed in accordance with the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. The accounting discount rate was 7.15% for measurement dates 2017 through 2021, 7.65% for measurement dates 2015 through 2016, and 7.50% for measurement date 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Benefit payments include refunds of employee contributions.

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
<b>\$ 2,726,916</b>	<b>\$ 2,813,763</b>	<b>\$ 2,891,887</b>	<b>\$ 3,028,741</b>	<b>\$ 3,158,986</b>	<b>Total Pension Liability (TPL)</b>
44,000	45,016	50,653	52,133	55,890	<b>TPL - beginning</b>
191,098	196,483	198,959	207,669	218,672	Service cost
(4,185)	(13,138)	(16,364)	36,365	72,224	Interest in the TPL
-	-	61,627	-	-	Differences between actual and expected experience
(144,066)	(150,237)	(158,021)	(168,898)	(180,005)	Changes in assumptions <sup>1</sup>
<b>86,847</b>	<b>78,124</b>	<b>136,854</b>	<b>130,245</b>	<b>166,781</b>	Benefit payments <sup>2</sup>
<b>\$ 2,813,763</b>	<b>\$ 2,891,887</b>	<b>\$ 3,028,741</b>	<b>\$ 3,158,986</b>	<b>\$ 3,325,767</b>	<b>Net change in TPL</b>
					<b>TPL - ending (a)</b>
					<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>
<b>\$ 2,105,327</b>	<b>\$ 2,153,414</b>	<b>\$ 2,577,251</b>	<b>\$ 2,326,863</b>	<b>\$ 2,410,296</b>	<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>
-	7	-	-	-	Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement
71,565	78,158	81,488	87,338	89,811	Contribution - employer
19,350	19,885	21,568	23,576	27,344	Contribution - employees
104,205	478,175	(193,818)	143,128	225,507	Net investment income
(2,967)	(2,151)	(1,605)	(1,711)	(1,961)	Administrative expenses
(144,066)	(150,237)	(158,021)	(168,898)	(180,005)	Benefit payments <sup>3</sup>
-	-	-	-	-	Other miscellaneous expense
<b>48,087</b>	<b>423,837</b>	<b>(250,388)</b>	<b>83,433</b>	<b>160,696</b>	<b>Net change in fiduciary net position</b>
<b>\$ 2,153,414</b>	<b>\$ 2,577,251</b>	<b>\$ 2,326,863</b>	<b>\$ 2,410,296</b>	<b>\$ 2,570,992</b>	<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)</b>
<b>\$ 660,349</b>	<b>\$ 314,636</b>	<b>\$ 701,878</b>	<b>\$ 748,690</b>	<b>\$ 754,775</b>	<b>Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)</b>
<b>76.53%</b>	<b>89.12%</b>	<b>76.83%</b>	<b>76.30%</b>	<b>77.31%</b>	<b>Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the TPL</b>
\$ 254,926	\$ 265,736	\$ 267,155	\$ 286,764	\$ 314,024	Covered payroll
<b>259.04%</b>	<b>118.40%</b>	<b>262.72%</b>	<b>261.08%</b>	<b>240.36%</b>	<b>NPL as percentage of covered payroll</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
(Unaudited)

**Schedule of Contributions**  
**Miscellaneous Plan**

As of and for the year ended September 30  
Last 10 Years  
(In Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Actuarially Determined Contribution <sup>1</sup>	\$ 35,136	\$ 39,877	\$ 45,864	\$ 53,278	\$ 62,484
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined	(35,136)	(39,877)	(45,864)	(53,278)	(62,484)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll <sup>3</sup>	\$ 239,897	\$ 246,490	\$ 258,248	\$ 269,936	\$ 270,237
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.65%	16.18%	17.76%	19.74%	23.12%

**Notes to schedule:**

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for Fiscal Year 2024 were from the June 30, 2021 funding valuation report.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization Method	For details, see June 30, 2021 Funding Valuation Report.
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets. For details, see June 30, 2021 Funding Valuation Report.
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll Growth	2.80%
Investment Rate of Return	6.80%, net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses, including inflation.
Retirement Age	The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions.
Mortality	The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. Mortality rates incorporate full generational mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP-2020 published by the Society of Actuaries.

**Notes**

<sup>1</sup>Actuarially Determined Calculation is based on a CalPERS projection of the Miscellaneous payroll.

<sup>2</sup>Amount represents actual contributions as recorded by CalPERS.

<sup>3</sup>Amount represents actual contributions based on City's fiscal year.

<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
\$ 71,565	\$ 78,158	\$ 81,488	\$ 87,338	\$ 89,811
(71,565)	(78,158)	(81,488)	(87,338)	(89,811)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 285,980	\$ 279,318	\$ 295,145	\$ 338,983	\$ 371,774
25.02%	27.98%	27.61%	25.76%	24.16%

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
(Unaudited)

**Schedule of Changes in the Net Pension Liability (NPL) and Related Ratios**  
**Safety Plan**

(Calculated as of June 30 and reported as of September 30)

Last 10 Years

(In Thousands)

	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>Total Pension Liability</b>					
<b>TPL - beginning</b>	<b>\$ 2,209,454</b>	<b>\$ 2,222,223</b>	<b>\$ 2,286,528</b>	<b>\$ 2,458,914</b>	<b>\$ 2,510,763</b>
Service cost	34,835	34,636	38,622	40,757	42,335
Interest in the TPL	160,374	165,092	166,486	170,018	178,200
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	-	-
Differences between actual and expected experience	(38,807)	(27,528)	(61,909)	(102)	21,708
Changes in assumptions <sup>1</sup>	(39,710)	-	139,900	(43,795)	-
Benefit payments <sup>2</sup>	(103,922)	(107,895)	(110,713)	(115,029)	(122,665)
<b>Net change in TPL</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>64,305</b>	<b>172,386</b>	<b>51,849</b>	<b>119,578</b>
<b>TPL - ending (a)</b>	<b>\$ 2,222,224</b>	<b>\$ 2,286,528</b>	<b>\$ 2,458,914</b>	<b>\$ 2,510,763</b>	<b>\$ 2,630,341</b>
<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>					
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>	<b>\$ 1,889,902</b>	<b>\$ 1,866,598</b>	<b>\$ 1,811,258</b>	<b>\$ 1,948,660</b>	<b>\$ 2,048,027</b>
Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement	-	-	39	(5)	4
Contribution - employer	29,815	32,845	39,371	46,437	55,248
Contribution - employees	11,737	11,733	12,802	14,047	14,287
Net investment income	41,167	9,115	198,577	162,720	133,226
Administrative expenses	(2,101)	(1,138)	(2,674)	(3,037)	(1,461)
Benefit payments <sup>3</sup>	(103,922)	(107,895)	(110,713)	(115,029)	(122,665)
Other miscellaneous expense	-	-	-	(5,766)	5
<b>Net change in fiduciary net position</b>	<b>(23,304)</b>	<b>(55,340)</b>	<b>137,402</b>	<b>99,367</b>	<b>78,644</b>
<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)</b>	<b>\$ 1,866,598</b>	<b>\$ 1,811,258</b>	<b>\$ 1,948,660</b>	<b>\$ 2,048,027</b>	<b>\$ 2,126,671</b>
<b>Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)</b>	<b>\$ 355,626</b>	<b>\$ 475,270</b>	<b>\$ 510,254</b>	<b>\$ 462,736</b>	<b>\$ 503,670</b>
<b>Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the TPL</b>	<b>84.00%</b>	<b>79.21%</b>	<b>79.25%</b>	<b>81.57%</b>	<b>80.85%</b>
Covered payroll	\$ 127,265	\$ 127,789	\$ 126,530	\$ 136,458	\$ 141,252
<b>NPL as percentage of covered payroll</b>	<b>279.44%</b>	<b>371.92%</b>	<b>403.27%</b>	<b>339.10%</b>	<b>356.57%</b>

**Notes to Schedule:**

<sup>1</sup> Changes in assumptions: Effective with the June 30, 2021 valuation date (2022 measurement date), the accounting discount rate was reduced from 7.15% to 6.90%. In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Projected returns for all asset classes are estimated, combined with risk estimates, and are used to project compound (geometric) returns over the long term. The discount rate used to discount liabilities was informed by the long-term projected portfolio return. In addition, demographic assumptions and the inflation rate assumption were changed in accordance with the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. The accounting discount rate was 7.15% for measurement dates 2017 through 2021, 7.65% for measurement dates 2015 through 2016, and 7.50% for measurement date 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Benefit payments include refunds of employee contributions

2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	
					<b>Total Pension Liability</b>
<b>\$ 2,630,341</b>	<b>\$ 2,723,971</b>	<b>\$ 2,825,833</b>	<b>\$ 2,961,636</b>	<b>\$ 3,088,961</b>	<b>TPL - beginning</b>
43,862	45,592	49,374	47,858	51,006	Service cost
184,631	191,618	194,259	202,912	218,359	Interest in the TPL
-	-	-	1,023	-	Changes in benefit terms
(5,180)	1,763	(31,255)	32,814	135,898	Differences between actual and expected experience
-	-	68,729	-	-	Changes in assumptions <sup>1</sup>
(129,683)	(137,111)	(145,304)	(157,282)	(171,490)	Benefit payments <sup>2</sup>
<b>93,630</b>	<b>101,862</b>	<b>135,803</b>	<b>127,325</b>	<b>233,773</b>	<b>Net change in TPL</b>
<b>\$ 2,723,971</b>	<b>\$ 2,825,833</b>	<b>\$ 2,961,636</b>	<b>\$ 3,088,961</b>	<b>\$ 3,322,734</b>	<b>TPL - ending (a)</b>
					<b>Plan Fiduciary Net Position</b>
<b>\$ 2,126,671</b>	<b>\$ 2,178,824</b>	<b>\$ 2,612,594</b>	<b>\$ 2,358,099</b>	<b>\$ 2,441,614</b>	<b>Plan fiduciary net position - beginning</b>
-	(7)	-	-	-	Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement
64,654	71,008	71,361	78,314	74,757	Contribution - employer
15,089	16,780	17,840	19,499	19,933	Contribution - employees
105,091	485,277	(196,765)	144,718	227,150	Net investment income
(2,998)	(2,177)	(1,627)	(1,734)	(1,987)	Administrative expenses
(129,683)	(137,111)	(145,304)	(157,282)	(171,490)	Benefit payments <sup>3</sup>
-	-	-	-	-	Other miscellaneous expense
<b>52,153</b>	<b>433,770</b>	<b>(254,495)</b>	<b>83,515</b>	<b>148,363</b>	<b>Net change in fiduciary net position</b>
<b>\$ 2,178,824</b>	<b>\$ 2,612,594</b>	<b>\$ 2,358,099</b>	<b>\$ 2,441,614</b>	<b>\$ 2,589,977</b>	<b>Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)</b>
<b>\$ 545,147</b>	<b>\$ 213,239</b>	<b>\$ 603,537</b>	<b>\$ 647,347</b>	<b>\$ 732,757</b>	<b>Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)</b>
79.99%	92.45%	79.62%	79.04%	77.95%	<b>Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the TPL</b>
\$ 148,487	\$ 156,245	\$ 154,439	\$ 149,930	\$ 162,041	Covered payroll
367.14%	136.48%	390.79%	431.77%	452.21%	<b>NPL as percentage of covered payroll</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
(Unaudited)

**Schedule of Contributions**  
**Safety Plan**

As of and for the year ended September 30  
Last 10 Years  
(In Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Actuarially Determined Contribution <sup>1</sup>	\$ 29,815	\$ 32,845	\$ 39,371	\$ 46,437	\$ 55,248
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution <sup>2</sup>	(29,815)	(32,845)	(39,371)	(46,437)	(55,248)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll <sup>3</sup>	\$ 155,208	\$ 159,773	\$ 177,401	\$ 186,217	\$ 182,947
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	19.21%	20.56%	22.19%	24.94%	30.20%

**Notes to schedule:**

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for Fiscal Year 2024 were from the June 30, 2021 funding valuation report.

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization Method	For details, see June 30, 2021 Funding Valuation Report.
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets. For details, see June 30, 2021 Funding Valuation Report.
Inflation	2.30%
Salary Increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll Growth	2.80%
Investment Rate of Return	6.80%, net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses, including inflation.
Retirement Age	The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions.
Mortality	The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study and Review of Actuarial Assumptions. Mortality rates incorporate full generational mortality improvement using 80% of Scale MP 2020 published by the Society of Actuaries.

**Notes**

<sup>1</sup>Actuarially Determined Calculation is based on a CalPERS projection of the Safety payroll.

<sup>2</sup>Amount represents actual contributions as recorded by CalPERS.

<sup>3</sup>Amount represents actual contributions based on City's fiscal year.

<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
\$ 64,654	\$ 71,008	\$ 71,361	\$ 78,314	\$ 74,757
(64,654)	(71,008)	(71,361)	(78,314)	(74,757)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
\$ 191,903	\$ 189,019	\$ 196,182	\$ 215,849	\$ 227,869
33.69%	37.57%	36.37%	36.28%	32.81%

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Required Supplementary Information  
(Unaudited)

**Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios<sup>1,3</sup>**

As of September 30  
Last 10 Years<sup>2</sup>  
(In Thousands)

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>
<b>Total OPEB liability - beginning</b>	<b>\$ 42,493</b>	<b>\$ 45,122</b>	<b>\$ 49,940</b>	<b>\$ 51,502</b>	<b>\$ 23,248</b>
Service cost	2,077	2,145	2,818	2,675	2,167
Interest on total OPEB liability	1,655	1,754	1,622	1,878	917
Difference between expected and actual experience	-	(8,920)	-	(1,874)	-
Changes of assumptions	-	11,093	(2,023)	(29,859)	(13,756)
Benefit payments	(1,103)	(1,254)	(855)	(1,074)	(2,921)
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	<b>2,629</b>	<b>4,818</b>	<b>1,562</b>	<b>(28,254)</b>	<b>(13,593)</b>
<b>Total OPEB liability - ending</b>	<b>\$ 45,122</b>	<b>\$ 49,940</b>	<b>\$ 51,502</b>	<b>\$ 23,248</b>	<b>\$ 9,655</b>
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 395,105	\$ 406,263	\$ 435,649	\$ 417,383	\$ 442,631
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	11.4%	12.3%	11.8%	5.6%	2.2%
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	
<b>Total OPEB liability - beginning</b>	<b>\$ 9,655</b>	<b>\$ 8,786</b>	<b>\$ 4,166</b>	<b>\$ 47,182</b>	
Service cost	1,718	1,492	1,371	2,950	
Interest on total OPEB liability	265	212	82	2,095	
Difference between expected and actual experience	1,211	-	(2,828)	-	
Changes of assumptions	(539)	(3,296)	47,923	2,897	
Benefit payments	(3,525)	(3,028)	(3,532)	(5,044)	
<b>Net change in total OPEB liability</b>	<b>(870)</b>	<b>(4,620)</b>	<b>43,016</b>	<b>2,898</b>	
<b>Total OPEB liability - ending</b>	<b>\$ 8,785</b>	<b>\$ 4,166</b>	<b>\$ 47,182</b>	<b>\$ 50,080</b>	
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 437,870	\$ 453,717	\$ 475,772	\$ 535,393	
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	2.0%	0.9%	9.9%	9.4%	

**Notes to Schedule:**

<sup>1</sup> No assets are accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits.

<sup>2</sup> Fiscal year 2016 was the first year of implementation.

<sup>3</sup> Discount rate was updated based on municipal bond rate as of the measurement date. Discount rate was 4.63% at September 30, 2023 and 4.40% at September 30, 2022.

COMBINING  
AND  
INDIVIDUAL  
FUND  
STATEMENTS  
AND  
SCHEDULES

**City of Long Beach**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**Nonmajor Governmental Funds**  
**September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 71,961	\$ 14,231	\$ 11,240	\$ 97,432
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	190	8,866	40	9,096
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	1	-	3	4
Accounts Receivable	5,573	-	1	5,574
Due from Other Governments	72,938	-	-	72,938
Due from Other Funds	13,570	-	-	13,570
Lease Receivables	159	-	2,353	2,512
Allowance for Receivables	(6,516)	-	-	(6,516)
Inventory	1,482	-	-	1,482
Other Assets	126	-	-	126
Advances to Other Funds	3,809	-	-	3,809
Land Held for Resale	5,426	-	-	5,426
Other Noncurrent Receivables	233,843	-	5,391	239,234
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$402,562</b>	<b>\$ 23,097</b>	<b>\$ 19,028</b>	<b>\$ 444,687</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts Payable	\$ 14,657	\$ -	\$ 834	\$ 15,491
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,234	-	-	1,234
Due to Other Funds	36,599	-	-	36,599
Unearned Revenues	53,731	-	30	53,761
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	617	2,971	197	3,785
Advances from Other Funds	3,809	-	-	3,809
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>110,647</b>	<b>2,971</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>114,679</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	228,791	-	7,695	236,486
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Nonspendable	7,034	-	-	7,034
Restricted	76,658	20,126	10,272	107,056
Committed	1,200	-	-	1,200
Unassigned	(21,768)	-	-	(21,768)
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<b>63,124</b>	<b>20,126</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>93,522</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$402,562</b>	<b>\$ 23,097</b>	<b>\$ 19,028</b>	<b>\$ 444,687</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances  
Nonmajor Governmental Funds  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total
<b>Revenues:</b>				
<b>Taxes:</b>				
Property	\$ 7,098	\$ 21,728	\$ 268	\$ 29,094
Sales	3,551	-	-	3,551
Other Taxes	15,072	-	-	15,072
Licenses and Permits	18,643	-	-	18,643
Use of Money and Property	7,585	1,484	979	10,048
From Other Agencies	128,583	-	-	128,583
Charges for Services	1,757	-	-	1,757
Other	5,146	43	259	5,448
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>187,435</b>	<b>23,255</b>	<b>1,506</b>	<b>212,196</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
<b>Current:</b>				
General Government	3,731	-	-	3,731
Public Safety	21,608	-	-	21,608
Public Health	109,320	-	-	109,320
Community and Cultural	50,556	8	1,539	52,103
Public Works	1,114	-	-	1,114
<b>Total Current Expenditures</b>	<b>186,329</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>187,876</b>
Capital Improvements	2,722	-	-	2,722
<b>Debt Service:</b>				
Principal	-	24,557	-	24,557
Interest	-	12,664	-	12,664
Debt Administration Fees	-	25	-	25
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>189,051</b>	<b>37,254</b>	<b>1,539</b>	<b>227,844</b>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(1,616)	(13,999)	(33)	(15,648)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Transfers In	16,426	10,050	-	26,476
Transfers Out	(9,407)	(4,165)	-	(13,572)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>5,885</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,904</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>5,403</b>	<b>(8,114)</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>(2,744)</b>
Fund Balances - October 1	57,721	28,240	10,305	96,266
<b>Fund Balances - September 30</b>	<b>\$ 63,124</b>	<b>\$ 20,126</b>	<b>\$ 10,272</b>	<b>\$ 93,522</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

## NONMAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

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

The General Grants Fund was established to separately account for Federal, State, and other agency grants related to general City of Long Beach (City) operations.

The Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act Fund accounts for the special tax assessed to oil producers on a per barrel basis and the associated police and fire expenditures that the revenue supports.

The Community Development Grants Fund accounts for U. S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Labor, Education, and others for economic and community development programs. The fund includes activities for neighborhood improvement programs that target low and moderate-income areas of the city, workforce development strategies, business assistance efforts, and support for youth development.

The Health Fund was established to separately account for Federal, State, and other revenues related to health care programs that the City operates in lieu of Los Angeles County (County).

The Belmont Shore Parking Meter Revenue Fund was established by City Ordinance C-6219 to account for parking revenues in the Belmont Shore area of the City.

The Housing Development Fund is used to account for amounts designated for the development of low-and-moderate-income housing. The operations of the Company and the Housing Successor Agency are accounted for in the Housing Development Fund.

The Development Impact Fund was established to account for the receipt and expenditure of Development Impact Fees.

