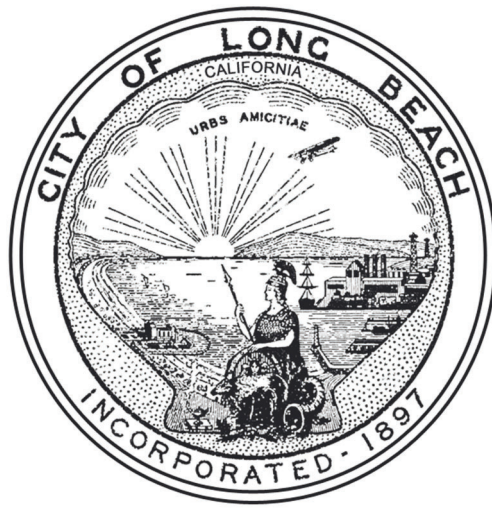


City of Long Beach California



Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022



Intentionally Left Blank

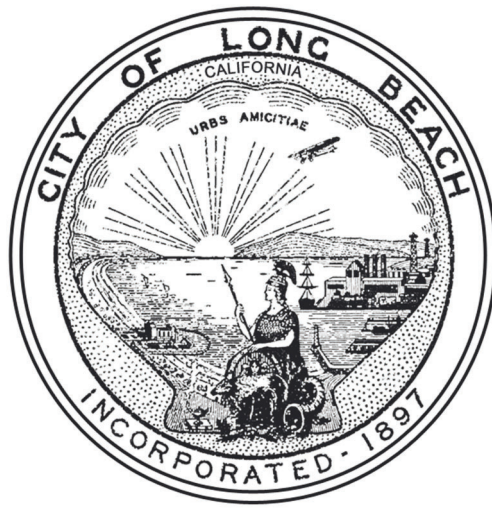
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

City of Long Beach, California



For the Fiscal Year Ended
September 30, 2022

Prepared by the Department of Financial Management
Kevin Riper, Director



Intentionally Left Blank

City of Long Beach, California
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

Georgia Will
Senior Accountant

Kim-Hang Nguyen
Accountant

Mai-Ly Nguyen
Accountant

Nazanin Hamidi
Accountant

Phuong Pham
Accountant

Alex Powers
Accountant

Joseph Picardal
Accountant

Justin Wu
Accountant

Jackie Pham
Accounting Technician

Jennifer Mota
Accounting Technician

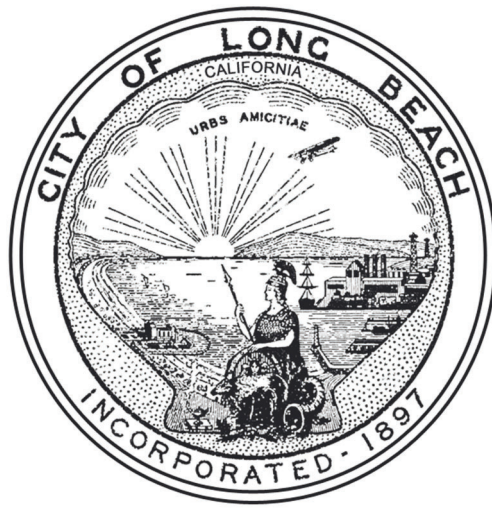
Elaine Harmon
Accounting Technician

Reuben Belleza
Accounting Technician

Tiffany Pierce
Administrative Analyst

Cover Photography by Liezl Estipona

Insert Photography by Liezl Estipona



Intentionally Left Blank



City of Long Beach
Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Letter of Transmittal.....	iii
Directory of City Officials.....	viii
Organizational Chart.....	x
Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting.....	xi
FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditors' Report.....	1
Management's Discussion and Analysis – Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited)	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
<i>Government-wide Financial Statements:</i>	
Statement of Net Position.....	25
Statement of Activities	26
<i>Fund Financial Statements:</i>	
Governmental Funds, Balance Sheet.....	28
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to Governmental Activities in the Statement of Net Position ...	29
Governmental Funds, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	30
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities.....	31
General Fund, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	32
Housing Assistance Fund, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	33
Proprietary Funds, Statement of Net Position (Deficit).....	34
Proprietary Funds, Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)	38
Proprietary Funds, Statement of Cash Flows	40
Fiduciary Funds, Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.....	44
Fiduciary Funds, Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position	44
<i>Notes to the Basic Financial Statements:</i>	
Note 1 – Reporting Entity	45
Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies.....	47
Note 3 – Cash and Investments.....	59
Note 4 – Receivables	63
Note 5 – Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers	64
Note 6 – Capital Assets.....	67
Note 7 – Change in Long-Term Liabilities	69
Note 8 – Bonds Payable.....	70
Note 9 – Notes, Loans Payable, and Other Long-Term Obligations.....	78
Note 10 – Leases	83
Note 11 – Derivative Instruments	85
Note 12 – Retirement Programs.....	88
Note 13 – Self-Insurance Programs	93
Note 14 – Governmental Fund Balances and Fund Deficits	94
Note 15 – Oil Field Abandonment Liability	95
Note 16 – Pollution Remediation Obligations	96
Note 17 – Investment in Joint Venture	97
Note 18 – Deferred Compensation.....	97
Note 19 – Commitments and Contingencies.....	98
Note 20 – Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources	100
Note 21 – Tax Abatements	102
Note 22 – Subsequent Events	104
<i>Required Supplementary Information (Unaudited):</i>	
CalPERS Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability – Miscellaneous Plan	106
CalPERS Schedules of Contributions – Miscellaneous Plan	108
CalPERS Schedules of Changes in the Net Pension Liability – Safety Plan.....	110
CalPERS Schedules of Contributions – Safety Plan	112
<i>Additional Financial Information Section:</i>	
Nonmajor Governmental Funds, Combining Balance Sheet	115
Nonmajor Governmental Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	116
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, Combining Balance Sheet.....	118

Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	120
Nonmajor Special Revenue Funds, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	121
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, Combining Balance Sheet.....	132
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.....	133
Nonmajor Debt Service Funds, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	134
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds, Combining Balance Sheet	138
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances.....	139
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	140
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds, Combining Statement of Net Position.....	144
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position	145
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds, Combining Statement of Cash Flows	146
Internal Service Funds, Combining Statement of Net Position (Deficit)	148
Internal Service Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit).....	149
Internal Service Funds, Combining Statement of Cash Flows	150
Fiduciary Funds Custodial Funds, Combining Statement of Net Position.....	152
Fiduciary Funds, Custodial Funds, Combining Statement of Changes in Net Position	152
Fiduciary Funds, Private Purpose Trust Funds, Combining Statement of Net Position	154
Fiduciary Funds, Private Purpose Trust Funds, Combining Statement of Changes in Net Position	154
<i>Other Supplementary Information:</i>	
General Fund – Combining Balance Sheet	155
General Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances	156
General Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis).....	157
Measure A, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	158
General Capital Projects Fund, Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)	159
Gas Utility Fund – Combining Schedule of Net Position	162
Gas Utility Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	163
Gas Utility Fund – Combining Statement of Cash Flows	164
Tidelands Operating Fund – Combining Schedule of Net Position.....	166
Tidelands Operating Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position.....	167
Tidelands Operating Fund – Combining Statement of Cash Flows	168
Fleet Services Fund – Combining Schedule of Net Position (Deficit)	169
Fleet Services Fund – Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)	170
STATISTICAL SECTION (Unaudited)	
<i>Schedules of Financial Trends Information</i>	
Net Position by Component – Last Ten Fiscal Years	173
Change in Net Position – Last Ten Fiscal Years	174
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	176
Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds – Last Ten Fiscal Years	177
Governmental Funds Tax Revenues by Source – Last Ten Fiscal Years	178
<i>Schedules of Revenue Capacity Information</i>	
Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property – Last Ten Fiscal Years	179
Property Tax Rates – All Overlapping Governments – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	180
Principal Property Taxpayers – Current Year and Nine Fiscal Years Ago.....	181
Property Tax Levies and Collections – Last Ten Fiscal Years	182
<i>Schedules of Debt Capacity Information</i>	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	183
Ratio of General Bonded Debt Outstanding – Last Ten Fiscal Years	184
Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Debt.....	185
Legal Debt Margin Information – Last Ten Fiscal Years	186
Pledged Revenue Coverage – Last Ten Fiscal Years	187
<i>Schedules of Demographic and Economic Information</i>	
Demographic Statistics – Last Ten Fiscal Years	190
Principal Employers – Current Year and Nine Years Ago	191
<i>Schedules of Operating Information</i>	
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years	193
Operating Indicators by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years	194
Capital Asset Statistics by Function – Last Ten Fiscal Years.....	196

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

BLANK

March 27, 2023

Honorable Mayor and City Council
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, 2022. This report was prepared in accordance with appropriate rules and guidelines and audited by KPMG 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, the City's 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.

The 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 Transit, 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.

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 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 467,000 residents, it is the seventh most populous city in the state. The City has a Mayor, elected at-large, and a nine-member 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 and the City Manager. As head of the municipal government, the City Manager is responsible for the efficient administration of all departments, with the exception of the elective offices, City Clerk, and the three 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 2022, the Long Beach Police Department continued to partner with the community to build positive relationships and prevent crime in the community. This partnership was fostered by the Police Department reaching out to over 4,500 community members and visiting 520 businesses during “Neighborhood Walk” events. Together, the Long Beach Police Department and Long Beach communities have lowered the reported shooting incidents by 13% and murders by 6%. The Long Beach Police Department administered a \$25.5 million Homeland Security Award for critical training and equipment and has launched a Street Racing Takeovers Task Force. The Long Beach Fire Department continued to serve the City by responding to 80,000 calls during 2022 and sending experienced firefighters to help quell 10 wildfires plaguing the state of California.

Long Beach’s Public Safety staff are not alone in making life better for the City’s residents. The City’s fleet has been recognized as a Top 20 Fleet in Government Fleet Magazine competition for the seventh consecutive year and was ranked second best Green Fleet in the country by the National Association of Fleet Administrators. The Water Department remains a low cost provider of clean and great tasting water, performing over 61,000 water quality tests during 2022 to ensure the drinking water meets or exceeds all regulatory standards. The Long Beach Airport continues to serve the community by providing jobs and welcoming 3.2 million passengers to Long Beach. It was voted one of the Top Ten Airports in the nation and has received awards for both technical expertise and operational efficiencies. The successes in Long Beach kept happening all the way through to the very end of the year 2022. The Long Beach Partners of Parks won a nationwide competition to win a conservation grant of \$22,000 and a day of “Fishing With Santa”. Santa’s day got even better when the California Fish and Game restocked the pond with 700 pounds of trout.

Long Beach is making continuous improvement in livability throughout the community with its award-winning inclusion, increased resources for streets and infrastructure, awards for technology, and more. Long Beach continues to demonstrate the City’s commitment to serving all the diverse members of the community. The City’s Racial Equity and Reconciliation Initiative has 21 distinct strategies and 107 action plans – many already complete or under way -- to address anti-Black racism, 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, adding 2 miles of bike lanes and increasing the bike share to over 1,400 bikes located at 96 hubs throughout the City. Safety barriers separate street and bike lanes, increasing safety and comfort for both riders and motorists. For the twelfth consecutive year, Long Beach was recognized as a Top 10 Digital City and was again awarded the highest honor in this ranking as the Top Digital City in the country by the Center for Digital Government. The City launched an on-line interactive map, available to the public, to provide information about street conditions, and several ‘Dashboard’ applications for citizens and stakeholders to find authoritative information about their topic of interest. Examples are: COVID 19, Long Beach Recovery Act, and self-service portals for utility customers.



The City remains committed to providing support services and a healthy environment for Long Beach residents. Thousands of housing units were built or rehabilitated to provide clean and safe housing opportunities for residents in all economic situations. Several City departments (e.g. Health and Human Services, Police, Fire) provide outreach services to address the causes affecting persons experiencing homelessness and the impact on the community. Most recently, the City adopted an emergency proclamation on homelessness that will allow the City to mobilize local resources, coordinate interagency response, accelerate procurement of housing units and seek assistance from the state and federal government.

The Police Department's Homeless Outreach and Mental Evaluation (HOME) Detail made over 7,500 contacts offering services to persons experiencing homelessness, resulting in temporary housing for 271 and permanent housing for 39 individuals. The City served an average of 3,800 participants experiencing homelessness each month at the Multi-Service Center and provided showers, hygiene services and linkages to comprehensive services and housing. The City received 582 Housing Authority vouchers for people experiencing homelessness or at-risk of homelessness allowing 300 people to enjoy the security of permanent housing. The City secured \$1.3 million From the Conrad Hilton Foundation for the Unsheltered Homeless Services program to provide mental health, substance abuse and counseling for people currently experiencing homelessness and support for those moving to permanent housing. The City's Clean Team conducted 1,400 homeless encampment clean-ups and fifty-two 'Deep Cleaning' events throughout the City, and collected 2,000 tons of litter and illegally dumped items from City and private properties and alleyways. During the California Coastal Cleanup Day, 1,200 volunteers picked up and properly disposed of over 3,000 pounds of trash improving the beauty and environmental health of Long Beach's coastal areas. The City swept over 150,000 miles of street surfaces, filled over 40,000 potholes, and collected 380,000 tons of trash which was processed by the City's waste-to-energy plant, helping to generate clean power and preventing over 10,000 tons of recyclable materials from being disposed in landfills.

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 for any U.S. seaport, allowing the Port to embrace growth opportunities at a modest cost.

Economic Outlook

Long Beach has drawn from the strength and adaptability of the local economy to maximize opportunities in today's global world economy. Local, national, and international businesses keep Long Beach growing and adapting to meet the constantly changing needs of today's modern life. The City is enjoying the ongoing benefits of the television and film industry in 2022. Long Beach has been selected for the filming of many television shows like "NCIS:LA" and "Hacks" and, since the Queen Mary became available, feature films such as "The Muppets Mayhem," and Netflix' series titled "Griselda."

As the City's business community grows, the need for housing of all types also grows. To accommodate this need, many diverse new residential projects have been approved for construction. In addition to the improvements that can be easily seen, equally important to the safety of residents and visitors were the 50 lane-miles of residential streets rehabilitated, 400 new ADA ramps installed and over 3,000 traffic and street name signs installed by City staff and contractors.

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. After the success of a pilot program, 41 hybrid police Interceptor vehicles were placed in service allowing for a 41% reduction in fuel use, and lower carbon emissions. Through Long Beach Transit, 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 City continues to use innovation to maintain and improve services. The 2022 budget included innovative changes throughout the City's organization. Some of these improvements included: outreach focused on meeting the specialized needs of persons experiencing homelessness, including diverting 9-1-1 calls related to Homelessness to a Restorative Engagement to Achieve Collective Health (REACH) team;



surveying 600 miles of natural gas pipelines for leaks; maintaining remote services while welcoming 588,000 visitors to the library system ; and achieving a 60% increase in adoptions in early 2022 at Long Beach Animal Care Services. The Long Beach Airport worked to continue the planned Terminal Improvements, allowing both residents and visitors to feel safe and comfortable during their aviation journey to Long Beach. Long Beach has one of the first PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) vending machines in the City, provides a COVID-19 testing site for travelers, new self- check in kiosks, and a new baggage claim area. Long Beach Airport assured that no residents were exposed to improper noise levels and informed the community about military aircrafts visits.

The 2022 year included many improvements to the services and facilities available in Long Beach. The City approved thirteen residential and mixed-use projects, four affordable housing projects and supported a citywide Enhanced Density Bonus Ordinance which offers incentives for the development of mixed-income, multifamily housing citywide. The City continues to search for ways to improve affordable housing securing \$10.2 million in funding from the California Department of Housing and Community Development and \$69.8 million in federal and state funding to support the Long Beach Emergency Rental Assistance programs. The City welcomed a new park during 2022, adding a revitalized Lincoln Park to the Long Beach cityscape. The park will serves as a site for community engagement and a respite for visitors. The Parks, Recreation and Marine Department continues to provide healthy meals to children through the Summer Youth Program and interactive physical activities and a Teen Academy during the spring and summer. Outreach and education events from all departments will continue to bring quality-of-life improvements to Long Beach residents.

The Challenge of and Response to the COVID, Mpox and Baby Formula Challenges

There have been and will always be challenges that the City must address. The COVID-19 pandemic has become one of its most important challenges and the City has been a state and national leader in addressing the pandemic and mitigating the impact on the city, its residents, and its businesses. On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic due to the outbreak of the coronavirus respiratory disease (COVID-19). Since that time, the City has been a leader in many necessary actions including issuing health orders to restrict social gatherings, requiring face coverings when in a business or within six feet of another person, and holding some of the largest COVID-19 vaccination and testing events throughout various City locations. Despite the financial impacts, there were deferrals of business taxes and fees for those businesses impacted by the pandemic, deferrals of lease payments to the City by impacted tenants, as well as grants and other actions (often supported by federal financial assistance) to assist businesses and residents. A moratorium on evictions was enacted to provide relief to residential tenants facing hardships, temporary relief from parking penalties, and financing options for business and residents having difficulty paying these costs.

During 2022, two new health challenges came to Long Beach when the US experienced a surge of Mpox cases and a National Baby Formulas shortage. The City's experience with COVID-19 allowed a quick and efficient response, administering more than 8,000 Mpox vaccines. The City was also able to respond quickly during the infant formula shortage, distributing nearly 1,000 cans of formula to infants nine months and younger at no cost.

Long Beach will continue to meet these health challenges and is continuously searching for new opportunities to reduce the economic hardship endured by its residents and economic partners. Through the Long Beach Recovery Act (LBRA), the City has programmed a total of \$292.1 million in federal, state, and City funding for this purpose. LBRA programs fall under three categories. The Economic Recovery programs focus on residents and businesses most impacted by the pandemic and provide funding to promote an effective and inclusive economic recovery that strengthens revenue generation and leverages consumer spending to stimulate lasting economic growth. The Healthy and Safe Community programs address the underlying social determinants of health and prioritize basic needs and the mental and physical health of residents most adversely impacted by the pandemic. The Securing our City's Future category funds the restoration of City services by eliminating employee furloughs, helping the City's financial position by replacing lost revenues due to the pandemic, and developing financial and service strategies to address projected future budget shortfalls. LBRA programs will continue to evolve and grow as additional funding sources and recovery needs are identified.



Acknowledgments and Certificate of Achievement for Financial Reporting

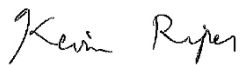
We wish to acknowledge the participation and professional contribution of the Financial Management Department and other City departments' staff in the preparation of this document. The ACFR requires much effort and time, above that of normal daily job duties. The continued dedication of all staff involved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

For the fifteenth 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, 2021. 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 Riper
Director of Financial Management



Directory of City Officials
As of September 30, 2022

Dr. Robert Garcia
Mayor

Rex Richardson
Vice Mayor
9th District

Mary Zendejas
Councilmember
1st District

Suzie Price
Councilmember
3rd District

Stacy Mungo
Councilmember
5th District

Roberto Uranga
Councilmember
7th District

Cindy Allen
Councilmember
2nd District

Daryl Supernaw
Councilmember
4th District

Dr. Suely Saro
Councilmember
6th District

Al Austin
Councilmember
8th District

Elected Department Heads

City Attorney
City Auditor
City Prosecutor

Charles Parkin
Laura L. Doud
Douglas P. Haubert

Appointed by Council or Commission

City Clerk
Executive Director - Civil Service
Executive Director - Harbor
General Manager - Water

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

City Manager
Thomas B. Modica

Assistant City Manager
Linda F. Tatum

Acting Director of Development Services
Acting 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
Johnny Vallejo
Robert Dowell
Kevin Riper
Kelly Colopy
Joseph Ambrosini
Cathy De Leon
Cynthia Guidry
Brent Dennis
Eric Lopez
Lea Eriksen
Reginald Harrison
Xavier Espino
Wally Hebeish



Council District 2
Cindy Allen



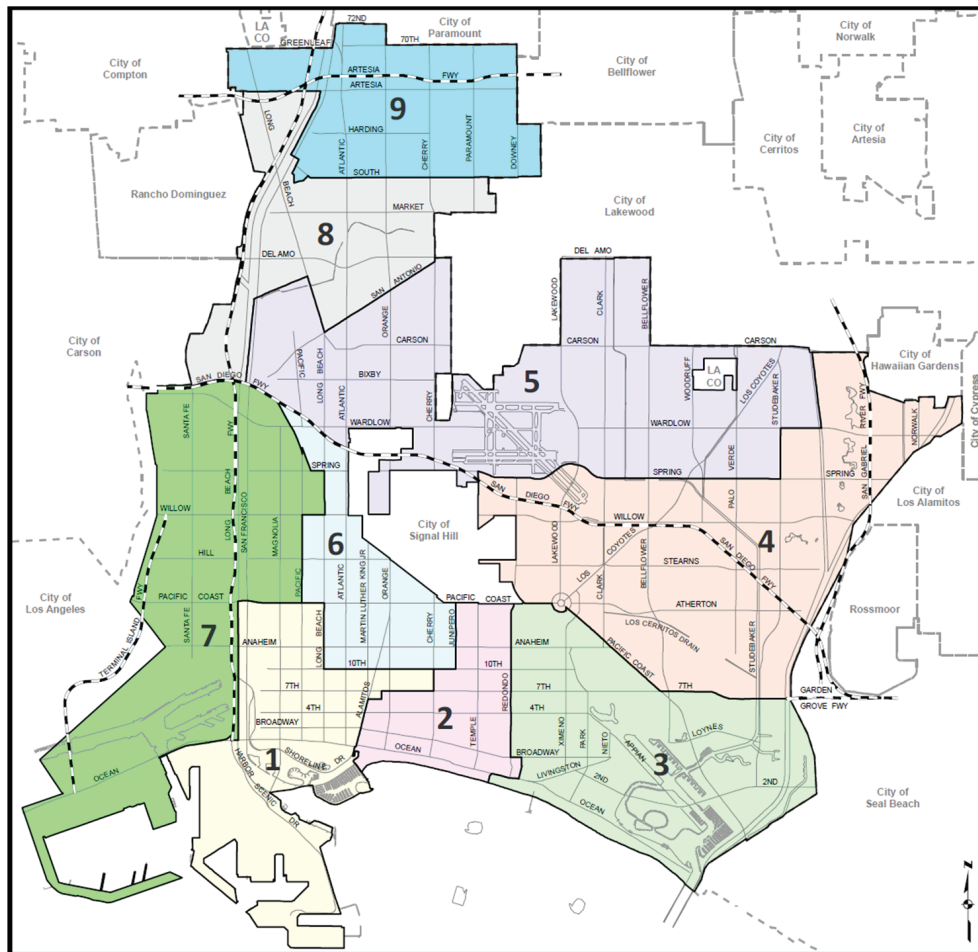
Mayor
Robert Garcia



Council District 3
Suzie Price



Council District 4
Daryl Supernaw



Council District 5
Stacy Mungo



Council District 6
Dr. Suely Saro



Council District 7
Roberto Uranga
ix



Council District 8
Al Austin

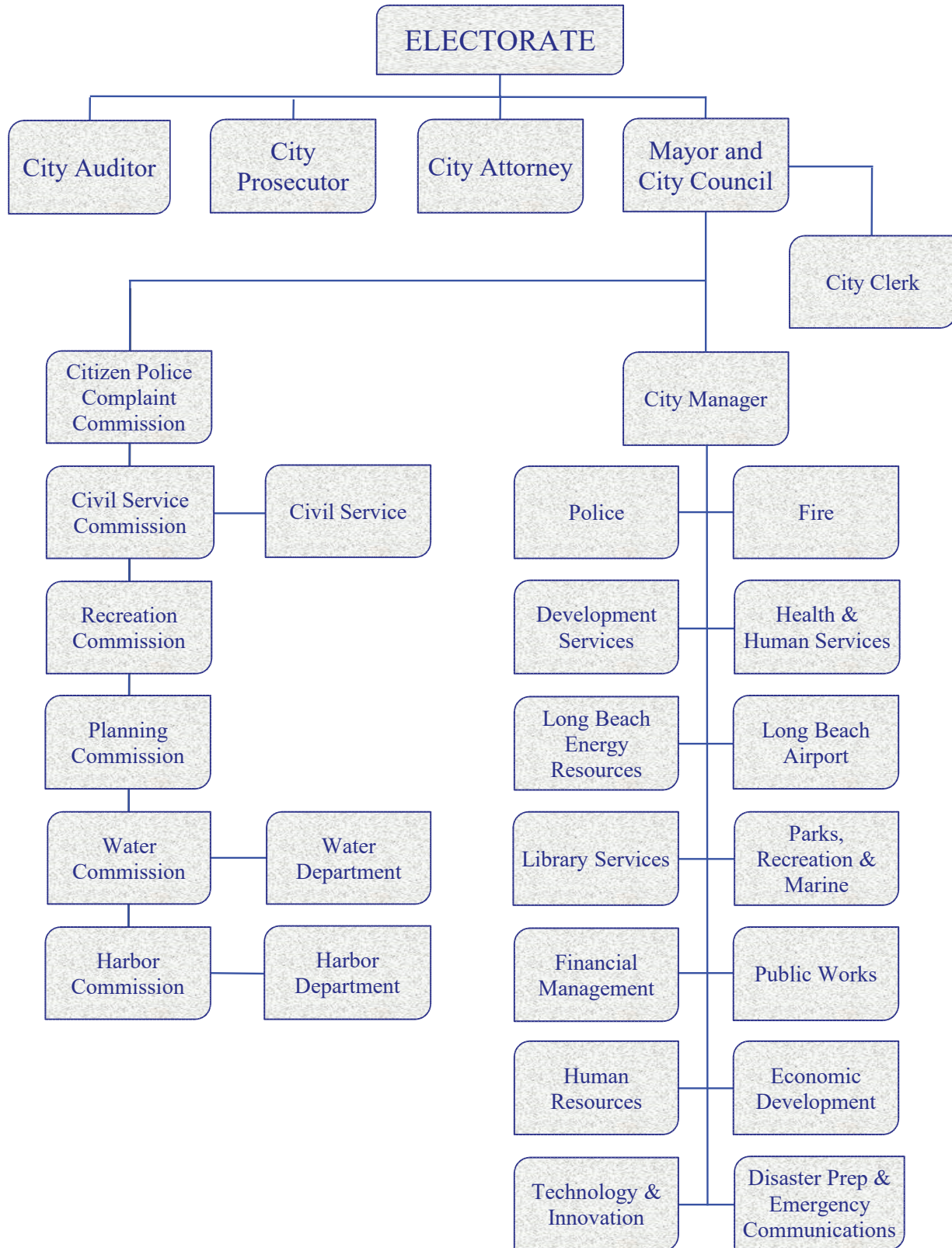


Council District 9
Vice Mayor
Rex Richardson

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA

As of September 30, 2022





Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of
Achievement
for Excellence
in Financial
Reporting

Presented to

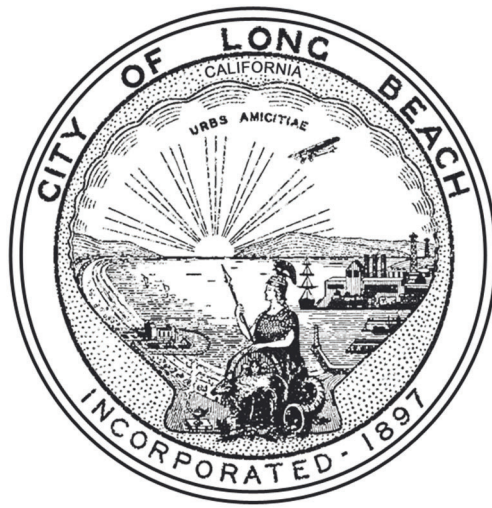
**City of Long Beach
California**

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO



Intentionally Left Blank

FINANCIAL SECTION



KPMG LLP
Suite 1500
550 South Hope Street
Los Angeles, CA 90071-2629

Independent Auditors' 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, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, 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, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We did not audit the financial statements of Long Beach Public Transportation Company (the Company), which represents 100% of the discretely presented component unit as of and for the year ended September 30, 2022. Those statements were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate 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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2, in 2022, the City adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 87, *Leases*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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

U.S. generally accepted accounting principles require that the management's discussion and analysis and the schedules listed under required supplementary information under the financial section 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 have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with GAAS, 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 additional financial information section and other supplementary information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' 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.

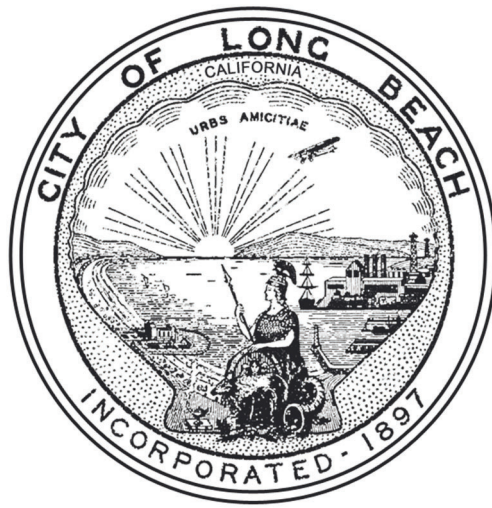
In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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 27, 2023 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.