The Other Special Revenue Fund consists of the *Certified Unified Program Agency Fund*, a fund established by the City to account for services relating to hazardous waste material, the *Special Advertising and Promotion Fund*, a fund required by the City's Municipal Code Section 3.64.100 to account for a portion of the transient occupancy tax revenue, and the *Business Assistance Fund* which is used to account for monies used to fund commercial rehabilitation loans and rebates, business outreach, and commercial and retail services, including business attraction, retention, and expansion.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Special Revenue			
	General Grants	Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act	Community Development Grants	Health
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 6	\$ 202	\$ 101	\$ 1,069
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	163	1
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	-	-	-	1
Accounts Receivable	5	266	20	2,496
Due from Other Governments	21,454	-	11,617	39,533
Due from Other Funds	1,056	-	80	11,450
Lease Receivable	-	-	-	159
Allowance for Receivables	(5)	-	(5,202)	(966)
Inventory	-	-	-	1,482
Other Assets-Current	73	-	53	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	3,809	-
Land Held for Resale	-	-	821	-
Other Noncurrent Receivables (Net)	1,429	-	81,744	1,392
Total Assets	\$ 24,018	\$ 468	\$ 93,206	\$ 56,617
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts Payable	\$ 702	\$ -	\$ 1,211	\$ 12,180
Accrued Wages	102	-	144	873
Due to Other Funds	10,360	-	723	25,139
Unearned Revenues	15,754	245	1,677	35,977
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	-	-	-	470
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	26,918	245	3,755	74,639
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,429	-	76,542	1,538
<b>FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)</b>				
Nonspendable	73	-	874	1,482
Restricted	-	223	12,035	-
Committed	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	(4,402)	-	-	(21,042)
Total Fund Balances	(4,329)	223	12,909	(19,560)
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 24,018	\$ 468	\$ 93,206	\$ 56,617

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

Belmont Shore Parking Meter Revenue	Special Revenue				Total Special Revenue Funds	
	Housing Development	Development Impact Fees	Other Special Revenue Funds			
						ASSETS
\$ 420	\$ 23,937	\$ 31,720	\$ 14,506	\$ 71,961		Pooled Cash and Investments
-	26	-	-	190		Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents
						Receivables:
-	-	-	-	1		Interest Receivable
-	30	-	2,756	5,573		Accounts Receivable
-	251	-	83	72,938		Due from Other Governments
-	-	928	56	13,570		Due from Other Funds
-	-	-	-	159		Lease Receivable
-	-	-	(343)	(6,516)		Allowance for Receivables
-	-	-	-	1,482		Inventory
-	-	-	-	126		Other Assets-Current
-	-	-	-	3,809		Advances to Other Funds
-	4,605	-	-	5,426		Land Held for Resale
-	146,801	-	2,477	233,843		Other Noncurrent Receivables (Net)
<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ 175,650</u>	<u>\$ 32,648</u>	<u>\$ 19,535</u>	<u>\$ 402,562</u>		Total Assets
						LIABILITIES
\$ 37	\$ 236	\$ 29	\$ 262	\$ 14,657		Accounts Payable
-	21	-	94	1,234		Accrued Wages
18	14	277	68	36,599		Due to Other Funds
-	-	-	78	53,731		Unearned Revenues
10	3	-	134	617		Deposits and Collections Held in Trust
-	3,809	-	-	3,809		Advances from Other Funds
<u>65</u>	<u>4,083</u>	<u>306</u>	<u>636</u>	<u>110,647</u>		Total Liabilities
						DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
-	146,805	-	2,477	228,791		Deferred Inflows of Resources
						FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)
-	4,605	-	-	7,034		Nonspendable
355	20,157	32,342	11,546	76,658		Restricted
-	-	-	1,200	1,200		Committed
-	-	-	3,676	(21,768)		Unassigned
<u>355</u>	<u>24,762</u>	<u>32,342</u>	<u>16,422</u>	<u>63,124</u>		Total Fund Balances
<u>\$ 420</u>	<u>\$ 175,650</u>	<u>\$ 32,648</u>	<u>\$ 19,535</u>	<u>\$ 402,562</u>		Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Special Revenue			
	General Grants	Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act	Community Development Grants	Health
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,098
Sales	-	-	-	3,551
Other Taxes	-	2,952	-	-
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	4,896
Use of Money and Property	80	34	476	1,200
From Other Agencies	30,811	-	23,798	67,920
Charges for Services	8	-	-	1,732
Other	113	-	1,092	2,251
Total Revenues	<u>31,012</u>	<u>2,986</u>	<u>25,366</u>	<u>88,648</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General Government	2,918	-	-	-
Public Safety	17,736	2,952	920	-
Public Health	1,716	-	-	105,097
Community and Cultural	4,211	-	22,225	-
Public Works	1,114	-	-	-
Total Current Expenditures	<u>27,695</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>23,145</u>	<u>105,097</u>
Capital Improvements	2,273	-	-	170
Total Expenditures	<u>29,968</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>23,145</u>	<u>105,267</u>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	<u>1,044</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>2,221</u>	<u>(16,619)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	1,250	-	330	12,575
Transfers Out	(1,416)	-	(417)	(4,497)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(166)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(87)</u>	<u>8,078</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	878	34	2,134	(8,541)
Fund Balances - October 1	<u>(5,207)</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>10,775</u>	<u>(11,019)</u>
Fund Balances - September 30	<u>\$ (4,329)</u>	<u>\$ 223</u>	<u>\$ 12,909</u>	<u>\$ (19,560)</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

Special Revenue

Belmont Shore Parking Meter Revenue	Housing Development	Development Impact Fees	Other Special Revenue Funds	Total Special Revenue Funds	
					Revenues:
					Taxes:
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,098	Property
-	-	-	-	3,551	Sales
-	-	-	12,120	15,072	Other Taxes
-	281	8,767	4,699	18,643	Licenses and Permits
1,179	2,043	1,656	917	7,585	Use of Money and Property
-	5,971	-	83	128,583	From Other Agencies
-	-	-	17	1,757	Charges for Services
-	1,188	-	502	5,146	Other
<u>1,179</u>	<u>9,483</u>	<u>10,423</u>	<u>18,338</u>	<u>187,435</u>	Total Revenues
					Expenditures:
					Current:
87	241	-	485	3,731	General Government
-	-	-	-	21,608	Public Safety
-	-	-	2,507	109,320	Public Health
1,110	10,777	-	12,233	50,556	Community and Cultural
-	-	-	-	1,114	Public Works
<u>1,197</u>	<u>11,018</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>15,225</u>	<u>186,329</u>	Total Current Expenditures
-	-	279	-	2,722	Capital Improvements
<u>1,197</u>	<u>11,018</u>	<u>279</u>	<u>15,225</u>	<u>189,051</u>	Total Expenditures
					Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures
<u>(18)</u>	<u>(1,535)</u>	<u>10,144</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>(1,616)</u>	
					Other Financing Sources (Uses)
-	200	1,957	114	16,426	Transfers In
-	(321)	(2,742)	(14)	(9,407)	Transfers Out
<u>-</u>	<u>(121)</u>	<u>(785)</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>7,019</u>	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)
(18)	(1,656)	9,359	3,213	5,403	Net Change in Fund Balances
<u>373</u>	<u>26,418</u>	<u>22,983</u>	<u>13,209</u>	<u>57,721</u>	Fund Balances - October 1
<u>\$ 355</u>	<u>\$ 24,762</u>	<u>\$ 32,342</u>	<u>\$ 16,422</u>	<u>\$ 63,124</u>	Fund Balances - September 30

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<b>General Grants</b>				
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on	Actual and Final Budget
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)	Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	(Negative)	Basis	(Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80	\$ 80
From Other Agencies	10,575	28,022	17,447	30,811	2,789
Charges for Services	201	501	300	8	(493)
Other	345	419	74	113	(306)
Transfers In	27	80	53	1,250	1,170
Total Revenues	11,148	29,022	17,874	32,262	3,240
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government	1,152	2,799	(1,647)	3,688	(889)
Public Safety	7,158	16,730	(9,572)	18,152	(1,422)
Public Health	-	1,992	(1,992)	2,047	(55)
Community and Cultural	2,988	8,245	(5,257)	4,421	3,824
Public Works	300	277	23	1,114	(837)
Capital Improvements	-	(10,254)	10,254	2,273	(12,527)
Transfers Out	-	-	-	1,416	(1,416)
Total Expenditures	11,598	19,789	(8,191)	33,111	(13,322)
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (450)	\$ 9,233	\$ 26,065	\$ (849)	\$ (10,082)
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis				\$ (849)	
Add: Encumbrances				1,727	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis				878	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis				(5,207)	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis				\$ (4,329)	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

<b>Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Tax</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Other Taxes	\$ 2,871	\$ 2,951	\$ 80	\$ 2,952	\$ 1
Use of Money and Property	27	27	-	34	7
Total Revenues	2,898	2,978	80	2,986	8
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Public Safety	2,872	2,952	(80)	2,952	-
Total Expenditures	2,872	2,952	(80)	2,952	-
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 26	\$ 26	\$ 160	\$ 34	\$ 8
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>					\$ 34
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>					-
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					34
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>					189
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					\$ 223

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

<b>Community Development Grants</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)		Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ 23	\$ 23	\$ -	\$ 476	\$ 453
From Other Agencies	9,393	26,669	17,276	23,798	(2,871)
Other	363	740	377	1,092	352
Transfers In	-	-	-	330	330
Total Revenues	9,779	27,432	17,653	25,696	(1,736)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Public Safety	860	860	-	920	(60)
Community and Cultural	17,436	28,554	(11,118)	23,175	5,379
Transfers Out	-	-	-	417	(417)
Total Expenditures	18,296	29,414	(11,118)	24,512	4,902
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (8,517)	\$ (1,982)	\$ 28,771	\$ 1,184	\$ 3,166
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis				\$ 1,184	
Add: Encumbrances				950	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis				2,134	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis				10,775	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis				\$ 12,909	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<b>Health</b>				
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on	Actual and Final Budget
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)	Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	(Negative)	Basis	(Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 6,218	\$ 6,218	\$ -	\$ 7,098	\$ 880
Sales Taxes	2,886	2,886	-	3,551	665
Licenses and Permits	3,991	3,991	-	4,896	905
Use of Money and Property	45	45	-	1,200	1,155
From Other Agencies	46,202	96,973	50,771	67,920	(29,053)
Charges for Services	3,356	3,669	313	1,732	(1,937)
Other	59	59	-	2,251	2,192
Transfers In	719	2,075	1,356	12,575	10,500
Total Revenues	63,476	115,916	52,440	101,223	(14,693)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Public Health	62,335	118,923	(56,588)	110,043	8,880
Capital Improvements	1,766	1,766	-	170	1,596
Transfers Out	-	-	-	4,497	(4,497)
Total Expenditures	64,101	120,689	(56,588)	114,710	5,979
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (625)	\$ (4,773)	\$ 109,028	\$ (13,487)	\$ (8,714)

**Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis**

<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>	<b>\$ (13,487)</b>
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>	<b>4,946</b>
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>(8,541)</b>
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>(11,019)</b>
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>\$ (19,560)</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

<b>Belmont Shore Parking Meter Revenue</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)		Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ 894	\$ 1,247	\$ 353	\$ 1,179	\$ (68)
Total Revenues	894	1,247	353	1,179	(68)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government	62	62	-	87	(25)
Community and Cultural	783	1,136	(353)	1,110	26
Total Expenditures	845	1,198	(353)	1,197	1
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 49	\$ 49	\$ 706	\$ (18)	\$ (67)
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>				\$ (18)	
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>				-	
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>				(18)	
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>				373	
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>				\$ 355	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<b>Housing Development</b>				
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on	Actual and Final Budget
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)	Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	(Negative)	Basis	(Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Licenses and Permits	\$ 818	\$ 818	\$ -	\$ 281	\$ (537)
Use of Money and Property	450	450	-	2,043	1,593
From Other Agencies	10,000	10,000	-	5,971	(4,029)
Other	1,467	1,467	-	1,188	(279)
Transfers In	-	-	-	200	200
Total Revenues	12,735	12,735	-	9,683	(3,052)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government	238	304	(66)	252	52
Community and Cultural	12,225	12,356	(131)	10,807	1,549
Transfers Out	-	-	-	321	(321)
Total Expenditures	12,463	12,660	(197)	11,380	1,280
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 272	\$ 75	\$ 197	\$ (1,697)	\$ (1,772)
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>					\$ (1,697)
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>					41
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					(1,656)
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>					26,418
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					\$ 24,762

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<b>Development Impact Fees</b>				
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on	Actual and Final Budget
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)	Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Licenses and Permits	\$ 6,446	\$ 6,446	\$ -	\$ 8,767	\$ 2,321
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	1,656	1,656
Transfers In	-	-	-	1,957	1,957
Total Revenues	<u>6,446</u>	<u>6,446</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,380</u>	<u>5,934</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Capital Improvements	7	7	-	295	(288)
Transfers Out	8,043	8,043	-	2,742	5,301
Total Expenditures	<u>8,050</u>	<u>8,050</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,037</u>	<u>5,013</u>
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>\$ (1,604)</u>	<u>\$ (1,604)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 9,343</u>	<u>\$ 10,947</u>

**Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis**

<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>	<u>\$ 9,343</u>
<b>Add:</b> Encumbrances	<u>16</u>
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<u>9,359</u>
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>	<u>22,983</u>
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<u>\$ 32,342</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

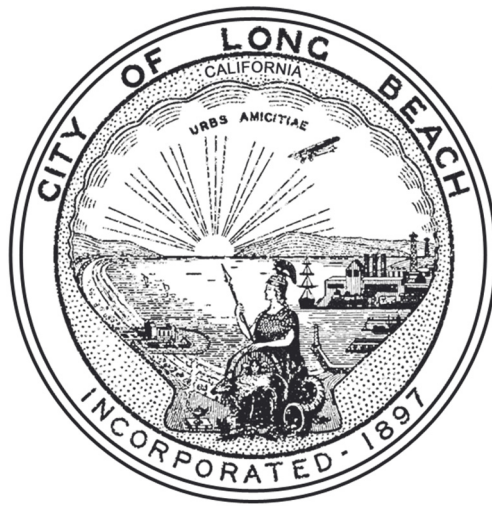
**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<b>Other Special Revenue Funds</b>				
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance -	Actual on	Actual and Final Budget
	Original	Final	Positive (Negative)	Budgetary Basis	Variance Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	(Negative)	Basis	(Negative)
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Other Taxes	\$ 10,462	\$10,462	\$ -	\$ 12,120	\$ 1,658
Licenses and Permits	2,998	3,448	450	4,699	1,251
Use of Money and Property	267	267	-	917	650
From Other Agencies	-	304	304	83	(221)
Charges for Services	-	-	-	17	17
Other	768	856	88	502	(354)
Transfers In	106	155	49	114	(41)
Total Revenues	14,601	15,492	891	18,452	2,960
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
General Government	523	523	-	485	38
Public Health	2,727	2,914	(187)	2,507	407
Community and Cultural	12,092	13,468	(1,376)	12,233	1,235
Transfers Out	-	-	-	14	(14)
Total Expenditures	15,342	16,905	(1,563)	15,239	1,666
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (741)	\$ (1,413)	\$ 2,454	\$ 3,213	\$ 4,626

**Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis**

<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>	<b>\$ 3,213</b>
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>3,213</b>
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>13,209</b>
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>\$ 16,422</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



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## **NONMAJOR DEBT SERVICE FUND**

Governmental fund type used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal and interest and to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest.

The General Debt Service Fund was established to account for financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest of City long-term debt.

The Successor Agency Debt Service Fund was established to account for financial resources that are restricted to expenditure for principal and interest of Successor Agency long-term debt.

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Debt Service Funds  
 Combining Balance Sheet  
 September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	General Debt Service	Successor Agency Debt Service	Total Debt Service Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 12,649	\$ 1,582	\$ 14,231
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,883	3,983	8,866
Total Assets	<u>\$ 17,532</u>	<u>\$ 5,565</u>	<u>\$ 23,097</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	\$ 2,971	\$ -	\$ 2,971
Total Liabilities	<u>2,971</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,971</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Restricted	<u>14,561</u>	<u>5,565</u>	<u>20,126</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>14,561</u>	<u>5,565</u>	<u>20,126</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 17,532</u>	<u>\$ 5,565</u>	<u>\$ 23,097</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Debt Service Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	General Debt Service	Successor Agency Debt Service	Total Debt Service Funds
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ -	\$ 21,728	\$ 21,728
Use of Money and Property	542	942	1,484
Other	43	-	43
Total Revenues	<u>585</u>	<u>22,670</u>	<u>23,255</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>			
Current:			
Community and Cultural	-	8	8
Total Current Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Debt Service:			
Principal	6,882	17,675	24,557
Interest	6,369	6,295	12,664
Debt Administration Fees	19	6	25
Total Expenditures	<u>13,270</u>	<u>23,984</u>	<u>37,254</u>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	<u>(12,685)</u>	<u>(1,314)</u>	<u>(13,999)</u>
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>			
Transfers In	10,050	-	10,050
Transfers Out	(4,165)	-	(4,165)
Total Other Financing Sources	<u>5,885</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,885</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	(6,800)	(1,314)	(8,114)
Fund Balances - October 1	<u>21,361</u>	<u>6,879</u>	<u>28,240</u>
Fund Balances - September 30	<u>\$ 14,561</u>	<u>\$ 5,565</u>	<u>\$ 20,126</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds  
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

(In Thousands)

<b>General Debt Service Fund</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ -	\$ 542	\$ 292
Other	-	-	-	43	43
Transfers In	9,751	9,751	-	10,050	299
Total Revenues	10,001	10,001	-	10,635	634
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Debt Service	11,594	12,799	(1,205)	13,270	(471)
Transfers Out	4,165	4,165	-	4,165	-
Total Expenditures	15,759	16,964	(1,205)	17,435	(471)
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (5,758)	\$ (6,963)	\$ 1,205	\$ (6,800)	\$ 163
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>				\$ (6,800)	
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>				-	
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>				(6,800)	
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>				21,361	
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>				\$ 14,561	

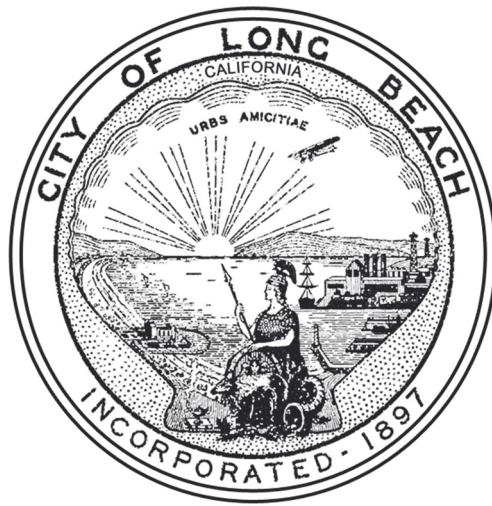
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**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Debt Service Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

(In Thousands)

<b>Successor Agency Debt Service Fund</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 30,162	\$ 30,162	\$ -	\$ 21,728	\$ (8,434)
Use of Money and Property	-	-	-	942	942
Total Revenues	30,162	30,162	-	22,670	(7,492)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Community and Cultural	-	-	-	8	(8)
Debt Service	23,992	23,992	-	23,976	16
Total Expenditures	23,992	23,992	-	23,984	8
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 6,170	\$ 6,170	\$ -	\$ (1,314)	\$ (7,484)
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis				\$ (1,314)	
Add: Encumbrances				-	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis				(1,314)	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis				6,879	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis				\$ 5,565	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



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## **NONMAJOR CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

Capital Projects Funds are used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

The Special Assessment Capital Projects Fund was established to account for the acquisition, construction, and improvement of capital facilities financed through special assessments.

The Successor Agency Capital Projects Fund was established to account for the wind-down of Redevelopment Agency operations. This includes the completion of authorized projects and the disposition of properties owned by the former Redevelopment Agency. The activities of this fund are primarily financed through remaining bond proceeds and Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund allocations provided through the County for this purpose.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Capital Project Funds**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	Special Assessment Capital Projects	Successor Agency Capital Projects	Total Capital Projects Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 1,775	\$ 9,465	\$ 11,240
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	36	40
Receivables:			
Interest Receivable	-	3	3
Accounts Receivable	-	1	1
Lease Receivable	-	2,353	2,353
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	5,391	5,391
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 1,779</b>	<b>\$ 17,249</b>	<b>\$ 19,028</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 834	\$ 834
Unearned Revenues	-	30	30
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	-	197	197
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,061</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	7,695	7,695
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Restricted	1,779	8,493	10,272
<b>Total Fund Balance</b>	<b>1,779</b>	<b>8,493</b>	<b>10,272</b>
<b>Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of     Resources and Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ 1,779</b>	<b>\$ 17,249</b>	<b>\$ 19,028</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Capital Project Funds  
 Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	Special Assessment Capital Projects	Successor Agency Capital Projects	Total Capital Projects Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ -	\$ 268	\$ 268
Use of Money and Property	1	978	979
Other	-	259	259
Total Revenues	1	1,505	1,506
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Community and Cultural	-	1,539	1,539
Total Expenditures	-	1,539	1,539
Excess of Revenues Over (under) Expenditures	1	(34)	(33)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers Out	-	-	-
Net Change in Fund Balances	1	(34)	(33)
Fund Balances - October 1	1,778	8,527	10,305
Fund Balances - September 30	\$ 1,779	\$ 8,493	\$ 10,272

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

(In Thousands)

<b>Special Assessment Capital Projects Fund</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ (14)
Total Revenues	15	15	-	1	(14)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Transfers Out	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ (14)
 <b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>					\$ 1
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>					-
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					1
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>					1,778
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>					\$ 1,779

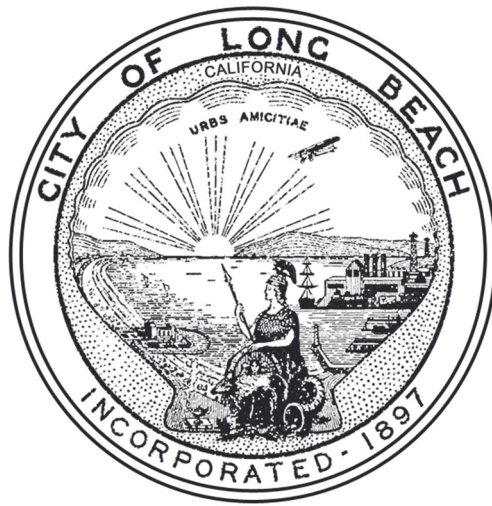
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**City of Long Beach**  
 Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024

(In Thousands)

<b>Successor Agency Capital Projects Fund</b>					
	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property Taxes	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ 268	\$ (2,732)
Use of Money and Property	797	797	-	978	181
Other	408	408	-	259	(149)
Total Revenues	4,205	4,205	-	1,505	(2,700)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Community and Cultural	4,268	4,268	-	1,539	2,729
Total Expenditures	4,268	4,268	-	1,539	2,729
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (63)	\$ (63)	\$ -	\$ (34)	\$ 29
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>				\$ (34)	
<b>Add: Encumbrances</b>				-	
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>				(34)	
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>				8,527	
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>				\$ 8,493	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



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## NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

Enterprise Funds are used to account for City operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises. The intent of the City in using this type of fund is to determine that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing these services to the general public on a continuing basis are financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

The Sewer Utility Fund is used to account for the maintenance and replacement of the City's sewer pipelines and sewage facilities.

The Airport Fund is used to account for the operations, maintenance and facility improvements of the Airport.

The Solid Waste Management Fund is used to account for the City's refuse collection, recycling, and resource recovery operations. The SERRF Authority Function is combined with the City's Solid Waste Management Function for the purpose of financial statement presentation.

The Towing Fund is used to account for the City's towing services, which are used primarily by the Police and Public Works Departments to remove vehicles that have been abandoned or parked illegally on the City's streets.

The Subsidence Fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources to minimize and remedy future land sinkage due to oil operations in the tidelands area.

The Development Services Fund was established to segregate long-range planning and property use and development services and give visibility of the City's planning, building, and inspection fees and the associated cost the City incurs to provide these services.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Sewer	Airport	Solid Waste Management	Towing	Subsidence	Development Services	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>							
Current Assets:							
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 10,035	\$ 60,431	\$ 33,539	\$ 941	\$ 203,986	\$ 43,475	\$ 352,407
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	12,134	-	2	-	-	12,136
Receivables:							
Interest Receivable	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Accounts Receivable	1,338	3,815	12,191	222	-	2,319	19,885
Due from Other Governments	-	4,769	650	-	-	3	5,422
Due from Other Funds	9	5	32	-	-	-	46
Lease Receivable - Current	-	235	-	-	-	-	235
Allowance for Receivables	(124)	(135)	(6,612)	(199)	-	(1,886)	(8,956)
Inventory	184	-	-	-	-	-	184
Other Assets - Current	-	72	4	-	-	-	76
Total Current Assets	11,442	81,331	39,804	966	203,986	43,911	381,440
Noncurrent Assets:							
Noncurrent Receivables:							
Lease Receivable	-	2,081	-	-	-	-	2,081
Capital Assets:							
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	12,386	20,058	6,179	-	-	-	38,623
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	85,357	355,950	4,857	-	-	32	446,196
Total Noncurrent Assets	97,743	378,089	11,036	-	-	32	486,900
Total Assets	109,185	459,420	50,840	966	203,986	43,943	868,340
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>							
Deferred Outflows of Resources	1,880	3,783	6,591	864	-	5,305	18,423
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:							
Accounts Payable	941	10,294	11,892	70	-	1,279	24,476
Accrued Wages	118	226	325	54	-	320	1,043
Accrued Interest Payable	121	1,776	-	-	-	-	1,897
Due to Other Funds	172	298	302	51	-	614	1,437
Unearned Revenues	-	309	1,915	-	-	175	2,399
Customers Deposits	-	331	641	-	-	1,110	2,082
Advances from Developers	191	-	-	-	-	9,768	9,959
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	505	1,211	1,378	272	-	1,267	4,633
Bonds Payable Due within One Year	435	3,325	-	-	-	-	3,760
Lease Liability - Current	-	333	-	-	-	-	333
Total Current Liabilities	2,483	18,103	16,453	447	-	14,533	52,019
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Unearned Revenues	-	4,564	-	-	-	-	4,564
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	895	2,165	1,987	420	-	1,423	6,890
Bonds Payable	7,033	110,669	-	-	-	-	117,702
Lease Liability	-	2,843	-	-	-	-	2,843
Total OPEB Liability	294	699	658	139	-	502	2,292
Net Pension Liability	8,098	17,049	21,229	4,104	-	24,497	74,977
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	16,320	137,989	23,874	4,663	-	26,422	209,268
Total Liabilities	18,803	156,092	40,327	5,110	-	40,955	261,287
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>							
Deferred Inflows of Resources	516	2,791	790	303	-	371	4,771
<b>NET POSITION</b>							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	89,722	264,071	11,036	-	-	32	364,861
Restricted for:							
Debt Service	-	7,007	-	-	-	-	7,007
Capital Projects	-	28,063	-	-	-	-	28,063
Airport	-	9,911	-	-	-	-	9,911
Subsidence	-	-	-	-	203,986	-	203,986
Unrestricted	2,024	(4,732)	5,278	(3,583)	-	7,890	6,877
Total Net Position	\$91,746	\$ 304,320	\$ 16,314	\$(3,583)	\$ 203,986	\$ 7,922	\$ 620,705

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	Sewer	Airport	Solid Waste Management	Towing	Subsidence	Development Services	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>							
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,564	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,650	\$ 32,214
Fines and Forfeitures	-	14	-	-	-	-	14
Fees, Concessions and Rentals	-	61,247	354	-	-	-	61,601
From Other Agencies	-	1,833	-	-	-	2	1,835
Charges for Services	21,324	652	72,530	6,518	-	2,321	103,345
Other	86	-	-	115	-	9,991	10,192
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>21,410</b>	<b>63,746</b>	<b>76,448</b>	<b>6,633</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,964</b>	<b>209,201</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>							
Personnel Services	6,079	15,381	23,167	3,946	-	22,147	70,720
Maintenance and Other Operations	8,642	33,495	65,968	3,457	-	17,612	129,174
Rental Expense	-	-	393	-	-	-	393
Depreciation/Amortization	2,934	17,284	761	-	-	2	20,981
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>17,655</b>	<b>66,160</b>	<b>90,289</b>	<b>7,403</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39,761</b>	<b>221,268</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>(2,414)</b>	<b>(13,841)</b>	<b>(770)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,203</b>	<b>(12,067)</b>
<b>Noncapital Subsidies:</b>							
Operating Grants	-	-	1,359	-	-	-	1,359
Transfers Out	-	(119)	(1,224)	-	-	(125)	(1,468)
<b>Total Noncapital Subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(119)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(125)</b>	<b>(109)</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss) and Noncapital Subsidies</b>	<b>3,755</b>	<b>(2,533)</b>	<b>(13,706)</b>	<b>(770)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>(12,176)</b>
<b>Other Non-Operating Income (Expenses):</b>							
Interest Income	455	2,855	1,388	69	6,573	1,524	12,864
Interest Expense	(187)	(4,766)	-	-	-	-	(4,953)
Unrealized Investment Gain	390	1,814	1,155	48	6,204	1,419	11,030
Gain on Disposition of Capital Assets	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	17,695	-	-	-	-	17,695
Other Expense	(1,142)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,142)
<b>Total Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)</b>	<b>(484)</b>	<b>17,598</b>	<b>2,546</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>2,943</b>	<b>35,497</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>3,271</b>	<b>15,065</b>	<b>(11,160)</b>	<b>(653)</b>	<b>12,777</b>	<b>4,021</b>	<b>23,321</b>
<b>Net Position - October 1</b>	<b>88,475</b>	<b>289,255</b>	<b>27,474</b>	<b>(2,930)</b>	<b>191,209</b>	<b>3,901</b>	<b>597,384</b>
<b>Net Position - September 30</b>	<b>\$ 91,746</b>	<b>\$ 304,320</b>	<b>\$ 16,314</b>	<b>\$ (3,583)</b>	<b>\$ 203,986</b>	<b>\$ 7,922</b>	<b>\$ 620,705</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Nonmajor Enterprise Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Sewer	Airport	Solid Waste Management	Towing	Subsidence	Development Services	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
<b>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:</b>							
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:							
Receipts from Customers	\$ 21,398	\$ 55,470	\$ 79,575	\$ 6,640	\$ -	\$ 33,559	\$ 196,642
Receipts from Other Entities	-	13,661	-	-	-	-	13,661
Receipts from Other Funds	-	-	5	3	-	1,903	1,911
Payments for Employees Salaries and Benefits	(5,541)	(14,010)	(21,088)	(3,725)	-	(19,607)	(63,971)
Payments for Goods and Services	(9,334)	(31,376)	(59,593)	(3,455)	-	(18,562)	(122,320)
Payments to Other Funds	1,991	124	-	(52)	-	-	2,063
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Cash Payments	(1,180)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,180)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	7,334	23,869	(1,101)	(589)	-	(2,707)	26,806
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:							
Operating Grants Received from Other Governments	214	-	-	-	-	-	214
Transfers Out	-	(119)	(1,224)	-	-	(125)	(1,468)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	214	(119)	(1,224)	-	-	(125)	(1,254)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	38	-	3	-	-	-	41
Receipts of Contributed Capital	-	10,427	1,359	-	-	-	11,786
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(7,868)	(33,759)	(331)	-	-	299	(41,659)
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	(420)	(3,165)	-	-	-	-	(3,585)
Payments of Interest	(307)	(5,592)	-	-	-	-	(5,899)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(8,557)	(24,821)	1,031	-	-	299	(32,048)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Receipts of Interest	455	2,856	1,388	69	6,573	1,524	12,865
Payments for Investments	-	-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)
Changes in Investments	390	1,814	1,155	48	6,204	1,419	11,030
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	845	4,670	2,540	117	12,777	2,943	23,892
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(164)	3,599	1,246	(472)	12,777	410	17,396
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	10,199	68,966	32,293	1,415	191,209	43,065	347,147
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	\$ 10,035	\$ 72,565	\$ 33,539	\$ 943	\$ 203,986	\$ 43,475	\$ 364,543
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 3,755	\$ (2,414)	\$ (13,841)	\$ (770)	\$ -	\$ 1,203	\$ (12,067)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:							
Operating Activities:							
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	2,934	17,284	761	-	-	2	20,981
Other Cash Payments	(1,180)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,180)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	202	1,453	2,253	7	-	545	4,460
Increase in Amounts Due from Other Governments	-	4,560	(196)	-	-	-	4,364
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Funds	1,991	124	5	3	-	1,615	3,738
Increase in Inventory	54	-	-	-	-	-	54
(Increase) in Other Operating Assets	-	143	-	-	-	-	143
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(1,029)	1,644	7,024	2	-	(950)	6,691
Increase in Accrued Wages Payable	443	399	647	64	-	626	2,179
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	69	-	(60)	(52)	-	288	245
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	-	(249)	982	-	-	(1,219)	(486)
Increase in Collections Held in Trust	-	(47)	(108)	-	-	(6,731)	(6,886)
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(18)	(3)	(41)	(4)	-	(32)	(98)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	113	975	1473	161	-	1,946	4,668
Total Adjustments	3,579	26,283	12,740	181	-	(3,910)	38,873
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 7,334	\$ 23,869	\$ (1,101)	\$ (589)	\$ -	\$ (2,707)	\$ 26,806
NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:							
Amortization of Bond Premium (Discount), Net	\$ 113	\$ (3,325)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (3,212)

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

## INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

Internal Service Funds are established to finance and account for goods and services provided by one City department to other City departments on a cost-reimbursement basis, including depreciation.

The Civic Center Fund is used to account for the operation and maintenance of the City Hall and Main Library Complex.

The General Services Fund is used to account for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of the City's electronic data processing equipment and software, radio systems, telephone, mailing and reprographics services.

The Fleet Services Fund is used to account for the operation, maintenance, and replacement of the City's fleet of vehicles and equipment.

The Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund is used to finance and account for the City's Workers' Compensation Insurance Program programs.

The General Liability Insurance Fund is used to finance and account for the City's General Liability insurance programs.

The Employee Benefits Fund is used to finance and account for compensated absences, employer payroll taxes, and health and retirement benefits.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Internal Service Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Civic Center	General Services	Fleet Services	Workers' Compensation Insurance	General Liability Insurance	Employee Benefits	Total Internal Service Funds
<b>ASSETS</b>							
<b>Current Assets:</b>							
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 3,958	\$ 13,332	\$ 66,954	\$ 31,866	\$ 17,773	\$ 97,043	\$ 230,926
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	13,507	10,508	-	-	-	24,015
<b>Receivables:</b>							
Accounts Receivable	146	935	67	-	-	2,649	3,797
Due from Other Governments	-	1,441	25	-	-	-	1,466
Due from Other Funds	292	1,481	123	833	3	10,748	13,480
Allowance for Receivables	-	-	(16)	-	-	-	(16)
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	9,313	9,313
Inventory	-	-	3,119	-	-	-	3,119
Other Assets - Current	-	285	-	-	-	-	285
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>30,981</b>	<b>80,780</b>	<b>32,699</b>	<b>17,776</b>	<b>119,753</b>	<b>286,385</b>
<b>Noncurrent Assets:</b>							
<b>Noncurrent Receivables:</b>							
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	19,406	-	-	2,587	21,993
<b>Capital Assets:</b>							
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	8,408	2,235	-	-	-	-	10,643
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	310,578	43,548	78,836	-	1	-	432,963
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<b>318,986</b>	<b>45,783</b>	<b>98,242</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,587</b>	<b>465,599</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>323,382</b>	<b>76,764</b>	<b>179,022</b>	<b>32,699</b>	<b>17,777</b>	<b>122,340</b>	<b>751,984</b>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>							
Deferred Outflows of Resources	128	7,985	3,642	3,840	475	4,820	20,890
<b>LIABILITIES</b>							
<b>Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:</b>							
Accounts Payable	1,452	4,045	2,528	178	1,839	4,633	14,675
Accrued Wages and Benefits	9	453	209	215	68	7,580	8,534
Accrued Interest Payable	-	464	147	-	-	-	611
Due to Other Funds	91	694	194	184	43	1,605	2,811
Collections Held in Trust	-	-	-	-	-	5,510	5,510
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	-	2,574	989	583	346	3,633	8,125
Accrued Claims - Current	-	-	-	23,948	13,718	-	37,666
Environmental Remediation - Current	-	-	72	-	-	-	72
Lease Liability - Current	-	107	-	-	-	-	107
SBITA Liability - Current	-	1,801	-	-	-	-	1,801
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	-	5,085	3,417	-	-	-	8,502
Bonds Payable Due within One Year	-	-	1,788	-	-	-	1,788
Other Long Term Obligation - Current	5,467	-	-	-	-	-	5,467
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>15,223</b>	<b>9,344</b>	<b>25,108</b>	<b>16,014</b>	<b>22,961</b>	<b>95,669</b>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities:</b>							
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	-	5,162	2,370	882	303	1,552	10,269
Accrued Claims	-	-	-	129,197	48,724	-	177,921
Environmental Remediation	-	-	328	-	-	-	328
Financed Purchase Obligations	-	28,346	16,690	-	-	-	45,036
Other Long Term Obligations	268,456	-	-	-	-	-	268,456
Bonds Payable	-	-	9,552	-	-	-	9,552
Lease Liability	-	165	-	-	-	-	165
OPEB Liability	-	1,653	753	294	109	496	3,305
Net Pension Liability	734	35,492	15,153	13,054	1,492	13,254	79,179
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<b>269,190</b>	<b>70,818</b>	<b>44,846</b>	<b>143,427</b>	<b>50,628</b>	<b>15,302</b>	<b>594,211</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>276,209</b>	<b>86,041</b>	<b>54,190</b>	<b>168,535</b>	<b>66,642</b>	<b>38,263</b>	<b>689,880</b>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>							
Deferred Inflows of Resources	80	1,557	976	869	1,456	429	5,367
<b>NET POSITION (DEFICIT)</b>							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	44,894	23,687	65,015	-	1	-	133,597
<b>Restricted for:</b>							
Capital Projects	-	375	-	-	-	-	375
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	31,094	31,094
Unrestricted	2,327	(26,911)	62,483	(132,865)	(49,847)	57,374	(87,439)
<b>Total Net Position (Deficit)</b>	<b>\$ 47,221</b>	<b>\$ (2,849)</b>	<b>\$ 127,498</b>	<b>\$ (132,865)</b>	<b>\$ (49,846)</b>	<b>\$ 88,468</b>	<b>\$ 77,627</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Internal Service Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Civic Center	General Services	Fleet Services	Workers' Compensation Insurance	General Liability Insurance	Employee Benefits	Total Internal Service Funds
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>							
Billing to Other Departments	\$ 24,244	\$ 69,020	\$ 72,519	\$ 33,583	\$ 45,519	\$ 378,807	\$ 623,692
Other	9	4,349	1,957	116	853	-	7,284
<b>Total Operating Revenues</b>	<b>24,253</b>	<b>73,369</b>	<b>74,476</b>	<b>33,699</b>	<b>46,372</b>	<b>378,807</b>	<b>630,976</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>							
Personnel Services	-	31,388	14,727	10,244	3,059	9,061	68,479
Maintenance and Other Operations	13,186	42,676	23,914	5,311	7,857	5,811	98,755
Insurance Premiums	-	-	-	-	20,341	-	20,341
Self-Insured Losses	-	-	-	34,496	15,074	-	49,570
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	9,318	-	74,372	83,690
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	302,151	302,151
Depreciation/Amortization	11,904	10,970	13,971	-	1	-	36,846
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>25,090</b>	<b>85,034</b>	<b>52,612</b>	<b>59,369</b>	<b>46,332</b>	<b>391,395</b>	<b>659,832</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss)</b>	<b>(837)</b>	<b>(11,665)</b>	<b>21,864</b>	<b>(25,670)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>(12,588)</b>	<b>(28,856)</b>
<b>Noncapital Subsidies:</b>							
Operating Grants	-	748	-	-	-	-	748
Transfers In	-	5,011	1,704	-	-	229	6,944
Transfers Out	-	(4,232)	(1,364)	-	(1,348)	-	(6,944)
<b>Total Noncapital Subsidies</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,527</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1,348)</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>748</b>
<b>Operating Income (Loss) and Noncapital Subsidies</b>	<b>(837)</b>	<b>(10,138)</b>	<b>22,204</b>	<b>(25,670)</b>	<b>(1,308)</b>	<b>(12,359)</b>	<b>(28,108)</b>
<b>Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses):</b>							
Interest Income	146	351	1,299	1,106	57	2,832	5,791
Interest Expense	(5,980)	(1,004)	(878)	-	-	-	(7,862)
Unrealized Investment Gain	12	623	1,642	619	37	3,141	6,074
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	-	(20)	755	-	-	-	735
<b>Total Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expenses)</b>	<b>(5,822)</b>	<b>(50)</b>	<b>2,818</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>4,738</b>
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>(6,659)</b>	<b>(10,188)</b>	<b>25,022</b>	<b>(23,945)</b>	<b>(1,214)</b>	<b>(6,386)</b>	<b>(23,370)</b>
Net Position (Deficit) - October 1	53,880	7,339	102,476	(108,920)	(48,632)	94,854	100,997
<b>Net Position (Deficit) - September 30</b>	<b>\$ 47,221</b>	<b>\$ (2,849)</b>	<b>\$ 127,498</b>	<b>\$ (132,865)</b>	<b>\$ (49,846)</b>	<b>\$ 88,468</b>	<b>\$ 77,627</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Internal Service Funds**  
**Combining Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>	Civic Center	General Services	Fleet Services	Workers' Compensation Insurance	General Liability Insurance	Employee Benefits	Total Internal Service Funds
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>							
Receipts from Customers	\$ -	\$ 3,147	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,147
Receipts from Other Funds	25,718	68,608	76,690	35,950	43,248	356,841	607,055
Payments to Other Entities	(1,953)	-	-	(53)	-	-	(2,006)
Payments for Employees Salaries and Benefits	(20)	(29,319)	(13,882)	(8,064)	(3,936)	(303,495)	(358,716)
Payments for Goods and Services	(7,094)	(42,576)	(25,409)	(5,276)	(7,089)	-	(87,444)
Changes on Compensated Absences	-	913	451	(9,171)	(350)	(73,944)	(82,101)
Payments for Liability Claims	-	-	-	(16,688)	(30,970)	-	(47,658)
Other Cash Receipts	-	-	-	-	-	14,265	14,265
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>16,651</u>	<u>773</u>	<u>37,850</u>	<u>(3,302)</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>(6,333)</u>	<u>46,542</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:</b>							
Operating Grants Received from Other Governments	-	748	-	-	-	-	748
Operating Subsidies Received from Other Funds	-	5,011	1,704	-	-	229	6,944
Operating Subsidies Paid to Other Funds	-	(4,232)	(1,364)	-	(1,348)	-	(6,944)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	<u>-</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>340</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,348)</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>748</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:</b>							
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	1,118	-	-	-	1,118
Proceeds from Issuance Of Long-Term Obligations	-	15,085	7,118	-	-	-	22,203
Payments for Subscription and Leased Assets	-	(6,364)	-	-	-	-	(6,364)
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(1,500)	(2,265)	(28,263)	-	-	-	(32,028)
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	-	-	(1,693)	-	-	-	(1,693)
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(5,373)	(5,711)	(3,321)	-	-	-	(14,405)
Payments of Interest	(5,980)	(1,030)	(1,123)	-	-	-	(8,133)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(12,853)</u>	<u>(285)</u>	<u>(26,164)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(39,302)</u>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>							
Receipts of Interest	146	351	1,299	1,106	57	2,832	5,791
Changes in Investments	12	623	1,642	619	38	3,141	6,075
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	<u>158</u>	<u>974</u>	<u>2,941</u>	<u>1,725</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>5,973</u>	<u>11,866</u>
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>3,956</u>	<u>2,989</u>	<u>14,967</u>	<u>(1,577)</u>	<u>(350)</u>	<u>(131)</u>	<u>19,854</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	<u>2</u>	<u>23,850</u>	<u>62,495</u>	<u>33,443</u>	<u>18,123</u>	<u>97,174</u>	<u>235,087</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	<u>\$ 3,958</u>	<u>\$ 26,839</u>	<u>\$ 77,462</u>	<u>\$ 31,866</u>	<u>\$ 17,773</u>	<u>\$ 97,043</u>	<u>\$ 254,941</u>
<b><u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u></b>							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (837)	\$ (11,665)	\$ 21,864	\$ (25,670)	\$ 40	\$ (12,588)	\$ (28,856)
<b>Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:</b>							
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	11,904	10,970	13,971	-	1	-	36,846
Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	(145)	239	(27)	-	-	(2,649)	(2,582)
Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Governments	-	(1,441)	(25)	-	-	-	(1,466)
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Funds	1,610	(690)	(87)	2,251	(2)	3,942	7,024
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets	6,000	248	-	-	-	-	6,248
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	92	(148)	(1,443)	35	768	(3,161)	(3,857)
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	6	1,230	598	503	(302)	8,914	10,949
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(1,953)	278	2,301	(53)	(3,122)	539	(2,010)
Increase in Accrued Claims Payable	-	-	-	17,808	4,445	-	22,253
Increase in Collections Held in Trust	-	-	-	-	-	478	478
Increase (Decrease) in OPEB Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	-	(47)	(39)	96	40	(303)	(253)
Increase (Decrease) in Net Pension Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(26)	1,799	737	1,728	(965)	(1,505)	1,768
Total Adjustments	<u>17,488</u>	<u>12,438</u>	<u>15,986</u>	<u>22,368</u>	<u>863</u>	<u>6,255</u>	<u>75,398</u>
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$ 16,651</u>	<u>\$ 773</u>	<u>\$ 37,850</u>	<u>\$ (3,302)</u>	<u>\$ 903</u>	<u>\$ (6,333)</u>	<u>\$ 46,542</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

## FIDUCIARY FUNDS

Fiduciary Funds, comprised of Private Purpose Trust and Custodial Funds, are used to account for assets held by the City in a trustee capacity or as an agent for other governmental units, private organizations, or individuals.