KPMG LLP

Los Angeles, California
March 27, 2023



Intentionally Left Blank

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

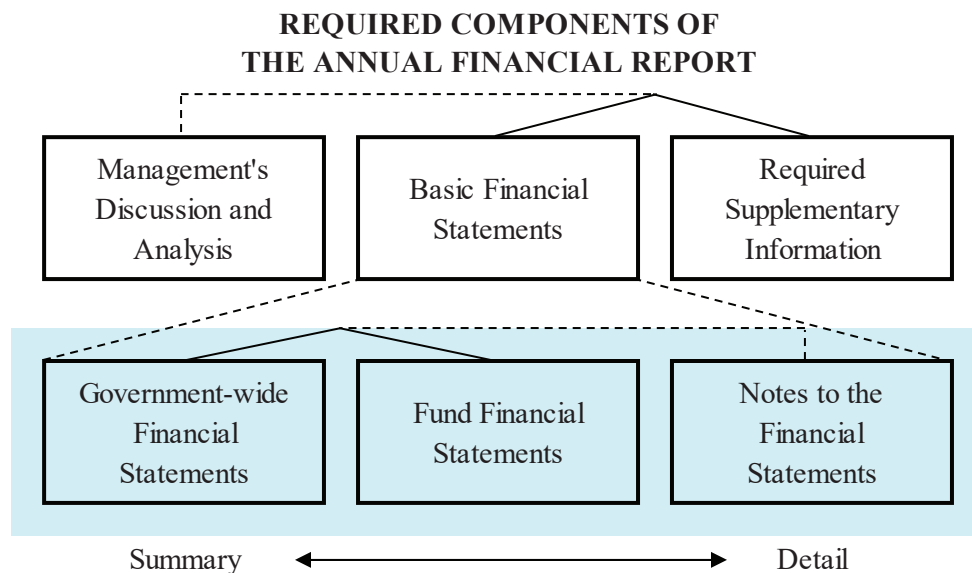
As the management team for the City of Long Beach (the City), we present to the readers of the City's basic financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider this information in conjunction with the information found in the letter of transmittal.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4.6 billion. Of this amount, \$4.0 billion represents net investment in capital assets, and \$879.4 million represents resources that are subject to restrictions on how they may be used (*restricted net position*). The City reports a deficit unrestricted net position of \$267.6 million.
- At the close of the fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$549.4 million, an increase of \$58.4 million or 11.9 percent, from the prior fiscal year end. Of these balances, \$4.2 million are nonspendable, \$254.5 million are restricted, \$78.9 million are committed, \$237.0 million are assigned, and a deficit \$25.3 million is unassigned.
- The fund balance of the General Fund was \$230.8 million. This represents an increase of \$58.2 million or 33.6 percent from the prior fiscal year. Of this balance, \$1.6 million is nonspendable, \$2.9 million is restricted, \$77.7 million is committed, and \$148.6 million is assigned.

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.



City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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*), 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 and human services, community and cultural, public works, and City oil operations. Business-type activities include those related to gas, water and sewer utilities, airport and solid waste management operations, towing, 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 Transit Company (LBT) for which the City is the sole stakeholder and, therefore, has authority to affect the company. Financial information for this *component unit* is reported separately 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 in 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.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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. By doing so, readers may 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 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 basic financial statements.

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 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 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* concerning the City's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and post-employment healthcare benefits to its employees. The combining statements referred to above in connection with non-major governmental funds and internal service funds are presented in the Required Supplementary Information along with information regarding capital assets. 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.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

	Government-wide Statements	Fund Financial Statements		
		Governmental	Proprietary	Fiduciary
Scope	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.
Accounting basis and measurement focus	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.
Type of asset and liability information	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.
Type of inflow and outflow information	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.

Government-Wide Financial Analysis - Analysis of Net Position

As noted earlier, *net position* may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. As of September 30, 2022, the City's assets and deferred outflows exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows by \$4.6 billion, a decrease of \$1.2 billion from the prior year.

Net investment in capital assets accounted for \$4.0 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 decreased by \$1.2 billion, or 22.7 percent, from the prior fiscal year. The slight increase of \$4.1 million in governmental activities is mostly attributable to payment of related debt. The decrease of \$1.2 billion in business-type activities is primarily due to the Harbor handing over ownership of the Long Beach International Gateway Bridge to the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) for a capital asset cost of \$1.5 billion.

Restricted net position amounted to \$879.4 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 \$267.6 million is the net of the \$625.0 million governmental activities deficit unrestricted net position (mostly related to pension liabilities) and the \$357.4 million business-type unrestricted net position.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Net Position
September 30, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets:						
Current and Other Assets	\$1,401,494	\$1,175,621	\$ 2,335,477	\$ 2,423,230	\$ 3,736,971	\$ 3,598,851
Capital Assets	1,024,822	1,051,221	5,090,661	6,492,058	6,115,483	7,543,279
Total Assets	2,426,316	2,226,842	7,426,138	8,915,288	9,852,454	11,142,130
Deferred Outflows of Resources	357,455	99,311	121,291	55,762	478,746	155,073
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,783,771	2,326,153	7,547,429	8,971,050	10,331,200	11,297,203
Liabilities:						
Current Liabilities	292,937	287,315	325,373	468,415	618,310	755,730
Noncurrent Liabilities, Net	1,809,699	1,249,474	2,505,917	2,376,008	4,315,616	3,625,482
Total Liabilities	2,102,636	1,536,789	2,831,290	2,844,423	4,933,926	4,381,212
Deferred Inflows of Resources	331,886	517,378	449,119	585,498	781,005	1,102,876
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,434,522	2,054,167	3,280,409	3,429,921	5,714,931	5,484,088
Net Position:						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	456,247	452,155	3,548,274	4,727,066	4,004,521	5,179,221
Restricted	517,994	475,699	361,377	326,665	879,371	802,364
Unrestricted	(624,992)	(655,868)	357,369	487,398	(267,623)	(168,470)
Total Net Position	\$ 349,249	\$ 271,986	\$ 4,267,020	\$ 5,541,129	\$ 4,616,269	\$ 5,813,115

Key Changes in the Statement of Net Position:

The City's current and other assets increased \$138.1 million when compared to the prior fiscal year. Governmental activities increased \$225.9 million, primarily due to the implementation of a new accounting standard that resulted in the recognition of lease receivables in the amount of \$146.4 million, and increased cash balances of \$58.1 million as a result of higher sales tax, property tax, and federal grant revenues. There was also increased receivables from property tax and other revenues. Business-type activities decreased \$87.8 million mostly due to the recognition of unrealized losses from changes in fair value of the City's investment pool as a result of rising interest rates.

Citywide, capital assets decreased \$1.4 billion or 18.9 percent. Governmental activities reported a slight decrease of \$26.4 million and is mostly attributed to depreciation expense. Business-type activities decreased \$1.4 billion mostly due to the transfer of the Long Beach International Gateway Bridge to Caltrans.

Deferred outflows of resources increased \$323.7 million. Governmental activities deferred outflows increased \$258.1 million and business-type activities increased \$65.5 million. The increase is mostly attributable to difference between actual and expected investment returns of the City's pension plans.

Current liabilities decreased \$137.4 million. Governmental activities increased \$5.6 million and business-type activities decreased \$143.0 million. The increase in governmental activities resulted from increased

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

accounts payable at fiscal year-end, offset by a decrease in the receipt of grant funds received in advance of program expenses. The decrease in business-type activity is due to the Harbor fund reporting decreased liabilities from the refunding of the 2018A and 2020C Notes.

Overall, noncurrent liabilities increased \$690.1 million or 19.0 percent City-wide. Governmental activities increased \$560.2 million and Business-type activities increased \$129.9 million, the change was mostly attributed to a higher net pension liability as a result of the CalPERS pension plans reporting a negative 6.1% net return on investments.

In total, deferred inflows of resources decreased \$321.9 million. Governmental activities decreased \$185.5 million due to a decrease of \$331.2 million in the difference between actual and expected investment returns by CalPERS for the City's pension plans, offset by an increase of \$144.3 million related to the implementation of a new GASB standard on accounting for leases. Business-type activities decreased \$136.4 million due to a decrease of \$118.1 million in the difference between actual and expected investment returns by CalPERS and a decrease of \$148.9 million in the fair value of the gas commodity swap, offset by an increase of \$127.2 million in accounting for leases.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Analysis of Changes in Net Position

The following table presents condensed information from the statement of activities for the fiscal years 2022 and 2021. 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.

Changes in Net Position						
September 30, 2022 and 2021						
(In Thousands)						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues:						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services	\$ 168,054	\$ 150,848	\$ 1,256,767	\$ 1,031,852	\$ 1,424,821	\$ 1,182,700
Operating Grants and Contributions	302,613	352,336	219	160	302,832	352,496
Capital Grants and Contributions	86,781	76,033	131,479	40,099	218,260	116,132
General Revenues:						
Taxes:						
Property	234,386	225,820	-	-	234,386	225,820
Sales	174,257	150,887	-	-	174,257	150,887
Utility Users	40,349	38,546	-	-	40,349	38,546
Other	56,868	40,098	-	-	56,868	40,098
Franchise Taxes	20,813	23,734	-	-	20,813	23,734
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	1,495	3,496	11,461	1,469	12,956	4,965
Total Revenues	1,085,616	1,061,798	1,399,926	1,073,580	2,485,542	2,135,378
Expenses:						
Legislative and Legal	16,722	13,058	-	-	16,722	13,058
General Government	41,335	36,564	-	-	41,335	36,564
Public Safety	407,420	311,933	-	-	407,420	311,933
Public Health	101,438	60,016	-	-	101,438	60,016
Community and Cultural	259,577	217,381	-	-	259,577	217,381
Public Works	170,385	163,203	-	-	170,385	163,203
Oil Operations	6,830	3,679	-	-	6,830	3,679
Interest on Long-Term Debt	18,253	19,781	-	-	18,253	19,781
Gas Utility	-	-	128,684	83,900	128,684	83,900
Water Utility	-	-	136,550	93,075	136,550	93,075
Tidelands Operating	-	-	146,178	110,419	146,178	110,419
Tideland Oil	-	-	164,564	84,271	164,564	84,271
Harbor	-	-	1,871,078	336,106	1,871,078	336,106
Non-major Enterprise Funds	-	-	213,374	170,052	213,374	170,052
Total Expenses	1,021,960	825,615	2,660,428	877,823	3,682,388	1,703,438
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position before Transfers	63,656	236,183	(1,260,502)	195,757	(1,196,846)	431,940
Capital Assets Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	13,607	(5,284)	(13,607)	5,284	-	-
Total Change in Net Position	77,263	230,899	(1,274,109)	201,041	(1,196,846)	431,940
Net Position, Beginning of Year	271,986	41,087	5,541,129	5,340,088	5,813,115	5,381,175
Net Position, End of Year	\$ 349,249	\$ 271,986	\$ 4,267,020	\$ 5,541,129	\$ 4,616,269	\$ 5,813,115

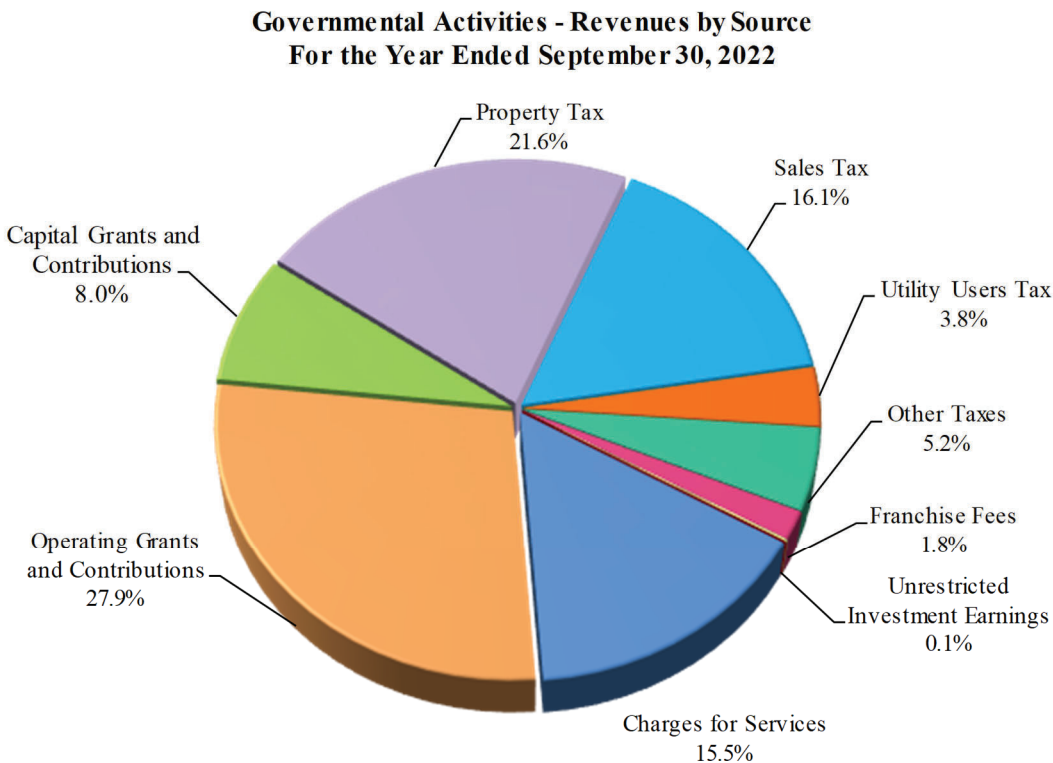
City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Governmental activities

Governmental activities net position increased \$77.3 million when compared to the Fiscal Year 2021 financial report.

Total revenues for governmental activities (excluding transfers) increased \$23.8 million, or 2.2 percent, with the majority of the increase reported in sales, property and other taxes. Total governmental program expenses increased \$196.3 million, or 23.8 percent, mostly due to higher pension expenses resulting from lower investment returns of the CalPERS pension plans that reported a negative 6.1% net return on investments. Other changes are further discussed in the paragraphs that follow.

The following chart illustrates governmental activities revenues by source.



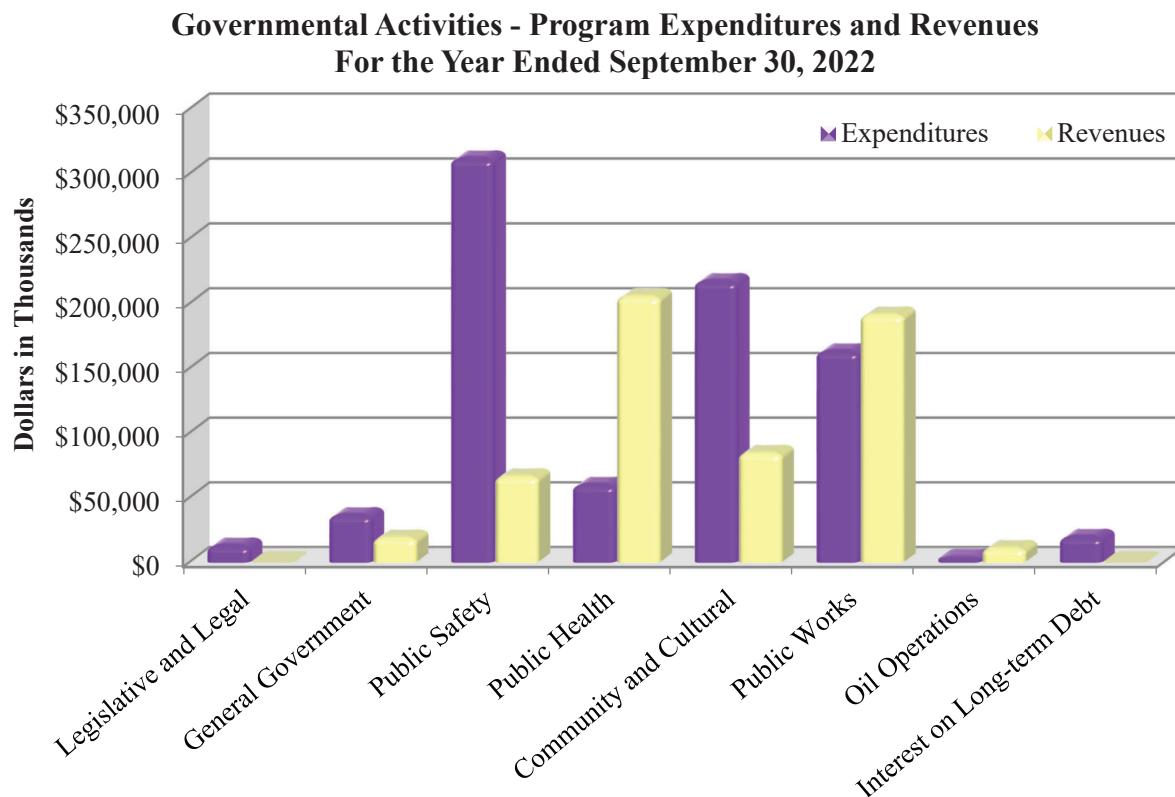
- The three largest revenue sources for governmental activities were operating grants and contributions, property taxes, and sales tax. Excluding transfers, these sources accounted for 65.6 percent of revenues. For fiscal year 2022, operating grants and contributions decreased \$49.7 million primarily due to the recognition of less federal ARPA revenue in the current year and lower FEMA federal awards as a result of decreased pandemic costs. Property tax revenues increased \$8.6 million due to the City's share of property tax revenues from the former Redevelopment Agency (RDA) project areas and higher assessed valuations as a result of an active housing market and new development projects. Sales tax increased \$23.4 million due to strong performance in the general consumer goods and restaurants and hotels categories. There was also a notable increase generated from the unanticipated price increases to fuel and automobiles.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Governmental activities expenses, excluding transfers, increased \$196.3 million or 23.8 percent. The most significant changes were as follows:

- Public safety expenses reported the largest increase of \$95.5 million, primarily due to higher personnel expenses from increased pension costs due to lower investment returns of the CalPERS pension plans, which also resulted in a significant increase in the City's net pension liability.
- An increase of \$41.4 million in Public Health due to higher personnel expenses from increased pension costs and increased program expenses through the Long Beach Recovery Act and federal and state grants.
- An increase of \$42.2 million in expenses was also noted in Community and Cultural mostly due to increased grant funding for the Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP) and Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher programs.

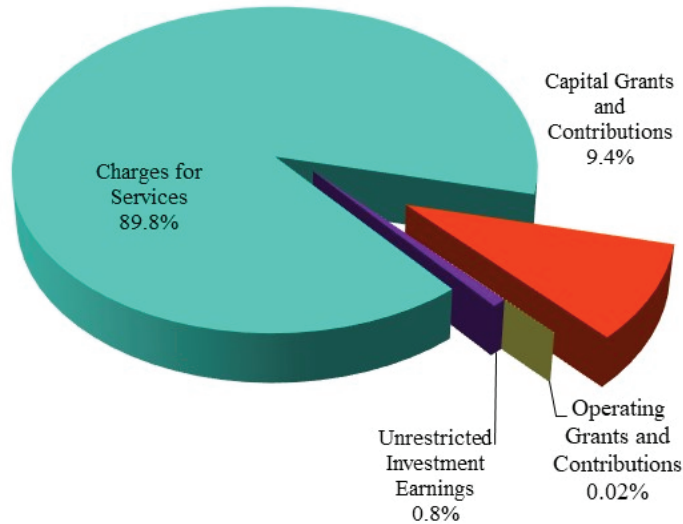
The following chart illustrates governmental activities program expenses and revenues by function.



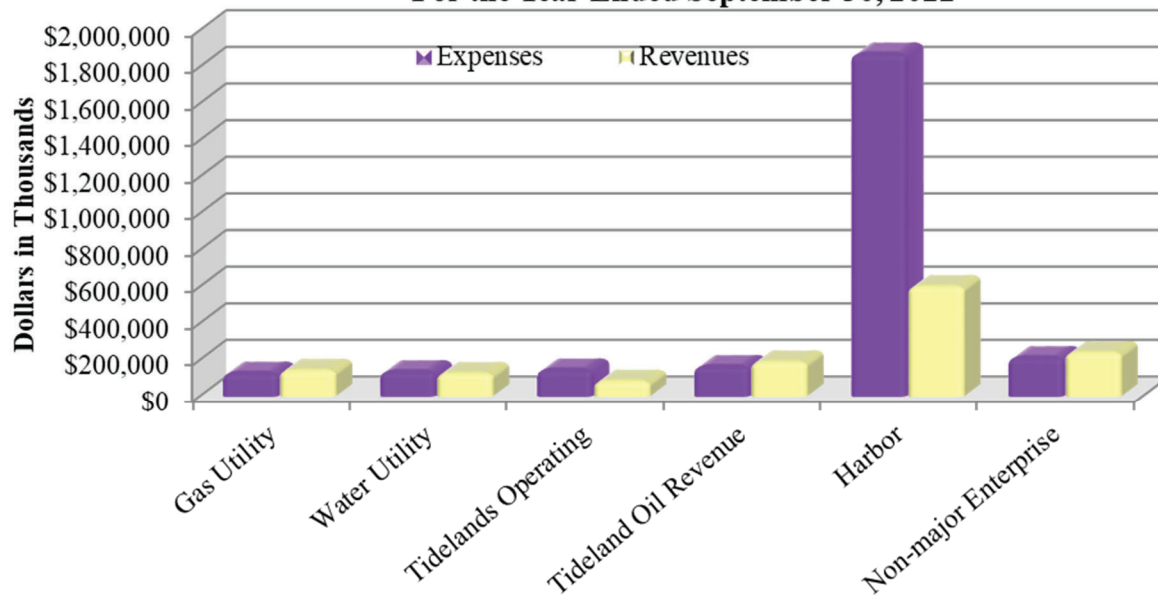
City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Business-type activities

Business-type Activities - Revenues by Source
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022



Business-type Activities - Program Expenditures and Revenues
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022



The City's major enterprise funds include Gas Utility, Water Utility, Tidelands 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, 2022

Business-type activities decreased net position by \$1.3 billion. 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 \$4.5 million, an increase of \$5.0 million from the prior fiscal year. The increase was due to higher transmission and commodity revenues due to increased prices for natural gas and continued strong demand.
- Water Utility net position at fiscal year-end was \$339.6 million, a \$8.5 million decrease from the prior fiscal year. The Water Utility realized higher charges for service revenues than in the prior year, that were offset by higher personnel expenses related to increased pension costs as a result of lower investment returns of the CalPERS pension plans.
- Tidelands Operating Fund net position increased \$0.5 million, totaling \$292.6 million at fiscal year-end. Tidelands transfers in from Tidelands Oil and Harbor amounted to \$57.8 million, an increase of \$23.6 million from the prior year. Harbor transferred \$24.0 million, consistent with City Charter mandated revenue sharing; and Tideland Oil Revenue transferred \$33.8 million due to higher oil prices of \$94 per barrel to be used to fund tidelands operations and capital improvements. During the fiscal year, the Convention Center operated at a loss resulting in the fund reporting additional expenses of \$5.7 million to cover the losses. Also reported were higher costs for the Queen Mary in the amount of \$6.6 million for critical repairs and maintenance, and property and legal costs. Personnel expenses were also higher by \$11.5 million mostly due to lower investment returns of the CalPERS pension plans that led to an increase in pension costs and the net pension liability.
- Tideland Oil Revenue Fund net position decreased \$8.0 million primarily due to increased expenses resulting from the oil field abandonment liability.
- Harbor net position decreased \$1.3 billion. The change was primarily due to the ownership transfer of the Long Beach International Gateway Bridget to Caltrans (as a component of the state highway system) for a capital asset cost of \$1.5 billion. This amount was slightly offset by higher operating revenues of \$44.9 million due to the delivery of 80 additional acres at the Middle Harbor terminal (Pier E) and higher rental property revenue due to continued strong demand for leased land for container storage. Also reported was an increase of \$75.7 million in grant revenues mostly due to reimbursements related to the Gerald Desmond Bridge Replacement Project.
- Overall, total net position for non-major business-type activities increased \$29.5 million, to \$565.6 million at fiscal year-end. Significant changes in the non-major funds included increased net position in the Airport Fund by \$25.4 million due to the receipt of direct federal grant awards through ARPA and higher airline and parking revenues, reflecting increasing passenger activity and the travel industry moving past the pandemic. The Development Services Fund also reported higher revenues for plan check and building permits from increased development activity.

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, 2022, the City's governmental funds reported combined fund balances of \$549.4 million, an increase of \$58.4 million from the prior year. Further information can be found in *Note 14 – Governmental Fund Balances and Fund Deficits*.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Governmental fund assets increased \$181.5 million, or 17.5 percent, from the prior fiscal year. Pooled and Non-Pooled Cash and Investments increased \$59.2 million mostly due to increased federal and state grant revenues as a result of the pandemic, including American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding. Net Receivables, including Noncurrent Receivables, increased \$115.4 million. The increase was due to the implementation of a new GASB standard that requires the City report lease receivables related to renting capital assets such as land, buildings and equipment to other entities.

Governmental fund liabilities decreased \$35.3 million, or 16.1 percent. Due to Other Funds decreased \$50.4 million mostly due to the General Fund owing the Water Utility Fund \$30.8 million in the prior year for the court order ruling against the City on the Measure M litigation. Unearned revenues decreased \$10.5 million due to decreased advances from grantors to be used in the subsequent fiscal period.

Of the \$549.4 million total fund balances, \$254.5 million or 46.3 percent have some form of external limitation on their use. Significant restrictions of fund balance at the close of the fiscal year include:

Restricted for Debt Service

Amounts restricted for debt service totaled \$32.1 million. This amount is restricted for payment of former Redevelopment Agency and City related debt.

Restricted for Public Safety

Amounts restricted for public safety totaled \$7.8 million. Restrictions include:

- Asset seizure funds from federal and state court forfeitures are restricted to support the Police Department. These funds amounted to \$2.9 million at the end of the fiscal year.
- Proposition H (Prop H), the Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Tax proceeds may be used only for police officers, fire fighters, and related costs, including but not limited to equipment, facilities, and training in order to ensure timely responses to public needs. As of September 30, 2022, Prop H funds for police and fire amounted to \$171 thousand.
- Impact fees restricted for public safety amounted to \$4.7 million.

Restricted for Community and Cultural

Amounts restricted for community and cultural activities totaled \$93.7 million. Restrictions include the following:

- Fund balance restricted within the Housing Development fund for the provision of low-and-moderate-income housing amounted to \$25.9 million. Of this, \$3.8 million offsets advances to other funds.
- Fund balance restricted within the Housing Assistance fund for programs to assist very low-income families, the elderly, and the disabled amounted to \$30.3 million.
- Former Redevelopment Agency capital projects fund balance restricted for the purposes of winding down the activities of the Agency amounted to \$9.9 million.
- The Belmont Shore Parking Meter fund has restricted \$199 thousand as the first pledge of revenue for special assessment debt that benefited the Belmont Shore area.
- Fund balance restricted within the Community Development Grant fund amounted to \$8.7 million.
- Fund balance restricted within the Other Special Revenue fund for economic development totaled \$11.1 million at the close of the fiscal year.
- Impact fees restricted for community development amounted to \$7.6 million.

Restricted for Public Works

As of September 30, 2022, fund balance restricted for public works amounted to \$120.7 million. The most significant restrictions include:

- \$14.8 million is restricted pursuant to the provisions of Proposition A. Proposition A funds are to be used exclusively to benefit public transit and may be traded with other jurisdiction in exchange for general or other funds.

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

- \$23.1 million pursuant to the provisions of Proposition C. Proposition C also benefits public transit but has a wider range of uses including congestion management programs, bikeways and bike lanes, street improvement supporting public transit, and pavement management projects.
- \$1.7 million pursuant to Air Quality Management District AB2766 requirements. AB2766 funding is used to assist the City in meeting federal and state Clean Air Act requirements.
- \$14.6 million pursuant to County Measure M. County Measure M is a one-half cent sales tax approved by Los Angeles County voters and is restricted for transportation purposes.
- \$10.5 million is restricted for Measure R, a separate one-half cent sales tax approved by Los Angeles County voters and is restricted for transportation purposes, including bus and highway corridor projects, streets and roads, and traffic control management.
- \$13.5 million is restricted for Measure W, a special tax for parcels located in the Los Angeles County Flood Control District, to pay for infrastructure and programs to capture, treat and recycle rainwater.
- \$11.7 million is restricted related to State gas tax funding. Gas tax funding is restricted to constructing and maintenance of streets and sidewalks.

The General Fund reported a year-end fund balance of \$230.8 million. The City's operating reserve, at \$15.7 million, is 2.5% of normal operating expenditures, which is within the policy required range of 2 to 7 percent. The Emergency Reserve, at \$47.8 million, is 7.6 percent of normal operating expenditures and is below the target level of 10 percent.

The General Capital Projects Fund reported a year-end fund balance of \$201.1 million, which represented an increase of \$43.0 million in fund balance. The change in fund balance was primarily due to higher grant revenues, Measure W, and sales tax allocations through Prop A and Prop C funding that is used for transportation related programs and projects.

The Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund reported a year-end fund balance of \$30.3 million, which represented an increase of \$7.0 million in fund balance. The change in fund balance was primarily due to higher grant reimbursement revenues for the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher program.