Custodial Funds are used to account for funds held by the City as an agent for other governmental units, private organizations, or individuals.

Private Purpose Trust Funds are used to account for trust monies, wherein the principal and interest of the trust can be expended by the City in accordance with the terms of the trust agreement.

The Miller Library and Miller Museum Funds are used to account for bequests from Lorraine Miller Collins. The principal and interest on the trusts are to be used to maintain and purchase materials for the Miller Special Collections room in the City's Main Library.

The Mayor's Fund for the Homeless is used to account for donations from the public for use in assisting the City's homeless population.

**City of Long Beach**  
Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position  
Custodial Funds  
September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Belmont Shore Parking District	Taxes Oil Rights	Special Assessment Districts	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility JPA
<b>ASSETS:</b>				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 89	\$ 1,659	\$ 2,152	\$ 4,017
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	10,152	-
Property Taxes Receivable, Net	-	-	9	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expense	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	<u>89</u>	<u>1,659</u>	<u>12,313</u>	<u>4,017</u>
<b>LIABILITIES:</b>				
Accounts Payable	89	-	-	-
Collections Held in Trust	-	-	47	-
Total Liabilities	<u>89</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>				
Restricted	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,660</u>	<u>\$ 12,265</u>	<u>\$ 4,017</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position  
Custodial Funds  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Belmont Shore Parking District	Taxes Oil Rights	Special Assessment Districts	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility JPA
<b>ADDITIONS:</b>				
Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,016	\$ 4,950
Taxes	-	-	2,456	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	190	349	182
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	8	-
Total Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>6,829</u>	<u>5,132</u>
<b>DEDUCTIONS:</b>				
Administrative Expense	-	-	53	-
Payments to Bond Holders	-	-	5,498	4,637
Payments to Others	-	258	-	-
Total Deductions	<u>-</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>5,551</u>	<u>4,637</u>
Change in Net Position	-	(68)	1,278	495
Net Position, October 1	-	1,728	10,987	3,522
Net Position, September 30	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,660</u>	<u>\$ 12,265</u>	<u>\$ 4,017</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

Earthquake Assessment District	Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority	Other Custodial Funds	Total Custodial Funds	
\$ 877	\$ -	\$ 4,805	\$ 13,599	ASSETS:
-	1,088	-	11,240	Pooled Cash and Investments
1	-	89	99	Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents
-	571	1,200	1,771	Property Taxes Receivable, Net
-	8	-	8	Accounts Receivable
-	11,000	-	11,000	Prepaid Expense
				Land
878	12,667	6,094	37,717	Total Assets
-	452	2,857	3,398	LIABILITIES:
-	-	-	47	Accounts Payable
-	452	2,857	3,445	Collections Held in Trust
				Total Liabilities
\$ 879	\$ 12,215	\$ 3,236	\$ 34,272	NET POSITION:
				Restricted

Earthquake Assessment District	Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority	Other Custodial Funds	Total Custodial Funds	
\$ -	\$ 40	\$ -	\$ 9,006	ADDITIONS:
-	-	11,550	14,006	Contributions
-	1,542	-	1,542	Taxes
29	62	347	1,159	Grants
-	9	-	17	Use of Money and Property
				Miscellaneous Revenue
29	1,653	11,897	25,730	Total Additions
-	-	7	60	DEDUCTIONS:
-	-	-	10,135	Administrative Expense
-	1,115	12,507	13,880	Payments to Bond Holders
				Payments to Others
-	1,115	12,514	24,075	Total Deductions
29	538	(617)	1,655	Change in Net Position
850	11,677	3,853	32,617	Net Position, October 1
\$ 879	\$ 12,215	\$ 3,236	\$ 34,272	Net Position, September 30

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
 Fiduciary Funds  
 Private Purpose Trust Funds  
 Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position  
 September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<u>Miller Library</u>	<u>Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 614	\$ 5	\$ 619
<b>NET POSITION</b>			
Held in Trust for Private Purpose Restricted	<u>\$ 614</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 619</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
 Fiduciary Funds  
 Private Purpose Trust Funds  
 Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	<u>Miller Library</u>	<u>Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Additions:</b>			
Use of Money and Property	\$ 39	\$ -	\$ 39
<b>Deductions:</b>			
Administrative Expense	-	-	-
Change in Net Position	39	-	39
Net Position, October 1	<u>575</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>580</u>
Net Position, September 30	<u>\$ 614</u>	<u>\$ 5</u>	<u>\$ 619</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

OTHER  
SUPPLEMENTARY  
INFORMATION

**City of Long Beach**  
**General Fund**  
**Combining Balance Sheet**  
**September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Uplands Oil Fund	Eliminations	Total Combined General Fund
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 117,291	\$ 20,359	\$ -	\$ 137,650
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,480	-	-	1,480
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	613	-	-	613
Property Taxes	135,767	-	-	135,767
Accounts Receivable	47,618	1,161	-	48,779
Due from Other Governments	34,082	-	-	34,082
Due from Other Funds	43,737	-	-	43,737
Lease Receivable	133,701	-	-	133,701
Allowance for Receivables	(15,416)	-	-	(15,416)
Other Assets	1,333	-	-	1,333
Total Assets	<u>500,206</u>	<u>21,520</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>521,726</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts Payable	22,190	292	-	22,482
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	7,961	-	-	7,961
Due to Other Governments	322	-	-	322
Due to Other Funds	17,401	-	-	17,401
Unearned Revenues	7,949	-	-	7,949
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	4,792	-	-	4,792
Advances from Other Funds	19,406	-	-	19,406
Total Liabilities	<u>80,021</u>	<u>292</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,313</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>264,954</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>264,954</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>				
Nonspendable	1,333	-	-	1,333
Restricted	3,420	-	-	3,420
Committed	62,461	21,096	-	83,557
Assigned	88,149	-	-	88,149
Unassigned	(132)	132	-	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>155,231</u>	<u>21,228</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>176,459</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 500,206</u>	<u>\$ 21,520</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 521,726</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**General Fund**  
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Uplands Oil Fund	Eliminations	Total Combined General Fund
<b>Revenues:</b>				
<b>Taxes:</b>				
Property	\$ 232,080	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 232,080
Sales	147,444	-	-	147,444
Utility Users	47,319	-	-	47,319
Other Taxes	51,282	-	-	51,282
Franchise Fees	29,620	-	-	29,620
Licenses and Permits	50,130	-	-	50,130
Fines and Forfeitures	15,912	-	-	15,912
Use of Money and Property	43,469	13,486	-	56,955
From Other Agencies	5,506	-	-	5,506
Charges for Services	54,042	-	-	54,042
Other	4,508	-	-	4,508
Total Revenues	681,312	13,486	-	694,798
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
Legislative and Legal	19,938	-	-	19,938
General Government	25,500	-	-	25,500
Public Safety	462,106	-	-	462,106
Public Health	28,732	-	-	28,732
Community and Cultural	72,689	-	-	72,689
Public Works	74,633	-	-	74,633
Oil Operations	-	3,059	-	3,059
Total Current Expenditures	683,598	3,059	-	686,657
Capital Improvements	4,840	-	-	4,840
<b>Debt Service:</b>				
Principal	301	-	-	301
Interest	550	-	-	550
Debt Administration Fees	13	-	-	13
Total Expenditures	689,302	3,059	-	692,361
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	(7,990)	10,427	-	2,437
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	2,209	-	-	2,209
Transfers In	30,515	-	(9,086)	21,429
Transfers Out	(67,347)	(9,086)	9,086	(67,347)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(34,623)	(9,086)	-	(43,709)
Net Change in Fund Balances	(42,613)	1,341	-	(41,272)
Fund Balances - October 1	197,844	19,887	-	217,731
Fund Balances - September 30	\$ 155,231	\$ 21,228	\$ -	\$ 176,459

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**General Fund**  
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Final Amended Budget			Actual on Budgetary Basis		Combined Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	General	Uplands Oil	Combined	General	Uplands Oil		
<b>Revenues:</b>							
Property Taxes	\$ 228,303	\$ -	\$ 228,303	\$ 232,080	\$ -	\$ 232,080	\$ 3,777
Sales Taxes	160,133	-	160,133	147,444	-	147,444	(12,689)
Utility Users Taxes	44,623	-	44,623	47,319	-	47,319	2,696
Other Taxes	46,221	-	46,221	51,282	-	51,282	5,061
Franchise Fees	28,891	-	28,891	29,620	-	29,620	729
Licenses and Permits	42,033	-	42,033	50,130	-	50,130	8,097
Fines and Forfeitures	17,161	-	17,161	15,912	-	15,912	(1,249)
Use of Money and Property	30,904	11,811	42,715	43,469	13,486	56,955	14,240
From Other Agencies	8,238	-	8,238	5,506	-	5,506	(2,732)
Charges for Services	24,461	-	24,461	54,042	-	54,042	29,581
Other	4,344	-	4,344	4,508	-	4,508	164
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	-	2,209	-	2,209	2,209
Transfers In	29,628	-	29,628	21,429	-	21,429	(8,199)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>664,940</b>	<b>11,811</b>	<b>676,751</b>	<b>704,950</b>	<b>13,486</b>	<b>718,436</b>	<b>41,685</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>							
<b>Current:</b>							
<b>Legislative and Legal</b>							
Mayor and City Council	11,186	-	11,186	8,939	-	8,939	2,247
City Attorney	4,943	-	4,943	4,529	-	4,529	414
City Clerk	6,655	-	6,655	6,470	-	6,470	185
<b>General Government</b>							
City Auditor	3,385	-	3,385	3,413	-	3,413	(28)
City Manager	17,951	-	17,951	12,840	-	12,840	5,111
Civil Service	4,516	-	4,516	4,540	-	4,540	(24)
Financial Management	57,436	-	57,436	3,036	-	3,036	54,400
Development Services	4,557	-	4,557	2,111	-	2,111	2,446
<b>Public Safety</b>							
Police	295,769	-	295,769	288,343	-	288,343	7,426
Fire	146,884	-	146,884	146,659	-	146,659	225
Disaster Preparedness	15,932	-	15,932	15,401	-	15,401	531
City Prosecutor	8,794	-	8,794	7,779	-	7,779	1,015
Development Services - Code Enforcement	4,641	-	4,641	4,216	-	4,216	425
Public Health	33,338	-	33,338	28,823	-	28,823	4,515
<b>Community and Cultural</b>							
Development Services	6,257	-	6,257	5,330	-	5,330	927
Library	26,950	-	26,950	27,014	-	27,014	(64)
Parks and Recreation	41,961	-	41,961	40,478	-	40,478	1,483
Public Works	78,497	-	78,497	74,790	-	74,790	3,707
Oil Operations	1,405	3,316	4,721	-	3,059	3,059	1,662
Capital Outlay	4,992	-	4,992	4,840	-	4,840	152
Debt Service	12	-	12	864	-	864	(852)
Transfers Out	49,925	7,024	56,949	58,261	9,086	67,347	(10,398)
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>825,986</b>	<b>10,340</b>	<b>836,326</b>	<b>748,676</b>	<b>12,145</b>	<b>760,821</b>	<b>75,505</b>
<b>Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance:</b>	<b>\$ (161,046)</b>	<b>\$ 1,471</b>	<b>\$ (159,575)</b>	<b>\$ (43,726)</b>	<b>\$ 1,341</b>	<b>\$ (42,385)</b>	<b>\$ 117,190</b>

**Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis**

	General	Uplands Oil	Combined
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis</b>	<b>\$ (43,726)</b>	<b>\$ 1,341</b>	<b>\$ (42,385)</b>
<b>Add:</b> Encumbrances	1,113	-	1,113
<b>Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>(42,613)</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>(41,272)</b>
<b>Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>197,844</b>	<b>19,887</b>	<b>217,731</b>
<b>Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis</b>	<b>\$ 155,231</b>	<b>\$ 21,228</b>	<b>\$ 176,459</b>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
Measure A Fund  
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Adopted Budget	Final Amended Budget	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Sales Taxes	\$ 68,413	\$ 68,413	\$ 63,395	\$ (5,018)
Use of Money and Property	160	160	-	(160)
Total Revenues	68,573	68,573	63,395	(5,178)
<b>Expenditures:</b>				
General Government	1,461	1,461	208	1,253
Public Safety	42,223	43,769	43,682	87
Public Works	-	534	534	-
Community and Cultural	-	785	133	652
Transfers Out <sup>(a)</sup>	31,544	31,544	29,334	2,210
Total Expenditures	75,228	78,093	73,891	4,202
Net Change in Fund Balance (Deficit)	(6,655)	(9,520)	(10,496)	(9,380)
Fund Balance October 1, GAAP Basis	11,606	11,606	11,606	
Fund Balance September 30, Budgetary Basis	\$ 4,951	\$ 2,086	\$ 1,110	

**Fund Balances as of September 30, 2024**

Assigned for Subsequent year Programmed Uses, October 1	\$ 11,606	
<b>Less:</b>		
Programmed Releases in Fiscal Year 2024 <sup>(b)</sup>	(10,365)	
<b>Add:</b>		
New Programmed Assignments as of September 30 <sup>(c)</sup>	1,110	
Amounts Assigned for Subsequent Year Programmed Uses		2,351
Unassigned Fund Balance		(1,241)
Total Measure A Fund Balance		\$ 1,110

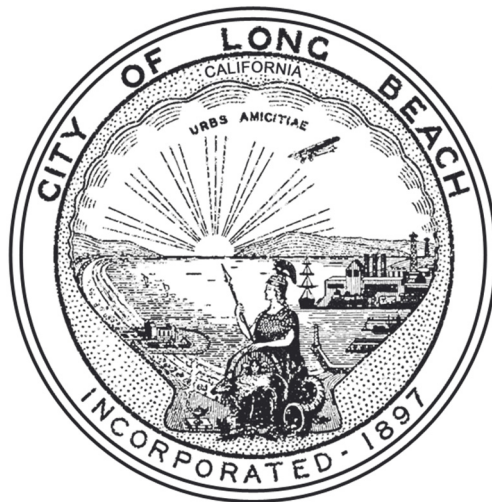
**Notes:**

- <sup>(a)</sup> Amounts "transferred out" are transferred to the City's Capital Projects fund for use in authorized Measure A projects.
- <sup>(b)</sup> Amounts released from reserves during the fiscal year to fund Measure A projects as programmed in prior fiscal years.
- <sup>(c)</sup> Amounts reserved to fund future Measure A projects.

**City of Long Beach**  
 General Capital Projects Fund  
 Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -  
 Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
 (In Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Final and Original Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Actual and Final Budget Variance - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final			
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Use of Money and Property	\$ 806	\$ 806	\$ -	\$ 11,976	\$ 11,170
From Other Agencies	69,302	175,366	106,064	108,929	(66,437)
Other	-	800	800	113	(687)
Transfers In	105,565	59,831	(45,734)	51,396	(8,435)
Total Revenues	175,673	236,803	61,130	172,414	(64,389)
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
Public Works	40,455	44,644	(4,189)	8,660	35,984
Capital Improvements	75,556	295,933	(220,377)	275,598	20,335
Transfers Out	72,412	73,362	(950)	630	72,732
Total Expenditures	188,423	413,939	(225,516)	284,888	129,051
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ (12,750)	\$ (177,136)	\$ 286,646	\$ (112,474)	\$ 64,662
<b>Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis</b>					
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis				\$ (112,474)	
Add: Encumbrances				103,845	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis				(8,629)	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis				291,013	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis				\$ 282,384	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



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## **GAS UTILITY FUND**

The Gas Utility Fund is comprised of the Gas Operating and LBBFA Gas Prepay Functions and is used to account for the activities associated with the distribution of natural gas to the City's customers. The Gas Prepay Function was formed to account for the 2007A and 2007B Natural Gas bonds that were issued for the purchase of gas at a predetermined price.

Summary financial information for the consolidated Gas Utility Fund is presented on the following pages (in thousands) as of September 30, 2024:

**City of Long Beach**  
**Gas Utility Fund**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position**  
**September 30, 2024**  
(In Thousands)

	<u>Gas Operating Function</u>	<u>LBBFA Gas Prepay Function</u>	<u>Total Before Elimination</u>	<u>Elimination Debit (Credit)</u>	<u>Total Gas Utility Fund</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>					
<b>Current Assets:</b>					
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 39,899	\$ 787	\$ 40,686	\$ -	\$ 40,686
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	45	46	-	46
<b>Receivables:</b>					
Accounts Receivable	16,497	3,346	19,843	-	19,843
Due from Other Funds	9,205	-	9,205	(1,300)	7,905
Allowance for Receivables	(7,948)	-	(7,948)	-	(7,948)
Inventory	6,319	-	6,319	-	6,319
Prepaid Gas - Current	-	19,933	19,933	-	19,933
Other Assets	131	-	131	-	131
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<u>64,104</u>	<u>24,111</u>	<u>88,215</u>	<u>(1,300)</u>	<u>86,915</u>
<b>Noncurrent Assets:</b>					
<b>Restricted Noncurrent Assets:</b>					
Non-Pooled Investments	-	34,379	34,379	-	34,379
Fair Value - Commodity Swap	-	339,290	339,290	-	339,290
<b>Capital Assets:</b>					
Land and Other Assets Not Being Depreciated	24,355	-	24,355	-	24,355
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	179,346	-	179,346	-	179,346
Prepaid Gas - Long-Term	-	242,752	242,752	-	242,752
<b>Total Noncurrent Assets</b>	<u>203,701</u>	<u>616,421</u>	<u>820,122</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>820,122</u>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<u>267,805</u>	<u>640,532</u>	<u>908,337</u>	<u>(1,300)</u>	<u>907,037</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Deferred Outflows of Resources	11,281	1,630	12,911	-	12,911
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
<b>Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:</b>					
Accounts Payable	6,625	-	6,625	-	6,625
Accrued Wages	534	-	534	-	534
Accrued Interest Payable	79	8,730	8,809	-	8,809
Due to Other Funds	3,428	1,300	4,728	(1,300)	3,428
Unearned Revenues	1,725	-	1,725	-	1,725
Customers Deposits	2,134	-	2,134	-	2,134
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	2,513	-	2,513	-	2,513
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	1,244	-	1,244	-	1,244
Bonds Payable Due within One Year	-	25,280	25,280	-	25,280
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<u>18,282</u>	<u>35,310</u>	<u>53,592</u>	<u>(1,300)</u>	<u>52,292</u>
<b>Noncurrent Liabilities:</b>					
Fair Value - Interest Rate Swap	-	1,630	1,630	-	1,630
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	4,660	-	4,660	-	4,660
Financed Purchase Obligations	6,687	-	6,687	-	6,687
Bonds Payable	-	472,735	472,735	-	472,735
Net OPEB Liability	1,503	-	1,503	-	1,503
Net Pension Liability	40,459	-	40,459	-	40,459
<b>Total Noncurrent Liabilities</b>	<u>53,309</u>	<u>474,365</u>	<u>527,674</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>527,674</u>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<u>71,591</u>	<u>509,675</u>	<u>581,266</u>	<u>(1,300)</u>	<u>579,966</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,088	339,290	340,378	-	340,378
<b>NET POSITION (DEFICIT)</b>					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	191,524	-	191,524	-	191,524
<b>Restricted for:</b>					
Capital Projects	28,432	-	28,432	-	28,432
Unrestricted	(13,549)	(206,803)	(220,352)	-	(220,352)
<b>Total Net Position (Deficit)</b>	<u>\$ 206,407</u>	<u>\$ (206,803)</u>	<u>\$ (396)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (396)</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
**Gas Utility Fund**  
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	<i><b>Gas Operating Function</b></i>	<i><b>LBBFA Gas Prepay Function</b></i>	<i><b>Total Before Elimination</b></i>	<i><b>Elimination Debit (credit)</b></i>	<i><b>Total Gas Utility Fund</b></i>
<b>Operating Revenues:</b>					
Charges for Services	\$ 136,422	\$ 13,953	\$ 150,375	\$ (13,953)	\$ 136,422
Other	939	-	939	-	939
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>137,361</b>	<b>13,953</b>	<b>151,314</b>	<b>(13,953)</b>	<b>137,361</b>
<b>Operating Expenses:</b>					
Personnel Services	30,049	-	30,049	-	30,049
Purchases of Gas	55,416	(12,439)	42,977	(13,953)	29,024
Maintenance and Other Operations	22,685	20	22,705	-	22,705
Depreciation/Amortization	8,080	-	8,080	-	8,080
<b>Total Operating Expenses</b>	<b>116,230</b>	<b>(12,419)</b>	<b>103,811</b>	<b>(13,953)</b>	<b>89,858</b>
<b>Operating Income</b>	<b>21,131</b>	<b>26,372</b>	<b>47,503</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>47,503</b>
<b>Non-Operating Income (Expense):</b>					
Interest Income	2,342	1,038	3,380	-	3,380
Interest Expense	669	(25,988)	(25,319)	-	(25,319)
Unrealized Investment Loss	1,952	-	1,952	-	1,952
Loss on Disposition of Capital Assets	(173)	-	(173)	-	(173)
<b>Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)</b>	<b>4,790</b>	<b>(24,950)</b>	<b>(20,160)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(20,160)</b>
<b>Income (Loss) before Contributions     and Transfers</b>	<b>25,921</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>27,343</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,343</b>
<b>Transfers:</b>					
Transfers In	6	-	6	-	6
Transfers Out	(16,728)	-	(16,728)	-	(16,728)
<b>Change in Net Position</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>10,621</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,621</b>
Net Position (Deficit), October 1	197,208	(208,225)	(11,017)	-	(11,017)
Net Position (Deficit), September 30	<u>\$ 206,407</u>	<u>\$ (206,803)</u>	<u>\$ (396)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (396)</u>

**City of Long Beach**  
**Gas Utility Fund**  
**Combining Statement of Cash Flows**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>	<i>Gas Operating Function</i>	<i>LBBFA Gas Prepay Function</i>	<i>Eliminations Increase (decrease)</i>	<i>Total Gas Utility Fund</i>
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities:</b>				
Receipts from Customers	\$ 122,076	\$ 13,792	\$ -	\$ 135,868
Payments for Employee Salaries	(27,346)	-	-	(27,346)
Payments for Goods and Services	(31,458)	696	-	(30,762)
Payments to Other Funds	(18,275)	-	-	(18,275)
Other Receipts	-	38,021	(38,021)	-
Other Payments	(38,021)	-	38,021	-
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>6,976</b>	<b>52,509</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,485</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:</b>				
Transfers In	6	-	-	6
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	4,866	(26,521)	-	(21,655)
Payments of Interest	60	(26,413)	-	(26,353)
Transfers Out	(16,728)	-	-	(16,728)
<b>Net Cash Used for Non-Capital Financing Activities</b>	<b>(11,796)</b>	<b>(52,934)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(64,730)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>				
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(18,729)	-	-	(18,729)
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(1,216)	-	-	(1,216)
<b>Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities</b>	<b>(19,945)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(19,945)</b>
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities:</b>				
Receipts of Interest	2,342	1,038	-	3,380
Payments for Investments	(2,889)	-	-	(2,889)
Changes in Investments	1,952	-	-	1,952
<b>Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,443</b>
<b>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>(23,360)</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(22,747)</b>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	63,260	219	-	63,479
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	<u>\$ 39,900</u>	<u>\$ 832</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 40,732</u>
 <u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Operating Income	\$ 21,131	\$ 26,372	\$ -	\$ 47,503
<b>Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:</b>				
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	8,080	-	-	8,080
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	668	(161)	161	668
(Increase) in Amounts Due from Other Funds	(890)	-	-	(890)
(Increase) in Inventory	(1,536)	-	-	(1,536)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets/Gas Prepay	(13,628)	38,021	-	24,393
(Increase) Decrease in Other Non-Operating Assets	12,439	(12,439)	-	-
(Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(1,729)	-	(161)	(1,890)
(Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(704)	-	-	(704)
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(18,991)	716	-	(18,275)
(Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	(666)	-	-	(666)
(Decrease) in Collections Held in Trust	(605)	-	-	(605)
(Decrease) in OPEB Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	(29)	-	-	(29)
Increase in Net Pension Liability and Related Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources	3,436	-	-	3,436
<b>Total Adjustments</b>	<b>(14,155)</b>	<b>26,137</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,982</b>
<b>Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities</b>	<b>\$ 6,976</b>	<b>\$ 52,509</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 59,485</b>
 <u>NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>				
Amortization of Bond Premium (Discount), Net	\$ 597	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 597
Net Book Value of Retired Assets	(173)	-	-	(173)

## **TIDELANDS OPERATING FUND**

The Tidelands Operating Fund is used to account for the various business-type operations that the City oversees in the Tidelands Trust area. These operations include the Long Beach Convention and Entertainment Center, Queen Mary, Rainbow Harbor Area, marinas, beach maintenance, and beach/water safety programs directly related to the tidelands area, including lifeguards and patrol boats.

The City has issued revenue bonds to finance the purchase of the Aquarium of the Pacific and the Rainbow Harbor Area infrastructure improvements. Each of the revenue bonds is accounted for in the City's Tidelands Fund.

Summary financial information for the consolidated Tidelands Enterprise Fund is presented on the following pages (in thousands) as of September 30, 2024:

**City of Long Beach**  
**Tidelands Operating Fund**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Tidelands Operating	Tidelands Parking	Marina	Queen Mary	Aquarium of the Pacific	Total Before Elimination	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated Tidelands Operating Total
<b>ASSETS</b>								
Current Assets:								
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 92,506	\$ 13,367	\$ 45,753	\$ 3,467	\$ -	\$ 155,093	\$ -	\$ 155,093
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,436	-	5,670	14	-	7,120	-	7,120
Receivables:								
Interest Receivable	778	-	21	-	-	799	-	799
Accounts Receivable	5,791	181	1,087	919	-	7,978	-	7,978
Due from Other Governments	124	-	50	-	-	174	-	174
Due from Other Funds	42,454	4	-	-	-	42,458	-	42,458
Lease Receivable - Current	1,713	-	589	-	-	2,302	-	2,302
Allowance for Receivables	(666)	(3)	(370)	(761)	-	(1,800)	-	(1,800)
Total Current Assets	144,136	13,549	52,800	3,639	-	214,124	-	214,124
Noncurrent Assets:								
Non-Pooled Investments	-	-	3,600	-	-	3,600	-	3,600
Noncurrent Receivables:								
Lease Receivable	118,509	-	1,407	-	-	119,916	-	119,916
Capital Assets:								
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	120,248	-	2,212	3,442	9,900	135,802	-	135,802
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	119,695	4,265	88,741	3,778	6,506	222,985	-	222,985
Total Noncurrent Assets	358,452	4,265	95,960	7,220	16,406	482,303	-	482,303
Total Assets	502,588	17,814	148,760	10,859	16,406	696,427	-	696,427
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>								
Deferred Outflows of Resources	13,605	-	4,308	22	-	17,935	-	17,935
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows	516,193	17,814	153,068	10,881	16,406	714,362	-	714,362
<b>LIABILITIES</b>								
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:								
Accounts Payable	11,705	304	334	1,731	-	14,074	-	14,074
Accrued Wages	350	4	159	8	-	521	-	521
Accrued Interest Payable	592	-	1,884	384	-	2,860	-	2,860
Due to Other Funds	671	39	189	5	-	904	-	904
Unearned Revenues	400	-	1,891	-	-	2,291	-	2,291
Collections Held in Trust	152	-	-	-	-	152	-	152
Customers Deposits	-	-	1,333	25	-	1,358	-	1,358
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	3,149	-	893	-	-	4,042	-	4,042
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	291	-	-	-	-	291	-	291
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	5,060	-	2,480	2,590	-	10,130	-	10,130
Other Long Term Obligation - Current	33	-	-	-	-	33	-	33
Total Current Liabilities	22,403	347	9,163	4,743	-	36,656	-	36,656
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	7,554	-	7,554	-	7,554
Unearned Revenues	4,144	-	123	-	-	4,267	-	4,267
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	7,155	-	677	-	-	7,832	-	7,832
Financed Purchase Obligations	1,871	-	-	-	-	1,871	-	1,871
Other Long Term Obligations	187	-	-	-	-	187	-	187
Bonds Payable	27,410	-	104,138	2,280	-	133,828	-	133,828
Total OPEB Liability	2,231	-	251	-	-	2,482	-	2,482
Net Pension Liability	40,738	-	16,901	-	-	57,639	-	57,639
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	83,736	-	122,090	9,834	-	215,660	-	215,660
Total Liabilities	106,139	347	131,253	14,577	-	252,316	-	252,316
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>								
Deferred Inflows of Resources	120,565	-	2,659	-	-	123,224	-	123,224
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows	226,704	347	133,912	14,577	-	375,540	-	375,540
<b>NET POSITION</b>								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	198,462	4,265	(6,473)	2,349	16,406	215,009	(6,473)	221,482
Restricted for:								
Debt Service	58,054	-	948	-	-	59,002	-	59,002
Capital Projects	-	660	-	-	-	660	-	660
Unrestricted	32,973	12,542	24,681	(6,045)	-	64,151	6,473	57,678
Total Net Position	\$ 289,489	\$ 17,467	\$ 19,156	\$ (3,696)	\$ 16,406	\$ 338,822	\$ -	\$ 338,822

**City of Long Beach**  
**Tidelands Operating Fund**  
**Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Tidelands Operating	Tidelands Parking	Marina	Queen Mary	Aquarium of the Pacific	Total Before Elimination	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated Tidelands Operating Total
Operating Revenues:								
Licenses and Permits	\$ 176	\$ 297	\$ -	\$ 338	\$ -	\$ 811	\$ -	\$ 811
Fines and Forfeitures	432	-	-	-	-	432	-	432
Fees, Concessions, and Rentals	9,889	9,730	29,455	5,537	-	54,611	-	54,611
From Other Agencies	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Charges for Services	30,063	292	645	-	-	31,000	-	31,000
Other	9,612	-	19	-	-	9,631	-	9,631
Total Operating Revenues	50,181	10,319	30,119	5,875	-	96,494	-	96,494
Operating Expenses:								
Personnel Services	27,853	288	12,303	481	-	40,925	-	40,925
Maintenance and Other Operations	48,429	7,765	9,640	5,843	1	71,678	-	71,678
Depreciation/Amortization	9,210	1,105	4,016	912	3,222	18,465	-	18,465
Total Operating Expenses	85,492	9,158	25,959	7,236	3,223	131,068	-	131,068
Operating Income (Loss)	(35,311)	1,161	4,160	(1,361)	(3,223)	(34,574)	-	(34,574)
Noncapital Subsidies:								
Operating Grants	41	-	158	-	-	199	-	199
Transfers In	55,819	-	20	887	-	56,726	(2,986)	53,740
Transfers Out	(894)	-	(2,099)	(1)	(1)	(2,995)	2,986	(9)
Total Noncapital Subsidies	54,966	-	(1,921)	886	(1)	53,930	-	53,930
Operating Income (Loss) and Noncapital Subsidies	19,655	1,161	2,239	(475)	(3,224)	19,356	-	19,356
Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expense):								
Interest Income	6,310	401	1,989	21	-	8,721	-	8,721
Interest Expense	(827)	-	(4,812)	(488)	-	(6,127)	-	(6,127)
Unrealized Investment Gain (Loss)	6,128	-	1,364	-	-	7,492	-	7,492
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	-	-	73	-	-	73	-	73
Total Other Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)	11,611	401	(1,386)	(467)	-	10,159	-	10,159
Change in Net Position	31,266	1,562	853	(942)	(3,224)	29,515	-	29,515
Net Position, October 1	258,223	15,905	18,303	(2,754)	19,630	309,307	-	309,307
Net Position, September 30	\$ 289,489	\$ 17,467	\$ 19,156	\$ (3,696)	\$ 16,406	\$ 338,822	\$ -	\$ 338,822

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Fleet Services Fund**  
**Combining Statement of Net Position (Deficit)**  
**September 30, 2024**  
**(In Thousands)**

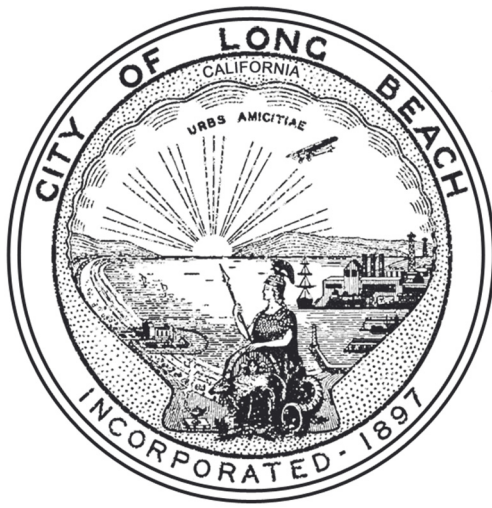
	Fleet Operating	Fleet Vehicle Acquisitions	Fleet Debt Service	Fleet Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total Fleet Service Fund
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Current Assets:						
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ -	\$ 60,458	\$ -	\$ 6,496	\$ -	\$ 66,954
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	10,508	-	-	-	10,508
Accounts Receivable	65	2	-	-	-	67
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	25	-	25
Due from Other Funds	448	4,414	-	101	(4,840)	123
Allowance for Receivables	(16)	-	-	-	-	(16)
Inventory	3,119	-	-	-	-	3,119
Total Current Assets	<u>3,616</u>	<u>75,382</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,622</u>	<u>(4,840)</u>	<u>80,780</u>
Noncurrent Assets:						
Noncurrent Receivables:						
Advances to Other Funds	-	19,406	-	-	-	19,406
Capital Assets:						
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	78,836	-	-	-	-	78,836
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>78,836</u>	<u>19,406</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>98,242</u>
Total Assets	<u>82,452</u>	<u>94,788</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6,622</u>	<u>(4,840)</u>	<u>179,022</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>3,642</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,642</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:						
Accounts Payable	1,357	1,171	-	-	-	2,528
Accrued Wages and Benefits	177	32	-	-	-	209
Accrued Interest Payable	-	57	90	-	-	147
Due to Other Funds	679	620	3,735	-	(4,840)	194
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	989	-	-	-	-	989
Environmental Remediation - Current	72	-	-	-	-	72
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	-	3,417	-	-	-	3,417
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	-	-	1,788	-	-	1,788
Total Current Liabilities	<u>3,274</u>	<u>5,297</u>	<u>5,613</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,840)</u>	<u>9,344</u>
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Environmental Remediation	328	-	-	-	-	328
Financed Purchase Obligations	-	16,690	-	-	-	16,690
Bonds Payable	-	-	9,552	-	-	9,552
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	2,370	-	-	-	-	2,370
OPEB Liability	753	-	-	-	-	753
Net Pension Liability	15,153	-	-	-	-	15,153
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	<u>18,604</u>	<u>16,690</u>	<u>9,552</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>44,846</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>21,878</u>	<u>21,987</u>	<u>15,165</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,840)</u>	<u>54,190</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>						
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>671</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>976</u>
<b>NET POSITION (DEFICIT)</b>						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	78,836	(2,481)	(11,340)	-	-	65,015
Unrestricted	<u>(15,291)</u>	<u>75,282</u>	<u>(4,130)</u>	<u>6,622</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>62,483</u>
Total Net Position (Deficit)	<u>\$ 63,545</u>	<u>\$ 72,801</u>	<u>\$ (15,470)</u>	<u>\$ 6,622</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 127,498</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Fleet Services Funds**  
Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)  
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2024  
(In Thousands)

	Fleet Operating	Fleet Vehicle Acquisitions	Fleet Debt Service	Fleet Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total Fleet Service Fund
Operating Revenues:						
Billing to Other Departments	\$ 34,462	\$ 37,465	\$ -	\$ 592	\$ -	\$ 72,519
Other	1,801	13	-	143	-	1,957
Total Operating Revenues	<u>36,263</u>	<u>37,478</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,476</u>
Operating Expenses:						
Personnel Services	13,062	1,665	-	-	-	14,727
Maintenance and Other Operations	(7,683)	31,597	-	-	-	23,914
Depreciation/Amortization	13,971	-	-	-	-	13,971
Total Operating Expenses	<u>19,350</u>	<u>33,262</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>52,612</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>16,913</u>	<u>4,216</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>21,864</u>
Non-Operating Income (Expenses):						
Interest Income	146	1,153	-	-	-	1,299
Interest Expense	(369)	(475)	(34)	-	-	(878)
Unrealized Investment Loss	1,642	-	-	-	-	1,642
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	(363)	1,118	-	-	-	755
Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	<u>1,056</u>	<u>1,796</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,818</u>
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	<u>17,969</u>	<u>6,012</u>	<u>(34)</u>	<u>735</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>24,682</u>
Transfers:						
Transfers In	255	1,418	-	101	(70)	1,704
Transfers Out	-	-	-	(1,434)	70	(1,364)
Change in Net Position	18,224	7,430	(34)	(598)	-	25,022
Net Position (Deficit) - October 1	45,321	65,371	(15,436)	7,220	-	102,476
Net Position (Deficit) - September 30	<u>\$ 63,545</u>	<u>\$ 72,801</u>	<u>\$(15,470)</u>	<u>\$ 6,622</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 127,498</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



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# STATISTICAL SECTION

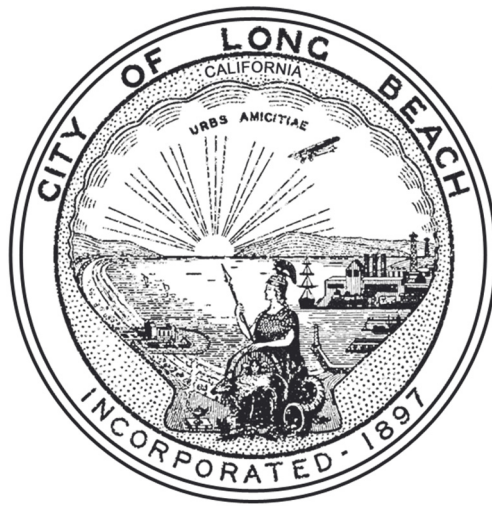
## STATISTICAL SECTION

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The Statistical Section is included to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context, and detail for use in evaluating the information contained with the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information with the goal of providing the user a better understanding of the City's economic condition.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
<b>Financial Trends</b>	
These schedules contain information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	
Net Position by Component - Last Ten Fiscal Years	171
Change in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years	172
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	174
Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	175
Governmental Funds Tax Revenues by Source - Last Ten Fiscal Years	176
<b>Revenue Capacity</b>	
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue sources.	
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property - Last Ten Fiscal Years	177
Property Tax Rates - All Overlapping Governments Per \$100 of Assessed Value - Last Ten Fiscal Years	178
Principal Property Taxpayers - Current Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago	179
Property Tax Levies and Collections - Last Ten Fiscal Years	180
<b>Debt Capacity</b>	
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - Last Ten Fiscal Years	181
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding - Last Ten Fiscal Years	182
Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Debt - As of September 30, 2024	183
Legal Debt Margin Information - Last Ten Fiscal Years	184
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Gas Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	185
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Water Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	185
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Airport Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	186
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Temple Willow Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	186
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Marina Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	186
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Tidelands Operating Segment Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	187
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Harbor Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	187
<b>Demographics and Economic Information</b>	
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	
Demographic Statistics - Last Ten Fiscal Years	188
Principal Employers - Current Year and Nine Years Ago	189
<b>Operating Information</b>	
These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial statements relates to the services that the City provides and the activities that it performs.	
Full time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	191
Operating Indicators by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	192
Capital Asset Statistics by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	194

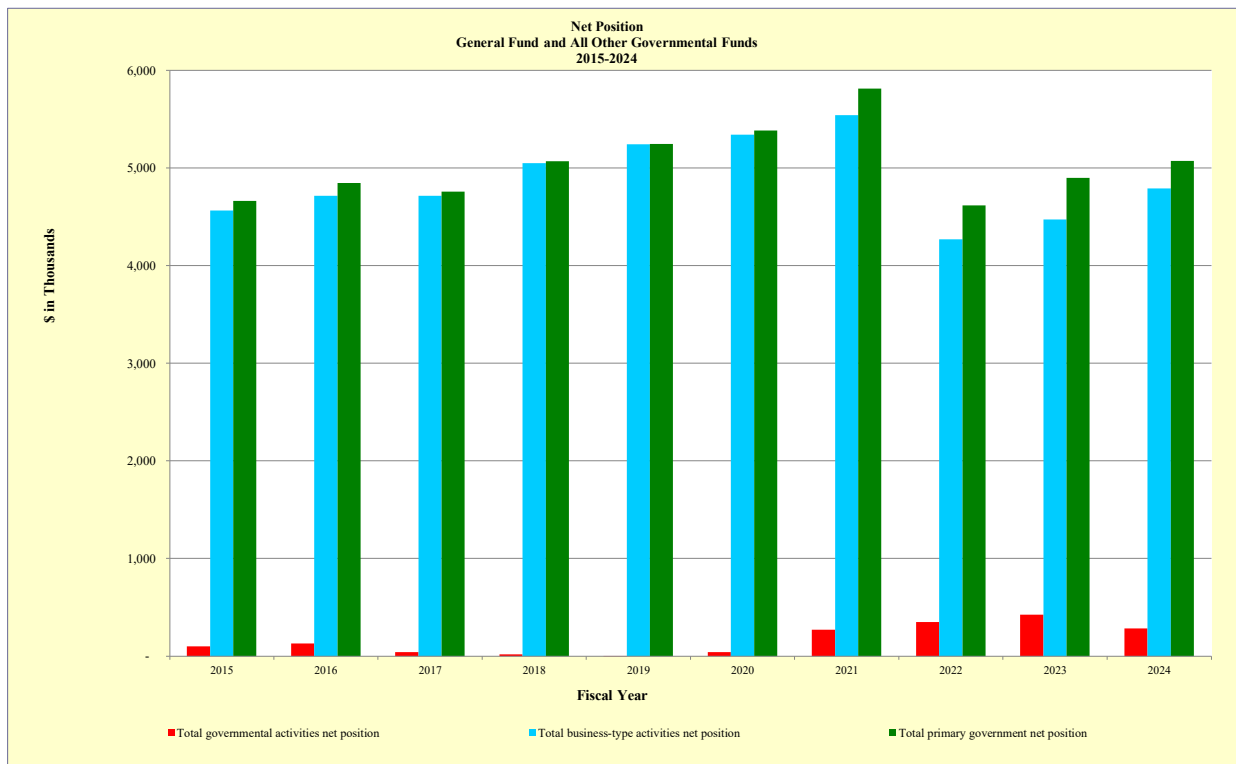
Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant fiscal year.