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources

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

General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources
Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands)

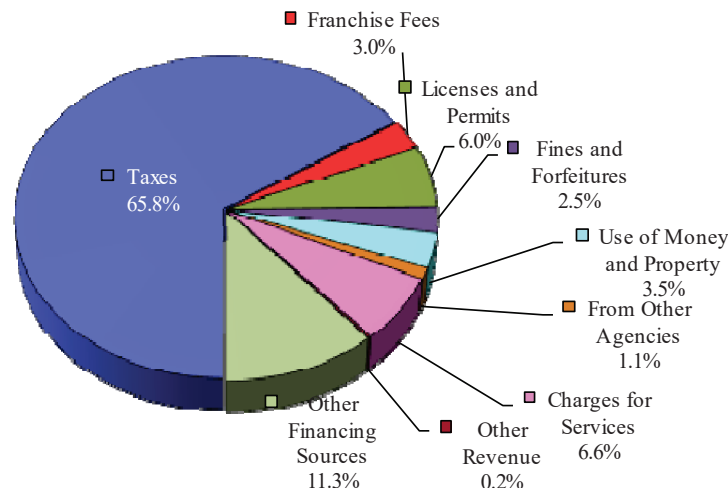
<i>Revenues and Other Financing Sources</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2021-22</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2020-21</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Taxes	\$ 460,859	65.8%	\$ 417,758	55.9%
Franchise Fees	20,813	3.0%	23,734	3.2%
Licenses and Permits	42,376	6.0%	36,550	4.9%
Fines and Forfeitures	17,670	2.5%	14,395	1.9%
Use of Money and Property	24,867	3.5%	30,001	4.0%
From Other Agencies	7,883	1.1%	8,482	1.1%
Charges for services	46,217	6.6%	39,646	5.3%
Other Revenue	1,386	0.2%	5,391	0.7%
Other Financing Sources	78,818	11.3%	171,382	22.9%
	<u>\$ 700,889</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 747,339</u>	<u>100%</u>

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

General Fund revenues and other financing sources decreased \$46.5 million, or 6.2 percent, from the prior fiscal year. Significant year-over-year changes include:

- Taxes increased \$43.1 million, or 10.3 percent reflecting an increase from the prior year in various tax revenues. Sales and Use Tax was higher than the prior year by \$22.7 million due to continued growth in the City's share of the countywide pool following the 2019 implementation of AB 147 and strong performance in the general consumer goods and restaurants and hotels categories. There was also a notable increase generated from the unanticipated price increases to fuel and automobiles. Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) also reported an increase of \$9.4 million when compared to the prior year. TOT revenue has shown significant improvement and now exceeds the average revenue reported in pre-pandemic periods. Property tax revenue increased \$4.5 million mostly due to citywide valuation increases from new development and improvements, as well as prior year adjustments such as supplemental tax revenues that are based on the change in valuation following the completion of a property sale, transfer of ownership, or new construction.
- Licenses and permits increased by \$5.8 million, mostly attributed to emergency fees being higher due to increased activity in fiscal year 2022, as well as the impact of efficiencies and improvements to billing processes.
- Charges for Services increased by \$6.6 million due to increased revenues from special events, reflecting an increase in both the number and scale of events, improving since fiscal year 2021, which had been impacted by COVID-19 pandemic related restrictions.
- Use of Money and Property decreased by \$5.1 million due to a decrease in interest earnings of \$10.0 million due to the recognition of unrealized losses from changes in fair value of the City's investment pool, offset by an increase of \$6.3 million in oil revenues.
- Revenues derived from other financing sources decreased \$92.6 million from the prior year. The majority of the decrease is due to transfers out of General Grants to the General Fund being lower in fiscal year 2022 as a result of the City's approach to use of ARPA funding. The City followed the ARPA regulations that allow use of funding to provide and maintain current government services, including parks and recreation and public safety services, up to the amount of the City's calculated revenue loss due to the pandemic. There was also a transfer in to the General Fund from the Health Grants Fund in the prior year related to the purchase of property for Homeless Services Housing that did not reoccur in fiscal year 2022.

**General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022**



City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

General Fund Expenditures

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

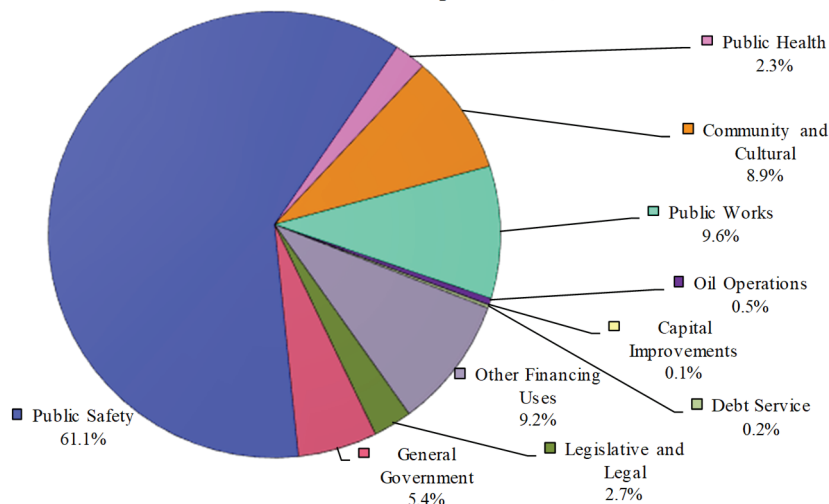
General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses
Fiscal Years Ending September 30, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands)

<i>Expenditures and Other Financing Uses</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2021-22</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>Fiscal Year 2020-21</i>	<i>Percentage of Total</i>
Legislative and Legal	\$ 17,124	2.7%	\$ 16,537	2.3%
General Government	35,007	5.4%	34,860	4.9%
Public Safety	392,868	61.1%	408,803	57.6%
Public Health	15,051	2.3%	19,885	2.8%
Community and Cultural	57,045	8.9%	53,645	7.5%
Public Works	61,622	9.6%	58,535	8.3%
Oil Operations	2,979	0.5%	2,446	0.3%
Capital Improvements	116	0.1%	24,765	3.5%
Debt Service	1,473	0.2%	1,487	0.2%
Other Financing Uses	59,435	9.2%	89,625	12.6%
	<u>\$ 642,720</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 710,588</u>	<u>100%</u>

Expenditures, including other financing uses, decreased \$67.9 million, or 9.6 percent, from the prior year. Significant changes include:

- A decrease of \$15.9 million in Public Safety was due to savings from position vacancies in the Fire and Police departments, as a result of increased separations, retirements, and hiring challenges during the Great Resignation.
- The Public Works department reported an increase of \$3.1 million due to more investment in infrastructure repairs and maintenance.
- Capital improvements reported a decrease of \$24.6 million due to land and property purchases that occurred in the prior year for Homeless Services Housing and Fire Station 9.
- A decrease in Transfers Out was also reported in the amount of \$30.2 million, due to the transfer out of \$30.8 million in the prior year from the General Fund to the Water Utility Fund as a result of a court ruling against the City on litigation related to Measure M.

General Fund Expenditures and Other Financing Uses
For the Year Ended September 30, 2022



City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Proprietary Funds Financial Analysis

Enterprise Funds

The combined net position of enterprise funds totaled \$4.3 billion at the close of the fiscal year. Total unrestricted net position amounted to \$390.0 million before the allocation of internal service fund activities. The total decrease in net position was \$1.3 billion before the internal service fund activities allocation to enterprise funds. Other factors affecting the finances of these funds are addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

The Water Utility Fund reported net position of \$339.6 million, a decrease of \$8.5 million from the prior year. The decrease was attributed to the Water Utility refunding \$21.0 million in Measure M funds back to ratepayers, offset by a reduction of about \$9.0 million in transfers out to the General Fund that will no longer occur as a result of the court ruling on Measure M. Tidelands Operating reported net position of \$292.6 million, an increase of \$0.5 million from the prior year. The Harbor reported net position of \$3.2 billion, a decrease of \$1.3 billion, primarily due to the ownership transfer of the Long Beach International Gateway Bridge to Caltrans. The Gas Utility reported a deficit net position of \$4.5 million and the Tideland Oil Revenue reported a deficit net position of \$63.6 million. Other Proprietary funds reported net position of \$565.6 million.

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are used to finance and account for goods and services provided internally to City departments. As of September 30, 2022, internal service funds reported a net position of \$34.5 million, a decrease of \$14.6 million. There were deficit net positions reported in the Workers' Compensation Insurance Fund and General Liability Insurance Fund, which reported deficit balances of \$103.3 million and \$46.4 million, respectively. It is the City's practice to bill City departments on a pay-as-you-go basis for functions performed by both funds, therefore, the long-term portions of related liabilities associated with these funds are not fully funded. City management believes that, over the long-term, current and future billing rates are sufficient to remediate eventually any deficit net position. In addition, City management believes that the cash position of each fund is sufficient to cover the current costs related to health insurance, workers' compensation, and general liability claims. The Civic Center fund reported \$57.6 million and the General Services fund reported \$14.6 million in net position, mostly attributed to the net investment in capital assets. For the Fleet Services fund, net position was \$88.6 million, mostly from the net investment in capital assets and cash available for future replacement of the City's fleet of vehicles and equipment.

Fiduciary Funds

The City maintains fiduciary funds for the assets of private purpose trust and custodial funds including the Miller Library Fund, the Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness Fund, and various custodial funds held by the City as an agent for individuals, private organizations, and other governmental units. The private purpose trust funds are held in trust for the benefit of the Main Library Miller Room (i.e., staffing and books), and for homeless services.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City adopts an annual budget for the 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 2022 final budget for estimated revenues and expenditure appropriations reflected a net increase to budgeted fund balance of \$107.3 million. The change

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

between original and final budgeted amounts was \$65.5 million and consisted of additional appropriation for expenditures and other financing uses of \$61.4 million and a decrease in revenue and other financing sources of \$4.2 million.

Significant changes in the appropriations budget include:

- An increase of \$51.7 million to fund 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 lost revenues during the pandemic. This was made possible due to the use of federal ARPA funds paying for parks and recreation and police services that would normally be funded by the General Fund.
- An increase of \$4.0 million in the Police Department for the Long Beach Safety Recovery Plan for violent crime reduction and community engagement activities.

The actual budgetary basis results of the General Fund as compared to the final budget reflect a net positive variance of \$163.5 million. This consists of favorable variances in both revenues and other financing sources of \$102.2 million and expenditures and other financing uses of \$61.3 million.

The General Fund revenues and other financing sources positive budget to actual variance of \$102.2 million is mostly due to increased property, sales tax, and transfers in from the General Grants fund as a result of the federal ARPA award funding parks and recreation and police costs normally budgeted and paid by the General Fund.

General Fund expenditures and other financing uses reflect a positive budget to actual variance of \$61.3 million primarily due to lower personnel costs than anticipated in the Police Department and lower operational costs in Public Works, Public Health and Financial Management.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets: As of September 30, 2022, the City's capital assets held by governmental and business-type activities amounted to \$6.1 billion (net of accumulated depreciation). There was an overall decrease of \$1.4 billion in the City's capital assets over the prior fiscal year.

Capital Assets, Net of Depreciation
September 30, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	\$ 223,449	\$ 225,112	\$ 1,434,082	\$ 1,376,585	\$ 1,657,531	\$ 1,601,697
Rights-of-way	81,340	81,340	203,304	203,304	284,644	284,644
Water Rights	-	-	40	40	40	40
Historic Collections	-	-	3,442	3,442	3,442	3,442
Construction in Progress	74,519	62,905	574,926	602,338	649,445	665,243
Buildings	418,620	433,171	1,910,442	2,007,211	2,329,062	2,440,382
Improvements Other than Buildings	61,359	66,600	328,070	331,238	389,429	397,838
Infrastructure	55,870	64,796	525,363	1,859,235	581,233	1,924,031
Machinery and Equipment	35,799	40,165	23,886	30,539	59,685	70,704
Vehicles and Aircrafts	57,069	58,581	81,712	72,583	138,781	131,164
Software and Patents	16,797	18,551	5,394	5,543	22,191	24,094
Total Net Capital Assets	\$1,024,822	\$ 1,051,221	\$ 5,090,661	\$ 6,492,058	\$ 6,115,483	\$ 7,543,279

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Governmental activities net capital assets decreased by \$12.7 million mostly due to decreases in Buildings and Infrastructure from the depreciation of those assets.

Business-type activities' net capital assets decreased \$1.4 billion over the prior fiscal year. Significant capital asset activities during the year include:

- Harbor Fund capital assets decreased by \$1.5 billion, with the decrease mostly due to the ownership transfer of the Long Beach International Gateway Bridge to Caltrans. The fund also reported an increase of \$65.5 million in land due to the purchase of 28.6 acres made up of three parcels on the north end of Pier D.
- Airport Fund capital assets increased by \$49.6 million due to the completion of the new Ticketing Lobby and Checked Baggage Inspection System (CBIS) facility.
- Other Enterprise Funds capital asset increases resulted from gas utility pipeline improvements and water utility distribution systems.

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 19 to the basic financial statements.

Long-Term Indebtedness: As of September 30, 2022, the City's net long-term debt outstanding totaled \$2.7 billion. Of this amount, \$2.3 billion relates to notes, bonds, financed purchase obligations, and \$284.6 million to the new 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 below provides summarized information for the City's outstanding long-term debt obligations at the close of the current and prior fiscal years-end.

Outstanding Debt Obligations
September 30, 2022 and 2021
(In Thousands)

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>		<i>Business-type Activities</i>		<i>Totals</i>	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Notes Payable	\$ 7,233	\$ 7,569	\$ 513,207	\$ 545,309	\$ 520,440	\$ 552,878
Bonds Payable	231,920	258,203	1,519,722	1,600,382	1,751,642	1,858,585
Financed Purchase Obligations	47,068	38,943	30,105	32,943	77,173	71,886
Other Obligations	307,576	313,765	-	-	307,576	313,765
Total Outstanding	<u>\$ 593,797</u>	<u>\$ 618,480</u>	<u>\$ 2,063,034</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,634</u>	<u>\$ 2,656,831</u>	<u>\$ 2,797,114</u>

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

Governmental Activities

- Bonds payable decreased by \$26.2 million as a result of annual principal payments in the amount of \$22.1 million and premium amortization. For financed purchase obligations, the City is

City of Long Beach
Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

reporting an increase of \$8.1 million primarily due to new obligations for purchase of technology equipment, fire trucks and refuse trucks. The Other Obligations of \$307.6 million is mostly attributable to City Hall and Civic Center complex.

Business-Type Activities

- Bonds payable reported a decrease of \$80.7 million. The change is attributed to the refunding of the 2012 Aquarium bonds that included a payoff of \$26.3 million, refunding of the 2010A and 2010B Airport bonds and issuance of new money for \$18.0 million, and for principal payments in the amount of \$71.7 million made by various enterprise funds. Notes payable decreased by \$32.1 million mostly due to the Harbor Department payoff on a line of credit. Additional information on the City's long-term obligations can be found in Notes 7 through 9 to the basic financial statements.

Economic Outlook

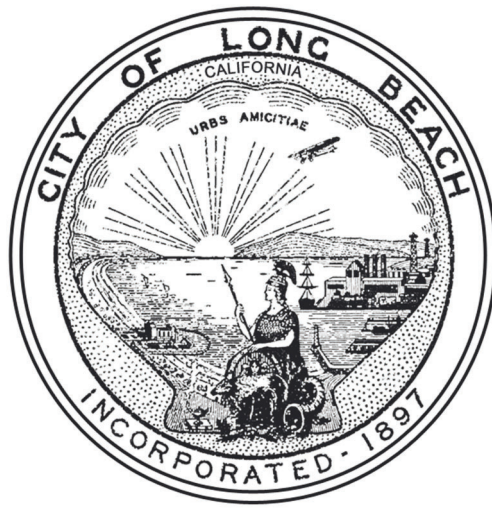
While the City of Long Beach continues to recover from the lasting implications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the City has remained strongly committed to best providing critical public services, prioritizing significant recovery support for residents and businesses, and making strong investments in the City's infrastructure.

The national economy has slowed from high inflation and continued rising interest rates. The City's current economic condition reflects a strong labor market, which has held the unemployment rate the lowest in decades and increased wages. This has sustained consumer spending that supports the City's sales and use tax related revenues. However, rising interest rates may result in a slow-down in the real estate market that could reduce the rate of growth in property tax revenues.

Additional information related to the economy of the City is discussed in the accompanying Transmittal Letter.

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, 6th Floor, Long Beach, California 90802.



Intentionally Left Blank

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

City of Long Beach
Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Primary Government			Component Unit
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Long Beach Public Transportation Company
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 89,841	\$ 172,505	\$ 262,346	\$ -
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	35,571	26,803	62,374	53,052
Pooled Investments	186,940	358,933	545,873	-
Interest Receivable	827	874	1,701	-
Property Tax Receivable, Net	113,212	-	113,212	-
Accounts and Loans Receivables, Net	35,487	131,938	167,425	9,669
Due from Other Governments	105,992	93,501	199,493	-
Lease Receivables	-	2,752	2,752	-
Internal Balances	43,756	(43,756)	-	-
Inventory	3,221	11,692	14,913	3,210
Other Assets and Deposits	12,839	32,420	45,259	1,361
Land Held for Resale	5,874	-	5,874	-
Total Current Assets	633,560	787,662	1,421,222	67,292
Noncurrent Restricted Assets:				
Non-Pooled Investments	-	36,949	36,949	21,779
Total Noncurrent Restricted Assets	-	36,949	36,949	21,779
Other Noncurrent Assets:				
Pooled Investments	385,412	740,010	1,125,422	-
Other Noncurrent Receivables	376,522	149,397	525,919	-
Prepaid Gas - Long-Term	-	286,887	286,887	-
Fair Value - Commodity Swap	-	294,922	294,922	-
Land and Other Capital Assets not being Depreciated	379,308	2,215,794	2,595,102	21,209
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	645,514	2,874,867	3,520,381	84,139
Other Assets	6,000	39,650	45,650	8,817
Total Other Noncurrent Assets	1,792,756	6,601,527	8,394,283	114,165
Total Assets	2,426,316	7,426,138	9,852,454	203,236
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows of Resources	357,455	121,291	478,746	16,027
Total Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,783,771	7,547,429	10,331,200	219,263
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts Payable	80,253	134,081	214,334	5,965
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	2,487	992	3,479	4,872
Accrued Interest Payable	2,351	27,197	29,548	-
Unearned Revenue, Credits, and Other Payables	67,230	57,643	124,873	42,859
Employee Benefits and Accrued Long-Term Obligations	95,776	26,490	122,266	20,268
Bonds, Loans, Financed Purchase, and Other Long-Term Obligations	44,840	78,970	123,810	1,203
Total Current Liabilities	292,937	325,373	618,310	75,167
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Fair Value - Interest Rate Swap	-	2,037	2,037	-
Other Payables	-	9,327	9,327	6,050
Lease Liability	-	-	-	9,053
Employee Benefits and Accrued Long-Term Obligations	291,374	170,277	461,651	5,219
Bonds, Loans, Financed Purchase, and Other Long-Term Obligations	548,957	1,984,064	2,533,021	2,010
Total OPEB Liability	3,156	1,009	4,165	-
Net Pension Liability	966,212	339,203	1,305,415	32,193
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	1,809,699	2,505,917	4,315,616	54,525
Total Liabilities	2,102,636	2,831,290	4,933,926	129,692
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	331,886	449,119	781,005	3,825
Total Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,434,522	3,280,409	5,714,931	133,517
NET POSITION				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	456,247	3,548,274	4,004,521	102,135
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	27,100	22,454	49,554	-
Capital Projects	144,699	87,003	231,702	300
Public Safety	7,833	-	7,833	-
Public Health	202	-	202	-
Community and Cultural	319,549	-	319,549	-
Healthcare Insurance	18,611	-	18,611	-
Tidelands	-	57,003	57,003	-
Airport	-	9,708	9,708	-
Subsidence	-	185,209	185,209	-
Unrestricted	(624,992)	357,369	(267,623)	(16,689)
Total Net Position	\$ 349,249	\$ 4,267,020	\$ 4,616,269	\$ 85,746

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
<u>FUNCTIONS/PROGRAMS</u>				
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES:				
Legislative and Legal	\$ 16,722	\$ 186	\$ -	\$ -
General Government	41,335	16,244	5,044	-
Public Safety	407,420	53,776	17,727	-
Public Health	101,438	10,289	152,021	-
Community and Cultural	259,577	21,627	79,064	237
Public Works	170,385	49,737	48,757	86,544
Oil Operations	6,830	16,195	-	-
Interest on Long-Term Debt	18,253	-	-	-
Total Governmental Activities	<u>1,021,960</u>	<u>168,054</u>	<u>302,613</u>	<u>86,781</u>
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES				
Gas Utility	128,684	144,115	-	-
Water Utility	136,550	123,932	-	2,920
Tidelands Operating	146,178	84,845	31	-
Tideland Oil Revenue	164,564	190,336	-	-
Harbor	1,871,078	513,989	-	87,496
Non-major Enterprise Funds	<u>213,374</u>	<u>199,550</u>	<u>188</u>	<u>41,063</u>
Total Business-Type Activities	<u>2,660,428</u>	<u>1,256,767</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>131,479</u>
Total Primary Government	<u>\$ 3,682,388</u>	<u>\$ 1,424,821</u>	<u>\$ 302,832</u>	<u>\$ 218,260</u>
COMPONENT UNIT				
Long Beach Public Transportation Company	\$ 115,620	\$ 9,115	\$ 94,483	\$ 25,309

Taxes:
Property
Sales
Utility Users
Other
Franchise Taxes
Unrestricted Investment Earnings
Transfers
Total General Revenues and Transfers
Change in Net Position
Net Position, Beginning of Year
Prior Period Adjustment
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
\$ (16,536)	\$ -	\$ (16,536)	\$ -
(20,047)	-	(20,047)	-
(335,917)	-	(335,917)	-
60,872	-	60,872	-
(158,649)	-	(158,649)	-
14,653	-	14,653	-
9,365	-	9,365	-
(18,253)	-	(18,253)	-
(464,512)	-	(464,512)	-
-	15,431	15,431	-
-	(9,698)	(9,698)	-
-	(61,302)	(61,302)	-
-	25,772	25,772	-
-	(1,269,593)	(1,269,593)	-
-	27,427	27,427	-
-	(1,271,963)	(1,271,963)	-
(464,512)	(1,271,963)	(1,736,475)	-
-	-	-	13,287
234,386	-	234,386	-
174,257	-	174,257	-
40,349	-	40,349	-
56,868	-	56,868	-
20,813	-	20,813	-
1,495	11,461	12,956	(674)
13,607	(13,607)	-	-
541,775	(2,146)	539,629	(674)
77,263	(1,274,109)	(1,196,846)	12,613
271,986	5,541,129	5,813,115	73,251
-	-	-	(118)
\$ 349,249	\$ 4,267,020	\$ 4,616,269	\$ 85,746

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

City of Long Beach
Governmental Funds
Balance Sheet
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General	General Capital Projects	Housing Assistance Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total September 30, 2022
ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 190,771	\$ 213,406	\$ 29,226	\$ 94,148	\$ 527,551
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,377	-	2,140	17,615	21,132
Receivables:					
Interest Receivable	655	-	-	4	659
Property Taxes	119,181	-	-	-	119,181
Accounts Receivable	39,639	290	185	4,337	44,451
Due from Other Governments	39,585	14,752	2,021	49,634	105,992
Due from Other Funds	26,503	-	-	1,061	27,564
Lease Receivables	143,309	-	-	3,131	146,440
Allowance for Receivables	(10,254)	(140)	(168)	(5,763)	(16,325)
Inventory	-	102	-	-	102
Other Assets - Current	1,632	1,489	-	277	3,398
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	3,809	3,809
Land Held for Resale	-	-	-	5,874	5,874
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	230,082	230,082
Total Assets	\$ 552,398	\$ 229,899	\$ 33,404	\$ 404,209	\$ 1,219,910
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 20,191	\$ 20,957	\$ 536	\$ 16,667	\$ 58,351
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,902	43	24	287	2,256
Due to Other Funds	7,368	153	85	23,521	31,127
Unearned Revenues	6,995	6,550	686	42,823	57,054
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	4,716	1,103	1,736	2,036	9,591
Advances from Other Funds	21,832	-	-	3,809	25,641
Total Liabilities	63,004	28,806	3,067	89,143	184,020
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows of Resources	258,544	-	-	227,983	486,527
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	1,632	1,489	-	1,098	4,219
Restricted	2,921	111,182	30,337	110,061	254,501
Committed	77,711	-	-	1,200	78,911
Assigned	148,586	88,422	-	-	237,008
Unassigned	-	-	-	(25,276)	(25,276)
Total Fund Balances	230,850	201,093	30,337	87,083	549,363
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 552,398	\$ 229,899	\$ 33,404	\$ 404,209	\$ 1,219,910

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

Total governmental fund balances	\$ 549,363
----------------------------------	------------

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

Capital assets, consisting of \$342,356 of non-depreciable assets and \$228,600 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.	570,956
--	---------

Deferred outflows of resources related to postemployment and economic losses from refinancing of debt are not included in the governmental funds.	332,437
---	---------

Deferred inflows of resources related to postemployment and economic gains from refinancing of debt are not included in the governmental funds.	161,175
---	---------

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.	(1,331,878)
--	-------------

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.	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; display: inline-block; text-align: right;">67,196</div>
---	---

Net position of governmental activities	<div style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 3px double black; display: inline-block; text-align: right;">\$ 349,249</div>
---	---

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General	General Capital Projects	Housing Assistance Special Revenue	Other Governmental Funds	Total September 30, 2022
Revenues:					
Taxes:					
Property	\$ 204,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 29,492	\$ 234,391
Sales	171,191	-	-	3,066	174,257
Utility Users	40,349	-	-	-	40,349
Other Taxes	44,420	-	-	12,448	56,868
Franchise Fees	20,813	-	-	-	20,813
Licenses and Permits	42,376	-	-	11,113	53,489
Fines and Forfeitures	17,670	-	-	-	17,670
Use of Money and Property	24,867	-	211	2,523	27,601
From Other Agencies	7,883	86,775	118,109	176,627	389,394
Charges for Services	46,217	-	-	1,794	48,011
Other	1,386	10,974	2,279	2,832	17,471
Total Revenues	622,071	97,749	120,599	239,895	1,080,314
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Legislative and Legal	17,124	-	-	4	17,128
General Government	35,007	-	10	5,795	40,812
Public Safety	392,868	-	-	14,330	407,198
Public Health	15,051	-	-	85,951	101,002
Community and Cultural	57,045	-	113,588	90,806	261,439
Public Works	61,622	4,630	-	8,356	74,608
Oil Operations	2,979	-	-	-	2,979
Total Current Expenditures	581,696	4,630	113,598	205,242	905,166
Capital Improvements	116	91,067	-	11,497	102,680
Debt Service:					
Principal	1,446	-	-	22,057	23,503
Interest	11	-	-	10,142	10,153
Debt Administration Fees	16	-	-	490	506
Total Expenditures	583,285	95,697	113,598	249,428	1,042,008
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	38,786	2,052	7,001	(9,533)	38,306
Other Financing Sources (Uses):					
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	1,180	-	-	-	1,180
Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	-	-	25,411	25,411
Premium on Refunding Debt Issuance	-	-	-	2,123	2,123
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	-	-	-	(25,057)	(25,057)
Transfers In	77,638	46,536	-	9,278	133,452
Transfers Out	(59,435)	(5,555)	-	(52,002)	(116,992)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	19,383	40,981	-	(40,247)	20,117
Net Change in Fund Balances	58,169	43,033	7,001	(49,780)	58,423
Fund Balances - October 1	172,681	158,060	23,336	136,863	490,940
Fund Balances - September 30	\$ 230,850	\$ 201,093	\$ 30,337	\$ 87,083	\$ 549,363

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

Excess of expenditures and other uses over revenue and other sources - total governmental funds	\$	58,423
---	----	--------

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 (\$18,959) is less than depreciation (\$21,218) in the current period.		(2,259)
---	--	---------

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 position.		(1,671)
--	--	---------

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.		6,029
--	--	-------

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.		7,633
--	--	-------

Pension expense 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.		7,270
---	--	-------

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 affect 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.		21,439
---	--	--------

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 government funds.		(8,862)
---	--	---------

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.		(10,739)
--	--	----------

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>77,263</u>
---	----	---------------

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

City of Long Beach
General Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on Budgetary Basis ¹	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 199,545	\$ 199,545	\$ 204,899	\$ 5,354
Sales Taxes	140,616	140,616	171,191	30,575
Utility Users Taxes	33,195	33,195	40,349	7,154
Other Taxes	36,446	36,446	44,420	7,974
Franchise Fees	27,901	27,901	20,813	(7,088)
Licenses and Permits	32,444	32,444	42,376	9,932
Fines and Forfeitures	19,379	19,379	17,670	(1,709)
Use of Money and Property	33,215	33,220	24,867	(8,353)
From Other Agencies	6,922	7,033	7,883	850
Charges for Services	46,895	45,184	46,217	1,033
Other	3,571	991	1,386	395
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	1,180	1,180
Transfers In	22,699	22,699	77,638	54,939
Total Revenues	602,828	598,653	700,889	102,236
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Legislative and Legal				
Mayor and City Council	6,977	8,579	6,652	1,927
City Attorney	3,996	3,996	4,517	(521)
City Clerk	6,116	6,484	5,958	526
General Government				
City Auditor	3,198	3,198	2,239	959
City Manager	7,668	10,941	9,441	1,500
Civil Service	3,651	3,651	3,622	29
Financial Management	24,811	24,560	18,237	6,323
Planning and Building	927	1,162	1,960	(798)
Public Safety				
Police	262,760	267,636	250,917	16,719
Fire	117,171	118,353	118,553	(200)
Disaster Preparedness	13,502	13,502	13,435	67
City Prosecutor	7,044	7,485	7,454	31
Planning and Building - Code Enforcement	4,186	3,774	3,559	215
Public Health	11,833	28,587	15,160	13,427
Community and Cultural				
Community Development	1,335	7,354	2,496	4,858
Library	20,629	21,841	21,312	529
Parks and Recreation	32,534	35,283	33,242	2,041
Public Works	53,246	79,033	61,906	17,127
Oil Operations	3,291	3,291	2,979	312
Debt Service	512	512	1,473	(961)
Capital Outlay	129	529	116	413
Transfers Out	59,075	56,238	59,435	(3,197)
Total Expenditures	644,591	705,989	644,663	61,326
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance:	\$ (41,763)	\$ (107,336)	\$ 56,226	\$ 163,562
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ 56,226	
Add: Encumbrances			1,943	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			58,169	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			172,681	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			\$ 230,850	

¹ Incorporates adjustments due to prepayment of the CalPERS unfunded liability. See page 157 for details.