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**City of Long Beach**  
**Net Position by Component**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Accrual basis of accounting)**  
**(In Thousands)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Governmental activities:</b>										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 344,839	\$ 346,224	\$ 361,370	\$ 377,098	\$ 418,191	\$ 432,090	\$ 452,155	\$ 456,247	\$ 509,197	\$ 528,858
Restricted	351,055	393,588	397,204	403,557	428,903	442,908	475,699	517,994	602,376	618,584
Unrestricted	(595,857)	(610,409)	(716,979)	(761,817)	(844,483)	(833,911)	(655,868)	(624,992)	(686,121)	(863,560)
<b>Total governmental activities net position</b>	<b>100,037</b>	<b>129,403</b>	<b>41,595</b>	<b>18,838</b>	<b>2,611</b>	<b>41,087</b>	<b>271,986</b>	<b>349,249</b>	<b>425,452</b>	<b>283,882</b>
<b>Business-type activities:</b>										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,829,779	4,229,484	4,229,484	4,477,724	4,604,194	4,707,630	4,727,066	3,548,274	3,630,537	3,804,254
Restricted	494,526	323,827	323,827	298,613	297,552	312,076	326,665	361,377	349,335	374,524
Unrestricted	237,808	160,569	160,569	272,494	338,972	320,382	487,398	357,369	491,122	609,443
<b>Total business-type activities net position</b>	<b>4,562,113</b>	<b>4,713,880</b>	<b>4,713,880</b>	<b>5,048,831</b>	<b>5,240,718</b>	<b>5,340,088</b>	<b>5,541,129</b>	<b>4,267,020</b>	<b>4,470,994</b>	<b>4,788,221</b>
<b>Primary government:</b>										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	4,174,618	4,575,708	4,590,854	4,854,822	5,022,385	5,139,720	5,179,221	4,004,521	4,139,734	4,333,112
Restricted	845,581	717,415	721,031	702,170	726,455	754,984	802,364	879,371	951,711	993,108
Unrestricted	(358,049)	(449,840)	(556,410)	(489,323)	(505,511)	(513,529)	(168,470)	(267,623)	(194,999)	(254,117)
<b>Total primary government net position</b>	<b>\$ 4,662,150</b>	<b>\$ 4,843,283</b>	<b>\$ 4,755,475</b>	<b>\$ 5,067,669</b>	<b>\$ 5,243,329</b>	<b>\$ 5,381,175</b>	<b>\$ 5,813,115</b>	<b>\$ 4,616,269</b>	<b>\$ 4,896,446</b>	<b>\$ 5,072,103</b>



See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Change in Net Position**<sup>1</sup>  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Accrual basis of accounting)**  
**(In Thousands)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Expenses:</b>										
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>										
Legislative and Legal	\$ 10,632	\$ 11,814	\$ 13,343	\$ 13,025	\$ 15,245	\$ 13,155	\$ 13,058	\$ 16,722	\$ 16,764	\$ 22,981
General Government	22,400	23,869	29,718	29,189	43,637	40,408	36,564	41,335	60,982	40,420
Public Safety	307,116	344,358	402,361	409,632	430,512	389,489	311,933	407,420	478,186	555,319
Public Health	43,710	46,150	49,688	53,045	57,729	71,880	60,016	101,438	90,921	142,343
Community and Cultural	165,501	155,792	173,637	167,624	183,825	190,370	217,381	259,577	201,820	295,370
Public Works	104,744	103,772	123,268	139,209	171,927	136,067	163,203	170,385	227,659	252,601
Oil Operations	3,961	6,466	9,694	3,755	3,777	1,775	3,679	6,830	3,673	2,704
Interest on Long-Term Debt	22,738	19,104	19,120	17,916	17,473	19,055	19,781	18,253	16,115	18,136
<b>Total Governmental Activities Expenses</b>	<b>680,802</b>	<b>711,325</b>	<b>820,829</b>	<b>833,395</b>	<b>924,125</b>	<b>862,199</b>	<b>825,615</b>	<b>1,021,960</b>	<b>1,096,120</b>	<b>1,329,874</b>
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>										
Gas Utility	68,414	66,896	80,680	83,276	110,991	94,835	83,900	128,684	165,351	115,677
Water Utility	102,501	93,959	96,082	98,204	95,970	111,219	93,075	136,550	120,124	121,176
Tidelands Operating	121,547	107,313	126,123	130,796	124,283	143,249	110,419	146,178	143,954	131,159
Tidelands Oil Revenue	81,565	70,949	93,200	101,495	101,872	30,436	84,298	164,564	120,329	89,753
Harbor	236,186	307,546	298,756	298,441	309,722	327,081	336,106	1,871,078	403,723	396,342
Sewer	16,244	16,151	16,766	14,931	15,375	18,819	14,973	16,871	17,505	19,039
Airport	44,844	47,686	51,917	53,758	55,739	58,627	51,655	67,459	65,966	69,687
Community Development	17,621	20,281	25,907	25,912	27,223	28,928	22,505	28,481	33,371	39,289
Solid Waste Management	73,525	72,745	76,332	71,388	88,967	90,197	76,048	85,257	74,340	90,549
Towing	5,134	5,815	5,524	5,283	6,402	5,421	4,557	7,264	7,019	7,523
Subsidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	8,042	(1,469)	(6,204)
<b>Total Business-Type Activities Expenses</b>	<b>767,581</b>	<b>809,341</b>	<b>871,287</b>	<b>883,484</b>	<b>936,544</b>	<b>908,812</b>	<b>877,823</b>	<b>2,660,428</b>	<b>1,150,213</b>	<b>1,073,990</b>
<b>Total Primary Government Expenses</b>	<b>1,448,383</b>	<b>1,520,666</b>	<b>1,692,116</b>	<b>1,716,879</b>	<b>1,860,669</b>	<b>1,771,011</b>	<b>1,703,438</b>	<b>3,682,388</b>	<b>2,246,333</b>	<b>2,403,864</b>
<b>Program Revenues:</b>										
<b>Governmental Activities:</b>										
<b>Charges for services:</b>										
Legislative and Legal	224	1,804	52	481	34	558	18	186	48	35
General Government	16,545	17,955	17,981	17,727	16,473	16,182	15,729	16,244	16,025	22,635
Public Safety	38,961	38,050	34,995	43,536	50,961	50,198	49,116	53,776	64,199	70,163
Public Health	8,178	7,284	8,052	8,550	10,232	9,826	7,471	10,289	10,801	12,753
Community and Cultural	36,283	37,057	46,584	36,606	48,104	45,185	50,403	36,154	71,000	73,951
Public Works	29,962	32,854	35,004	37,890	48,954	42,018	40,655	56,023	46,838	45,291
Oil Operations	19,414	10,900	12,176	16,060	14,926	9,743	11,190	16,195	15,591	13,486
Operating Grants and Contributions	164,621	170,614	176,643	187,038	167,793	200,489	352,336	302,613	292,313	264,362
Capital Grants and Contributions	3,780	2,085	12,286	10,739	67,976	65,232	76,033	86,781	110,649	108,264
<b>Total Governmental Activities Program Revenues</b>	<b>\$ 317,968</b>	<b>\$ 318,603</b>	<b>\$ 343,773</b>	<b>\$ 358,627</b>	<b>\$ 425,453</b>	<b>\$ 439,431</b>	<b>\$ 602,951</b>	<b>\$ 578,261</b>	<b>\$ 627,464</b>	<b>\$ 610,940</b>

(continued)

**City of Long Beach**  
**Change in Net Position**<sup>1</sup>  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Accrual basis of accounting)**  
**(In Thousands)**

(continued)

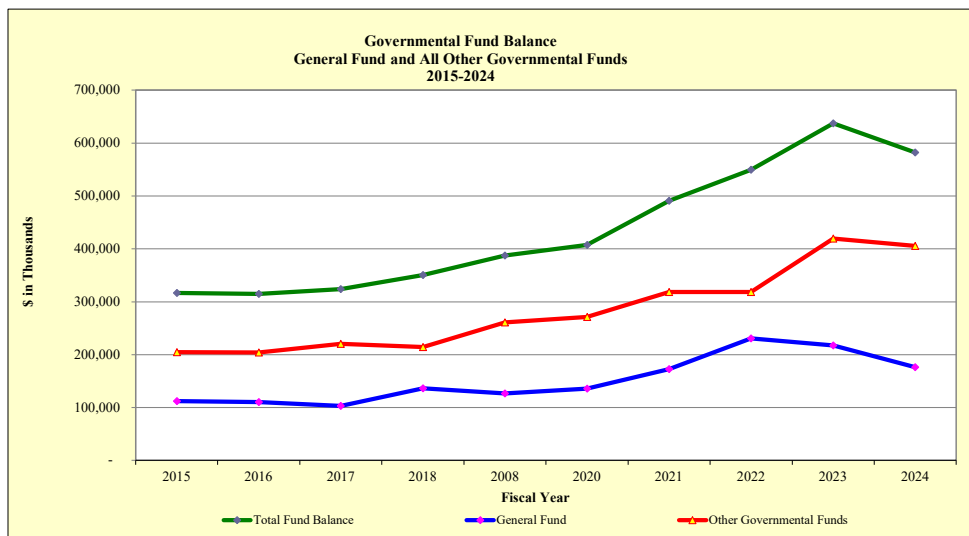
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Business-Type activities:</b>										
Charges for Services:										
Gas Utility	\$ 77,398	\$ 79,826	\$ 97,033	\$ 92,109	\$ 120,562	\$ 103,869	\$ 112,277	\$ 144,115	\$ 174,612	\$ 137,361
Water Utility	101,158	98,677	100,761	104,701	102,474	116,071	122,089	123,932	111,499	127,595
Tidelands Operating	67,894	67,205	76,352	77,734	80,594	72,467	99,458	84,845	103,212	96,494
Tidelands Oil Revenue	99,401	53,630	81,989	124,721	117,528	59,385	99,144	190,336	120,164	125,103
Harbor	363,309	363,343	388,834	406,420	415,321	399,841	440,340	513,989	563,199	617,870
Sewer	17,904	18,355	19,964	19,578	19,750	19,200	19,613	21,694	20,296	21,410
Airport	36,537	39,723	49,607	50,464	46,997	31,034	30,899	51,026	55,366	63,746
Development Services	20,783	23,015	31,039	29,471	30,803	24,293	18,670	34,161	33,712	40,964
Solid Waste Management	80,322	75,637	82,848	75,450	79,627	86,034	82,722	84,838	81,373	76,448
Towing	5,253	5,568	5,310	5,139	5,885	4,583	6,140	7,217	6,532	6,633
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	499	499	500	614	-	-
Operating Grants and Contributions	753	758	976	2,768	932	3,394	160	219	535	9,655
Capital Grants and Contributions	140,618	150,510	83,681	99,586	96,660	80,020	40,099	131,479	118,726	32,965
<b>Total Business-Type Activities</b>										
Program Revenues	1,011,330	976,247	1,018,394	1,088,141	1,117,632	1,000,690	1,072,111	1,388,465	1,389,226	1,356,244
Total Primary Government Program Revenues	1,329,298	1,294,850	1,362,167	1,446,768	1,543,085	1,440,121	1,675,062	1,966,726	2,016,690	1,967,184
<b>Net Revenues (expenses):</b>										
Governmental Activities	(388,749)	(417,633)	(502,968)	(495,076)	(516,798)	(439,249)	(246,398)	(464,512)	(497,157)	(718,934)
Business-Type Activities	243,749	166,906	147,107	204,657	181,088	91,878	194,288	(1,271,963)	188,317	282,254
Total Net Expenses	(145,000)	(250,727)	(355,861)	(290,419)	(335,710)	(347,371)	(52,110)	(1,736,475)	(308,840)	(436,680)
<b>General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:</b>										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes:										
Property	180,989	200,766	191,514	199,576	211,007	220,665	225,820	234,386	242,374	261,259
Sales	64,177	67,658	99,528	133,523	138,598	129,095	150,887	174,257	156,500	150,995
Utility Users	38,419	37,079	35,858	36,639	34,898	33,767	38,546	40,349	48,660	47,319
Other	45,517	47,746	46,837	51,558	51,066	39,449	40,098	56,868	56,535	66,354
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	6,061	13,182	3,581	4,761	14,172	11,426	3,496	1,495	20,618	33,685
Transfers	21,661	16,855	11,930	25,954	32,704	26,881	(5,284)	13,607	20,172	17,752
Total Governmental Activities	356,824	383,286	389,248	452,011	482,445	461,244	453,563	520,962	544,859	577,364
Business-type Activities:										
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	8,887	10,802	7,714	13,357	43,503	34,336	1,469	11,461	35,829	54,997
Capital Asset Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-
Unusual or Infrequent Item - Transfer to CalTrans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,696)	(2,272)
Transfers	(21,661)	(16,855)	(11,930)	(25,954)	(32,704)	(26,881)	5,284	(13,607)	(20,172)	(17,752)
Total Business-type Activities	(12,774)	(6,053)	(4,216)	(12,597)	10,799	7,492	6,753	(2,146)	(35,039)	34,973
Total Primary Government	344,050	377,233	385,032	439,414	493,244	468,736	460,316	518,816	509,820	612,337
<b>Change in Net Position</b>										
Government activities	(6,010)	(9,436)	(87,808)	(22,757)	(16,227)	38,476	230,899	77,263	76,203	(141,570)
Business-type Activities	230,975	160,853	142,891	192,060	191,887	99,370	201,041	(1,274,109)	203,974	317,227
Total Primary Government	\$ 224,965	\$ 151,417	\$ 55,083	\$ 169,303	\$ 175,660	\$ 137,846	\$ 431,940	\$ (1,196,846)	\$ 280,177	\$ 175,657

Note:

<sup>1</sup> Reclassified prior year numbers due to implementation of GASB 103 in FY 2024.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Fund Balances of Governmental Funds**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Modified accrual basis of accounting)**  
**(In Thousands)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>General Fund:</b>										
Nonspendable	\$ 2	\$ 102	\$ 500	\$ 1,375	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,503	\$ 2,127	\$ 1,632	\$ 1,278	\$ 1,333
Restricted	4,308	4,498	4,469	4,807	5,009	5,864	2,836	2,921	3,179	3,420
Committed	62,598	63,568	64,539	67,640	69,440	50,708	76,543	77,711	79,572	83,557
Assigned	42,953	38,482	31,947	59,463	50,495	75,789	107,658	148,586	133,702	88,149
Unassigned	2,170	3,934	1,926	3,072	138	2,066	(16,483)	-	-	-
<b>Total General Fund</b>	<b>112,031</b>	<b>110,584</b>	<b>103,381</b>	<b>136,357</b>	<b>126,506</b>	<b>135,930</b>	<b>172,681</b>	<b>230,850</b>	<b>217,731</b>	<b>176,459</b>
<b>Other Governmental Funds:</b>										
Nonspendable	2,846	2,577	2,613	1,324	2,406	2,377	2,416	2,587	3,341	8,625
Restricted	173,096	173,562	180,084	174,541	199,781	201,777	219,947	251,580	317,428	316,699
Committed	1,422	1,422	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,200	1,200	1,200
Assigned	39,197	26,710	36,582	37,067	57,443	65,823	94,482	88,422	115,303	100,792
Unassigned	(11,819)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,276)	(17,846)	(21,768)
<b>Total Other Governmental Funds</b>	<b>204,742</b>	<b>204,271</b>	<b>220,693</b>	<b>214,346</b>	<b>261,044</b>	<b>271,391</b>	<b>318,259</b>	<b>318,513</b>	<b>419,426</b>	<b>405,548</b>
<b>Total All Governmental Funds</b>	<b>\$ 316,773</b>	<b>\$ 314,855</b>	<b>\$ 324,074</b>	<b>\$ 350,703</b>	<b>\$ 387,550</b>	<b>\$ 407,321</b>	<b>\$ 490,940</b>	<b>\$ 549,363</b>	<b>\$ 637,157</b>	<b>\$ 582,007</b>



See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(Modified accrual basis of accounting)**  
**(In Thousands)**

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Revenues:</b>										
<b>Taxes:</b>										
Property	\$ 179,999	\$ 201,207	\$ 191,808	\$ 199,336	\$ 210,656	\$ 220,665	\$ 226,143	\$ 234,391	\$ 242,156	\$ 261,174
Sales	64,177	67,658	99,528	133,523	138,598	129,095	150,887	174,257	156,500	150,995
Utility Users	38,419	37,079	35,858	36,639	34,898	33,767	38,546	40,349	48,660	47,319
Other Taxes	45,517	47,746	46,837	51,558	51,066	39,449	40,098	56,868	56,535	66,354
Franchise Fees	25,915	24,911	25,912	20,308	18,126	16,481	23,734	20,813	28,501	29,620
Licenses and Permits	23,329	25,456	24,926	26,076	42,728	48,803	47,010	53,489	59,439	68,773
Fines and Forfeitures	15,988	16,292	16,184	15,946	17,674	16,354	14,395	17,670	17,006	15,912
Use of Money and Property	41,816	40,991	33,815	39,419	48,033	39,543	33,846	27,601	64,921	79,639
From Other Agencies	166,988	170,780	187,872	197,570	235,841	290,748	42,857	389,394	402,948	372,626
Charges for Services	28,428	29,482	33,533	41,034	46,987	44,621	41,676	48,011	54,668	55,799
Other Contributions	556	249	194	137	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	17,615	13,167	19,907	17,599	19,944	10,236	11,444	17,471	15,343	10,280
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>648,747</b>	<b>675,018</b>	<b>716,374</b>	<b>779,145</b>	<b>864,551</b>	<b>889,762</b>	<b>670,636</b>	<b>1,080,314</b>	<b>1,146,677</b>	<b>1,158,491</b>
<b>Expenditures:</b>										
Legislative and Legal	9,604	11,420	11,522	13,378	13,458	13,108	16,537	17,128	14,452	19,938
General Government	18,116	21,793	23,285	25,426	39,002	40,577	41,833	40,812	30,283	29,242
Public Safety	297,901	307,065	353,456	360,879	383,222	369,052	423,769	407,198	412,083	483,714
Public Health	42,108	42,819	44,530	47,658	52,487	69,773	84,751	101,002	111,162	138,052
Community and Cultural	237,433	152,005	160,985	173,542	180,390	188,806	222,778	261,439	229,873	257,765
Public Works	70,921	74,580	73,103	82,450	71,989	61,459	67,115	74,608	70,101	84,407
Oil Operations	3,512	2,352	2,563	2,945	2,774	2,572	2,446	2,979	3,458	3,059
<b>Total Current Expenditures</b>	<b>679,595</b>	<b>612,034</b>	<b>669,444</b>	<b>706,278</b>	<b>743,322</b>	<b>745,347</b>	<b>859,229</b>	<b>905,166</b>	<b>871,412</b>	<b>1,016,177</b>
Capital Improvements	27,139	38,629	45,693	47,935	90,370	73,355	102,712	102,680	197,797	179,315
<b>Debt Service:</b>										
Principal	18,601	18,717	20,564	28,439	23,356	20,072	22,159	23,503	25,977	24,858
Interest	22,499	16,763	16,156	15,361	14,155	13,679	11,970	10,153	9,597	13,214
Debt Administration Fees	178	434	90	29	27	24	26	506	710	38
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>748,012</b>	<b>686,577</b>	<b>751,947</b>	<b>798,042</b>	<b>871,230</b>	<b>852,477</b>	<b>996,096</b>	<b>1,042,008</b>	<b>1,105,493</b>	<b>1,233,602</b>
(Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(99,265)	(11,559)	(35,573)	(18,897)	(6,679)	37,285	50,140	38,306	41,184	(75,111)
<b>Other Financing Sources (Uses):</b>										
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	-	-	-	11,062	1,539	1,180	-	2,209
Issuance of Refunding Debt	155,820	13,150	-	2,306	26,458	-	19,765	25,411	82,026	-
Premium (Discount) on Debt Issuance	6,700	1,045	-	-	-	-	4,170	2,123	6,415	-
Payment to Refunded Bonds										
Escrow Agent	(179,330)	-	-	-	(15,020)	-	(26,300)	(25,057)	-	-
Transfers In	91,363	60,641	104,983	125,473	130,312	126,196	228,486	133,452	203,265	99,301
Transfers Out	(92,990)	(65,195)	(60,191)	(82,253)	(97,813)	(154,772)	(193,771)	(116,992)	(245,096)	(81,549)
<b>Total Other Financing Sources</b>	<b>(19,942)</b>	<b>9,641</b>	<b>44,792</b>	<b>45,526</b>	<b>43,526</b>	<b>(17,514)</b>	<b>33,479</b>	<b>20,117</b>	<b>46,610</b>	<b>19,961</b>
<b>Net Change in Fund Balances</b>	<b>\$ (119,207)</b>	<b>\$ (1,918)</b>	<b>\$ 9,219</b>	<b>\$ 26,629</b>	<b>\$ 36,847</b>	<b>\$ 19,771</b>	<b>\$ 83,619</b>	<b>\$ 58,423</b>	<b>\$ 87,794</b>	<b>\$ (55,150)</b>
<b>Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>5.4%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>4.4%</b>	<b>4.0%</b>	<b>3.6%</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures calculated as follows:

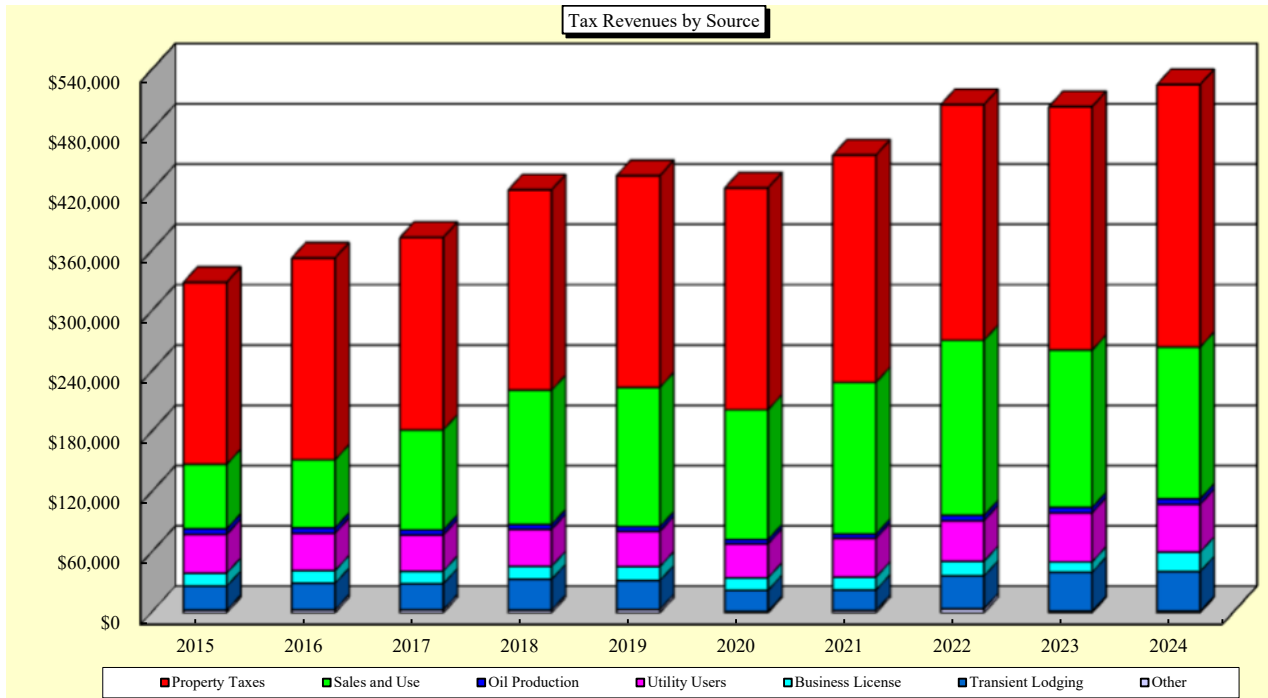
$$\frac{\text{(Principal + Interest)}}{\text{(Total Expenditures - Capital Outlay)}}$$

**City of Long Beach**  
**Governmental Funds Tax Revenues by Source**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
 (Modified accrual basis of accounting)  
 (In Thousands)

Fiscal Year-end (1)	Property Taxes	Sales and Use Taxes	Oil Production Taxes	Utility Users Taxes	Business License Taxes	Transient Lodging Taxes	Other (1) Taxes	Totals
2015	\$ 180,989	\$ 64,177	\$ 5,787	\$ 38,419	\$ 12,934	\$ 23,999	\$ 2,798	\$ 329,103
2016	200,766	67,658	5,582	37,079	12,512	26,382	3,271	353,250
2017	191,514	99,528	5,129	35,858	12,501	25,935	3,272	373,737
2018	199,336	133,523	5,026	36,639	12,940	30,612	2,980	421,056
2019	210,656	138,598	4,841	34,898	13,855	28,758	3,612	435,218
2020	220,665	129,095	4,473	33,767	12,351	20,914	1,711	422,976
2021	226,143	150,887	4,327	38,546	12,756	20,324	2,691	455,674
2022	234,391	174,257	5,413	40,349	14,578	32,590	4,287	505,865
2023	242,156	156,500	5,638	48,660	10,331	38,632	1,934	503,851
2024	261,174	150,995	5,670	47,319	19,385	39,491	1,808	525,842

Notes:

- (1) Includes Real Property Transfer, Special Parking, Miscellaneous Taxes, and transfers from funds in lieu of taxes. Tax revenues by source include all Governmental Fund Types (General, Special Revenue, Debt Service Funds, Capital Projects Funds, and Successor Agency Funds), including property tax for the former Long Beach Redevelopment Agency in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.



Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management.

**City of Long Beach**  
 Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property  
 Last Ten Fiscal Years  
 (In Thousands)

Fiscal Year-end	Secured	Unsecured	Less: Exemptions	Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate
2015	\$ 48,648,554	\$ 3,029,600	\$ (1,572,403)	\$ 50,105,751	1.00%
2016	49,939,578	2,959,078	(1,424,373)	51,474,283	1.00%
2017	52,481,371	3,180,877	(1,618,510)	54,043,738	1.00%
2018	55,394,865	3,239,627	(1,580,969)	57,053,523	1.00%
2019	58,432,448	3,456,685	(1,690,820)	60,198,313	1.00%
2020	61,781,691	3,663,861	(1,967,621)	63,477,931	1.00%
2021	64,097,021	3,476,338	(1,852,455)	65,720,904	1.00%
2022	68,114,455	3,865,716	(1,831,667)	70,148,504	1.00%
2023	72,318,166	4,375,513	(1,799,429)	74,894,250	1.00%
2024	75,675,203	4,670,086	(2,550,198)	77,795,091	1.00%

In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1% fixed amount. Valuations of real property are frozen at the value of the property in 1975, with an allowable adjustment up to 2% per year for inflation. However, property is reassessed to its current value when a change of ownership occurs. New construction, including tenant improvements, is assessed at its current value. This 1% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides. In 1986, the State Constitution was amended to allow rates over the 1% base rate for voter approved general obligation debt. The assessed valuation data shown above represents the only data currently available with respect to the actual market value of taxable property and are subject to the limitations described above.

Source: Los Angeles County Office of Assessor

**City of Long Beach**  
Property Tax Rates -  
All Overlapping Governments  
Per \$100 of Assessed Value -  
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Overlapping Rates						
Fiscal Year-end	City Direct Rate	Los Angeles County	Unified Schools	Community College	Special Districts	Total
2015	1.000000	-	0.146881	0.040174	0.003500	1.190555
2016	1.000000	-	0.129709	0.035755	0.003500	1.168964
2017	1.000000	-	0.122192	0.045990	0.003500	1.171682
2018	1.000000	-	0.123226	0.046213	0.003500	1.172939
2019	1.000000	-	0.125520	0.027175	0.003500	1.156195
2020	1.000000	-	0.125520	0.027175	0.003500	1.156195
2021	1.000000	-	0.113228	0.043759	0.003500	1.160487
2022	1.000000	-	0.121072	0.024882	0.003500	1.149454
2023	1.000000	-	0.124219	0.060231	0.003500	1.187950
2024	1.000000	-	0.128018	0.007000	0.003500	1.138518

Note:

In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1% fixed amount. Valuations of real property are frozen at the value of the property in 1975, with an allowable adjustment up to 2% per year for inflation. However, property is reassessed to its current value when a change of ownership occurs. New construction, including tenant improvements, is assessed at its current value. This 1% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides. In 1986, the State Constitution was amended to allow rates over the 1% base rate for voter approved general obligation debt.

**City of Long Beach**  
Principal Property Taxpayers  
Current Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago  
(In Thousands)

Taxpayer	Fiscal Year 2024		Fiscal Year 2015	
	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Total Net Assessed Valuation	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Total Net Assessed Valuation
CF Alpha and Golf Prop Co LLC	\$ 265,372	0.38 %		
GCC Long Beach LLC	222,084	0.31		
TABC Inc.	184,566	0.26		
Douglas Park Associates III & IV LLC	180,209	0.26		
2009 CUSA Community Owner LLC	170,160	0.24	\$ 143,998	0.30 %
Gelt Volta Pine Fee Owner LLC	160,312	0.23		
John Hancock Life Insurance	156,709	0.22	120,114	0.25
707 East Ocean Boulevard LLC	140,802	0.20		
Equity One Vons Circle LLC	134,532	0.19		
IMT Capital IV Gallery LLC	134,219	0.19		
601 W Ocean Blvd. Ground	120,439	0.17		
Onni Broadway Block Long Beach	120,126	0.17		
PPF AMLI 245 West Broadway LLC	118,450	0.17		
Terra Funding Shoreline Square	117,300	0.17		
DP3 Sub 1 & 2 LLC	115,515	0.16		
GSIC II Pine Owner LP	107,956	0.15		
2300 Redondo Holdings LLC	98,707	0.14		
Avanath Northpointe LP	93,108	0.13		
HCI 333 East Ocean Owner LP	92,304	0.13		
Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC	90,894	0.13	134,941	0.29
The Boeing Company			261,078	0.55
AES Alamitos LLC			187,100	0.40
Legacy Partners II LB World Trade LLC			162,738	0.34
AGNL Clinic Pine LP			135,237	0.29
GRE Shoreline Square LP			99,382	0.21
Noble Utah Long Beach LLC			97,393	0.21
Lyon West Gateway LLC			81,023	0.17
City Place Long Beach LLC			77,670	0.17
Alamitos Bay Partnership			73,357	0.16
Shapell Social Rental Properties LLC			64,291	0.14
Long Beach Generation LLC			61,900	0.13
HEI Long Beach LLC			57,855	0.12
Sunstone Ocean LLC			56,832	0.12
Pacific Pipeline System LLC			53,390	0.11
WRPC XI City Place Long Beach LLC			51,237	0.11
Los Altos Gateway LLC			50,439	0.11
Omninet Freeway LP			70,700	0.15
	<u>\$ 2,823,764</u>	<u>4.00 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,040,675</u>	<u>4.33 %</u>

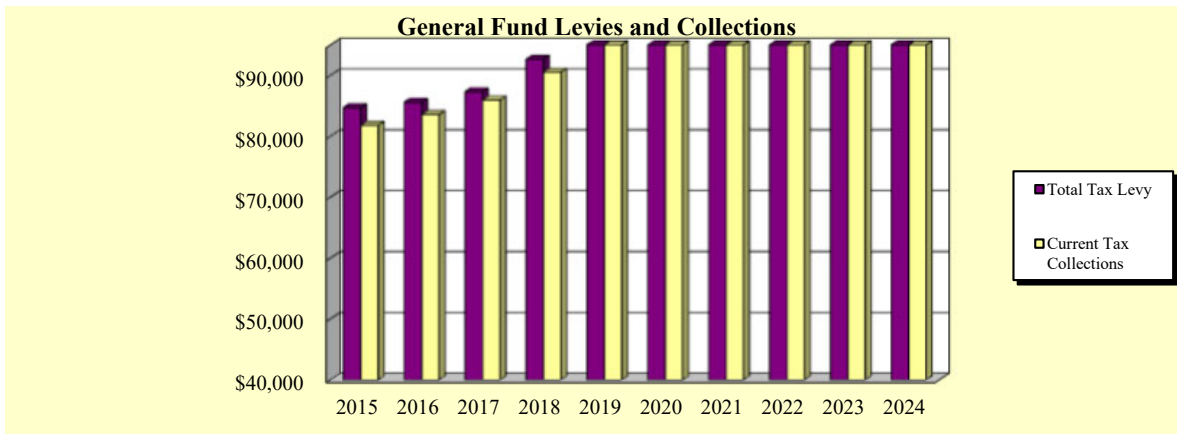
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**City of Long Beach**  
**Property Tax Levies and Collections**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(In Thousands)**

General Fund

Fiscal Year-end	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percentage of Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections <sup>1</sup>	Collections as Percentage of Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Delinquent Tax as Percentage of Current Levy
2015	\$ 84,726	\$ 81,798	96.5%	\$ 4,061	\$ 85,859	101.3%	\$ 5,449	6.4%
2016	85,609	83,582	97.6%	2,821	86,403	100.9%	5,605	6.5%
2017	87,315	85,962	98.5%	7,581	93,543	107.1%	5,430	6.2%
2018	92,661	90,551	97.7%	3,068	93,619	101.0%	5,472	5.9%
2019	97,494	95,437	97.9%	5,019	100,456	103.0%	5,902	6.1%
2020	102,555	98,949	96.5%	5,763	104,712	102.1%	6,761	6.6%
2021	106,411	103,379	97.2%	3,335	106,714	100.3%	7,077	6.7%
2022	106,411	103,379	97.2%	3,335	106,714	100.3%	7,077	6.7%
2023	116,565	114,240	98.0%	4,303	118,543	101.7%	7,172	6.2%
2024	124,586	121,488	97.5%	3,555	125,043	100.4%	7,767	6.2%



Note: <sup>1</sup> Excludes motor vehicle and vehicle license fees in-lieu taxes, interests, penalties and Los Angeles County administrative cost.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
(In Thousands, Except Per Capita Amount)

Fiscal Year-end	Revenue Bonds	Pension Obligation Bonds	Tax Allocation Bonds	Notes Payable	Governmental Activities			Lease Liability	SBITA Liability	Total Governmental Activities
					Financed Purchase Obligations	Other Long-Term Obligations				
2015	\$ 95,189	\$ 35,837	\$ 276,934	\$ 5,117	\$ 33,978	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 447,055	
2016	105,349	30,597	262,871	5,258	30,682	-	-	-	434,757	
2017	100,107	25,083	248,167	5,400	27,263	-	-	-	406,020	
2018	86,754	19,283	233,113	7,751	67,670	-	-	-	414,571	
2019	90,393	13,183	217,290	8,241	49,020	299,875	-	-	678,002	
2020	83,985	6,765	200,820	7,905	44,676	319,864	-	-	664,015	
2021	75,899	-	182,304	7,569	38,943	313,765	-	-	618,480	
2022	66,580	-	165,340	7,233	47,068	307,576	-	-	593,797	
2023	142,215	-	144,814	6,898	42,226	279,296	16,058	4,632	636,139	
2024	132,650	-	126,629	6,727	57,323	273,923	21,279	2,923	621,454	

	Business-type Activities						
	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable	Financed Purchase Obligations	Other Long-Term Obligations	Lease Liability	SBITA Liability	Total Business-type Activities
2015	\$ 1,696,772	\$ 499,248	\$ 19,752	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,215,772
2016	1,620,885	379,893	18,167	-	-	-	2,018,945
2017	1,736,215	343,821	16,688	-	-	-	2,096,724
2018	1,673,774	348,471	15,143	-	-	-	2,037,388
2019	1,781,199	339,056	40,356	-	-	-	2,160,611
2020	1,670,260	477,885	37,747	-	-	-	2,185,892
2021	1,600,382	545,309	32,943	-	-	-	2,178,634
2022	1,519,722	513,207	30,105	-	-	-	2,063,034
2023	1,435,131	510,925	27,179	5,599	3,555	2,044	1,978,834
2024	1,439,571	494,545	26,230	5,253	3,176	2,077	1,965,599

	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
2015	\$ 2,662,827	3.430%	\$ 5,623
2016	2,453,702	3.573%	5,175
2017	2,502,744	3.720%	5,324
2018	2,451,959	3.879%	5,223
2019	2,838,613	4.042%	6,074
2020	2,849,907	4.208%	6,160
2021	2,797,114	4.384%	5,993
2022	2,656,831	4.567%	5,767
2023	2,614,973	4.758%	5,707
2024	2,587,053	4.956%	5,639

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

**City of Long Beach**  
Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding  
Last Ten Fiscal Years  
(In Thousands, except Per Capita)

Fiscal Year-end	Outstanding General Bonded Debt				Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Assessed Value <sup>(2)</sup>	Per Capita <sup>(3)</sup>
	Pension Obligation Bonds	Tax Allocation Bonds	Less: Amounts Restricted for Debt Service <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Bonded Debt <sup>(1)</sup>		
2015	\$ 35,837	\$ 276,934	\$ 20,331	\$ 292,440	63%	\$ 616.78
2016	30,597	262,870	20,591	272,876	57%	580.43
2017	25,083	248,167	20,894	252,356	52%	537.56
2018	19,283	233,113	16,769	235,627	45%	504.17
2019	13,183	217,290	17,450	213,023	40%	460.46
2020	6,765	200,820	21,504	186,081	28%	398.68
2021	-	182,304	16,962	165,342	24%	358.91
2022	-	165,340	15,022	150,318	21%	328.05
2023	-	144,814	6,879	137,935	21%	301.02
2024	-	126,628	5,565	121,063	15%	263.86

Notes:

- (1) Includes Redevelopment bonds issued during fiscal years 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2006.
- (2) Assessed value can be found in the Schedule of Assessed Value and Actual Value of Taxable Property. Percentage calculated using the following formula:  
Net Bonded Debt / (Assessed Value - Exemptions).
- (3) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Debt**  
**September 30, 2024 (In Thousands)**

2023-24 Assessed Valuation:	\$75,868,478				
		<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Exclusions</u>	<u>Estimated</u>	
<b><u>DIRECT DEBT:</u></b>		<u>Debt</u>		<u>Overlapping</u>	
City of Long Beach				<u>Debt</u>	
Lease Revenue Bonds		\$ 132,650	\$ -		\$ 132,650
Tax Allocation Bonds		126,629	-		126,629
Notes Payable		6,727	-		6,727
Financed Purchase Obligations		57,323	-		57,323
Lease Liability		21,279	-		21,279
SBITA Liability		2,923	-		2,923
Total Direct Debt		<u>\$ 347,531</u>	<u>\$ -</u>		<u>\$ 347,531</u>
<b><u>OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:</u></b>	<b><u>% Applicable</u></b>				
Cerritos Community College District	0.415 %	\$ 422,295	\$ 420,551		\$ 1,744
Coast Community College District	0.001	854,816	854,807		9
Compton Community College District	2.703	140,875	136,481		4,394
Long Beach Community College District	86.016	530,114	73,272		456,842
Los Angeles Community College District	0.039	4,619,505	4,617,611		1,894
ABC Unified School District	1.305	175,060	172,788		2,272
Compton Unified School District	0.022	221,195	221,149		46
Long Beach Unified School District	86.017	1,612,000	222,794		1,389,206
Los Angeles Unified School District	0.048	10,067,570	10,062,536		5,034
Paramount Unified School District	9.659	173,576	154,149		19,427
Metropolitan Water District	1.957	18,210	17,853		357
TOTAL OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT <sup>(1)</sup>		<u>\$ 18,835,216</u>	<u>\$ 16,953,991</u>		<u>\$ 1,881,225</u>
<b><u>OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND OBLIGATION DEBT:</u></b>					
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	3.758 %	\$ 3,236,794	\$ 3,114,346		\$ 122,448
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Certificates of Participation	3.758	2,332	2,244		88
Compton Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.022	21,965	21,960		5
Los Alamitos Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.010	30,433	30,430		3
Los Angeles Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.048	471,590	471,354		236
Paramount Unified School District Certificates of Participation	9.659	18,904	16,788		2,116
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND OBLIGATION DEBT		<u>\$ 3,782,018</u>	<u>\$ 3,657,122</u>		<u>\$ 124,896</u>
<b><u>OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT (Successor Agency):</u></b>	<b>100.000 %</b>	<b>\$ 118,630</b>	<b>\$ -</b>		<b>\$ 118,630</b>
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		<u>\$ 22,735,864</u>	<u>\$ 20,611,113</u>		<u>\$ 2,124,751</u>
Los Angeles Unified School District General Obligation Bonds Election of 2005 Series J (2010) Qualified School Construction Bonds: Amount accumulated in Interest and Sinking Fund and Set Aside Repayment		200,675	200,575		100
Los Angeles Unified School District (Qualified Zone Academic Bonds supported by period payments to investment accounts)		-	-		-
TOTAL NET OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		<u>\$ 22,535,189</u>	<u>\$ 20,410,538</u>		<u>\$ 2,124,651</u>
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		<u>\$ 22,882,720</u>	<u>\$ 20,410,538</u>		<u>\$ 2,472,182</u>

**Notes:**

(1) Excludes 1915 Act and Mello-Roos Act Bonds

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Legal Debt Margin Information**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**  
**(In Thousands)**

	Fiscal Year				
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Assessed valuation	\$ 51,678,154	\$ 52,898,656	\$ 55,662,248	\$ 58,634,492	\$ 61,889,133
Conversion percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Adjusted assessed valuation	12,919,539	13,224,664	13,915,562	14,658,623	15,472,283
Debt limit percentage	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Debt limit	1,937,931	1,983,700	2,087,334	2,198,793	2,320,842
Total net debt applicable to limit:					
General obligation bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 1,937,931</u>	<u>\$ 1,983,700</u>	<u>\$ 2,087,334</u>	<u>\$ 2,198,793</u>	<u>\$ 2,320,842</u>
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Fiscal Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assessed valuation	\$ 65,445,552	\$ 67,573,359	\$ 71,980,171	\$ 76,693,679	\$ 80,345,289
Conversion percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Adjusted assessed valuation	16,361,388	16,893,340	17,995,043	19,173,420	20,086,322
Debt limit percentage	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Debt limit	2,454,208	2,534,001	2,699,256	2,876,013	3,012,948
Total net debt applicable to limit:					
General obligation bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 2,454,208</u>	<u>\$ 2,534,001</u>	<u>\$ 2,699,256</u>	<u>\$ 2,876,013</u>	<u>\$ 3,012,948</u>
Total debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

The Government Code of the State of California provides for a legal debt limit of 15 percent of gross assessed valuation. This provision was enacted when assessed valuation was based on 25 percent of market value. Effective with fiscal year 1982, each parcel is assessed at 100 percent of market value (as of the most recent change in ownership for that parcel). The computations shown above reflect a conversion of assessed valuation data for each fiscal year from the current full valuation perspective to the 25 percent level that was in effect at the time that the legal debt margin was enacted by the State of California for local governments located within the state.

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management  
County of Los Angeles, Department of Auditor-Controller

**City of Long Beach**  
**Pledged Revenue Coverage**  
**Gas Utility Fund Revenue Bond Coverage**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years <sup>(3)</sup>**  
**(In Thousands)**

Fiscal Year-end	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Operating Income	Non-Operating Income (Loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Revenue or Funds Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Times Coverage
						Principal	Interest	Total	
2015	\$ 77,098	\$ 30,845	\$ 46,253	\$ 83	\$ 46,336	\$ 6,840	\$ 31,725	\$ 38,565	1.20
2016	79,526	28,135	51,391	(949)	50,442	7,150	31,375	38,525	1.31
2017	96,723	40,459	56,264	192	56,456	8,120	31,024	39,144	1.44
2018	91,786	44,279	47,507	59	47,566	8,925	30,628	39,553	1.20
2019	120,228	71,223	49,005	1,739	50,744	10,290	30,135	40,425	1.26
2020	102,486	56,438	46,048	1,138	47,186	11,905	29,552	41,457	1.14
2021	111,930	46,343	65,587	422	66,009	13,990	28,873	42,863	1.54
2022	144,115	89,010	55,105	(1,795)	53,310	16,040	28,084	44,124	1.21
2023	165,333	130,525	34,808	11,951	46,759	18,645	27,174	45,819	1.02
2024	137,361	81,778	55,583	5,159	60,742	21,655	26,116	47,771	1.27

**Water Utility Fund Revenue Bond Coverage**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years <sup>(2)(3)</sup>**  
**(In Thousands)**

2015	\$ 99,475	\$ 91,395	\$ 8,080	\$ 1,561	\$ 9,641	\$ 2,510	\$ 1,390	\$ 3,900	2.47
2016	97,650	81,086	16,564	(237)	16,327	2,630	1,264	3,894	4.19
2017	97,383	80,127	17,256	887	18,143	2,730	1,165	3,895	4.66
2018	99,173	82,733	16,440	2,795	19,235	2,815	1,077	3,892	4.94
2019	99,289	81,439	17,850	4,802	22,652	2,930	964	3,894	5.82
2020	113,090	97,712	15,378	3,376	18,754	3,050	847	3,897	4.81
2021	118,968	76,726	42,242	2,108	44,350	3,170	725	3,895	11.39
2022	122,595	94,864	27,731	(24,178)	3,553	3,300	592	3,892	0.91
2023	110,138	97,674	12,464	(4,625)	7,839	3,450	444	3,894	2.01
2024	127,595	98,317	29,278	(1,775)	27,503	3,720	280	4,000	6.88

Notes:

- (1) Operating expenses exclude depreciation and amortization; non-operating income (loss) excludes interest expense.
- (2) The Water Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 1997A were refunded by the Water Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2010A. Current debt service payments for the 1997 Bonds were covered by the 2010 Bonds refunding issue proceeds.
- (3) City implemented GASB 103 starting in FY 2024. Prior years operating and non-operating revenues and expenses were not reclassified in accordance with GASB 103.