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

City of Long Beach
Housing Assistance Special Revenue Fund
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on	Variance
	Original	Final	Budgetary	with Final
			Basis	Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Revenues:				
Use of Money and Property	\$ 92	\$ 92	\$ 211	\$ 119
From Other Agencies	104,967	114,097	118,109	4,012
Other	177	177	2,279	2,102
Total Revenues	105,236	114,366	120,599	6,233
Expenditures:				
General Government				
Financial Management	177	177	10	167
Community and Cultural				
Development Services	106,852	118,579	113,588	4,991
Total Expenditures	107,029	118,756	113,598	5,158
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (1,793)	\$ (4,390)	\$ 7,001	\$ 11,391

Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis	\$ 7,001
Add: Encumbrances	-
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis	7,001
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis	23,336
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis	\$ 30,337

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tideland Oil Revenue
ASSETS				
Current Assets:				
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 54,002	\$ 45,628	\$ 150,305	\$ 60,811
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	45	903	6,447	-
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	20	4	842	-
Accounts Receivable	20,389	9,222	8,960	21,523
Due from Other Governments	-	877	152	-
Due from Other Funds	10	101	24,001	-
Lease Receivable	-	342	2,268	-
Allowance for Receivables	(3,024)	(1,181)	(1,042)	-
Deposits	-	-	-	-
Inventory	3,679	7,025	-	-
Prepaid Gas - Current	23,893	-	-	-
Other Assets - Current	4	2,646	195	-
Total Current Asset	99,018	65,567	192,128	82,334
Noncurrent Assets:				
Restricted Noncurrent Assets:				
Non-Pooled Investments	29,137	1,972	5,840	-
Noncurrent Receivables:				
Lease Receivables- Noncurrent	-	-	123,585	-
Other Noncurrent Receivables, Net	-	-	-	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Fair Value - Commodity Swap	294,922	-	-	-
Capital Assets:				
Land and Other Capital Assets not being Depreciated	19,343	91,509	77,339	-
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	168,563	288,257	256,901	8,317
Prepaid Gas - Long Term	286,887	-	-	-
Other Assets - Long-Term	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	798,852	381,738	463,665	8,317
Total Assets	897,870	447,305	655,793	90,651
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Outflows of Resources	13,220	14,585	22,973	1,786

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
\$ 634,379	\$ 326,323	\$ 1,271,448	\$ 134,642
1	19,407	26,803	14,439
1	7	874	-
65,928	17,979	144,001	1,416
76,755	15,717	93,501	-
751	383	25,246	15,370
-	142	2,752	-
(310)	(6,506)	(12,063)	(24)
-	-	-	7,599
750	238	11,692	3,119
-	-	23,893	-
5,618	64	8,527	1,842
783,873	373,754	1,596,674	178,403
-	-	36,949	-
-	1,793	125,378	-
24,019	-	24,019	-
-	-	-	25,419
-	-	294,922	-
1,949,328	78,275	2,215,794	36,952
1,794,390	358,439	2,874,867	416,914
-	-	286,887	-
39,650	-	39,650	6,000
3,807,387	438,507	5,898,466	485,285
4,591,260	812,261	7,495,140	663,688
45,546	23,181	121,291	25,018

(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, 2022
(In Thousands)

(Continued)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tidelands Oil Revenue
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets				
Accounts Payable	10,352	20,053	11,371	16,986
Accrued Wages	104	124	137	18
Accrued Interest Payable	9,626	194	2,271	-
Due to Other Funds	1,175	988	695	79
Unearned Revenues	2,470	237	2,191	-
Collections Held in Trust	-	4	152	-
Customers Deposits	2,913	1,086	994	-
Advances from Developers	-	1,057	-	-
Accrued Self-Insurance Claims - Current	-	-	-	-
Environmental Remediation - Current	-	-	-	-
Due to State of California	-	-	-	4,588
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	1,963	2,351	3,105	299
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	1,186	1,696	43	-
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	18,645	3,450	11,615	-
Other Long-Term Obligations - Current	-	-	30	-
Total Current Liabilities	48,434	31,240	32,604	21,970
Noncurrent Liabilities:				
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Unearned Revenues	-	-	4,440	-
Accrued Self-Insurance Claims	-	-	-	-
Accrued Oil Field Abandonment Costs	-	-	-	127,080
Environmental Remediation	-	-	-	-
Site Restoration	-	1,000	-	-
Fair Value - Interest Rate Swap	2,037	-	-	-
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	4,192	4,501	7,168	533
Financed Purchase Obligations	9,147	17,891	142	-
Other Long-Term Obligations	-	14,000	251	-
Bonds Payable	520,870	6,558	155,696	-
Total OPEB Liability	119	129	200	16
Net Pension Liability	33,359	43,559	55,689	5,393
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	569,724	87,638	223,586	133,022
Total Liabilities	618,158	118,878	256,190	154,992
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	297,454	3,435	129,939	1,083
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)				
Net Investment in Capital Assets	176,156	346,606	172,303	8,317
Restricted for:				
Debt Service	-	1,027	3,610	-
Capital Projects	21,004	-	473	-
Insurance	-	-	-	-
Tidelands	-	-	57,003	-
Airport	-	-	-	-
Subsidies	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted	(201,682)	(8,056)	59,248	(71,955)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ (4,522)	\$ 339,577	\$ 292,637	\$ (63,638)
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
46,660	28,659	134,081	21,902
388	221	992	231
13,437	1,669	27,197	678
28,915	891	32,743	4,310
24,640	1,346	30,884	-
4,971	742	5,869	4,539
-	1,215	6,208	-
-	13,625	14,682	-
3,750	-	3,750	32,599
-	-	-	115
-	-	4,588	-
6,680	3,754	18,152	6,929
-	-	2,925	10,841
37,090	2,975	73,775	1,600
2,240	-	2,270	5,280
168,771	55,097	358,116	89,024
3,587	-	3,587	-
-	4,887	9,327	-
-	-	-	147,106
-	-	127,080	-
5,909	-	5,909	485
-	-	1,000	-
-	-	2,037	-
13,578	6,316	36,288	8,307
-	-	27,180	36,226
496,686	-	510,937	279,296
635,997	126,826	1,445,947	13,518
360	185	1,009	235
132,583	68,620	339,203	73,451
1,288,700	206,834	2,509,504	558,624
1,457,471	261,931	2,867,620	647,648
9,261	7,947	449,119	6,534
2,531,127	313,765	3,548,274	121,192
14,748	3,069	22,454	-
37,463	28,063	87,003	1,593
-	-	-	18,611
-	-	57,003	-
-	9,708	9,708	-
-	185,209	185,209	-
586,736	25,750	390,041	(106,872)
<u>\$ 3,170,074</u>	<u>\$ 565,564</u>	<u>4,299,692</u>	<u>\$ 34,524</u>
		(32,672)	
		<u>\$ 4,267,020</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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tideland Oil Revenue
Operating Revenues:				
Licenses and Permits	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,473	\$ -
Fines and Forfeitures	-	-	282	-
Fees, Concessions, and Rentals	-	-	41,010	186,467
From Other Agencies	1,574	-	-	-
Charges for Services	142,421	120,212	31,390	3,793
Other	120	2,383	214	-
Total Operating Revenues	144,115	122,595	74,369	190,260
Operating Expenses:				
Personnel Services	19,004	25,350	34,838	2,692
Purchases of Gas and Water	41,286	32,211	-	-
Maintenance and Other Operations	28,720	37,303	69,424	4,862
Rental Expense	-	-	-	-
Insurance Premiums	-	-	-	-
Self-Insured Losses	-	-	-	-
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	-
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
Payments to Other Entities	-	-	-	139,278
Depreciation	7,695	13,784	20,691	916
Total Operating Expenses	96,705	108,648	124,953	147,748
Operating Income (Loss)	47,410	13,947	(50,584)	42,512
Non-Operating Income (Expenses):				
Interest Income	1,622	322	1,369	-
Interest Expense	(27,420)	(1,249)	(7,721)	-
Unrealized Investment Loss	(2,367)	(1,964)	(8,969)	-
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	(279)	(4)	25	-
Oil Field Abandonment	-	-	-	(16,780)
Operating Grants	-	-	31	-
Other Income	-	1,337	10,476	76
Other Expense	(771)	(23,869)	(4,484)	-
Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	(29,215)	(25,427)	(9,273)	(16,704)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	18,195	(11,480)	(59,857)	25,808
Capital Grants and Contributions	-	2,920	-	-
Transfers:				
Transfers In	4,233	-	60,368	-
Transfers Out	(17,440)	-	-	(33,799)
Change in Net Position	4,988	(8,560)	511	(7,991)
Net Position (Deficit) - October 1	(9,510)	348,137	292,126	(55,647)
Net Position (Deficit) - September 30	\$ (4,522)	\$ 339,577	\$ 292,637	\$ (63,638)
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
\$ -	\$ 33,520	\$ 34,993	\$ -
-	57	339	-
36,381	45,579	309,437	-
494	5,529	7,597	-
439,096	111,346	848,258	519,572
3,606	1,907	8,230	5,121
479,577	197,938	1,208,854	524,693
65,176	47,620	194,680	47,258
-	-	73,497	-
62,891	121,352	324,552	87,309
-	391	391	-
-	-	-	14,077
-	-	-	26,588
-	-	-	73,105
-	-	-	255,494
38,429	-	177,707	-
179,770	18,804	241,660	31,692
346,266	188,167	1,012,487	535,523
133,311	9,771	196,367	(10,830)
5,426	2,722	11,461	550
(27,340)	(5,859)	(69,589)	(7,835)
(27,943)	(14,140)	(55,383)	(5,837)
(1,465,657)	1	(1,465,914)	1,175
-	-	(16,780)	-
-	188	219	936
34,412	1,612	47,913	11,526
(2,447)	(4,822)	(36,393)	(1,453)
(1,483,549)	(20,298)	(1,584,466)	(938)
(1,350,238)	(10,527)	(1,388,099)	(11,768)
87,496	41,063	131,479	-
307	23	64,931	7,821
(26,213)	(1,086)	(78,538)	(10,674)
(1,288,648)	29,473	(1,270,227)	(14,621)
4,458,722	536,091	5,569,919	49,145
\$ 3,170,074	\$ 565,564	4,299,692	\$ 34,524
		(1,270,227)	
		(3,882)	
		<u>\$ (1,274,109)</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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tidelands Oil Revenue
<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>				
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipts from Customers	\$ 137,935	\$ 124,518	\$ 75,276	\$ -
Receipts from Oil Companies	-	-	-	187,482
Receipts from Other Entities	1,574	-	131	-
Receipts from Other Funds	-	30,832	9,755	1,478
Payments for Employee Salaries	(20,497)	(26,650)	(35,331)	(3,417)
Payments for Goods and Services	(42,312)	(62,245)	(62,443)	(2,223)
Payments for Compensated Absences	-	-	-	-
Payments for Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-
Payments for Liability Claims	-	-	-	-
Payments to Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Payments to Other Entities	-	(1,513)	(624)	(140,542)
Operating Grants to Utility Customers	-	(22,457)	(11,541)	-
Other Income	-	1,337	10,476	76
Other Expense	(771)	(1,412)	(4,484)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	75,929	42,410	(18,785)	42,854
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Operating Grants Received from Other Governments	-	-	31	-
Operating Subsidies Received from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	(16,040)	-	-	-
Payments of Interest	(27,748)	-	-	-
Transfers In	4,233	-	60,368	-
Transfers Out	(17,440)	-	-	(33,799)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	(56,995)	-	60,399	(33,799)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Receipt of Capital Grants	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	98	25	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Long-Term Obligations	-	14,000	-	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	-	-	-
Receipts of Contributed Capital	-	2,518	-	-
Receipts from Passenger Facility Charges	-	-	-	-
Receipt of Federal Subsidy	-	-	-	-
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(18,560)	(33,145)	(9,411)	(149)
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	-	(3,300)	(39,774)	-
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(1,764)	(1,639)	(69)	-
Payments of Interest	-	(1,352)	(6,293)	-
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(20,324)	(22,820)	(55,522)	(149)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Proceeds from the Sale of Investments	-	-	10,044	-
Receipts of Interest	1,617	752	635	-
Receipt from Joint Venture	-	-	-	-
Payments for Purchase of Investments	(2,052)	-	-	-
Changes in Investments	(2,367)	(1,964)	(8,969)	-
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	(2,802)	(1,212)	1,710	-
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(4,192)	18,378	(12,198)	8,906
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	58,239	28,153	168,950	51,905
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	\$ 54,047	\$ 46,531	\$ 156,752	\$ 60,811

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
\$ 481,390	\$ 189,704	\$ 1,008,823	\$ 3,973
-	-	187,482	-
-	1,030	2,735	(2,236)
-	583	42,648	533,531
(82,520)	(51,253)	(219,668)	(54,024)
(96,310)	(106,624)	(372,157)	(81,581)
-	-	-	(72,154)
-	-	-	(257,110)
-	-	-	(37,345)
-	(319)	(319)	(20,232)
-	(7,434)	(150,113)	-
-	-	(33,998)	-
32,899	292	45,080	1,689
-	(5,346)	(12,013)	8,384
335,459	20,633	498,500	22,895
-	-	31	936
3,488	100	3,588	-
-	-	(16,040)	-
-	-	(27,748)	-
307	23	64,931	7,821
(26,213)	(1,086)	(78,538)	(10,674)
(22,418)	(963)	(53,776)	(1,917)
42,267	-	42,267	-
12,047	1	12,171	1,313
5,000	-	19,000	28,873
-	121,278	121,278	-
-	34,784	37,302	-
-	6,279	6,279	-
-	827	827	-
(334,907)	(53,629)	(449,801)	(9,360)
(35,530)	(96,191)	(174,795)	(16,463)
(51,074)	-	(54,546)	(12,317)
(38,040)	(6,544)	(52,229)	(7,034)
(400,237)	6,805	(492,247)	(14,988)
-	7,449	17,493	-
5,432	3,331	11,767	-
3,000	-	3,000	-
-	-	(2,052)	551
(27,943)	(14,140)	(55,383)	(5,837)
(19,511)	(3,360)	(25,175)	(5,286)
(106,707)	23,115	(72,698)	704
741,087	322,615	1,370,949	148,377
\$ 634,380	\$ 345,730	\$ 1,298,251	\$ 149,081

(continued)

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

(Continued)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds			
	Gas Utility	Water Utility	Tidelands Operating	Tidelands Oil Revenue
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 47,410	\$ 13,947	\$ (50,584)	\$ 42,512
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for)				
Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	7,695	13,784	20,691	916
Other Income	-	2,398	10,476	76
Other Expense	(771)	(24,930)	(4,484)	-
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	(4,565)	1,814	2,977	(2,778)
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Governments	-	-	116	(1,237)
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Funds	(10)	30,745	(14,697)	1,478
(Increase) in Inventory	-	(468)	-	-
(Increase) Decrease in Other Assets	23,789	-	(195)	10
Increase in Other Non-Operating Assets	-	2,404	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	2,744	4,367	6,993	2,629
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(1,493)	(1,300)	(493)	(725)
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(166)	(547)	10,285	(27)
Increase in Accrued Claims Payable	-	-	-	-
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	1,063	57	(104)	-
Increase in Collections Held in Trust	233	139	234	-
Total Adjustments	28,519	28,463	31,799	342
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 75,929	\$ 42,410	\$ (18,785)	\$ 42,854
<u>NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL, AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>				
Amortization of Bond Premium (Discount), Net	\$ 23,689	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accrued Capital Assets	-	-	-	-
Accrued Oilfield Abandonment Costs	-	-	-	16,780
Amortization of Deferred Outflows on Debt Refunding	-	-	(575)	-
Amortization of Deferred Inflows on Debt Refunding	-	-	-	-
Accrued Transfers to Other Fund	-	-	-	-
Borrowing under Other Long-Term Obligations	-	-	-	-
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
\$ 133,311	\$ 9,771	\$ 196,367	\$ (10,830)
179,770	18,804	241,660	31,692
32,899	246	46,095	11,526
-	(5,068)	(35,253)	(1,453)
(1,520)	(2,371)	(6,443)	116
-	(11,295)	(12,416)	30
-	921	18,437	12,463
-	(53)	(521)	-
3,309	(64)	26,849	(1,467)
-	-	2,404	-
(25,543)	16,637	7,827	3,567
1,223	(3,634)	(6,422)	(4,068)
64	(1,549)	8,060	(22,443)
3,300	-	3,300	3,320
8,646	(4,691)	4,971	-
-	2,979	3,585	442
202,148	10,862	302,133	33,725
\$ 335,459	\$ 20,633	\$ 498,500	\$ 22,895

\$ 8,975	\$ 107,930	\$ 140,594	\$ -
34,688	-	34,688	-
-	-	16,780	-
-	-	(575)	-
1,254	-	1,254	-
23,979	-	23,979	-
-	-	-	99,287
2,447	-	2,447	-

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
ASSETS:		
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 561	\$ 11,405
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	10,413
Property Taxes Receivable	-	143
Accounts Receivable	-	1,472
Prepaid Expense	-	8
Land	-	11,000
Total Assets	<u>561</u>	<u>34,441</u>
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts Payable	-	2,624
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>2,624</u>
NET POSITION:		
Restricted for:		
Miller Library Trust	556	-
Mayor's Fund for the Homeless	5	-
Oil Rights	-	1,833
Special Assessment Districts	-	11,251
Intermodal Container Transfer Facility	-	3,435
Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority	-	11,620
Other Custodial Funds	-	3,678
Total Restricted Net Position	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 31,817</u>

City of Long Beach
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Private Purpose Trust Funds	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS:		
Contributions	\$ -	\$ 3,353
Taxes	-	11,122
Grants	-	821
Use of Money and Property	-	99
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	11
Total Additions	<u>-</u>	<u>15,406</u>
DEDUCTIONS:		
Administrative Expense	57	214
Payments to Bond Holders	-	8,293
Payments to Others	-	9,992
Total Deductions	<u>57</u>	<u>18,499</u>
Change in Net Position	(57)	(3,093)
Net Position, October 1	<u>618</u>	<u>34,910</u>
Net Position, September 30	<u>\$ 561</u>	<u>\$ 31,817</u>

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, 2022

NOTE 1 – REPORTING ENTITY

Organization

The City of Long Beach (City) operates under a City Charter originally adopted in 1921 and last amended in 2022. The City Charter establishes the current 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 a City Manager who serves 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 Center, Queen Mary, Rainbow Harbor, marinas, and oil extraction administrative operations), under a trust agreement with the State of California. 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, 2022

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	Affected Funds
Long Beach Financing Authority	Governmental	Custodial Funds
Long Beach Bond Financing Authority	Governmental and Business-type	Internal Service Funds Enterprise Funds Governmental Funds
Long Beach Capital Improvement Company	Business-type	Enterprise 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, 2022

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. The City is the LBT's sole stakeholder.

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. 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 mission is "to provide public transit services that enhance and improve the quality of life for the people in our community."

The LBT's governing body does not share common membership with that of the City and its service area overlaps other communities. The financial operations of the LBT are reported as a separate column in the basic financial statements to emphasize that the LBT is legally and operationally separate 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.

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,

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, motor vehicle fees, 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.

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).

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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 Energy Resources 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 Water Department.

The *Tidelands Operating Fund* is used to account for operations, maintenance, and development of the beaches, marinas, Convention 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 operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services along with producing and delivering goods in connection with a business-type activity's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the City's business-type activities are charges for services. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation/amortization on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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). The Pool is an internal investment pool that is used to facilitate the management of cash and provide income through conservative investment activities. The Pool is used as a demand deposit account by the various funds.

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, and all other cash equivalents and investments are presented as long-term 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 11 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, 2022

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.

Inventories

Inventory and supplies are accounted for using the consumption method and are stated at average cost, applied on a first-in, first-out basis.

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 leased assets with a useful life of more than one year and are recorded at the present value of future 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 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 - 35 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 asset's useful life or the lease term

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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Lease Receivable

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 recognizes lease receivables with an initial, individual value of \$500 or more.
- The City uses its estimated implicit rate or incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases, whichever is applicable.
- 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.

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, discount, and gain or loss on refunding. 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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.

Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

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. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75.

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.

At September 30, 2022, the City's total OPEB liability was \$4.2 million. The total OPEB liability in the September 30, 2020 actuarial valuation as of measurement date of September 30, 2021, was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation Date	September 30, 2020
Measurement Date	September 30, 2021
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age
Actuarial Assumptions:	
Inflation	2.50%
Discount Rate	2.19%
	Based on Fidelity Municipal Bond GO AA 20-year Bond Index
Payroll Increases	Aggregate 2.75%
	Merit CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study
Health Care Cost Trend Rates	6.75% for 2022, decreasing to an ultimate rate of 3.75% in 2076
Mortality, Termination, Disability, Retirement	CalPERS 1997-2015 Experience Study
Mortality Improvement	Mortality projected fully generational with Scale MP-2020
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, 2022

Employee Benefits, Compensated Absences and Termination Benefits

Historically, benefits for City employees have been paid and compensated leave balances at year-end have been reported in the City's Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund (EBF). Vacation and holiday benefits are recognized when earned. Effective October 1, 2020, the City changed its accounting policy to report the compensated leave balances of the City employees in the government-wide financial statements for reporting consistency of governmental funds long-term employee benefits.

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, a proprietary fund 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 who serve in sensitive, confidential capacities. No other City employees received such benefit.

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 \$2.9 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.

As of September 30, 2022, the City has recorded compensated absence and OPEB liabilities in the following categories and funds (in thousands):

<i>Reported in Fund Financial Statements as</i>				
<i>Recorded In</i>	<i>Compensated Absences</i>		<i>Total OPEB</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Vacation</i>	<i>Sick</i>	<i>Liability</i>	
<i>IS Funds</i>	\$ 6,140	\$ 9,096	\$ 235	\$ 15,471
<i>Enterprise Funds</i>	15,972	38,468	1,009	55,449
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 22,112</u>	<u>\$ 47,564</u>	<u>\$ 1,244</u>	<u>\$ 70,920</u>
<i>Reported In Government-wide Financial Statements as</i>				
<i>Recorded In</i>	<i>Employee Benefits</i>		<i>Total OPEB</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Vacation</i>	<i>Sick</i>	<i>Liability</i>	
<i>Governmental Activities</i>	\$ 51,788	\$ 121,321	\$ 3,156	\$ 176,265
<i>Business-Type Activities</i>	15,972	38,468	1,009	55,449
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$ 67,760</u>	<u>\$ 159,789</u>	<u>\$ 4,165</u>	<u>\$ 231,714</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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 and so will not be recognized as an outflow resources (expense/expenditure) until then.

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 and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time, except for pension and OPEB related deferred inflows of resources, which will be recognized as a credit to expense. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

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, 2022, the restricted net position balances were \$518.0 million and \$361.4 million for governmental activities and business type activities, respectively.

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

<i>Classification</i>		<i>Definition</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Nonspendable		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.
Restricted		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.
Unrestricted	Committed	Used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority.	1. The City Council has decided to set aside \$1 million for a new senior center. 2. By resolution, e.g., 15% of Sales tax has been set aside to fund safety operations.
	Assigned	Amounts that are constrained by the government's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed.	1. The City Council or its designee has formalized an intended use of fund balance or positive residual balances in governmental funds other than the general fund.
	Unassigned	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.	

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. The fund balances reported on the governmental fund statements consist of the following categories:

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 during September 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 1st and the second is due February 1st. The City recognizes property tax receivable when levied and defers the portion that is neither intended nor available to finance current year expenditures.

Budgetary Principles

The City Council adopted the fiscal year 2022 budget prior to October 1, 2021 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, 2022:

In June of 2017, the GASB issued Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by improving accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2021, and all reporting periods thereafter. As a result of the implementation of GASB Statement No. 87, lease receivable and deferred inflows of resources as of September 30, 2021 were each restated by \$284.0 million, with no impact to beginning net position.

In May of 2019, GASB issued Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021, and all reporting periods thereafter. Early application of this Statement did not have a material impact to the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

In January of 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*. The objectives of this Statement are to enhance comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The Statement is effective for reporting periods after June 15, 2021, and all reporting periods thereafter. Application of this Statement did not have a material impact to the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

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 requirements related to extension of the use of LIBOR, accounting for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) distributions, disclosures of nonmonetary transactions, pledges of future revenues by pledging governments, clarification of certain provisions in Statement No. 34, as amended, and terminology updates related to Statement No. 53 and Statement No. 63 are effective upon issuance. Application of these requirements of this Statement did not have a material impact to the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*. The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. The Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and all reporting periods thereafter. Early application of this Statement did not have a material impact to the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

The City is currently analyzing its accounting practices to determine the potential impact on the financial statements for the following GASB Statements:

In March of 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*. This Statement is effective for the City's fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In March of 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*. This Statement is effective for the City's fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In May of 2020, GASB issued Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*. This Statement is effective for the City's fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

In April 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*. This Statement is effective for the City's fiscal year ending September 30, 2023 for the requirements related to leases, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs), and for the City's fiscal year ending September 30, 2024 for the requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement No. 53.

In June 2022, GASB issued Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections – an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. This Statement is effective for the City's fiscal year ending September 30, 2024.

Reclassifications

Certain accounts presented in the fiscal year 2022 financial statements have been reclassified to be consistent with the current year's presentation. Such reclassifications have no effect on the net change in financial position and net position as previously reported.

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, 2022

NOTE 3 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2022 are classified in the accompanying financial statements as follows (in thousands):

Cash and Investments

Pooled cash and investments	\$ 1,945,607
Non-pooled cash and investments	109,736
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 2,055,343</u>

Cash and investments as of September 30, 2022 consist of the following:

Cash and deposits	\$ 68,774
Investments	1,986,569
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 2,055,343</u>

A breakdown of cash, cash equivalents, and investments between the basic financial statements and the fair value of the investment portfolio at September 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>	<i>Fiduciary Funds</i>	<i>Total</i>
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 89,841	\$ 172,505	\$11,966	\$ 274,312
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	35,571	26,803	10,413	72,787
Pooled Investments	186,940	358,933	-	545,873
Noncurrent Pooled Investments	385,412	740,010	-	1,125,422
Restricted Assets:				
Non-Pooled Investments	-	36,949	-	36,949
Total Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 697,764</u>	<u>\$ 1,335,200</u>	<u>\$22,379</u>	<u>\$2,055,343</u>

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, 2022. 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, 2022

<i>Authorized Investment Type</i>	<i>Maximum Maturity</i>	<i>Maximum Percentage of Portfolio</i>	<i>Maximum Investment in One Issuer</i>
Bonds Issued by the City	5 years *	30%	None
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
Local Agency Bonds	5 years *	30%	None
Federal Agency Securities	5 years *	None	None
Bankers' Acceptances	180 days	40%	30%
Commercial Paper	270 days	25%	5%
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	5 years *	30%	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. One of the ways that the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk is by purchasing a combination of shorter term and longer term investments and 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, 2022, the weighted average maturity in years for the City's pooled investments was 1.65 years. The following schedule indicates the interest rate risk of the City's investments as of September 30, 2022 (in thousands):

<i>Investment Type</i>	<i>Fair Value</i>	<i>Weighted Average Maturity (in years)</i>
Pooled Cash and Investments		
Money market mutual funds	\$ 2,135	-
U.S. Treasury notes	1,439,760	1.62
Federal agency securities	286,332	1.42
Corporate notes	78,577	3.74
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	72,475	0.83
Subtotal Pooled Cash and Investments	1,879,279	
Cash and deposits	66,328	N/A
Total Pooled Cash and Investments	<u>\$ 1,945,607</u>	
Non-Pooled Cash And Investments		
Money market mutual funds	\$ 70,341	-
U.S. Treasury notes	7,812	1.73
Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC)	29,137	15.14
Subtotal Non-Pooled Cash And Investments	107,290	
Cash and deposits	2,446	N/A
Total Non-Pooled Cash And Investments	<u>\$ 109,736</u>	

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, 2022 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	\$ 2,135	\$ -	\$ 2,135	\$ -	\$ -
U.S. Treasury notes	N/A	1,439,760	-	-	1,439,760	-
Federal agency securities	N/A	286,332	-	286,332	-	-
Corporate notes	N/A	78,577	50,986	24,184	3,407	-
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	N/A	72,475	-	-	-	72,475
Total pooled investments		<u>\$ 1,879,279</u>	<u>\$ 50,986</u>	<u>\$ 312,651</u>	<u>\$ 1,443,167</u>	<u>\$ 72,475</u>
Non-pooled cash and investments						
Money market mutual funds	N/A	\$ 70,341	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 70,341
U.S. Treasury notes	N/A	7,812	-	-	7,812	-
Guaranteed Investment Contracts (GIC)	N/A	29,137	-	-	-	29,137
Total non-pooled investments		<u>\$ 107,290</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 7,812</u>	<u>\$ 99,478</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 Home Loan Bank	Federal Agency Securities	\$ 136,381

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 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

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, 2022, the City reported deposits of \$89.7 million, collateralized in compliance with California Government Code, \$20.9 million for checks outstanding.

Fair Value Hierarchy

The City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of September 30, 2022:

- U.S. Treasury Notes totaling \$1,447.6 million, Federal Agency Securities totaling \$286.3 million, and Corporate Notes totaling \$78.6 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 \$72.5 million is measured at fair value, however, the investment is not subject to the fair value hierarchy.
- Money Market Funds and Guaranteed Investment Contracts totaling \$72.5 million and \$29.1 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, 2022 (in thousands):

<i>Investments at Fair Value Level</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Fair Value Measurement</i>		
		<i>Level 1</i>	<i>Level 2</i>	<i>Level 3</i>
Debt Securities				
U.S. Treasury notes	\$ 1,447,572	\$ -	\$ 1,447,572	\$ -
Federal agency securities	286,332	-	286,332	-
Corporate Notes	78,577	-	78,577	-
Total investments at fair value	1,812,481	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,812,481</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
<i>Other Investments at Fair Value</i>				
Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF)	72,475			
<i>Other Investments at Cost or Contract Value</i>				
Money market mutual funds	72,476			
Guaranteed investment contracts	29,137			
Total investments	<u>\$ 1,986,569</u>			

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, 2022 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 ¹	\$ 655	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4	\$ -	\$ 659
Property Taxes Receivable	119,181	-	-	-	-	119,181
Accounts Receivable	39,639	290	185	4,337	1,416	45,867
Due from Other Governments	39,585	14,752	2,021	49,634	-	105,992
Lease Receivable	143,309	-	-	3,131	-	146,440
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	230,082	-	230,082
Total Receivables	342,369	15,042	2,206	287,188	1,416	648,221
Less: Allowance for Receivables	(10,254)	(140)	(168)	(5,763)	(24)	(16,349)
Net Receivables	<u>\$ 332,115</u>	<u>\$ 14,902</u>	<u>\$ 2,038</u>	<u>\$ 281,425</u>	<u>\$ 1,392</u>	<u>\$ 631,872</u>

¹ 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	\$ 20	\$ 4	\$ 842	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 7	\$ 874
Accounts Receivable	20,389	9,222	8,960	21,523	65,928	17,979	144,001
Due from Other Governments	-	877	152	-	76,755	15,717	93,501
Lease Receivable	-	342	125,853	-	-	1,935	128,130
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	-	24,019	-	24,019
Total Receivables	20,409	10,445	135,807	21,523	166,703	35,638	390,525
Less: Allowance for Receivables	(3,024)	(1,181)	(1,042)	-	(310)	(6,506)	(12,063)
Net Receivables	<u>\$17,385</u>	<u>\$ 9,264</u>	<u>\$ 134,765</u>	<u>\$ 21,523</u>	<u>\$ 166,393</u>	<u>\$29,132</u>	<u>\$ 378,462</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 \$230.1 million for governmental activities as of September 30, 2022. This amount primarily consists of \$146.5 million for Home Investments Partnerships Program (HOME) loan program reimbursements from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and \$75.4 million for Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) loan distribution from developers.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 5 – INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of September 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Receivable - Due To:</i>			
	<i>General</i>	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water Utility</i>
<i>Payable - Due From:</i>				
General	\$ -	\$ 107	\$ 3	\$ -
General Capital Projects	1	-	-	-
Nonmajor Governmental	21,254	469	7	14
Gas Utility	800	-	-	-
Water Utility	543	-	-	-
Tidelands Operating	203	-	-	-
Tidelands Oil Revenue	14	-	-	-
Harbor	273	484	-	87
Nonmajor Proprietary	101	1	-	-
Internal Service	3,313	-	-	-
Total Due To	<u>\$ 26,503</u>	<u>\$ 1,061</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 101</u>

	<i>Receivable - Due To:</i>				
	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</i>	<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	<i>Total Due From</i>
<i>Payable - Due From:</i>					
General	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ 383	\$ 6,853	\$ 7,368
General Capital Projects	-	-	-	152	153
Housing Assistance Special Revenue	-	-	-	84	85
Nonmajor Governmental	-	751	-	1,026	23,521
Gas Utility	-	-	-	375	1,175
Water Utility	-	-	-	445	988
Tidelands Operating	-	-	-	492	695
Tidelands Oil Revenue	-	-	-	65	79
Harbor	23,979	-	-	4,092	28,915
Nonmajor Proprietary	-	-	-	789	891
Internal Service	-	-	-	997	4,310
Total Due To	<u>\$ 24,001</u>	<u>\$ 751</u>	<u>\$ 383</u>	<u>\$ 15,370</u>	<u>\$68,180</u>

	<i>Receivable - Advances To:</i>		
	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Internal Service</i>	<i>Total Advances From</i>
<i>Payable - Advances From:</i>			
General	\$ -	\$21,832	\$ 21,832
Nonmajor Governmental	3,809	-	3,809
Harbor	-	3,587	3,587
Total Advances To	<u>\$ 3,809</u>	<u>\$25,419</u>	<u>\$ 29,228</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Due to / Due from Other Funds

The General Fund has provided \$21.3 million to various grant funds to cover operating expenses prior to receipt of reimbursements, with the largest amount owed by the Health Fund as a result of pending reimbursements from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for COVID-19 costs.

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 2022 operating revenues is \$24.0 million and will be paid in fiscal year 2023.

The General Fund recorded a total due to Internal Service Funds of \$6.9 million. This amount pertains to wages and benefits accrued at fiscal year-end in the Employee Benefit Fund to be reimbursed by the General Fund in the subsequent fiscal period.

Advances 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, 2022.

In fiscal year 2020, the City identified paid time off amounts paid in prior years by the Employee Benefit 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, 2022 is \$5.1 million, of which \$3.6 million is long-term and \$1.5 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 an interest only payment in the amount of \$436 thousand in fiscal year 2023, and both principal and interest payments beginning in fiscal year 2024. Annual principal payments from fiscal year 2024 through 2032 will be \$2.4 million, 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Interfund Transfers

The City regularly executes transfers from one fund to another, such as for the reimbursement of services. At September 30, 2022, interfund transfers are as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Transfers In:</i>								
	<i>General</i>	<i>General Capital Projects</i>	<i>Nonmajor Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Nonmajor Proprietary Funds</i>	<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	<i>Total Transfers Out</i>
<i>Transfers Out:</i>									
General	\$ -	\$ 44,097	7,477	\$ -	\$ 1,252	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,609	\$ 59,435
General Capital Projects	245	-	243	4,233	834	-	-	-	5,555
Nonmajor Governmental	49,743	902	462	-	504	307	-	84	52,002
Gas Utility	16,976	366	50	-	-	-	23	25	17,440
Tidelands Oil Revenue	-	-	-	-	33,799	-	-	-	33,799
Harbor	-	257	996	-	23,979	-	-	981	26,213
Nonmajor Proprietary	-	914	50	-	-	-	-	122	1,086
Internal Service Funds	10,674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,674
Total Transfers In	\$ 77,638	\$ 46,536	\$ 9,278	\$ 4,233	\$ 60,368	\$ 307	\$ 23	\$ 7,821	\$ 206,204

Significant transfers include the following:

The General Fund transferred \$44.1 million to the General Capital Projects funds to fund various capital projects. Of this amount, \$28.0 million was City Measure A funds.

The General Fund transferred a total of \$7.5 million to non-major governmental funds in fiscal year 2022. Of this amount, \$6.8 million was transferred to the General Debt Service Fund for debt service payments and fiscal agent fees.

Non-major Governmental Funds transferred \$49.7 million to the General Fund. Of this amount, \$48.9 million was transferred from the General Grants Fund for eligible expenditures funded by the American Rescue Plan Act, consisting of \$29.0 million for Police Department personnel expenditures and \$19.9 million for Parks and Recreation program expenditures.

The Internal Service Funds transferred \$10.7 million to the General Fund. Of this amount, the Employee Benefit Fund transferred \$6.9 million to the General Fund for pension unfunded liability payments.

The Harbor transferred \$24.0 million to the Tidelands Operating Fund as allowed by the City Charter.

The Tidelands Oil Revenue Fund transferred \$33.8 million under the optimized water flood program to the Tidelands Operating Fund.

The Gas Fund transferred \$17.0 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 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, 2022

NOTE 6 – CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for governmental activity for the year ended September 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

<i>Governmental Activities:</i>	<i>Balance at October 1, 2021</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Balance at September 30 2022</i>
Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Land	\$ 225,112	\$ -	\$ (1,663)	\$ -	\$ 223,449
Rights-of-way	81,340	-	-	-	81,340
Construction In Progress	62,905	11,957	-	(343)	74,519
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized	369,357	11,957	(1,663)	(343)	379,308
Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Buildings	588,563	-	-	-	588,563
Improvements Other than Buildings	158,385	-	-	343	158,728
Infrastructure	430,415	-	-	-	430,415
Machinery and Equipment	94,862	4,659	(1,552)	-	97,969
Vehicles and Aircraft	143,355	11,699	(7,443)	-	147,611
Software and Patents	37,808	1	-	-	37,809
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized	1,453,388	16,359	(8,995)	343	1,461,095
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:					
Buildings	(155,392)	(14,551)	-	-	(169,943)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(91,785)	(5,584)	-	-	(97,369)
Infrastructure	(365,619)	(8,926)	-	-	(374,545)
Machinery and Equipment	(54,697)	(9,020)	1,547	-	(62,170)
Vehicles and Aircraft	(84,774)	(13,074)	7,306	-	(90,542)
Software and Patents	(19,257)	(1,755)	-	-	(21,012)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(771,524)	(52,910)	8,853	-	(815,581)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	681,864	(36,551)	(142)	343	645,514
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 1,051,221	\$ (24,594)	\$ (1,805)	\$ -	\$ 1,024,822

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

General Government	\$ 19
Public Safety	3,363
Public Health	984
Community and Cultural	4,849
Public Works	12,003
Capital Assets held by City's internal services funds allocated to various functions on a prorated basis based on their usage of the assets	31,692
Total governmental activities depreciation/amortization	<u>\$ 52,910</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Capital asset activity for business-type activities for the year ended September 30, 2022 is as follows (in thousands):

<i>Business-type Activities:</i>	<i>Balance at October 1, 2021</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	<i>Transfers</i>	<i>Balance at September 30, 2022</i>
Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Land	\$ 1,376,585	\$ 65,504	\$ (8,007)	\$ -	\$ 1,434,082
Rights-of-way	203,304	-	-	-	203,304
Water Rights	40	-	-	-	40
Historic Collections	3,442	-	-	-	3,442
Construction In Progress	602,338	274,777	(6,456)	(295,733)	574,926
Total Capital Assets not being Depreciated/Amortized:	2,185,709	340,281	(14,463)	(295,733)	2,215,794
Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized:					
Buildings	4,413,633	-	(3,890)	65,719	4,475,462
Improvements Other than Buildings	740,663	-	-	23,580	764,243
Infrastructure	2,644,070	-	(1,529,593)	193,182	1,307,659
Machinery and Equipment	240,034	949	(1,180)	232	240,035
Vehicles and Aircraft	107,247	1,004	(1,512)	11,671	118,410
Software and Patents	30,146	-	-	1,349	31,495
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized	8,175,793	1,953	(1,536,175)	295,733	6,937,304
Less Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization for:					
Buildings	(2,406,422)	(162,248)	3,650	-	(2,565,020)
Improvements Other than Buildings	(409,425)	(26,748)	-	-	(436,173)
Infrastructure	(784,835)	(39,939)	42,478	-	(782,296)
Machinery and Equipment	(209,495)	(7,681)	1,027	-	(216,149)
Vehicles and Aircraft	(34,664)	(3,546)	1,512	-	(36,698)
Software and Patents	(24,603)	(1,498)	-	-	(26,101)
Total Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	(3,869,444)	(241,660)	48,667	-	(4,062,437)
Total Capital Assets being Depreciated/Amortized, Net	4,306,349	(239,707)	(1,487,508)	295,733	2,874,867
Business-type Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 6,492,058	\$ 100,574	\$ (1,501,971)	\$ -	\$ 5,090,661

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

Gas Utility	\$ 7,695
Tidelands Operating	20,691
Tidelands Oil Revenue	916
Harbor	179,770
Water Utility	13,784
Nonmajor Business-type Funds:	
Sewer Utility	2,787
Solid Waste Management	777
Airport	15,231
Development Services	9
Total Business-type Activities Depreciation	\$ 241,660

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 7 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2022 are as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Balance at October 1, 2021</i>	<i>Additions</i>	<i>Reductions</i>	<i>Balance at September 30, 2022</i>	<i>Due Within One Year</i>
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 69,450	\$ 41,140	\$ (49,305)	\$ 61,285	\$ 7,465
Tax Allocation Bonds	171,990	-	(16,080)	155,910	19,655
Plus (Less) Unamortized Amounts:					
Premium	16,763	2,123	(4,162)	14,725	-
Total Bonds Payable	258,203	43,263	(69,547)	231,920	27,120
Notes, Loans and LOC Payable	7,569	142	(478)	7,233	599
Financed Purchase Obligations ¹	38,943	18,538	(10,413)	47,068	10,841
Police and Fire Annuities	4,436	-	(1,027)	3,409	-
Estimated Oil Field Abandonment Costs	23,070	3,860	-	26,930	-
Environmental Remediation	4,276	99	(378)	3,997	3,512
Accrued Self-Insured Claims	176,385	25,779	(22,459)	179,705	32,599
Accrued Employee Benefits	172,596	513	-	173,109	59,665
Total OPEB Liability	6,730	-	(3,574)	3,156	-
Net Pension Liability	375,696	590,516	-	966,212	-
Community Hospital-Seismic Work	24,000	-	(1,000)	23,000	1,000
Other LT Obligations-Civic Center	289,765	-	(5,189)	284,576	5,280
Total, Governmental Activities	\$ 1,381,669	\$ 682,710	\$ (114,065)	\$ 1,950,315	\$ 140,616
<u>Business-Type Activities:</u>					
Bonds Payable:					
Revenue Bonds	\$ 1,490,185	\$ 142,590	\$ (222,650)	\$ 1,410,125	\$ 73,775
Plus (Less) Unamortized Amounts:					
Premium	110,210	14,220	(14,833)	109,597	-
Discount	(13)	-	13	-	-
Total Bonds Payable	1,600,382	156,810	(237,470)	1,519,722	73,775
Notes, Loans and LOC Payable	545,309	19,000	(51,102)	513,207	2,270
Financed Purchase Obligations ¹	32,943	-	(2,838)	30,105	2,925
Due to State of California	5,825	4,588	(5,825)	4,588	4,588
Estimated Oil Field Abandonment Costs	110,300	16,780	-	127,080	-
Fair Value of Derivative	10,079	2,037	(10,079)	2,037	-
Environmental Remediation	2,600	3,309	-	5,909	-
Accrued Claims Liability	450	5,300	(2,000)	3,750	3,750
Accrued Employee Benefits	52,523	1,917	-	54,440	18,152
Total OPEB Liability	2,055	-	(1,046)	1,009	-
Net Pension Liability	152,179	187,024	-	339,203	-
Site Restoration	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Total, Business-Type Activities	\$ 2,515,645	\$ 396,765	\$ (310,360)	\$ 2,602,050	\$ 105,460

¹Beginning balance was reclassified as a result of GASB Statement No. 87 implementation.

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, 2022

NOTE 8 – BONDS PAYABLE

At September 30, 2022, 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, 2022</i>
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES					
2016 Courthouse Demolition	01/13/16	08/01/26	2.00% - 5.00%	\$ 13,150	\$ 5,870
FALB2019A PS Parking Garage	05/22/19	08/01/39	3.00% - 5.00%	9,245	8,405
FALB2019B Lease Rev Ref Bonds	05/22/19	08/01/31	5.00%	13,350	10,485
FALB 2022 Lease Rev Ref Bonds	05/18/22	08/01/31	5.00%	25,411	22,604
Premium/Discount				-	4,098
Subtotal, General City Bonds				<u>61,156</u>	<u>51,462</u>
TAX ALLOCATION BONDS:					
2002B West Long Beach Industrial Project	12/05/02	11/01/22	2.25% - 5.50%	21,860	2,675
2002B Downtown Project	12/05/02	11/01/22	2.25% - 5.50%	25,920	5,395
2005C Downtown Project	02/01/06	08/01/24	3.25% - 5.50%	7,900	1,555
2005C North Long Beach Project	02/01/06	08/01/31	3.25% - 5.50%	27,145	14,030
2015AB SA	06/23/15	08/01/40	4.00% - 5.00%	155,820	114,130
2021 SA Lease Revenue Bonds	02/11/21	08/01/39	3.00% - 4.00%	19,765	18,125
Premium/Discount				-	9,430
Subtotal, Tax Allocation Bonds				<u>258,410</u>	<u>165,340</u>
INTERNAL SERVICE FUND BONDS:					
2022 FALB	05/18/22	08/01/31	5.00%	15,729	13,921
Premium/Discount				-	1,197
Subtotal, Internal Service Fund Bonds				<u>15,729</u>	<u>15,118</u>
Total, Governmental Activities				<u>\$ 335,295</u>	<u>\$ 231,920</u>

(continued)

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

<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, 2022</i>
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES					
ENTERPRISE FUND BONDS:					
Gas Utility Fund:					
2007A Natural Gas Purchase	10/18/07	11/15/37	4.25% - 5.50%	\$ 635,665	\$ 461,510
2007B Natural Gas Purchase	10/18/07	11/15/33	4.90% - 5.07%	251,695	69,005
Premium/Discount				-	9,000
Subtotal, Gas Utility Bonds				887,360	539,515
Tidelands Fund:					
2015 Marina	06/03/15	05/15/45	4.00% - 5.00%	114,015	106,195
2016 Rainbow	07/26/16	08/01/23	3.00% - 5.00%	19,115	3,020
2017A Tidelands	11/01/17	11/01/27	1.35% - 2.55%	10,190	7,775
2017B Tidelands	11/01/17	11/01/27	1.79% - 3.49%	17,705	9,540
2022 Tidelands	09/14/22	11/01/29	5.00%	32,090	32,090
Premium/Discount				-	8,691
Subtotal, Tidelands Bonds				193,115	167,311
Harbor Fund:					
2014B Harbor	04/24/14	05/15/27	3.00% - 5.00%	20,570	11,700
2015A Harbor	04/16/15	05/15/23	4.00% - 5.00%	44,845	7,040
2015B Harbor	04/16/15	05/15/25	5.00%	20,130	20,130
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	06/15/17	05/15/40	5.00%	101,610	101,610
2017B Harbor	06/15/17	05/15/43	5.00%	25,985	25,985
2017C Harbor	06/15/17	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	05/15/20	05/15/27	4.00% - 5.00%	55,725	55,725
2020B Harbor	05/15/20	05/15/24	3.00% - 5.00%	74,940	34,165
Premium/Discount				-	79,812
Subtotal, Harbor Bonds				680,725	673,087
Water Utility Fund:					
2010A Water	09/15/10	05/01/24	3.00% - 5.00%	22,740	5,660
2012 Water	08/30/12	05/01/27	2.00% - 5.00%	9,850	3,985
Premium/Discount				-	363
Subtotal, Water Utility Bonds				32,590	10,008
Non-Major Enterprise Funds:					
2022A Airport	06/01/22	06/01/40	5.00%	47,505	47,505
2022B Airport	06/01/22	06/01/40	5.00%	32,855	32,855
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	7,570
Premium/Discount				-	11,731
Subtotal, Non-Major Enterprise Bonds				120,330	129,801
Total, Business-Type				1,914,120	1,519,722
Grand Total, Primary Government Bonds Payable				\$ 2,249,415	\$ 1,751,642

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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>
2023	\$ 5,865	\$ 19,655	\$ 1,600	\$ 27,120	\$ 10,293	\$ 37,413
2024	6,152	17,625	1,693	25,470	8,918	34,388
2025	6,442	7,475	1,788	15,705	7,773	23,478
2026	6,727	7,880	1,883	16,490	7,101	23,591
2027	4,279	8,245	1,996	14,520	6,348	20,868
2028 - 2032	13,679	44,790	4,961	63,430	21,355	84,785
2033 - 2037	2,920	34,995	-	37,915	7,860	45,775
2038 - 2042	1,300	15,245	-	16,545	1,237	17,782
Subtotal	47,364	155,910	13,921	217,195	70,885	288,080
Premium / Discount	4,098	9,430	1,197	14,725	-	14,725
Totals	<u>\$ 51,462</u>	<u>\$ 165,340</u>	<u>\$ 15,118</u>	<u>\$ 231,920</u>	<u>\$ 70,885</u>	<u>\$302,805</u>

Refunding of Debt

In November 2012, the City issued \$69.7 million in Long Beach Bond Finance Authority (LBBFA) bonds consisting of \$54.6 million in 2012 Series A Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds (the “2012 Series A Bonds”) and \$15.1 million Series B Taxable Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds. The 2012 Series A Bonds were issued to (a) refinance the costs of the acquisition, construction, installation and equipping of certain public capital improvements, (b) refund the outstanding 1998 Series B Temple and Willow Facility Bonds, (c) refund the 2001 Plaza Parking Facility Lease Revenue Bonds, (c) refund the outstanding 2002 Public Safety Facilities Projects Lease Revenue Bonds, and (d) advance refund the outstanding 2005 Temple and Willow Facility Refinancing Project Lease Revenue Bonds, and (e) pay a portion of the costs of issuance of the Bonds. The 2012 Series A Bonds have fixed interest rates ranging from 4.0 percent to 5.0 percent with an average of 4.8 percent. The 2012 Series A Bonds are secured by a pledge of and lien on the revenues consisting primarily of lease payments.

In May 2022, the Finance Authority of Long Beach (FALB) issued \$41.1 million Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2022. The 2022 FALB Lease Revenue Bonds were issued to (a) refund the outstanding LBBFA 2012 A Bonds, (b) reimburse the City for costs related to the City’s Public Safety Garage, and (c) pay costs of issuance of the FALB Series 2022 Bonds. The FALB Series 2022 interest rate range is 5.0 percent with debt service beginning in August 2022 through August 2031.

Proceeds from the sale of the bonds were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for the prepayment of debt service payments on the refunded 2012 Series A Bonds. Accordingly, the refunded 2012 Series A Bonds were considered to be defeased and the liabilities for those bonds were removed from the government-wide statement of net position – governmental activities.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Specific disclosures related to the refunding issue are as follows (in thousands):

Proceeds of refunding bonds issued	\$ 39,670
Premium	3,279
Cost of issuance	<u>(473)</u>
Deposit to escrow	<u>42,476</u>
Net present value savings (economic gain)	<u>\$ 2,689</u>

For the refunding transaction, the net carrying amount of the refunded debt of \$42.4 million was less than the reacquisition price by \$62 thousand. This amount was fully amortized for governmental activities and has been reported as interest expense in the accompanying basic financial statements.

Pledged Revenues

The 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. 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, 2022, total principal and interest requirement for the bonds is \$210.9 million (\$156 million for principal and \$54.9 million for interest), payable semiannually through 2040. For the current year, tax increment revenues received and total debt service paid were \$ 29.8 million which are sufficient to pay debt service costs.

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</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Water</i>				
2023	\$ 18,645	\$ 11,615	37,090	\$ 3,450	\$ 2,975	\$ 73,775	\$ 69,438	\$ 143,213
2024	21,655	9,675	38,945	3,720	3,585	77,580	66,620	144,200
2025	25,280	10,130	32,000	795	3,760	71,965	62,818	134,783
2026	19,195	8,735	33,525	820	3,945	66,220	59,351	125,571
2027	25,175	9,195	30,050	860	4,130	69,410	55,880	125,290
2028 - 2032	126,110	33,855	86,900	-	23,900	270,765	233,807	504,572
2033 - 2037	217,700	23,530	90,615	-	29,545	361,390	167,527	528,917
2038 - 2042	76,755	30,025	115,775	-	23,735	246,290	71,335	317,625
2043 - 2047	-	21,860	96,850	-	22,495	141,205	26,400	167,605
2048 - 2052	-	-	31,525	-	-	31,525	2,383	33,908
Subtotal	530,515	158,620	593,275	9,645	118,070	1,410,125	815,559	2,225,684
Premium / Discount	9,000	8,691	79,812	363	11,731	109,597	-	109,597
Totals	\$ 539,515	\$ 167,311	\$ 673,087	\$ 10,008	\$ 129,801	\$ 1,519,722	\$ 815,559	\$ 2,335,281

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Current Refunding of Debt

In June 2022, the City of Long Beach issued City of Long Beach, California Senior Airport Revenue Refunding Bonds, \$ 47.5 million Series 2022A Bonds, 32.9 million Series 2022B Bonds, and 30.1 million Series 2022C Bonds. The Series 2022 Bonds are being issued (a) to pay the cost of certain capital improvements at the Airport; (b) together with other available funds, to current fund and defease all of the City's outstanding Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2009C, Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A and Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2010B and, together with the Series 2009C Bonds and the Series 2010A Bonds, the "Refunded Bonds"); (c) to fund a reserve fund for the Series 2022 Bonds; and (d) to pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds, including the premium for a municipal bond insurance policy insuring the Series 2022 Bonds. The interest rates range from 5.0 percent to 5.25 percent. Interest on the Series 2022 Bonds will be payable on June 1 and December 1 of each year, commencing December 1, 2022. Principal payments are due June 1, commencing on June 1, 2023.

A portion of the proceeds of the Series 2022A Bonds and the Series 2022B Bonds, together with other available moneys, will be used to current refund and defease the Refunded Bonds. Accordingly, the refunded bonds were considered to be defeased and the liabilities for those bonds were removed from the government-wide statement of net position governmental activities. A portion of the proceeds of Series 2022A Bonds and Series 2022B Bonds, together with certain available moneys of the City will be deposited into Senior Reserve Fund. Specific disclosures related to the refunding issue are as follows (in thousand)

	Senior Airport Rev Bonds Series 2022A	Senior Airport Rev Bonds Series 2022B
Proceeds		
Proceeds of refunding bonds issued	\$ 47,505	\$ 32,855
Bonds Premium	5,022	3,459
Amounts available from Refunded Bonds	6,629	4,500
Cost of issuance	(484)	(340)
Reserve for Debt Service Fund	(3,727)	(2,576)
Deposit in Escrow	<u>54,945</u>	<u>37,898</u>
Net Present Value Savings (economic gain)	<u>\$ 5,918</u>	<u>\$ 3,596</u>

For the refunding transactions of the Series 2022A Bonds and the Series 2022B Bonds, the net carrying amount of the refunded debt of \$54.9 million was less than the reacquisition price by \$240 thousand, and the refunded debt of \$ 37.9 million was less than the reacquisition price by \$114 thousand, respectively. These amounts were amortized for governmental activities and has been reported as interest expense in the accompanying basic financial statements.

In September 2022, the City of Long Beach issued \$ 32.0 million Series 2022 Tidelands Revenue Refunding Bonds. The Series 2022 Bonds are being issued to (a) together with other available funds, refund all of the currently outstanding Long Beach Bond Finance Authority 2012 Refunding Revenue Bonds (Aquarium of the Pacific Project), which are currently outstanding in the principal amount of \$58.4 million; (b) pay the cost of a municipal bond debt service reserve insurance policy to be issued by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp.; and (c) pay the costs of issuance of the Series 2022 Bonds, including the premium for a municipal bond insurance policy insuring the scheduled payments of principal of and interest on the Series 2022 Bonds maturing on November 1, 2026 through November

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

1, 2029, both dates inclusive, to be issued by Assured Guaranty Municipal Corp. The Series 2022 Bonds bear interest rate at 5.0 % payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 of each year, commencing November 1, 2022.

Proceeds of refunding bonds issued	\$32,090
Premium	3,243
Available Amounts from Refunding Bonds	9,228
Additional Contributions	15,560
Cost of Issuance	(576)
Deposit to Escrow	<u>\$59,545</u>
Net Present Value Savings (economic gain)	<u>6,843</u>

For the refunding transaction of the Series 2022 Tidelands Revenue Refunding Bonds, the net carrying amount of the refunded debt of \$59.5 million was less than the reacquisition price by \$1.1 million. This amount was fully amortized for governmental activities and has been reported as interest expense in the accompanying basic financial statements.

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, 2022, 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 – 10/1/40
• Range of Interest Rates:	4.85% – 6.30%
• Amounts Authorized and Issued:	\$1,060,000 – \$43,000,000
• Range of Amounts Outstanding:	\$650,000 – \$28,020,000
• Aggregate Outstanding at September 30, 2022:	\$41,460,000

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 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 bonds will mature in October 2025 and bear interest rates ranging from 5.375 percent to 5.75 percent.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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 6.25 percent and 6.3 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 to be 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, both with an interest rate of 5.25 percent.

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 to be levied annually on land within the district and certain pledged Belmont Shore area parking meter revenues. Proceeds will be 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 5.0 percent to 6.0 percent.

Toledo Utility Underground: In June 2010, Assessment District No. 08-01 (the Toledo Utility Underground) 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 4.85 percent to 5.5 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, 2022, the City's Conduit Debt outstanding consisted of the following (in thousands):

<i>Description</i>	<i>Final Maturity</i>	<i>Amount Authorized</i>	<i>Outstanding at September 30, 2022</i>
Carnival Bonds	2030	\$ 30,000	\$ 17,965
Grisham Housing Bonds Series A	2035	10,245	899
Total Conduit Debt		<u>\$ 40,245</u>	<u>\$ 18,864</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

At September 30, 2022, the City had notes, loans payable and other long-term obligations, consisting 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 at September 30, 2022</i>
<u>GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES</u>					
NOTES, LOANS AND LINES OF CREDIT PAYABLE:					
General Fund:					
Southern California Edison	12/08/17	05/25/25	2.11%	\$ 396	\$ 155
Southern California Edison	01/09/18	02/25/25	2.18%	877	328
Southern California Edison	05/08/18	10/23/24	2.69%	869	192
Southern California Edison	01/31/19	02/27/27	2.37%	715	411
Premium/Discount				-	39
Total General Fund				2,857	1,125
Successor Agency Fund:					
Los Angeles County	01/21/92	N/A	3.75%	-	6,108
OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:					
General Fund:					
Police and Fire Annuity	N/A	N/A	N/A	37,600	3,409
MWN Community Hospital	N/A	N/A	N/A	25,000	23,000
Total General Fund				62,600	26,409
General Services Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	Various	Various	0.87% - 3.82%	51,829	27,692
Fleet Services Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	Various	Various	1.91% - 2.94%	25,720	19,376
Civic Center Fund:					
New Civic Center Complex	N/A	N/A	N/A	300,702	284,576
Total, Governmental Activities				\$ 443,708	\$ 365,286
<u>BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES</u>					
NOTES, LOANS AND LINES OF CREDIT PAYABLE:					
Gas Utility Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	08/03/15	05/01/30	2.40%	18,000	10,333
Water Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	12/20/18	12/20/33	3.35%	27,394	19,587
Water 2022 Line of Credit	08/04/22	N/A	N/A	14,000	14,000
Total Water Fund				41,394	33,587
Tidelands Fund:					
Financed Purchase Obligations	10/01/05	10/01/25	4.99%	649	185
State of Calif DBAW - Lighthouse	06/23/00	08/01/30	4.50%	700	281
Total Tidelands Fund				1,349	466
Harbor Fund:					
Harbor 2021 TIFIA Loan	05/03/21	05/15/55	1.26%	495,000	498,926
OTHER LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:					
Water Fund:					
Site Restoration	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	1,000
Total, Business-Type Activities				\$ 556,743	\$ 544,312

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Governmental Activities

Other Long-term Obligation – MWN Community Hospital, LLC

During fiscal year 2020, the City entered a short-term lease with MWN Community Hospital, LLC, for the lease of property owned by the City at 1720 Termino Avenue, 1760 Termino Ave, and 4111 East Wilton Street. City will pay the Lessee 50 percent of the total Seismic Costs, not to exceed \$25.0 million, and would be payable, in arrears in installments of \$1.0 million for the first 5 years, and \$2.0 million per year for years 6-15, commencing from the effective date of the replacement lease. The balance at September 30, 2022 totaled \$23.0 million.