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management

**City of Long Beach**  
Pledged Revenue Coverage

Airport Revenue Bond Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years <sup>(5)</sup>  
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year-end	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	Net Operating Income	Non- Operating Income (Loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Revenue or Funds Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Times Coverage
						Principal <sup>(3)</sup>	Interest	Total	
2015	\$ 33,811	\$ 27,842	\$ 5,969	\$ 3,134	9,103	\$ 2,420	\$ 6,844	\$ 9,264	0.98
2016	36,951	30,562	6,389	3,200	9,589	2,515	6,750	9,265	1.03
2017	46,678	33,250	13,428	3,199	16,627	2,625	6,640	9,265	1.79
2018	47,497	35,711	11,786	4,007	15,793	2,740	6,522	9,262	1.71
2019	44,780	36,798	7,982	4,938	12,920	2,875	6,388	9,263	1.39
2020	29,778	26,759	3,019	8,741	11,760	3,015	6,252	9,267	1.27
2021	29,585	24,685	4,900	9,225	14,125	3,160	6,109	9,269	1.52
2022	50,037	39,686	10,351	(4,999)	5,352	3,310	6,309	9,619	0.56
2023	55,200	44,590	10,610	3,258	13,868	2,570	5,256	7,826	1.77
2024	63,746	48,876	14,870	22,364	37,234	3,165	5,453	8,618	4.32

Fleet Services Fund  
Temple Willow Revenue Bond Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years <sup>(5)</sup>  
(In Thousands)

2015	\$ 32,660	\$ 23,719	\$ 8,941	\$ 1,592	\$ 10,533	\$ -	\$ 912	\$ 912	11.55
2016	33,502	24,459	9,043	1,968	11,011	-	912	912	12.07
2017	36,539	27,341	9,198	2,036	11,234	-	912	912	12.32
2018	41,177	25,520	15,657	2,055	17,712	773	912	1,685	10.51
2019	45,561	29,937	15,624	2,458	18,082	1,410	884	2,294	7.88
2020	47,481	32,111	15,370	1,785	17,155	1,542	780	2,322	7.39
2021	41,911	23,409	18,502	1,636	20,138	1,542	780	2,322	8.67
2022	56,129	33,843	22,286	(396)	21,890	1,808	737	2,545	8.60
2023	60,266	33,400	26,866	1,660	28,526	1,600	696	2,296	12.42
2024	74,476	38,641	35,835	3,696	39,531	1,693	616	2,309	17.12

Marina Fund <sup>(4)</sup>  
Marina Revenue Bond Coverage

Last Ten Fiscal Years <sup>(5)</sup>  
(In Thousands)

2015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
2016	20,358	14,613	5,745	197	5,942	-	5,352	5,352	1.11
2017	22,050	13,975	8,075	261	8,336	-	5,634	5,634	1.48
2018	23,954	15,764	8,190	307	8,497	1,250	5,634	6,884	1.23
2019	23,698	15,802	7,896	3,033	10,929	1,400	5,571	6,971	1.57
2020	24,165	18,220	5,945	2,967	8,912	1,550	5,501	7,051	1.26
2021	25,181	15,719	9,462	1,761	11,223	1,720	5,424	7,144	1.57
2022	26,438	17,242	9,196	(193)	9,003	1,900	5,338	7,238	1.24
2023	27,059	20,167	6,892	3,385	10,277	2,100	5,243	7,343	1.40
2024	30,119	21,943	8,176	3,426	11,602	2,300	5,138	7,438	1.56

Notes:

- (1) Operating expenses exclude depreciation and amortization; non-operating income excludes interest expense. Prior year adjustments to operating expenses were made to exclude amortization.
- (2) FY20-21 Airport Operating Expense adjusted due to Federal Relief Funds from the CARES Act that were used to reimburse Operating Expenses.
- (3) Senior Airport Bonds Series 2009 and Senior Airport Bonds Series 2010 were refunded by the Senior Airport Revenue Refunding Bond Series 2022A, 2022B, and 2022C.
- (4) First year of operations was FY 16.
- (5) City implemented GASB 103 starting in FY 2024. Prior years operating and non-operating revenues and expenses were not reclassified in accordance with GASB 103.

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

**Tidelands Operating Segment  
Revenue Bond Coverage  
Last Ten Fiscal Years<sup>(2)(4)</sup>  
(In Thousands)**

Fiscal Year-end	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Operating Income (Loss)	Non- Operating Income (Loss) <sup>(1)</sup>	Net Revenue or Funds Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Times Coverage
						Principal <sup>(3)</sup>	Interest	Total	
2015	\$ 38,858	\$ 69,007	\$ (30,149)	\$ 1,630	\$ (28,519)	\$ 3,780	\$ 4,374	8,154	-
2016	35,565	55,280	(19,715)	1,924	(17,791)	3,915	4,229	8,144	-
2017	40,965	58,709	(17,744)	2,845	(14,899)	4,070	4,070	8,140	-
2018	40,403	66,164	(25,761)	4,986	(20,775)	4,235	3,904	8,139	-
2019	39,585	71,075	(31,490)	7,815	(23,675)	6,400	4,365	10,765	-
2020	40,896	84,123	(43,227)	6,971	(36,256)	6,635	4,100	10,735	-
2021	49,625	60,087	(10,462)	3,385	(7,077)	4,975	3,835	8,810	-
2022	46,929	77,171	(30,242)	(3,098)	(33,340)	8,360	4,664	13,024	-
2023	55,552	85,751	(30,199)	16,732	(13,467)	6,495	1,354	7,849	-
2024	60,500	84,335	(23,835)	12,839	(10,996)	7,375	1,689	9,064	-

**Harbor Fund  
Revenue Bond Coverage  
Last Ten Fiscal Years<sup>(4)</sup>  
(In Thousands)**

2015	\$ 355,450	\$ 130,013	\$ 225,437	\$ 44,386	\$ 269,823	\$ 145,215	\$ 26,558	\$ 171,773	1.57
2016	360,660	143,873	216,787	2,712	219,499	45,360	27,666	73,026	3.01
2017	381,010	142,349	238,661	8,445	247,106	44,905	27,171	72,076	3.43
2018	401,678	136,669	265,009	6,761	271,770	47,190	32,378	79,568	3.42
2019	412,273	140,144	272,129	12,277	284,406	45,965	31,059	77,024	3.69
2020	398,629	142,707	255,922	13,335	269,257	37,300	36,834	74,134	3.63
2021	434,644	134,723	299,921	5,696	305,617	24,470	31,889	56,359	5.42
2022	479,577	166,496	313,081	27,340	340,421	35,530	31,058	66,588	5.11
2023	515,396	199,999	315,397	(2,607)	312,790	37,090	29,493	66,583	4.70
2024	573,756	218,867	354,889	100,036	454,925	38,945	27,639	66,584	6.83

Notes:

- (1) Operating expenses exclude depreciation and amortization; non-operating income excludes interest expense.
- (2) The Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2012 were issued to (1) refund the Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific Revenue Bonds 2001 Series bonds, (2) to fund a reserve fund for the Series 2012 Bonds, and (3) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2012 Bonds.
- (3) The Long Beach Aquarium of the Pacific Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds Series 2012 was refunded by the Tidelands Revenue Refunding Bond Series 2022.
- (4) City implemented GASB 103 starting in FY 2024. Prior years operating and non-operating revenues and expenses were not reclassified in accordance with GASB 103.

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management

**City of Long Beach**  
Demographic Statistics  
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year-end	Estimated Population (1)	Personal Income (in millions) (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (2)	Public School Enrollment (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2015	473,577	16,242	34,296	79,709	6.8
2016	474,140	16,939	35,725	77,812	5.7
2017	470,130	17,490	37,203	76,428	5.3
2018	469,450	18,209	38,789	74,681	4.7
2019	467,354	18,892	40,423	73,221	4.7
2020	462,628	19,467	42,079	72,002	15.9
2021	466,742	20,460	43,836	69,708	8.9
2022	460,682	<sup>(5)</sup> 21,038	45,667	67,573	4.6
2023	458,222	<sup>(5)</sup> 21,801	47,578	65,826	4.7
2024	458,813	<sup>(5)</sup> 22,739	49,561	64,267	6.0

Sources:

- (1) United States Census Bureau
- (2) Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)  
Personal income and per capita personal income are based on percentage change of per capita personal income for Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA (Metropolitan Statistical Area). The BEA's report does not have personal income and per capita personal income available for 2024, so an average of the last five years was used.
- (3) California Department of Education Educational Demographic Unit. Annual school census from Long Beach Unified School District for preschool, grades kindergarten through 12.
- (4) Average annual rate reported by California Employment Development Department (EDD).
- (5) State of California Department of Finance.

**City of Long Beach**  
**Principal Employers**  
**Current Year and Nine Years Ago**

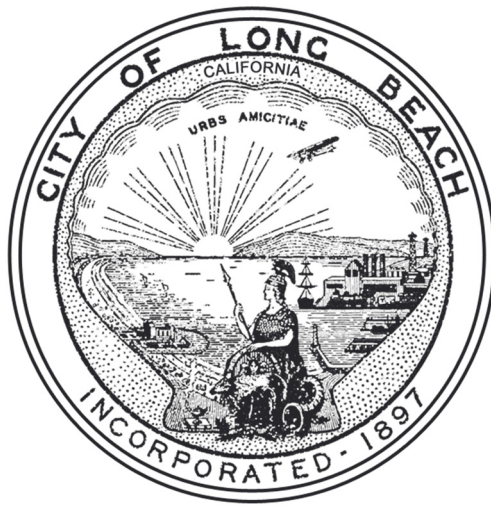
Ranking	Employer	Fiscal Year 2024		Ranking	Fiscal Year 2015	
		Number of Employees (1)	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)		Number of Employees (1)	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)
1	Long Beach Unified School District	12,587	5.33%	1	12,508	5.24%
2	City of Long Beach	5,847	2.47%	2	5,286	2.21%
3	Long Beach Memorial Medical Center	5,352	2.26%	3	5,212	2.18%
4	Veteran Affairs Medical Center	3,954	1.67%	6	2,665	1.12%
5	California State University Long Beach (CSULB)	3,597	1.52%	5	2,961	1.24%
6	Long Beach City College	2,179	0.92%	7	2,637	1.10%
7	St. Mary Medical Center	1,560	0.66%	10	1,458	0.61%
8	CSULB Research Foundation	1,740	0.74%	8	1,523	0.64%
9	The Boeing Company	1,641	0.69%	4	3,707	1.55%
10	Molina Healthcare Inc	594	0.25%	9	1,488	0.62%

Sources:

(1) Department of Financial Management Accounting and Business License

(2) State of California Employment Development Department Labor Market Info for 2015 and 2024

This data was compiled from various sources by the City of Long Beach Departments of Community Development and Financial Management. Employment data is intended for use as a general guide only. The City of Long Beach does not warrant the accuracy of this data. Inquiries should be directed to the respective employer.



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**City of Long Beach**  
**Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function	Fiscal Year									
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Legislative and Legal	130	122	140	136	141	141	148	135	120	132
General Government <sup>(1)</sup>	415	513	534	556	607	718	609	592	763	810
Public Safety	1,843	1,698	1,738	1,729	1,862	1,862	1,638	1,585	1,618	1,616
Public Health	257	252	259	287	272	272	484	533	490	475
Community and Cultural <sup>(1)</sup>	1,121	1,006	1,040	855	1,008	1,008	874	910	1,006	1,094
Public Works	258	263	310	305	297	213	329	359	308	322
Gas Utility	198	201	209	199	183	183	191	189	194	
Utility	220	224	224	248	266	266	245	237	246	466
Airport	91	97	98	103	89	89	92	99	104	118
Solid Waste Management	183	177	187	183	198	198	198	177	170	196
Towing	26	26	26	27	27	27	30	28	30	28
Tideland Oil Revenue	15	16	17	15	17	17	13	13	16	15
Harbor	529	527	536	514	509	509	533	538	529	575
Total	<u>5,286</u>	<u>5,122</u>	<u>5,318</u>	<u>5,157</u>	<u>5,476</u>	<u>5,503</u>	<u>5,384</u>	<u>5,395</u>	<u>5,594</u>	<u>5,847</u>

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management as of September 30, 2024

**City of Long Beach**  
**Operating Indicators by Function**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019
<b>Public Safety:</b>					
Police priority one calls response time in minutes	4.90	4.60	4.80	4.50	4.30
Violent crime rate - per 1,000 residents	4.28	5.79	6.40	7.00	5.75
Fire on-scene arrival for emergency calls within six minute	46.3%	43.4%	41.7%	41.1%	38.6%
<b>Public Health:</b>					
Percentage of beach days that are safe for swimming in summer	95%	94%	90%	88%	89%
Homeless population ratio vs. total population <sup>(1)</sup>	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%	0.39%	0.40%
<b>Community and Cultural</b>					
Public library computer session log-ons	222,360	218,717	254,974	225,983	186,873
Parks, recreation programs - youth and teen attendance	779,641	835,358	892,556	793,226	820,748
<b>Public Works:</b>					
Number of trees trimmed	23,839	19,500	23,112	21,857	22,055
Curbs and alleys swept in miles	153,527	154,300	141,132	142,851	147,316
Sidewalk repaired in square feet	363,476	333,039	296,865	603,504	537,666
Storm drain catch basins cleaned	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800
<b>Gas Utility:</b>					
Gas consumption in sales dollars-total	\$ 62,281,000	\$ 64,382,000	\$ 78,467,000	\$ 77,999,000	\$ 98,355,000
Gas consumption in cubic feet ( In 000's)	7,689,000	8,542,000	9,237,000	8,802,000	9,116,009
Average daily gas consumption (MCF)	21,065	23,404	25,307	24,114	24,975
Gas mains installed/replaced/relocated in feet	40,589	22,556	40,737	17,327	32,032
Gas meters installed/removed/replaced	4,440	29,873	34,465	2,944	1,279
<b>Water Utility:</b>					
Water daily demand in thousand gallons	47,441	46,417	45,869	47,620	44,478
Water annual demand in thousand gallons	17,315,820	16,942,297	16,742,192	17,381,120	16,234,549
Available supply total in thousand gallon:	19,000,372	19,412,932	19,045,926	19,172,030	17,439,187
<b>Sewer Utility:</b>					
Sewer mains cleaned in miles	492	405	113	439	477
Sewer mains and laterals repaired in number of jobs	224	215	169	157	164
<b>Airport:</b>					
Number of commercial passengers enplaned	1,276,679	1,327,001	1,793,753	2,006,292	1,757,499
Number of commercial passengers deplaned	1,273,232	1,325,537	1,794,245	2,007,872	1,752,650
Number of aircraft landings and take off:	300,184	295,007	294,303	266,892	293,587
<b>Solid Waste Management:</b>					
Number of refuse tons collected	173,895	187,432	193,622	185,403	192,483
Number of recycling tons collected	161,997	158,852	160,037	133,932	40,955
SERRF tons of refuse received	447,535	417,169	426,430	359,752	385,541
SERRF energy sold to So Cal Edison megawatt-hours	200,994	158,400	201,438	165,702	182,342
<b>Harbor:</b>					
Number of container movements in twenty-foot equivalent unit	7,087,699	6,946,255	7,230,758	8,000,929	7,747,251
Cargo in thousands of metric revenue tons	164,274	161,322	168,100	180,593	172,961
Number of ship calls	2,676	2,227	2,149	2,278	2,095

Source: City Departments

(1) The homeless population count is biannual.

Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Function
					Public Safety:
4.40	4.60	5.10	5.40	5.80	Police priority one calls response time in minutes
4.96	5.60	5.72	7.90	8.00	Violent crime rate - per 1,000 residents
37.0%	34.0%	33.8%	29.0%	27.4%	Fire on-scene arrival for emergency calls within six minutes
					Public Health:
86%	92%	90%	83%	84%	Percentage of beach days that are safe for swimming in summer
0.44%	0.26%	0.71%	0.76%	0.76%	Homeless population ratio vs. total population <sup>(1)</sup>
					Community and Cultural
79,862	12,249	60,860	71,373	76,457	Public library computer session log-ons
4,062	215,621	338,609	383,063	442,740	Parks, recreation programs - youth and teen attendance
					Public Works:
25,000	19,500	30,000	24,000	17,472	Number of trees trimmed
125,254	128,042	149,796	144,488	145,938	Curbs and alleys swept in miles
306,044	416,167	427,831	401,900	302,456	Sidewalk repaired in square feet
5,800	5,800	55,700	5,700	5,700	Storm drain catch basins cleaned
					Gas Utility:
\$ 79,886,282	\$ 87,908,917	\$ 111,662,459	\$ 154,621,175	\$ 92,122,500	Gas consumption in sales dollars-total
9,113,067	8,941,456	8,397,277	9,401,836	9,349,121	Gas consumption in cubic feet ( In 000's)
24,967	24,497	23,006	25,758	25,614	Average daily gas consumption (MCF)
22,279	24,500	30,100	22,000	27,000	Gas mains installed/replaced/relocated in feet
1,983	1,459	2,698	861	2,682	Gas meters installed/removed/replaced
					Water Utility:
50,503	45,647	42,616	38,923	40,259	Water daily demand in thousand gallons
18,433,521	16,661,155	15,337,807	14,206,816	14,694,707	Water annual demand in thousand gallons
20,238,997	1,983,812	15,565,436	14,960,338	17,543,590	Available supply total in thousand gallons
					Sewer Utility:
360	380	343	295	342	Sewer mains cleaned in miles
162	263	191	141	157	Sewer mains and laterals repaired in number of jobs
					Airport:
904,815	767,207	1,576,552	1,767,380	2,072,058	Number of commercial passengers enplaned
914,487	766,260	1,568,060	1,767,012	2,081,818	Number of commercial passengers deplaned
294,509	320,601	330,840	340,789	389,031	Number of aircraft landings and take offs
					Solid Waste Management:
202,620	201,510	189,810	194,825	189,027	Number of refuse tons collected
39,481	42,719	31,143	48,657	30,012	Number of recycling tons collected
378,016	386,047	371,746	343,793	73,939	SERRF tons of refuse received
181,000	191,160	189,108	165,636	22,356	SERRF energy sold to So Cal Edison / CAISO megawatt-hours
					Harbor:
7,660,975	9,500,860	9,631,901	7,613,939	9,113,375	Number of container movements in twenty-foot equivalent unit
168,574	198,118	202,766	172,290	194,196	Cargo in thousands of metric revenue tons
2,237	2,561	2,698	2,400	2,378	Number of ship calls

**City of Long Beach**  
**Capital Asset Statistics by Function**  
**Last Ten Fiscal Years**

Function	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019
<b>Public Safety:</b>					
Number of police stations	1	1	1	1	1
Number of police substations (full facility)	3	3	3	3	3
Number of police storefront stations	-	-	-	-	-
Number of fire stations	23	23	23	23	23
<b>Community and Cultural:</b>					
Number of parks	164	168	169	169	169
Parks and golf courses in acres	3,122	3,124	3,125	3,125	3,126
Number of libraries	12	12	12	12	12
Number of library holdings (books, videos, tapes)	808,957	851,614	795,629	798,760	740,442
Number of library circulations	1,205,523	1,233,309	1,335,819	1,302,021	1,273,997
<b>Public Works:</b>					
Street in miles	823	823	823	823	823
Storm drain lines in miles	180	180	180	180	180
Number of street lights	31,337	32,283	27,439	32,481	32,502
<b>Gas Utility:</b>					
Gas mains in miles	929	929	931	916	917
<b>Water Utility:</b>					
Water mains in miles	912	912	912	912	916
Number of fire hydrants	6,631	6,894	6,910	6,953	7,036
Number of water services	95,775	95,749	95,667	95,586	95,690
<b>Sewer Utility:</b>					
Sanitary sewers in miles	714	714	715	714	714
Number of manholes	15,129	15,127	15,112	15,122	15,125
Sanitary sewer pump stations	28	28	28	28	28
Storm drain pump stations	23	22	23	23	23
<b>Harbor:</b>					
Sanitary sewer pump stations	37	39	39	39	39
Storm drain pump stations	23	22	22	22	22
<b>Solid Waste Management:</b>					
Number of waste-to-energy facilities	1	1	1	1	1

Source: City Departments

Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Fiscal Year 2023	Fiscal Year 2024	Function
					<b>Public Safety:</b>
1	1	1	1	1	Number of police stations
3	3	3	3	3	Number of police substations (full facility)
-	-	-	-	-	Number of police storefront stations
23	23	23	23	23	Number of fire stations
					<b>Community and Cultural:</b>
167	167	166	166	166	Number of parks
3,125	3,125	3,122	3,122	3,122	Parks and golf courses in acres
12	12	12	12	12	Number of libraries
728,829	707,151	709,449	717,210	687,789	Number of library holdings (books, videos, tapes)
966,790	756,037	1,026,106	1,034,764	1,090,298	Number of library circulations
					<b>Public Works:</b>
823	823	1,012	1,012	1,012	Street in miles
180	180	180	180	180	Storm drain lines in miles
32,480	35,254	35,254	35,254	35,254	Number of street lights
					<b>Gas Utility:</b>
917	917	917	917	917	Gas mains in miles
					<b>Water Utility:</b>
917	917	917	916	916	Water mains in miles
7,049	7,054	7,070	7,082	7,089	Number of fire hydrants
95,731	95,891	96,167	96,287	96,511	Number of water services
					<b>Sewer Utility:</b>
715	715	714	714	714	Sanitary sewers in miles
15,126	15,132	15,143	15,142	15,141	Number of manholes
28	28	28	29	29	Sanitary sewer pump stations
23	23	23	23	23	Storm drain pump stations
					<b>Harbor:</b>
39	39	39	39	39	Sanitary sewer pump stations
22	22	22	22	22	Storm drain pump stations
					<b>Solid Waste Management:</b>
1	1	1	-	-	Number of waste-to-energy facilities

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report