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, 2022 totaled \$6.1 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, 2022 totaled \$1.1 million.

Payments over the next five years 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>
2023	\$ 457	\$ 142	\$ 599	\$ 20	\$ 619
2024	301	-	301	11	312
2025	191	-	191	5	196
2026	96	-	96	2	98
2027	41	-	41	-	41
2028 - 2032	-	-	-	1	1
2033 - 2037	-	5,966	5,966	-	5,966
Subtotal	1,086	6,108	7,194	39	7,233
Premium/Discount	39	-	39	-	39
Total	\$ 1,125	\$ 6,108	\$ 7,233	\$ 39	\$ 7,272

Financed Purchase Obligations

As a result of GASB Statement No. 87 implementation, the City reclassified capital lease obligations to financed purchase obligations, where the asset transfers ownership to the City by the end of the agreement. 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. 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 finance purchased assets.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

During fiscal year 2022, 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 \$0.6 million to be paid over terms ranging from 5 to 7 years at rates between 1.57% to 2.50%.

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

<i>Governmental Activities</i>					
<i>Year ending</i>	<i>Principal Payments by Fund</i>		<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>General Services</i>	<i>Fleet Services</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2023	\$ 7,605	\$ 3,236	\$ 10,841	1,168	\$ 12,009
2024	3,244	3,151	6,395	952	7,347
2025	3,050	2,018	5,068	805	5,873
2026	2,896	1,970	4,866	675	5,541
2027	2,270	2,015	4,285	549	4,834
2028 - 2032	8,459	6,986	15,445	1,069	16,514
2033 - 2037	168	-	168	2	170
Totals	\$ 27,692	\$ 19,376	\$ 47,068	\$ 5,220	\$ 52,288

Other Long-term Obligation - 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, 2022

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

Year	Payments					Total
	Principal	Base Interest	Sub Total	Variable Growth	Harbor Fee	
2023	5,280	4,919	10,199	8,680	675	19,554
2024	5,373	4,827	10,200	8,922	675	19,797
2025	5,467	4,732	10,199	9,170	675	20,044
2026	5,563	4,636	10,199	9,423	675	20,297
2027 - 2031	29,319	21,679	50,998	51,106	3,374	105,478
2032 - 2036	31,987	19,011	50,998	58,313	3,353	112,664
2037 - 2041	34,898	16,099	50,997	66,341	3,478	120,816
2042 - 2046	38,075	12,923	50,998	75,284	5,943	132,225
2047 - 2051	41,540	9,458	50,998	85,243	5,095	141,336
2052 - 2056	45,321	5,677	50,998	96,338	4,328	151,664
2057 - 2061	41,753	1,596	43,349	89,700	3,258	136,307
	<u>\$ 284,576</u>	<u>\$ 105,557</u>	<u>\$ 390,133</u>	<u>\$ 558,520</u>	<u>\$ 31,529</u>	<u>\$ 980,182</u>

Business-Type Activities

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

Year ending	Business-Type Activities				
	Principal Payments		Annual Debt Service Requirements		
	Tidelands	Harbor	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	\$ 30	\$ 2,240	\$ 2,270	\$ 6,299	\$ 8,569
2024	31	2,350	2,381	6,278	8,659
2025	33	2,415	2,448	6,230	8,678
2026	34	2,500	2,534	6,207	8,741
2027	36	2,565	2,601	6,174	8,775
2028 - 2032	117	14,330	14,447	30,342	44,789
2033 - 2037	-	28,356	28,356	29,278	57,634
2038 - 2042	-	52,171	52,171	26,713	78,884
2043 - 2047	-	97,777	97,777	22,970	120,747
2048 - 2052	-	174,519	174,519	14,289	188,808
2053 - 2057	-	119,703	119,703	3,048	122,751
Subtotal	281	498,926	499,207	157,828	657,035
Premium / Discount	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	<u>\$ 281</u>	<u>\$ 498,926</u>	<u>\$ 499,207</u>	<u>\$ 157,828</u>	<u>\$ 657,035</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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 will allow Harbor to borrow up to \$500.0 million, provided the amount so borrowed will 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. As of September 30, 2022, Harbor has made three draws on the TIFIA Loan in the total amount of \$500.0 million which represents the outstanding loan balance. The drawn TIFIA Loan will be repaid over a period not to exceed 35 years at an interest rate of 1.26%.

Financed Purchase Obligations

The City entered into multiple direct borrowing agreements with lenders to finance the installation of a surface membrane to the Convention 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 Center financed purchase obligations, and from charges for services of the Water Fund and the Gas Utility Fund for the AMI financed purchase obligations.

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 by Fund</i>			<i>Annual Debt Service Requirements</i>		
	<i>Gas Utility</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Tidelands Operating</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2023	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,696	\$ 43	\$ 2,925	\$ 880	\$ 3,805
2024	1,215	1,753	45	3,013	792	3,805
2025	1,244	1,813	47	3,104	701	3,805
2026	1,274	1,875	50	3,199	607	3,806
2027	1,305	1,938	-	3,243	510	3,753
2028 - 2032	4,109	10,512	-	14,621	1,076	15,697
Totals	<u>\$ 10,333</u>	<u>\$ 19,587</u>	<u>\$ 185</u>	<u>\$ 30,105</u>	<u>\$ 4,566</u>	<u>\$ 34,671</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 10 – LEASES

The City is a lessor in various noncancelable leases of City-owned properties such as land and buildings. During fiscal year 2022, the City recognized \$17.1 million in lease revenue and \$6.5 million in interest revenue. The noncurrent portion of the City's lease receivables 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 \$140.9 million and \$125.4 million, respectively.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payment receipts on noncancelable leases as of September 30, 2022 (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>
2023	\$ 5,542	\$ 3,412	\$ 2,752	\$ 2,835
2024	5,648	3,199	2,573	2,741
2025	5,812	2,983	2,327	2,655
2026	6,668	2,753	2,096	2,585
2027	6,885	2,509	2,109	2,519
2028-2032	25,695	9,497	10,703	11,663
2033-2037	17,816	7,472	9,105	10,366
2038-2042	21,653	5,661	9,998	9,403
2043-2047	23,735	3,573	11,450	8,289
2048-2052	26,986	1,176	11,177	7,146
2053-2057	-	-	12,486	5,957
2058-2062	-	-	14,373	4,602
2063-2067	-	-	16,548	3,040
2068-2072	-	-	6,371	1,782
2073-2077	-	-	5,383	1,233
2078-2082	-	-	8,679	566
Total	\$ 146,440	\$ 42,235	\$ 128,130	\$ 77,382

The following is the schedule of lease payment income for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022(in thousands):

	<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<i>Business-type Activities</i>
Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 8,954	\$ 5,534
Variable Lease Payments	1,786	851
Total	\$ 10,740	\$ 6,385

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.

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 States Lands Commission and Federal Maritime Commission). These regulated leases are not included in the measurement of lease receivables, in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 87. The City recognized \$400.4 million in lease revenue during fiscal year 2022 for these leases.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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, in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 87. The City recognized \$6.8 million in lease revenue during fiscal year 2022 for these leases.

As of September 30, 2022, the minimum payments expected to be received over the remaining lease terms totaled \$6.2 billion, as shown in the following table:

<i>Year Ending September 30,</i>	<i>Harbor</i>	<i>Airport</i>	<i>Total</i>
2023	\$ 398,947	\$ 6,925	\$ 405,872
2024	403,983	6,467	410,450
2025	398,308	6,080	404,388
2026	391,993	6,097	398,090
2027	338,463	6,113	344,576
2028 - 2032	1,079,967	27,903	1,107,870
2033 - 2037	1,012,384	25,526	1,037,910
2038 - 2042	939,948	20,224	960,172
2043 - 2047	1,081,971	19,118	1,101,089
2048 - 2052	-	17,959	17,959
2053- 2057	-	9,820	9,820
2058 - 2062	-	7,057	7,057
2063 - 2067	-	7,057	7,057
2068 - 2072	-	5,302	5,302
2073 - 2077	-	4,668	4,668
2078 - 2082	-	4,668	4,668
2083 - 2087	-	1,674	1,674
Total	<u>\$ 6,045,964</u>	<u>\$ 182,658</u>	<u>\$ 6,228,622</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 11 – DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

At September 30, 2022, 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	11/18/2007	11/15/2033	Receive 67% LIBOR plus 1.432%, pay fixed at 4.931%
Commodity Forward Contract	To hedge against a reduction in revenues resulting from changes in monthly commodity prices.	83.4 million MMBtu ¹	11/18/2007	9/30/2037	Pay variable receive fixed for scheduled notional quantities.

¹ 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	4.903%	3.926%	1.410%
11/15/2026	25,175	4.930%	3.946%	1.430%
11/15/2027	24,630	4.955%	3.966%	1.450%
11/15/2033	5	5.067%	4.066%	1.550%
	<u>\$ 69,005</u>	4.931%	3.947%	1.432%

² Percentages are weighted average.

³ The weighted average floating rate is based on the present value of 67% of the forward three-month LIBOR rate curve at September 30, 2022, 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.

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 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 LIBOR, 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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 \$10.1 million on October 1, 2021. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, the fair value increased by \$8 million to a negative fair value of \$2.0 million. The fair value for the interest rate swap is described as the exit price, which is based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) swap rate. The interest rate swap is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy as the LIBOR swap rate is observable for the full term of the swap.

The commodity swap, with the market price quoted by RBC, had a fair value of \$443.8 million on October 1, 2021. During the fiscal year, fair value decreased \$148.9 million to a fair value of \$294.9 million as of September 30, 2022. 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>Maturity Date</i>	<i>Fair Value, October 1, 2021</i>	<i>Change in Fair Value</i>	<i>Fair Value, September 2022</i>
<i>Interest Rate Swap</i>			
11/15/2025	\$ (2,351)	\$ 1,967	\$ (384)
11/15/2026	(3,643)	2,919	(724)
11/15/2027	(4,084)	3,156	(928)
11/15/2033	(1)	1	-
	(10,079)	8,043	(2,036)
<i>Commodity Swap</i>			
9/30/2037	443,833	(148,911)	294,922
Total	\$ 433,754	\$ (140,868)	\$ 292,886

Information on the effects of these transactions on the financial statement presentation can be found in Note 20 to the basic financial statements.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Credit Risks: As of September 30, 2022, 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, 2022, 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>Variable-Rate Bonds</i>		<i>Net Swap</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Ending</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Payments</i>	<i>Interest</i>
<i>September 30</i>				
2023	\$ -	\$ 3,403	\$ 195	\$ 3,598
2024	-	3,403	178	3,581
2025	19,195	2,697	226	2,923
2026	25,175	1,531	176	1,707
2027	24,630	305	99	404
2028 - 2033	5	1	18	19
Total	<u>\$ 69,005</u>	<u>\$ 11,340</u>	<u>\$ 892</u>	<u>\$ 12,232</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, 2022

NOTE 12 – 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, 2022, are summarized in the following table:

<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
	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
Required Contribution Rates			
Employee	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%
Employer	30.58%	30.58%	30.58%
Percentage of Eligible Compensation			
Monthly benefits	2.0% to 2.7%	2.0% to 2.5%	1.0% to 2.0%
<i>Safety</i>			
	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	3.0% @ 55	3.0% @ 50	2.7% @ 57
Benefit vesting schedule		5 years of service	
Benefit payments		Monthly for life	
Retirement age	50 - 55	50	50 - 57
Required Contribution Rates			
Employee	9.0%	9.0%	12.3%
Employer	48.40%	48.40%	48.40%
Percentage of Eligible Compensation			
Monthly benefits	2.4% to 3.0%	3.00%	2.0% to 2.7%

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

Employees Covered – Based on the June 30, 2021 funding valuation report, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms for each Plan:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Safety</u>
Active employees	3,565	1,231
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	4,690	1,869
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	4,466	332

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.

CalPERS 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, 2022 (measurement date), using the actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2021 rolled forward using standard actuarial procedures. At September 30, 2022, the City reported net pension liability of \$1.3 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:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Safety</u>
Valuation Date (VD)	June 30, 2021	June 30, 2021
Measurement Date (MD)	June 30, 2022	June 30, 2022
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	

1 The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2021 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 2001 to 2019. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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.

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> ¹	<i>Assumed Asset Allocation</i>	<i>Real Return</i> ¹
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)

¹ An expected inflation of 2.30% used for this period.

² 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, 2022

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, 2021 (MD)	\$ 2,891,887	\$ 2,577,251	\$ 314,636
Changes in the year:			
Service Cost	50,653	-	50,653
Interest on Total Pension Liability	198,959	-	198,959
Differences between Actual and Expected Experience	(16,364)	-	(16,364)
Changes in Assumptions	61,627	-	61,627
Contribution - Employer	-	81,488	(81,488)
Contribution - Employee	-	21,568	(21,568)
Net Investment Income	-	(193,818)	193,818
Administrative Expenses	-	(1,605)	1,605
Benefit Payments, including Refunds of Employee Contributions	(158,021)	(158,021)	-
Net Changes	136,854	(250,388)	387,242
Balance at June 30, 2022 (MD)	\$ 3,028,741	\$ 2,326,863	\$ 701,878

<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, 2021 (MD)	\$ 2,825,833	\$ 2,612,594	\$ 213,239
Changes in the year:			
Service Cost	49,374	-	49,374
Interest on Total Pension Liability	194,259	-	194,259
Differences between Actual and Expected Experience	(31,255)	-	(31,255)
Changes in Assumptions	68,729	-	68,729
Contribution - Employer	-	71,361	(71,361)
Contribution - Employee	-	17,840	(17,840)
Net Investment Income	-	(196,765)	196,765
Administrative Expenses	-	(1,627)	1,627
Benefit Payments, including Refunds of Employee Contributions	(145,304)	(145,304)	-
Net Changes	135,803	(254,495)	390,298
Balance at June 30, 2022 (MD)	\$ 2,961,636	\$ 2,358,099	\$ 603,537

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	\$ 1,097,624	\$ 701,878	\$ 375,237
Safety	1,003,338	603,537	275,860

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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

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

For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City recognized pension expense of \$77.1 million and \$77.3 million for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plan, respectively.

At September 30, 2022, 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	\$ 63,836	-	\$ 54,356	-	\$ 118,192	\$ -
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	-	(15,465)	903	(25,022)	903	(40,487)
Changes in Assumptions	41,747	-	51,966	-	93,713	-
Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	119,708	-	121,337	-	241,045	-
Change in Proportion	8,703	(8,703)	1,425	(1,425)	10,128	(10,128)
Total	\$ 233,994	\$ (24,168)	\$ 229,987	\$ (26,447)	\$ 463,981	\$ (50,615)

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 is 3.1 years as of measurement date of June 30, 2022.

The \$118.2 million reported as deferred outflows of resources related to contributions made by the City subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2022 will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending September 30, 2023. 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):

Miscellaneous Plan:		Safety Plan:		Total	
Year Ending September 30	Amount	Year Ending September 30	Amount	Year Ending September 30	Amount
2023	\$ 29,869	2023	\$ 28,240	2023	\$ 58,109
2024	32,089	2024	27,146	2024	59,235
2025	10,117	2025	17,891	2025	28,008
2026	73,915	2026	75,907	2026	149,822
Total	\$ 145,990	Total	\$ 149,184	Total	\$ 295,174

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 13 – 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 and general liability for the first \$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, 2022, the City accrued non-discounted estimates totaling \$179.7 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 \$20.8 million and a long-term liability of \$111.8 million. The City has recorded in the General Liability Insurance Fund a current liability of \$11.8 million and a long-term liability of \$35.3 million.

The ultimate amount of losses incurred through September 30, 2022 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, 2022 and 2021 is as follows (in thousands):

	<i>Workers' Compensation Claims</i>	<i>General Liability Claims</i>	<i>Total</i>
Balance at October 1, 2020	\$ 136,985	\$ 43,051	\$ 180,036
Additions	7,511	4,434	11,945
Payments	<u>(12,416)</u>	<u>(3,180)</u>	<u>(15,596)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2021	132,080	44,305	176,385
Additions	11,711	14,068	25,779
Payments	<u>(11,149)</u>	<u>(11,310)</u>	<u>(22,459)</u>
Balance at September 30, 2022	<u>\$ 132,642</u>	<u>\$ 47,063</u>	<u>\$ 179,705</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 14 – GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES AND FUND DEFICITS

As of September 30, 2022, 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>
Fund Balances (Deficit):					
Nonspendable:					
Prepaid Expense and Deposits	\$ 1,632	\$ 1,489	\$ -	\$ 1,098	\$ 4,219
Subtotal	1,632	1,489	-	1,098	4,219
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	-	-	-	32,069	32,069
Public Safety	2,921	-	-	4,912	7,833
Public Health	-	-	-	202	202
Community and Cultural	-	-	30,337	63,400	93,737
Public Works	-	111,182	-	9,478	120,660
Subtotal	2,921	111,182	30,337	110,061	254,501
Committed to:					
Community and Cultural	-	-	-	1,200	1,200
Other Purposes - Emergency Reserve	47,764	-	-	-	47,764
Other Purposes - Operating Reserve	15,719	-	-	-	15,719
Oil Abandonment	14,228	-	-	-	14,228
Subtotal	77,711	-	-	1,200	78,911
Assigned to:					
Subsequent Year's Appropriations	113,091	-	-	-	113,091
Unfunded Liabilities and Commitments	35,495	-	-	-	35,495
Public Works	-	88,422	-	-	88,422
Subtotal	148,586	88,422	-	-	237,008
Unassigned (Deficit)	-	-	-	(25,276)	(25,276)
Total Fund Balances	\$ 230,850	\$201,093	\$ 30,337	\$ 87,083	\$ 549,363

Fund Deficits

The Gas Utility Fund, a major proprietary fund, reported a deficit net position of \$4.5 million as of September 30, 2022. This deficit was primarily attributed to an increase of \$17.9 million in the net pension liability. City management believes that the cash position of the fund is sufficient to support the utilities ongoing operations.

The Tidelands Oil Revenue Fund, a major proprietary fund, reported a deficit net position of \$63.6 million as of September 30, 2022. Tidelands Oil Revenue Fund deficit net position is due to a future oil field abandonment liability of \$127 million, reflecting an increase of \$16.8 million during the fiscal year. The City will continue to accumulate resources to pay for the oil field abandonment liability.

The Towing Fund, a nonmajor enterprise fund, reported a deficit net position of \$2.4 million as of September 30, 2022. This deficit primarily resulted from the recognition of a net pension liability of \$4.2 million and compensated absences of \$0.4 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, 2022, the Workers' Compensation insurance fund reflected a deficit net position of \$103.2 million. This deficit included the impact of accrued liabilities for Accrued Claims and Net Pension Liability of \$111.8 million and \$8.9 million respectively. City management believes the cash position is sufficient to cover the current costs related to workers' compensation claims and current operating costs. 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.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

As of September 30, 2022, the General Liability insurance fund reflected a deficit net position of \$46.4 million. This deficit included the impact of accrued liabilities for Accrued Claims and Net Pension Liability of \$35.3 million and \$5.8 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 15 – 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. 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, 2022, the State's total estimated abandonment cost liability is \$939.7 million, which decreased by \$26.7 million from fiscal year 2021. 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, 2022, and as provided for in Assembly Bill (AB) 137, the State has put aside and deposited approximately \$300.0 million of the \$939.7 million 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 \$55.7 million.

At September 30, 2022, the Tideland Oil Fund recorded an estimated oil field abandonment cost liability of \$127.1 million increasing by \$16.8 million from fiscal year 2021. 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 \$26.9 million of which \$14.2 million has been funded in the Upland Oil Fund as of September 30, 2022.

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, 2022, the reserve balance within the Subsidence Fund is \$185.2 million.

As part of the adoption of the State's 2005 fiscal year budget, 100 percent of this fund's interest earnings for calendar years 2004 and 2005 were eligible to be loaned to the City's General Fund, with repayment commencing in fiscal year 2008, without interest, in equal annual installments of \$500 thousand for up to 20 years. This action was taken to mitigate the impact of the City in making a \$5 million contribution to the State in both fiscal years 2005 and 2006. The City made the last payment during fiscal year 2022, and there is no outstanding loan balance at September 30, 2022.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 16 – 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 Board, State Department of Toxic 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, 2022, the City's estimated pollution remediation obligation totaled \$9.9 million, which was comprised of \$4.0 million related to governmental activities and \$5.9 million related to business-type activities, respectively, as shown in the following table (in thousands):

	<i>Governmental Funds</i>	<i>Internal Service Funds</i>	<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>
Governmental Activities:			
Environmental Remediation:			
55th Way Landfill (formerly Paramount Landfill)	\$ 2,880	\$ -	\$ 2,880
El Cortez (formerly El Ranchito)	320	-	320
Cowelco	197	-	197
Leaking Underground Storage Tanks	-	600	600
Total Environmental Remediation	<u>\$ 3,397</u>	<u>\$ 600</u>	<u>\$ 3,997</u>
		<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	
Business-type Activities:			
Environmental Remediation:			
Harbor Warehouse	\$ 5,909	\$ 5,909	
Total Environmental Remediation	<u>\$ 5,909</u>	<u>\$ 5,909</u>	

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, 2022

NOTE 17 – 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, 2022 totaled \$2.2 million. The ICTF financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2022 can be obtained from the Harbor.

NOTE 18 – 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.

Effective October 1, 2021, the City shall contribute \$75 per month, 1 or 4 percent of eligible participants' base compensation into the 457 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 457 Plan as of September 30, 2022 was \$0.8 million.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 19 – 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, 2022, 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	\$ 1,944
General Capital Projects	76,281
Non-major Governmental Funds	10,331
Internal Service Fund	15,238
Total	<u>\$ 103,794</u>

<u>Business-Type Activities</u>	
Gas Utility	\$ 512
Water	13,950
Tidelands Operating	37,175
Harbor	22,443
Non-major Business-Type Funds	15,422
Total	<u>\$ 89,502</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 purposes 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 of 2019, Harbor entered into a nonoperating Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City to purchase 19.7 mitigation credits from the Colorado Lagoon Restoration project for a total of \$26.3 million, of which \$1.3 million has already been advanced to the City in the form of a loan that remains outstanding. The remaining funds of \$25.0 million will be paid to the City as reimbursement for actual cost incurred per the MOU terms from fiscal year 2020 through 2023. As of September 30, 2022 the MOU amount remains unchanged.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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.

As stated in Note 13 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

The Alameda Corridor Use and Operating Agreement was executed by the Harbor, the Harbor Department of the City of Los Angeles (Port of Los Angeles), the Alameda Corridor Transportation Authority (ACTA), and the Burlington Northern Santa Fe and Union Pacific Railroads. The agreement provides for a payment of funds, known as a "Shortfall Advance" to be made, under certain circumstances, to ACTA by the Harbor and the Port of Los Angeles. User fee and container charges paid by the railroads are used to pay debt service on ACTA financing, to establish and maintain a reserve account, and to pay ACTA's reasonable expenses relating to administration of the rail corridor.

To the extent that the revenues from use and container charges are not sufficient to meet ACTA's obligations, the Harbor and the Port of Los Angeles 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 40% of the total annual required amount, with the Harbor and the Port of Los Angeles each responsible for one-half or 20% of the required amount.

Any shortfall advance made by the Harbor and the Port of Los Angeles is reimbursable, with interest, by ACTA. The most recent Notice of Estimated Shortfall Advances and Reserve Account Funding provided by ACTA dated on August 24, 2022 indicates that there is no projected shortfall for ACTA's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

Gerald Desmond Bridge Replacement (GDBR) Project

Construction of the new bridge began in 2013 and the bridge was opened to traffic on October 5, 2020, while the substantial completion date was declared by the Board of Harbor Commissioners on December 16, 2020. The bridge budget is a joint effort between the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Harbor.

The new bridge (currently named as the Long Beach International Gateway) has been completed and transferred to the Caltrans as a component of the state highway system on March 2022. Harbor has an agreement with Caltrans for maintenance costs of the new bridge for a 30-year period commencing on the date of the ownership transfer to Caltrans.

The demolition phase on the old bridge started in 2022 and is estimated to be completed in 2024. The old bridge's main span has been removed, and other remaining structures (approaches, supports, pavement, etc.) are underway. The demolition budget is \$59.9 million, and the Harbor has incurred approximately \$25.1 million as of September 30, 2022.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 20 – DEFERRED OUTFLOWS AND DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES

At September 30, 2022, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources are as follows:

City of Long Beach Governmental Funds Schedule of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022 (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>
<i>Deferred Outflows of Resources:</i>					
Economic loss from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	986	\$ 986
Pension contributions after measurement date	-	-	-	80,691	80,691
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	238,809	238,809
CalPERS Difference between actual Change in pension allocation proportion	-	-	-	5,990	5,990
OPEB contributions after measurement date	-	-	-	2,476	2,476
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	2,822	2,822
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	-	-	663	663
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 332,437</u>	<u>\$ 332,437</u>
<i>Deferred Inflows of Resources:</i>					
Economic gain from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,157	\$ 4,157
Unavailable revenue and property taxes	117,306	224,874	342,180	(223,048)	119,132
Leases	141,238	3,109	144,347	-	144,347
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	30,755	30,755
Change in pension allocation proportion	-	-	-	1,100	1,100
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	-	-	24,167	24,167
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	-	-	1,694	1,694
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 258,544</u>	<u>\$ 227,983</u>	<u>\$ 486,527</u>	<u>\$ (161,175)</u>	<u>\$ 325,352</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

City of Long Beach
Internal Service Funds
Schedule of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources
(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>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:								
Economic loss from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 986
Pension contributions after measurement date	81	3,129	1,315	809	527	819	6,680	87,371
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	205	7,915	3,326	2,045	1,334	2,072	16,897	255,706
Change in pension allocation proportion	-	-	-	-	180	428	608	6,598
OPEB contributions after measurement date	-	100	50	16	12	23	201	2,677
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	114	57	19	14	27	231	3,053
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	108	15	127	151	-	401	1,064
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 286</u>	<u>\$ 11,366</u>	<u>\$ 4,763</u>	<u>\$ 3,016</u>	<u>\$ 2,218</u>	<u>\$ 3,369</u>	<u>\$ 25,018</u>	<u>\$ 357,455</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Economic gain from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 395	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 395	\$ 4,552
Unavailable revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119,132
Leases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144,347
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	20	758	319	196	128	198	1,619	32,374
Change in pension allocation proportion	92	671	639	144	22	455	2,023	3,123
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	-	971	481	159	119	228	1,958	26,125
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	-	182	122	7	44	184	539	2,233
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 112</u>	<u>\$ 2,582</u>	<u>\$ 1,956</u>	<u>\$ 506</u>	<u>\$ 313</u>	<u>\$ 1,065</u>	<u>\$ 6,534</u>	<u>\$ 331,886</u>

City of Long Beach
Enterprise Funds
Schedule of Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources
(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>
Deferred Outflows of Resources:							
Issuance costs - Bond Insurance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 61
Economic loss from the refunding of debt	-	313	482	-	-	10	805
Pension contributions after measurement date	3,034	3,962	5,036	490	12,059	6,240	30,821
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	7,674	10,020	14,736	1,241	30,498	15,786	79,955
Change in pension allocation proportion	192	-	1,220	-	1,542	576	3,530
OPEB contributions after measurement date	101	109	170	14	305	156	855
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	115	125	195	16	349	179	979
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	67	56	1,073	25	793	234	2,248
Derivative instrument							
Interest rate swap	2,037	-	-	-	-	-	2,037
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 13,220</u>	<u>\$ 14,585</u>	<u>\$ 22,973</u>	<u>\$ 1,786</u>	<u>\$ 45,546</u>	<u>\$ 23,181</u>	<u>\$ 121,291</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources:							
Economic gain from the refunding of debt	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,403	\$ 15	\$ 2,418
Leases	-	326	125,023	-	-	1,894	127,243
CalPERS Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	735	960	1,865	119	2,921	1,513	8,113
Change in pension allocation proportion	597	864	1,302	700	880	2,662	7,005
OPEB Change in assumptions, experience, and expected investment returns	979	1,067	1,658	130	2,978	1,527	8,339
Change in OPEB allocation proportion	221	218	91	134	79	336	1,079
Derivative instrument							
Commodity swap	294,922	-	-	-	-	-	294,922
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 297,454</u>	<u>\$ 3,435</u>	<u>\$ 129,939</u>	<u>\$ 1,083</u>	<u>\$ 9,261</u>	<u>\$ 7,947</u>	<u>\$ 449,119</u>

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 21 - 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 or entity in which (a) one or more governments promise to forgo tax revenues to which they are otherwise entitled and (b) the individual 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 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 would be required to generate sales in excess of \$50 million annually. The sales performance of these businesses would have to be verified by a business evaluation, which would include sales performance analysis. The program will return 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, 2022, sales tax abatements totaled \$5.1 million.

City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

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 2022.

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 2022, the City had agreements for which re-assessments were completed by the County Assessor's office with a total property tax valuation of \$190 million, and an estimated tax abatement of \$209 thousand.

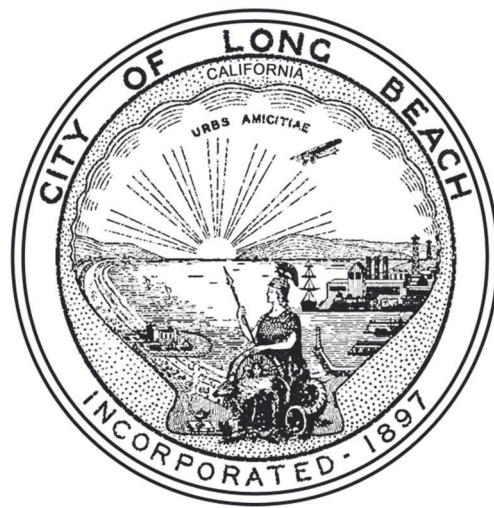
City of Long Beach
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

NOTE 22 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

MWN Community Hospital, LLC

In fiscal year 2020, the City entered into a short-term lease with MWN Community Hospital, LLC (Tenant), for the lease of property owned by the City at 1720 Termino Avenue, 1760 Termino Ave, and 4111 East Wilton Street. During the two years following the lease agreement, the Tenant worked to reopen the hospital and secure approval for seismic construction plans prior to the statutory deadline; however, seismic construction costs increased substantially over initial estimates, and demand for acute care services failed to reach levels needed to sustain acute care hospital operations. As a result, the Tenant determined that it was no longer economically feasible to operate the property as an acute care hospital and issued the City a lease termination notice. In the event of a lease termination, pursuant to lease terms, the Tenant was entitled to reimbursement by the City for all hospital capital costs expended by the Tenant to start up and reopen the hospital less any revenue received from operations. Should hospital capital costs exceed the value of the property, the City could transfer the property to the Tenant as full and complete payment.

In October 2022, the City Council approved the transfer of the property to the Tenant. The fair market value of the property was established at \$17.7 million and hospital capital costs were verified by an independent third party at \$26.6 million. Since the City's financial obligation is limited to the fair market value of the property, hospital capital costs are deemed to be fully and completely paid.



Intentionally Left Blank

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

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 Years¹
(In Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017
Total Pension Liability (TPL)			
TPL - beginning	\$ 2,362,579	\$ 2,368,500	\$ 2,431,211
Service cost	37,502	37,306	42,500
Interest in the TPL	171,128	175,727	177,096
Differences between actual and expected experience	(45,118)	(29,800)	(56,898)
Changes in assumptions ²	(40,892)	-	144,164
Benefit payments ³	(116,699)	(120,522)	(125,722)
Net change in TPL	5,921	62,711	181,140
TPL - ending (a)	\$ 2,368,500	\$ 2,431,211	\$ 2,612,351
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	\$ 1,881,680	\$ 1,857,249	\$ 1,802,786
Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement	-	-	(39)
Contribution - employer	35,136	39,877	45,864
Contribution - employees	17,652	17,959	17,793
Net investment income	41,570	9,355	198,457
Administrative expenses	(2,090)	(1,132)	(2,662)
Benefit payments ³	(116,699)	(120,522)	(125,722)
Other miscellaneous expense	-	-	-
Net change in fiduciary net position	(24,431)	(54,463)	133,691
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,857,249	\$ 1,802,786	\$ 1,936,477
Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 511,251	\$ 628,425	\$ 675,874
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the TPL	78.41%	74.15%	74.13%
Covered payroll	\$ 223,225	\$ 228,212	\$ 234,782
NPL as percentage of covered payroll	229.03%	275.37%	287.87%

Notes to Schedule:

¹ Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation.

² 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.

³ Benefit payments include refunds of employee contributions.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 2,612,351	\$ 2,623,898	\$ 2,726,916	\$ 2,813,763	\$ 2,891,887
43,138	43,491	44,000	45,016	50,653
178,030	185,085	191,098	196,483	198,959
(28,799)	11,466	(4,185)	(13,138)	(16,364)
(49,554)	-	-	-	61,627
(131,268)	(137,024)	(144,066)	(150,237)	(158,021)
11,547	103,018	86,847	78,124	136,854
\$ 2,623,898	\$ 2,726,916	\$ 2,813,763	\$ 2,891,887	\$ 3,028,741
\$ 1,936,477	\$ 2,030,299	\$ 2,105,327	\$ 2,153,414	\$ 2,577,251
(5)	(5)	-	7	-
53,278	62,484	71,565	78,158	81,488
18,339	18,876	19,350	19,885	21,568
162,226	132,140	104,205	478,175	(193,818)
(3,018)	(1,449)	(2,967)	(2,151)	(1,605)
(131,268)	(137,023)	(144,066)	(150,237)	(158,021)
(5,730)	5	-	-	-
93,822	75,028	48,087	423,837	(250,388)
\$ 2,030,299	\$ 2,105,327	\$ 2,153,414	\$ 2,577,251	\$ 2,326,863
\$ 593,599	\$ 621,589	\$ 660,349	\$ 314,636	\$ 701,878
77.38%	77.21%	76.53%	89.12%	76.83%
\$ 242,227	\$ 248,064	\$ 254,926	\$ 265,736	\$ 267,155
245.06%	250.58%	259.04%	118.40%	262.72%

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 Years¹
(In Thousands)

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>
Actuarially Determined Contribution ²	\$ 35,136	\$ 39,877	\$ 45,864
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined	(35,136)	(39,877)	(45,864)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll ⁴	\$ 239,897	\$ 246,490	\$ 258,248
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ⁴	14.65%	16.18%	17.76%

Notes to schedule:

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for Fiscal Year 2022 were from the June 30, 2019 funding valuation report.

Valuation Date:	6/30/2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization Method	For details, see June 30, 2019 Funding Valuation Report.
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets. For details, see June 30, 2019 Funding Valuation Report.
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll Growth	2.75%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses, including inflation.
Retirement Age	The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997 to 2015.
Mortality	The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

Notes

¹Historical information is required only for years for which GASB 68 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2015 was the first year of implementation.

²Actuarially Determined Calculation is based on a CalPERS projection of the Miscellaneous payroll.

³Amount represents actual contributions as recorded by CalPERS.

⁴Includes one year's payroll growth using 2.80% payroll growth assumption for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022; 2.75% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended June 30, 2018-21; 3.00% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended June 30, 2014-17.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 53,278	\$ 62,484	\$ 71,565	\$ 78,158	\$ 81,488
(53,278)	(62,484)	(71,565)	(78,158)	(81,488)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 269,936	\$ 270,237	\$ 285,980	\$ 279,318	\$ 295,145
19.74%	23.12%	25.02%	27.98%	27.61%

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 Years¹
(In Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017
Total Pension Liability			
TPL - beginning	\$ 2,209,454	\$ 2,222,223	\$ 2,286,528
Service cost	34,835	34,636	38,622
Interest in the TPL	160,374	165,092	166,486
Differences between actual and expected experience	(38,807)	(27,528)	(61,909)
Changes in assumptions ²	(39,710)	-	139,900
Benefit payments ³	(103,922)	(107,895)	(110,713)
Net change in TPL	12,770	64,305	172,386
TPL - ending (a)	\$ 2,222,224	\$ 2,286,528	\$ 2,458,914
Plan Fiduciary Net Position			
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	\$ 1,889,902	\$ 1,866,598	\$ 1,811,258
Net Plan to Plan Resource Movement	-	-	39
Contribution - employer	29,815	32,845	39,371
Contribution - employees	11,737	11,733	12,802
Net investment income	41,167	9,115	198,577
Administrative expenses	(2,101)	(1,138)	(2,674)
Benefit payments ³	(103,922)	(107,895)	(110,713)
Other miscellaneous expense	-	-	-
Net change in fiduciary net position	(23,304)	(55,340)	137,402
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ 1,866,598	\$ 1,811,258	\$ 1,948,660
Net pension liability - ending (a)-(b)	\$ 355,626	\$ 475,270	\$ 510,254
Fiduciary net position as a percentage of the TPL	84.00%	79.21%	79.25%
Covered payroll	\$ 127,265	\$ 127,789	\$ 126,530
NPL as percentage of covered payroll	279.44%	371.92%	403.27%

Notes to Schedule:

¹ Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of implementation.

² 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.

³ Benefit payments include refunds of employee contributions

<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
<u>\$ 2,458,914</u>	<u>\$ 2,510,763</u>	<u>\$ 2,630,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,723,971</u>	<u>\$ 2,825,833</u>
40,757	42,335	43,862	45,592	49,374
170,018	178,200	184,631	191,618	194,259
(102)	21,708	(5,180)	1,763	(31,255)
(43,795)	-	-	-	68,729
(115,029)	(122,665)	(129,683)	(137,111)	(145,304)
<u>51,849</u>	<u>119,578</u>	<u>93,630</u>	<u>101,862</u>	<u>135,803</u>
<u>\$ 2,510,763</u>	<u>\$ 2,630,341</u>	<u>\$ 2,723,971</u>	<u>\$ 2,825,833</u>	<u>\$ 2,961,636</u>
<u>\$ 1,948,660</u>	<u>\$ 2,048,027</u>	<u>\$ 2,126,671</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,824</u>	<u>\$ 2,612,594</u>
(5)	4	-	(7)	-
46,437	55,248	64,654	71,008	71,361
14,047	14,287	15,089	16,780	17,840
162,720	133,226	105,091	485,277	(196,765)
(3,037)	(1,461)	(2,998)	(2,177)	(1,627)
(115,029)	(122,665)	(129,683)	(137,111)	(145,304)
(5,766)	5	-	-	-
<u>99,367</u>	<u>78,644</u>	<u>52,153</u>	<u>433,770</u>	<u>(254,495)</u>
<u>\$ 2,048,027</u>	<u>\$ 2,126,671</u>	<u>\$ 2,178,824</u>	<u>\$ 2,612,594</u>	<u>\$ 2,358,099</u>
<u>\$ 462,736</u>	<u>\$ 503,670</u>	<u>\$ 545,147</u>	<u>\$ 213,239</u>	<u>\$ 603,537</u>
81.57%	80.85%	79.99%	92.45%	79.62%
\$ 136,458	\$ 141,252	\$ 148,487	\$ 156,245	\$ 154,439
339.10%	356.57%	367.14%	136.48%	390.79%

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 Years¹
(In Thousands)

	2015	2016	2017
Actuarially Determined Contribution ²	\$ 29,815	\$ 32,845	\$ 39,371
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution ³	(29,815)	(32,845)	(39,371)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Covered payroll ⁴	\$ 155,208	\$ 127,788	\$ 126,530
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll ⁴	19.21%	25.70%	31.12%

Notes to schedule:

The actuarial methods and assumptions used to set the actuarially determined contributions for Fiscal Year 2022 were from the June 30, 2019 funding valuation report.

Valuation Date:	6/30/2019
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Amortization Method	For details, see June 30, 2019 Funding Valuation Report.
Asset Valuation Method	Fair Value of Assets. For details, see June 30, 2019 Funding Valuation Report.
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	Varies by entry age and service
Payroll Growth	2.75%
Investment Rate of Return	7.00%, net of pension plan investment and administrative expenses, including inflation.
Retirement Age	The probabilities of retirement are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period 1997 to 2015.
Mortality	The probabilities of mortality are based on the 2017 CalPERS Experience Study for the period from 1997 to 2015. Pre-retirement and Post-retirement mortality rates include 15 years of projected mortality improvement using 90% of Scale MP-2016 published by the Society of Actuaries.

Notes

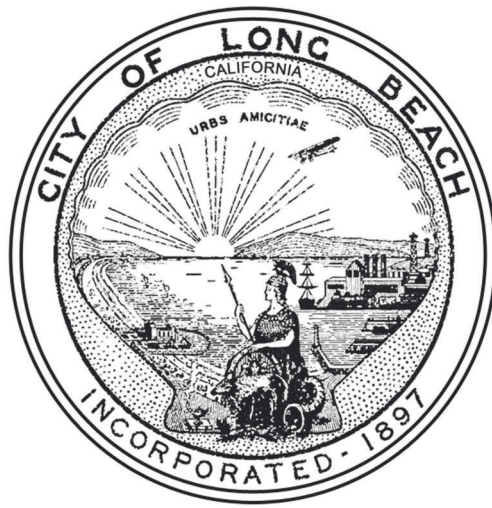
¹Historical information is required only for years for which GASB 68 is applicable. Fiscal Year 2015 was the first year of implementation.

²Actuarially Determined Calculation is based on a CalPERS projection of the Safety payroll.

³Amount represents actual contributions as recorded by CalPERS.

⁴Includes one year's payroll growth using 2.80% payroll growth assumption for fiscal year ended June 30, 2022; 2.75% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended June 30, 2018-21; 3.00% payroll growth assumption for fiscal years ended June 30, 2014-17.

2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
\$ 46,437	\$ 55,248	\$ 64,654	\$ 71,008	\$ 71,361
(46,437)	(55,248)	(64,654)	(71,008)	(71,361)
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 136,458	\$ 141,252	\$ 148,486	\$ 156,245	\$ 196,182
34.03%	39.11%	43.54%	45.45%	36.37%



Intentionally Left Blank

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SECTION

City of Long Beach
Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total
ASSETS				
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 66,400	\$ 16,010	\$ 11,738	\$ 94,148
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	40	17,509	66	17,615
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	1	-	3	4
Accounts Receivable	4,326	-	11	4,337
Due from Other Governments	49,634	-	-	49,634
Due from Other Funds	1,061	-	-	1,061
Lease Receivables	253	-	2,878	3,131
Allowance for Receivables	(5,763)	-	-	(5,763)
Other Assets	277	-	-	277
Advances to Other Funds	3,809	-	-	3,809
Land Held for Resale	5,874	-	-	5,874
Other Noncurrent Receivables	224,398	-	5,684	230,082
Total Assets	<u>\$350,310</u>	<u>\$ 33,519</u>	<u>\$ 20,380</u>	<u>\$ 404,209</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 16,656	\$ 1	\$ 10	\$ 16,667
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	287	-	-	287
Due to Other Funds	23,521	-	-	23,521
Unearned Revenues	42,793	-	30	42,823
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	487	1,449	100	2,036
Advances from Other Funds	3,809	-	-	3,809
Total Liabilities	<u>87,553</u>	<u>1,450</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>89,143</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>219,442</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,541</u>	<u>227,983</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	1,098	-	-	1,098
Restricted	66,293	32,069	11,699	110,061
Committed	1,200	-	-	1,200
Unassigned	(25,276)	-	-	(25,276)
Total Fund Balance	<u>43,315</u>	<u>32,069</u>	<u>11,699</u>	<u>87,083</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$350,310</u>	<u>\$ 33,519</u>	<u>\$ 20,380</u>	<u>\$ 404,209</u>

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 6,317	\$ 21,390	\$ 1,785	\$ 29,492
Sales	3,066	-	-	3,066
Other Taxes	12,448	-	-	12,448
Licenses and Permits	11,113	-	-	11,113
Use of Money and Property	1,768	755	-	2,523
From Other Agencies	176,627	-	-	176,627
Charges for Services	1,794	-	-	1,794
Other	2,509	-	323	2,832
Total Revenues	<u>215,642</u>	<u>22,145</u>	<u>2,108</u>	<u>239,895</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Legislative and Legal	4	-	-	4
General Government	5,795	-	-	5,795
Public Safety	14,330	-	-	14,330
Public Health	85,951	-	-	85,951
Community and Cultural	90,050	6	750	90,806
Public Works	8,356	-	-	8,356
Total Current Expenditures	<u>204,486</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>205,242</u>
Capital Improvements	11,497	-	-	11,497
Debt Service:				
Principal	-	22,057	-	22,057
Interest	-	10,142	-	10,142
Debt Administration Fees	-	490	-	490
Total Expenditures	<u>215,983</u>	<u>32,695</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>249,428</u>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	<u>(341)</u>	<u>(10,550)</u>	<u>1,358</u>	<u>(9,533)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	25,411	-	25,411
Premium on Refunding Debt Issuance	-	2,123	-	2,123
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	-	(25,057)	-	(25,057)
Transfers In	1,811	7,467	-	9,278
Transfers Out	(51,460)	(84)	(458)	(52,002)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(49,649)</u>	<u>9,860</u>	<u>(458)</u>	<u>(40,247)</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(49,990)</u>	<u>(690)</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>(49,780)</u>
Fund Balances - October 1	93,305	32,759	10,799	136,863
Fund Balances - September 30	<u>\$ 43,315</u>	<u>\$ 32,069</u>	<u>\$ 11,699</u>	<u>\$ 87,083</u>

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue			
	General Grants	Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act	Community Development Grants	Health
ASSETS				
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 9,487	\$ 158	\$ 315	\$ 818
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	31	1
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	-	-	-	1
Accounts Receivable	2	253	-	1,372
Due from Other Governments	12,074	-	11,918	25,476
Due from Other Funds	244	-	-	334
Lease Receivables	-	-	-	253
Allowance for Receivables	(2)	-	(5,202)	(383)
Other Assets-Current	185	-	92	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	3,809	-
Land Held for Resale	-	-	821	-
Other Noncurrent Receivables (net)	-	-	75,370	-
Total Assets	<u>\$ 21,990</u>	<u>\$ 411</u>	<u>\$ 87,154</u>	<u>\$ 27,872</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,999	\$ -	\$ 3,823	\$ 9,561
Accrued Wages	14	-	39	208
Due to Other Funds	1,310	-	166	21,948
Unearned Revenues	21,735	240	3,366	17,337
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	25	-	-	367
Advances from Other Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	<u>25,083</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>7,394</u>	<u>49,421</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	-	-	70,167	247
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)				
Nonspendable	185	-	913	-
Restricted	-	171	8,680	202
Committed	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	(3,278)	-	-	(21,998)
Total Fund Balances	<u>(3,093)</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>9,593</u>	<u>(21,796)</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 21,990</u>	<u>\$ 411</u>	<u>\$ 87,154</u>	<u>\$ 27,872</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	
					ASSETS
\$ 229	\$ 24,674	\$ 20,061	\$ 10,658	\$ 66,400	Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents
-	8	-	-	40	Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents
					Receivables:
-	-	-	-	1	Interest Receivable
-	23	-	2,676	4,326	Accounts Receivable
-	-	-	166	49,634	Due from Other Governments
-	6	-	477	1,061	Due from Other Funds
-	-	-	-	253	Lease Receivables
-	-	-	(176)	(5,763)	Allowance for Receivables
-	-	-	-	277	Other Assets-Current
-	-	-	-	3,809	Advances to Other Funds
-	5,053	-	-	5,874	Land Held for Resale
-	146,483	-	2,545	224,398	Other Noncurrent Receivables
<u>\$ 229</u>	<u>\$ 176,247</u>	<u>\$ 20,061</u>	<u>\$ 16,346</u>	<u>\$ 350,310</u>	Total Assets
					LIABILITIES
\$ 20	\$ 49	\$ 2	\$ 1,202	\$ 16,656	Accounts Payable
-	4	-	22	287	Accrued Wages
-	13	-	84	23,521	Due to Other Funds
-	25	-	90	42,793	Unearned Revenues
10	-	-	85	487	Deposits and Collections Held in Trust
-	3,809	-	-	3,809	Advances from Other Funds
<u>30</u>	<u>3,900</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,483</u>	<u>87,553</u>	Total Liabilities
					DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES
-	146,483	-	2,545	219,442	Deferred Inflows of Resources
					FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)
-	-	-	-	1,098	Nonspendable
199	25,864	20,059	11,118	66,293	Restricted
-	-	-	1,200	1,200	Committed
-	-	-	-	(25,276)	Unassigned
<u>199</u>	<u>25,864</u>	<u>20,059</u>	<u>12,318</u>	<u>43,315</u>	Total Fund Balances
<u>\$ 229</u>	<u>\$ 176,247</u>	<u>\$ 20,061</u>	<u>\$ 16,346</u>	<u>\$ 350,310</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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Revenue			
	General Grants	Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Act	Community Development Grants	Health
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,317
Sales	-	-	-	3,066
Other Taxes	-	2,872	-	-
Licenses and Permits	-	-	-	3,946
Use of Money and Property	52	1	722	199
From Other Agencies	65,837	-	76,761	33,561
Charges for Services	256	-	-	1,526
Other	133	-	1,580	44
Total Revenues	<u>66,278</u>	<u>2,873</u>	<u>79,063</u>	<u>48,659</u>
Expenditures:				
Current:				
Legislative and Legal	4	-	-	-
General Government	4,424	-	-	-
Public Safety	11,074	2,878	378	-
Public Health	281	-	-	83,337
Community and Cultural	2,210	-	81,417	-
Public Works	8,356	-	-	-
Total Current Expenditures	<u>26,349</u>	<u>2,878</u>	<u>81,795</u>	<u>83,337</u>
Capital Improvements	166	-	-	810
Total Expenditures	<u>26,515</u>	<u>2,878</u>	<u>81,795</u>	<u>84,147</u>
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	<u>39,763</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(2,732)</u>	<u>(35,488)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	66	-	2	1,639
Transfers Out	(49,225)	-	(84)	(600)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>(49,159)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(82)</u>	<u>1,039</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>(9,396)</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>(2,814)</u>	<u>(34,449)</u>
Fund Balances - October 1	<u>6,303</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>12,407</u>	<u>12,653</u>
Fund Balances - September 30	<u>\$ (3,093)</u>	<u>\$ 171</u>	<u>\$ 9,593</u>	<u>\$ (21,796)</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:
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,317	Property
-	-	-	-	3,066	Sales
-	-	-	9,576	12,448	Other Taxes
-	176	3,029	3,962	11,113	Licenses and Permits
794	-	-	-	1,768	Use of Money and Property
-	-	-	468	176,627	From Other Agencies
-	-	-	12	1,794	Charges for Services
-	402	-	350	2,509	Other
794	578	3,029	14,368	215,642	Total Revenues
					Expenditures:
					Current:
-	-	-	-	4	Legislative and Legal
6	347	-	1,018	5,795	General Government
-	-	-	-	14,330	Public Safety
-	-	-	2,333	85,951	Public Health
686	4,771	-	966	90,050	Community and Cultural
-	-	-	-	8,356	Public Works
692	5,118	-	4,317	204,486	Total Current Expenditures
-	-	774	9,747	11,497	Capital Improvements
692	5,118	774	14,064	215,983	Total Expenditures
102	(4,540)	2,255	304	(341)	Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures
					Other Financing Sources (Uses)
-	-	-	104	1,811	Transfers In
-	(729)	(410)	(412)	(51,460)	Transfers Out
-	(729)	(410)	(308)	(49,649)	Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)
102	(5,269)	1,845	(4)	(49,990)	Net Change in Fund Balances
97	31,133	18,214	12,322	93,305	Fund Balances - October 1
\$ 199	\$ 25,864	\$ 20,059	\$ 12,318	\$ 43,315	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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	General Grants			
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Use of Money and Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 52	\$ 52
From Other Agencies	7,546	39,336	65,837	26,501
Charges for Services	194	133	256	123
Other Revenues	345	610	133	(477)
Transfers In	-	-	66	66
Total Revenues	8,085	40,079	66,344	26,265
Expenditures:				
Legislative and Legal	-	-	4	(4)
General Government	-	7,260	4,424	2,836
Public Safety	5,932	15,893	11,988	3,905
Public Health	-	365	291	74
Community and Cultural	-	-	2,210	(2,210)
Public Works	1,339	3,372	8,403	(5,031)
Capital Improvements	8,883	39,319	1,679	37,640
Transfers Out	-	-	49,225	(49,225)
Total Expenditures	16,154	66,209	78,224	(12,015)
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (8,069)	\$ (26,130)	\$ (11,880)	\$ 14,250
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ (11,880)	
Add: Encumbrances			2,484	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			(9,396)	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			6,303	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			\$ (3,093)	

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, 2022

(In Thousands)

Police and Fire Public Safety Oil Production Tax			
	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Variance
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues:			
Other Taxes	\$ 2,923	\$ 2,923	\$ 2,872
Use of Money and Property	-	-	1
Total Revenues	<u>2,923</u>	<u>2,923</u>	<u>2,873</u>
Expenditures:			
Public Safety	<u>2,922</u>	<u>2,922</u>	<u>2,878</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>2,922</u>	<u>2,922</u>	<u>2,878</u>
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ 1</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis			
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			<u>\$ (5)</u>
Add: Encumbrances			<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>(5)</u>
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			<u>176</u>
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 171</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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Community Development Grants			
	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Use of Money and Property	\$ 323	\$ 276	\$ 722	\$ 446
From Other Agencies	9,543	16,319	76,761	60,442
Other Revenues	-	3,829	1,580	(2,249)
Transfers In	-	-	2	2
Total Revenues	<u>9,866</u>	<u>20,424</u>	<u>79,065</u>	<u>58,641</u>
Expenditures:				
General Government	(704)	(704)	-	(704)
Public Safety	1,610	1,610	378	1,232
Community and Cultural	(4,949)	40,870	81,887	(41,017)
Transfers Out	1,164	1,158	84	1,074
Total Expenditures	<u>(2,879)</u>	<u>42,934</u>	<u>82,349</u>	<u>(39,415)</u>
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>\$ 12,745</u>	<u>\$ (22,510)</u>	<u>\$ (3,284)</u>	<u>\$ 19,225</u>
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			<u>\$ (3,284)</u>	
Add: Encumbrances			<u>470</u>	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>(2,814)</u>	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			<u>12,407</u>	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 9,593</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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Health			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on Budgetary Basis	
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 5,800	\$ 5,800	\$ 6,317	\$ 517
Sales Taxes	2,886	2,886	3,066	180
Licenses and Permits	3,889	3,889	3,946	57
Use of Money and Property	45	45	199	154
From Other Agencies	43,242	81,779	33,561	(48,218)
Charges for Services	2,871	4,414	1,526	(2,888)
Other Revenues	59	68	44	(24)
Transfers In	325	381	1,639	1,258
Total Revenues	59,117	99,262	50,298	(48,964)
Expenditures:				
Public Health	56,714	96,890	91,539	5,351
Capital Improvements	2,364	1,766	810	956
Transfers Out	-	-	600	(600)
Total Expenditures	59,078	98,656	92,949	5,707
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 39	\$ 606	\$ (42,651)	\$ (43,257)

Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ (42,651)</u>
Add: Encumbrances	<u>8,202</u>
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis	<u>(34,449)</u>
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis	<u>12,653</u>
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis	<u><u>\$ (21,796)</u></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, 2022

(In Thousands)

Belmont Shore Parking Meter Revenues			
	Budgeted Amounts		Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual on Budgetary Basis
Revenues:			
Use of Money and Property	\$ 765	\$ 798	\$ 1,592
Total Revenues	765	798	1,592
Expenditures:			
General Government	-	-	6
Community and Cultural	765	798	688
Total Expenditures	765	798	694
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 898

Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis	\$ 898
Add: Encumbrances	2
Less: Change in Mark-to-Market and Other Adjustments	(798)
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis	102
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis	97
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis	\$ 199

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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Housing Development			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on Budgetary Basis	
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Licenses and Permits	\$ 370	\$ 370	\$ 176	\$ (194)
Use of Money and Property	385	385	-	(385)
Other Revenues	562	562	402	(160)
Transfers In	2,911	2,911	-	(2,911)
Total Revenues	4,228	4,228	578	(3,650)
Expenditures:				
General Government	257	257	395	(138)
Community and Cultural	2,510	2,463	4,808	(2,345)
Transfers Out	-	-	729	(729)
Total Expenditures	2,767	2,720	5,932	(3,212)
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 1,461	\$ 1,508	\$ (5,354)	\$ (6,862)
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ (5,354)	
Add:	Encumbrances		85	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			(5,269)	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			31,133	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			\$ 25,864	

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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Development Impact Fees			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on Budgetary Basis	
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Licenses and Permits	\$ 2,515	\$ 2,532	\$ 3,029	\$ 497
Total Revenues	2,515	2,532	3,029	497
Expenditures:				
Capital Improvements	7	24	792	(768)
Transfers Out	2,743	2,743	410	2,333
Total Expenditures	2,750	2,767	1,202	1,565
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (235)	\$ (235)	\$ 1,827	\$ 2,062

Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis	\$ 1,827
Add: Encumbrances	18
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis	1,845
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis	18,214
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis	\$ 20,059

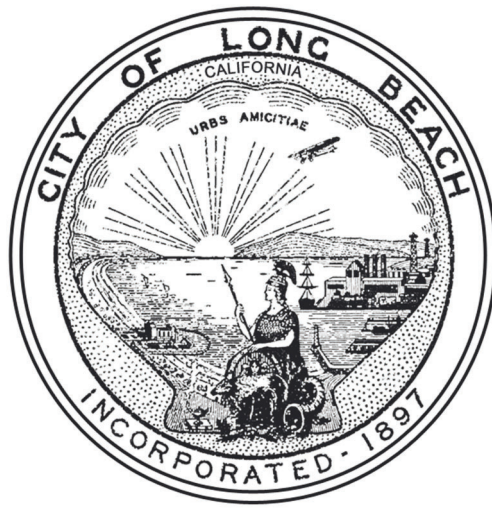
See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Other Special Revenue Funds			
	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Other Taxes	\$ 8,327	\$ 8,327	\$ 9,576	\$ 1,249
Licenses and Permits	2,998	2,998	3,962	964
Use of Money and Property	36	36	-	(36)
From Other Agencies	-	-	468	468
Charges for Services	-	-	12	12
Other Revenues	768	812	350	(462)
Transfers In	156	156	104	(52)
Total Revenues	<u>12,285</u>	<u>12,329</u>	<u>14,472</u>	<u>2,143</u>
Expenditures:				
General Government	570	570	1,018	(448)
Public Health	2,523	2,523	2,333	190
Community and Cultural	11,623	12,256	1,005	11,251
Capital Improvements	-	-	9,747	(9,747)
Transfers Out	-	-	412	(412)
Total Expenditures	<u>14,716</u>	<u>15,349</u>	<u>14,515</u>	<u>834</u>
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>\$ (2,431)</u>	<u>\$ (3,020)</u>	<u>\$ (43)</u>	<u>\$ 2,977</u>
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ (43)	
Add: Encumbrances			39	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			(4)	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			12,322	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 12,318</u>	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



Intentionally Left Blank

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Debt Service	Successor Agency Debt Service	Total Debt Service Funds
ASSETS			
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 16,010	\$ -	\$ 16,010
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	2,486	15,023	17,509
Total Assets	<u>\$ 18,496</u>	<u>\$ 15,023</u>	<u>\$ 33,519</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 1	\$ 1
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	1,449	-	1,449
Total Liabilities	<u>1,449</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1,450</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted	17,047	15,022	32,069
Total Fund Balance	<u>17,047</u>	<u>15,022</u>	<u>32,069</u>
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 18,496</u>	<u>\$ 15,023</u>	<u>\$ 33,519</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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Debt Service	Successor Agency Debt Service	Total Debt Service Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ -	\$ 21,390	\$ 21,390
Use of Money and Property	690	65	755
Total Revenues	690	21,455	22,145
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Community and Cultural	-	6	6
Total Current Expenditures	-	6	6
Debt Service:			
Principal	5,977	16,080	22,057
Interest	2,389	7,753	10,142
Debt Administration Fees	476	14	490
Total Expenditures	8,842	23,853	32,695
Excess of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	(8,152)	(2,398)	(10,550)
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Issuance of Refunding Debt	25,411	-	25,411
Premium on Refunding Debt Issuance	2,123	-	2,123
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	(25,057)	-	(25,057)
Transfers In	7,009	458	7,467
Transfers Out	(84)	-	(84)
Total Other Financing Sources	9,402	458	9,860
Net Change in Fund Balances	1,250	(1,940)	(690)
Fund Balances - October 1	15,797	16,962	32,759
Fund Balances - September 30	\$ 17,047	\$ 15,022	\$ 32,069

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, 2022

(In Thousands)

General Debt Service Fund				
	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual on Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Use of Money and Property	\$ 250	\$ 250	\$ 690	\$ 440
Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	-	25,411	25,411
Premium on Refunding Debt Issuance	-	2,123	2,123	-
Transfers In	6,287	6,287	7,009	722
Total Revenues	6,537	8,660	35,233	26,573
Expenditures:				
Debt Service	8,132	11,911	8,842	3,069
Payment to Refunded Bonds Escrow Agent	-	-	25,057	(25,057)
Transfers Out	84	84	84	-
Total Expenditures	8,216	11,995	33,983	(21,988)
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ (1,679)	\$ (3,335)	\$ 1,250	\$ 4,585
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ 1,250	
Add: Encumbrances			-	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			1,250	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			15,797	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			\$ 17,047	

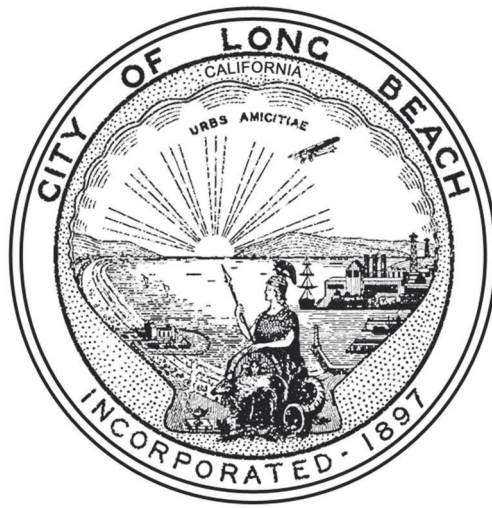
See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

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, 2022

(In Thousands)

	Successor Agency Debt Service Fund			
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on	Variance
	Original	Final	Budgetary	with Final
			Basis	Budget -
				Positive
				(Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 30,162	\$ 30,162	\$ 21,390	\$ (8,772)
Use of Money and Property	-	-	65	65
Transfers In	-	-	458	458
Total Revenues	30,162	30,162	21,913	(8,249)
Expenditures:				
Community and Cultural	-	-	6	(6)
Debt Service	23,946	23,946	23,847	99
Total Expenditures	23,946	23,946	23,853	93
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	\$ 6,216	\$ 6,216	\$ (1,940)	\$ (8,156)
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ (1,940)	
Add: Encumbrances			-	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			(1,940)	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			16,962	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			\$ 15,022	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



Intentionally Left Blank

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Assessment Capital Projects	Successor Agency Capital Projects	Total Capital Projects Funds
ASSETS			
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,776	\$ 9,962	\$ 11,738
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	33	33	66
Receivables:			
Interest Receivable	-	3	3
Accounts Receivable	-	11	11
Lease Receivables	-	2,878	2,878
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	5,684	5,684
Total Assets	<u>\$ 1,809</u>	<u>\$ 18,571</u>	<u>\$ 20,380</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ 10	\$ 10
Unearned Revenues	-	30	30
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	-	100	100
Total Liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>140</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>-</u>	<u>8,541</u>	<u>8,541</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted	<u>1,809</u>	<u>9,890</u>	<u>11,699</u>
Total Fund Balance	<u>1,809</u>	<u>9,890</u>	<u>11,699</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 1,809</u>	<u>\$ 18,571</u>	<u>\$ 20,380</u>

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Special Assessment Capital Projects	Successor Agency Capital Projects	Total Capital Projects Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes:			
Property	\$ -	\$ 1,785	\$ 1,785
Other	-	323	323
Total Revenues	-	2,108	2,108
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Community and Cultural	-	750	750
Total Current Expenditures	-	750	750
Excess of Revenues Over (under) Expenditures	-	1,358	1,358
Other Financing Sources (Uses):			
Transfers Out	-	(458)	(458)
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	900	900
Fund Balances - October 1	1,809	8,990	10,799
Fund Balances - September 30	\$ 1,809	\$ 9,890	\$ 11,699

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

Special Assessment Capital Projects Fund				
	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual on Budgetary Basis</u>	<u>Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
Revenues:				
Use of Money and Property	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ -	\$ (15)
Total Revenues	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15)</u>
Expenditures:				
Transfers Out	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ (15)</u>
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			<u>\$ -</u>	
Add: Encumbrances			<u>-</u>	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>-</u>	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			<u>1,809</u>	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			<u>\$ 1,809</u>	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

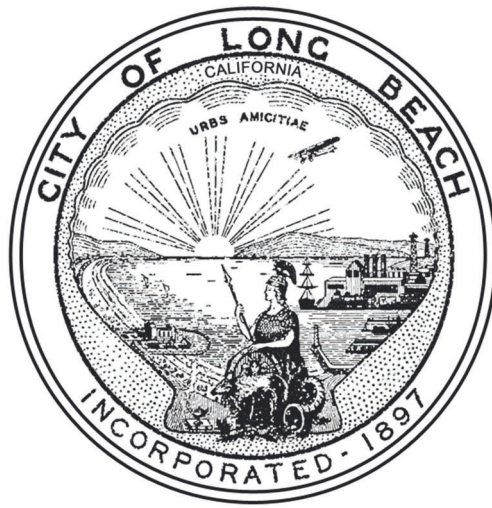
City of Long Beach
Nonmajor Capital Projects Funds
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances -
Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Successor Agency Capital Projects Fund			
	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 1,785	\$ (1,215)
Licenses and Permits	15	15	-	(15)
Use of Money and Property	797	797	-	(797)
Other Revenues	408	408	323	(85)
Total Revenues	4,220	4,220	2,108	(2,112)
Expenditures:				
General Government	9	9	-	9
Community and Cultural	4,284	4,284	750	3,534
Transfers Out	-	-	458	(458)
Total Expenditures	4,293	4,293	1,208	3,085
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance	(73)	(73)	900	\$ 973

Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 900</u>
Add: Encumbrances	<u>-</u>
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis	<u>900</u>
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis	<u>8,990</u>
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis	<u><u>\$ 9,890</u></u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



Intentionally Left Blank

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Sewer	Airport	Solid Waste Management	Towing	Subsidence	Development Services	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$12,682	\$ 61,885	\$ 27,008	\$ 1,380	\$ 185,209	\$ 38,159	\$ 326,323
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	19,402	3	2	-	-	19,407
Receivables:							
Interest Receivable	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Accounts Receivable	1,582	4,120	12,030	247	-	-	17,979
Due from Other Governments	-	14,475	260	-	-	982	15,717
Due from Other Funds	-	-	343	-	-	40	383
Lease Receivable - Current	-	142	-	-	-	-	142
Allowance for Receivables	(158)	(731)	(3,789)	(244)	-	(1,584)	(6,506)
Inventory	238	-	-	-	-	-	238
Other Assets - Current	-	64	-	-	-	-	64
Total Current Assets	14,344	99,364	35,855	1,385	185,209	37,597	373,754
Noncurrent Assets:							
Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Receivables	-	1,793	-	-	-	-	1,793
Capital Assets:							
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	11,510	59,762	7,003	-	-	-	78,275
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	77,479	274,890	6,065	-	-	5	358,439
Total Noncurrent Assets	88,989	336,445	13,068	-	-	5	438,507
Total Assets	103,333	435,809	48,923	1,385	185,209	37,602	812,261
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred Outflows of Resources	2,774	5,823	5,979	1,467	-	7,138	23,181
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets							
Accounts Payable	1,472	14,925	10,784	37	-	1,441	28,659
Accrued Wages	29	51	60	14	-	67	221
Accrued Interest Payable	135	1,534	-	-	-	-	1,669
Due to Other Funds	104	188	292	70	-	237	891
Unearned Revenues	7	1,085	56	-	-	198	1,346
Collections Held in Trust	-	-	741	-	-	1	742
Customers Deposits	-	247	-	-	-	968	1,215
Advances from Developers	215	-	-	-	-	13,410	13,625
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	440	1,078	1,039	232	-	965	3,754
Bonds Payable Due within One Year	405	2,570	-	-	-	-	2,975
Total Current Liabilities	2,807	21,678	12,972	353	-	17,287	55,097
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Unearned Revenues	-	4,887	-	-	-	-	4,887
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	836	1,812	1,765	433	-	1,470	6,316
Bonds Payable	8,118	118,708	-	-	-	-	126,826
Total OPEB Liability	24	52	51	13	-	45	185
Net Pension Liability	8,470	16,867	17,353	4,244	-	21,686	68,620
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17,448	142,326	19,169	4,690	-	23,201	206,834
Total Liabilities	20,255	164,004	32,141	5,043	-	40,488	261,931
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred Inflows of Resources	902	2,989	2,118	236	-	1,702	7,947
NET POSITION							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	79,066	221,626	13,068	-	-	5	313,765
Restricted for:							
Debt Service	304	2,765	-	-	-	-	3,069
Capital Projects	-	28,063	-	-	-	-	28,063
Airport	-	9,708	-	-	-	-	9,708
Subsidence	-	-	-	-	185,209	-	185,209
Unrestricted	5,580	12,477	7,575	(2,427)	-	2,545	25,750
Total Net Position	\$84,950	\$ 274,639	\$ 20,643	\$(2,427)	\$ 185,209	\$ 2,550	\$ 565,564

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Sewer	Airport	Solid Waste Management	Towing	Subsidence	Development Services	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
Operating Revenues:							
Licenses and Permits	-	-	2,886	-	-	30,634	33,520
Fines and Forfeitures	-	57	-	-	-	-	57
Fees, Concessions and Rentals	-	45,579	-	-	-	-	45,579
From Other Agencies	245	4,106	785	-	-	393	5,529
Charges for Services	21,356	295	81,165	7,217	-	1,313	111,346
Other	86	-	-	-	-	1,821	1,907
Total Operating Revenues	21,687	50,037	84,836	7,217	-	34,161	197,938
Operating Expenses:							
Personnel Services	4,506	11,535	14,924	3,252	-	13,403	47,620
Maintenance and Other Operations	7,564	28,151	68,512	3,938	-	13,187	121,352
Rental Expense	-	-	391	-	-	-	391
Depreciation/Amortization	2,787	15,231	777	-	-	9	18,804
Total Operating Expenses	14,857	54,917	84,604	7,190	-	26,599	188,167
Operating Income (Loss)	6,830	(4,880)	232	27	-	7,562	9,771
Non-Operating Income (Expenses):							
Interest Income	121	547	217	22	1,486	329	2,722
Interest Expense	(212)	(5,647)	-	-	-	-	(5,859)
Unrealized Investment Loss	(549)	(2,650)	(1,157)	(60)	(8,042)	(1,682)	(14,140)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Operating Grants	-	-	188	-	-	-	188
Other Income	7	989	2	-	614	-	1,612
Other Expense	(937)	(3,885)	-	-	-	-	(4,822)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	(1,570)	(10,646)	(749)	(38)	(5,942)	(1,353)	(20,298)
Income Before Contributions	5,260	(15,526)	(517)	(11)	(5,942)	6,209	(10,527)
Capital Grants and Contributions	20	41,043	-	-	-	-	41,063
Transfers:							
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Transfers Out	-	(122)	(50)	-	-	(914)	(1,086)
Change in Net Position	5,280	25,395	(567)	(11)	(5,942)	5,318	29,473
Net Position - October 1	79,670	249,244	21,210	(2,416)	191,151	(2,768)	536,091
Net Position - September 30	<u>\$ 84,950</u>	<u>\$ 274,639</u>	<u>\$ 20,643</u>	<u>\$ (2,427)</u>	<u>\$ 185,209</u>	<u>\$ 2,550</u>	<u>\$ 565,564</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Sewer	Airport	Solid Waste Management	Towing	Subsidence	Development Services	Total Nonmajor Proprietary Funds
<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS:</u>							
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:							
Receipts from Customers	\$ 21,485	\$ 45,292	\$ 82,408	\$ 7,222	\$ -	\$ 33,297	\$ 189,704
Receipts from Other Entities	245	-	785	-	-	-	1,030
Receipts from Other Funds	-	546	-	37	-	-	583
Payments for Employee Salaries	(4,943)	(12,280)	(15,848)	(3,304)	-	(14,878)	(51,253)
Payments for Goods and Services	(7,236)	(18,506)	(62,596)	(3,978)	-	(14,308)	(106,624)
Payments to Other Funds	(57)	-	(236)	(26)	-	-	(319)
Payments to Other Entities	-	(7,434)	-	-	-	-	(7,434)
Other Income	128	162	2	-	-	-	292
Other Expense	(1,461)	(3,885)	-	-	-	-	(5,346)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	8,161	3,895	4,515	(49)	-	4,111	20,633
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:							
Operating Subsidies Received from Other Funds	-	-	100	-	-	-	100
Transfers In	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
Transfers Out	-	(122)	(50)	-	-	(914)	(1,086)
Net Cash Used for Non-Capital Financing Activities	-	(122)	50	-	-	(891)	(963)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Proceeds from Issuance of Refunding Debt	-	121,278	-	-	-	-	121,278
Receipts of Contributed Capital	20	34,764	-	-	-	-	34,784
Receipts from Passenger Facility Charges	-	6,279	-	-	-	-	6,279
Receipts of Federal Subsidy	-	827	-	-	-	-	827
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(6,907)	(46,329)	-	-	-	(393)	(53,629)
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	(388)	(95,803)	-	-	-	-	(96,191)
Payments of Interest	(342)	(6,202)	-	-	-	-	(6,544)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(7,617)	14,814	1	-	-	(393)	6,805
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	-	7,449	-	-	-	-	7,449
Receipts of Interest	122	540	217	22	2,101	329	3,331
Changes in Investments	(549)	(2,650)	(1,157)	(60)	(8,042)	(1,682)	(14,140)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	(427)	5,339	(940)	(38)	(5,941)	(1,353)	(3,360)
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	117	23,926	3,626	(87)	(5,941)	1,474	23,115
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	12,565	57,361	23,385	1,469	191,150	36,685	322,615
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	\$ 12,682	\$ 81,287	\$ 27,011	\$ 1,382	\$ 185,209	\$ 38,159	\$ 345,730
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</u>							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 6,830	(4,880)	\$ 232	\$ 27	\$ -	\$ 7,562	\$ 9,771
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:							
Operating Activities:							
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	2,787	15,231	777	-	-	9	18,804
Other Income	82	162	2	-	-	-	246
Other Expense	(1,183)	(3,885)	-	-	-	-	(5,068)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	(276)	(368)	(1,678)	5	-	(54)	(2,371)
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due from Other Governments	245	(11,540)	-	-	-	-	(11,295)
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Funds	-	546	(236)	37	614	(40)	921
Increase in Inventory	(53)	-	-	-	-	-	(53)
(Increase) in Other Operating Assets	-	(64)	-	-	-	-	(64)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	346	9,709	6,457	(40)	-	165	16,637
(Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(438)	(745)	(924)	(52)	-	(1,475)	(3,634)
(Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(87)	-	(150)	(26)	-	(1,286)	(1,549)
Increase (Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	(113)	(271)	56	-	(614)	(3,749)	(4,691)
Increase (Decrease) in Collections Held in Trust	21	-	(21)	-	-	2,979	2,979
Total Adjustments	1,331	8,775	4,283	(76)	-	(3,451)	10,862
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 8,161	\$ 3,895	\$ 4,515	\$ (49)	\$ -	\$ 4,111	\$ 20,633

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Civic Center	General Services	Fleet Services	Workers' Compensation Insurance	General Liability Insurance	Employee Benefits	Total Internal Service Funds
ASSETS							
Current Assets:							
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 27,446	\$ 38,567	\$ 37,072	\$ 8,243	\$ 23,314	\$ 134,642
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	1,566	12,873	-	-	-	14,439
Receivables:							
Accounts Receivable	14	1,218	39	-	-	145	1,416
Due from Other Funds	1,157	61	13	614	168	13,357	15,370
Allowance for Receivables	-	-	(24)	-	-	-	(24)
Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	7,599	7,599
Inventory	-	-	3,119	-	-	-	3,119
Other Assets - Current	-	148	-	-	-	1,694	1,842
Total Current Assets	1,171	30,439	54,587	37,686	8,411	46,109	178,403
Noncurrent Assets:							
Noncurrent Receivables:							
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	21,832	-	-	3,587	25,419
Capital Assets:							
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	29,877	7,075	-	-	-	-	36,952
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	310,371	41,375	65,164	-	4	-	416,914
Other Assets - Long-Term	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,000
Total Noncurrent Assets	346,248	48,450	86,996	-	4	3,587	485,285
Total Assets	347,419	78,889	141,583	37,686	8,415	49,696	663,688
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred Outflows of Resources	286	11,366	4,763	3,016	2,218	3,369	25,018
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:							
Accounts Payable	1,325	3,791	2,897	158	2,743	10,988	21,902
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2	105	46	61	17	-	231
Accrued Interest Payable	-	544	134	-	-	-	678
Due to Other Funds	3,238	395	195	386	71	25	4,310
Collections Held in Trust	-	-	-	-	-	4,539	4,539
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	-	1,895	837	391	404	3,402	6,929
Accrued Claims - Current	-	-	-	20,844	11,755	-	32,599
Environmental Remediation - Current	-	-	115	-	-	-	115
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	-	7,605	3,236	-	-	-	10,841
Bonds Payable Due within One Year	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	1,600
Other Long Term Obligation - Current	5,280	-	-	-	-	-	5,280
Total Current Liabilities	9,845	14,335	9,060	21,840	14,990	18,954	89,024
Noncurrent Liabilities:							
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	-	4,137	2,075	910	657	528	8,307
Accrued Claims	-	-	-	111,798	35,308	-	147,106
Environmental Remediation	-	-	485	-	-	-	485
Financed Purchase Obligations	-	20,087	16,139	-	-	-	36,226
Other Long Term Obligations	279,296	-	-	-	-	-	279,296
Bonds Payable	-	-	13,518	-	-	-	13,518
OPEB Liability	-	117	58	19	14	27	235
Net Pension Liability	891	34,407	14,457	8,891	5,800	9,005	73,451
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	280,187	58,748	46,732	121,618	41,779	9,560	558,624
Total Liabilities	290,032	73,083	55,792	143,458	56,769	28,514	647,648
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Deferred Inflows of Resources	112	2,582	1,956	506	313	1,065	6,534
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)							
Net Investment in Capital Assets	55,522	22,122	43,544	-	4	-	121,192
Restricted for:							
Capital Projects	-	1,593	-	-	-	-	1,593
Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	18,611	18,611
Unrestricted	2,039	(9,125)	45,054	(103,262)	(46,453)	4,875	(106,872)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 57,561	\$ 14,590	\$ 88,598	\$ (103,262)	\$ (46,449)	\$ 23,486	\$ 34,524

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Civic Center	General Services	Fleet Services	Workers' Compensation Insurance	General Liability Insurance	Employee Benefits	Total Internal Service Funds
Operating Revenues:							
Billing to Other Departments	\$ 25,140	\$ 59,233	\$ 55,288	\$ 30,357	\$ 39,477	\$ 310,077	\$ 519,572
Other	14	3,903	841	238	125	-	5,121
Total Operating Revenues	25,154	63,136	56,129	30,595	39,602	310,077	524,693
Operating Expenses:							
Personnel Services	-	23,150	10,149	5,867	4,004	4,088	47,258
Maintenance and Other Operations	10,626	41,615	23,694	3,230	3,912	4,232	87,309
Insurance Premiums	-	-	-	-	14,077	-	14,077
Self-Insured Losses	-	-	-	12,520	14,068	-	26,588
Compensated Absences	-	-	-	9,819	-	63,286	73,105
Employee Benefits	-	-	-	-	-	255,494	255,494
Depreciation	9,323	8,816	13,549	3	1	-	31,692
Total Operating Expenses	19,949	73,581	47,392	31,439	36,062	327,100	535,523
Operating Income (Loss)	5,205	(10,445)	8,737	(844)	3,540	(17,023)	(10,830)
Non-Operating Income (Expenses):							
Interest Income	-	6	83	295	57	109	550
Interest Expense	(5,685)	(920)	(1,230)	-	-	-	(7,835)
Unrealized Investment Loss	-	(1,143)	(1,727)	(1,609)	(324)	(1,034)	(5,837)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	-	-	1,175	-	-	-	1,175
Operating Grants	-	936	-	-	-	-	936
Other Income	198	-	1,491	-	-	9,837	11,526
Other Expense	(1)	(34)	(1,418)	-	-	-	(1,453)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	(5,488)	(1,155)	(1,626)	(1,314)	(267)	8,912	(938)
Income (Loss) before Contributions and Transfers	(283)	(11,600)	7,111	(2,158)	3,273	(8,111)	(11,768)
Transfers:							
Transfers In	1,090	6,403	218	-	-	110	7,821
Transfers Out	-	(3,745)	-	-	-	(6,929)	(10,674)
Change in Net Position	807	(8,942)	7,329	(2,158)	3,273	(14,930)	(14,621)
Net Position (Deficit) - October 1	56,754	23,532	81,269	(101,104)	(49,722)	38,416	49,145
Net Position (Deficit) - September 30	\$ 57,561	\$ 14,590	\$ 88,598	\$ (103,262)	\$ (46,449)	\$ 23,486	\$ 34,524

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Internal Service Funds
Combining Statement of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Civic Center	General Services	Fleet Services	Workers' Compensation Insurance	General Liability Insurance	Employee Benefits	Total Internal Service Funds
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS							
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:							
Receipts from Customers	\$ -	\$ 3,951	\$ 22	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,973
Receipts from Other Funds	24,101	61,559	56,729	31,618	39,434	320,090	533,531
Payments to Other Entities	(1,777)	(289)	(120)	(9)	(41)	-	(2,236)
Payments for Employee Salaries	(11)	(23,652)	(10,409)	(6,157)	(4,087)	(9,708)	(54,024)
Payments for Goods and Services	(10,447)	(40,044)	(25,671)	(3,153)	(2,266)	-	(81,581)
Changes on Compensated Absences	-	167	(55)	(9,770)	256	(62,752)	(72,154)
Payments for Employee Benefits	(416)	(140)	(528)	(339)	(124)	(255,563)	(257,110)
Payments for Liability Claims	-	-	-	(11,958)	(25,387)	-	(37,345)
Payments to Other Funds	-	-	(20,232)	-	-	-	(20,232)
Other Income	198	-	1,491	-	-	-	1,689
Other Expense	(1)	(34)	(1,418)	-	-	9,837	8,384
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	11,647	1,518	(191)	232	7,785	1,904	22,895
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:							
Operating Grants Received from Other Governments	-	936	-	-	-	-	936
Operating Subsidies Paid to Other Funds	-	(3,745)	-	-	-	(6,929)	(10,674)
Operating Subsidies Received from Other Funds	1,090	6,403	218	-	-	110	7,821
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Non-Capital Financing Activities	1,090	3,594	218	-	-	(6,819)	(1,917)
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	1,313	-	-	-	1,313
Proceeds from Issuance Of Long-Term Obligations	-	-	28,873	-	-	-	28,873
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(2,110)	4,350	(11,600)	-	-	-	(9,360)
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	-	-	(16,463)	-	-	-	(16,463)
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(5,189)	(5,191)	(1,937)	-	-	-	(12,317)
Payments of Interest	(5,685)	(976)	(326)	-	-	(47)	(7,034)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Capital and Related Financing Activities	(12,984)	(1,817)	(140)	-	-	(47)	(14,988)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Receipts of Interest	-	6	83	295	58	109	551
Changes in Investments	-	(1,143)	(1,727)	(1,609)	(324)	(1,034)	(5,837)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	-	(1,137)	(1,644)	(1,314)	(266)	(925)	(5,286)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(247)	2,158	(1,757)	(1,082)	7,519	(5,887)	704
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	247	26,854	53,197	38,154	724	29,201	148,377
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	\$ -	\$ 29,012	\$ 51,440	\$ 37,072	\$ 8,243	\$ 23,314	\$ 149,081
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 5,205	\$ (10,445)	\$ 8,737	\$ (844)	\$ 3,540	\$ (17,023)	\$ (10,830)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:							
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	9,323	8,816	13,549	3	1	-	31,692
Other Income	198	-	1,491	-	-	9,837	11,526
Other Expense	(1)	(34)	(1,418)	-	-	-	(1,453)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	(14)	48	(8)	-	-	90	116
Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Governments	-	-	30	-	-	-	30
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Funds	(1,039)	2,326	600	1,023	(168)	9,721	12,463
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets	375	(148)	-	-	-	(1,694)	(1,467)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(196)	(475)	(1,977)	77	1,646	4,492	3,567
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(427)	1,719	(843)	(580)	49	(3,986)	(4,068)
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(1,777)	(289)	(20,352)	(9)	(41)	25	(22,443)
Increase in Accrued Claims Payable	-	-	-	562	2,758	-	3,320
Increase in Collections Held in Trust	-	-	-	-	-	442	442
Total Adjustments	6,442	11,963	(8,928)	1,076	4,245	18,927	33,725
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	\$ 11,647	\$ 1,518	\$ (191)	\$ 232	\$ 7,785	\$ 1,904	\$ 22,895
NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:							
Borrowing under Other Long-Term Obligations	\$ 99,287	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 99,287

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Belmont Shore Parking District	Taxes Oil Rights	Special Assessment Districts	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility JPA
ASSETS:				
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 89	\$ 1,833	\$ 652	\$ 3,435
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	9,778	-
Property Taxes Receivable, Net	-	-	22	-
Accounts Receivable	-	-	-	-
Prepaid Expense	-	-	-	-
Land	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	89	1,833	10,452	3,435
LIABILITIES:				
Accounts Payable	89	-	-	-
Total Liabilities	89	-	-	-
NET POSITION:				
Held in Trust	\$ -	\$ 1,833	\$ 10,452	\$ 3,435

City of Long Beach
Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Custodial Funds
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Belmont Shore Parking District	Taxes Oil Rights	Special Assessment Districts	Intermodal Container Transfer Facility JPA
ADDITIONS:				
Contributions	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,314	\$ -
Taxes	-	-	2,395	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
Use of Money and Property	-	14	-	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	-	-	7	-
Total Additions	-	14	5,716	-
DEDUCTIONS:				
Administrative Expense	-	-	60	99
Payments to Bond Holders	-	-	5,327	2,966
Payments to Others	-	-	-	-
Total Deductions	-	-	5,387	3,065
Change in Net Position	-	14	329	(3,065)
Net Position, October 1	-	1,819	10,123	6,500
Net Position, September 30	\$ -	\$ 1,833	\$ 10,452	\$ 3,435

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

Earthquake Assessment District	Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority	Other Custodial Funds	Total Custodial Funds	
\$ 798	\$ -	\$ 4,598	\$ 11,405	ASSETS:
-	635	-	10,413	Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents
1	-	120	143	Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents
-	185	1,287	1,472	Property Taxes Receivable
-	8	-	8	Accounts Receivable
-	11,000	-	11,000	Prepaid Expense
				Land
799	11,828	6,005	34,441	Total Assets
-	208	2,327	2,624	LIABILITIES:
-	208	2,327	2,624	Accounts Payable
				Total Liabilities
\$ 799	\$ 11,620	\$ 3,678	\$ 31,817	NET POSITION:
				Held in Trust

Earthquake Assessment District	Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority	Other Custodial Funds	Total Custodial Funds	
\$ -	\$ 39	\$ -	\$ 3,353	ADDITIONS:
-	-	8,727	11,122	Contributions
-	821	-	821	Taxes
-	66	19	99	Grants
-	4	-	11	Use of Money and Property
-	930	8,746	15,406	Miscellaneous Revenue
				Total Additions
28	-	27	214	DEDUCTIONS:
-	-	-	8,293	Administrative Expense
-	579	9,413	9,992	Payments to Bond Holders
28	579	9,440	18,499	Payments to Others
(28)	351	(694)	(3,093)	Total Deductions
827	11,269	4,372	34,910	Change in Net Position
\$ 799	\$ 11,620	\$ 3,678	\$ 31,817	Net Position, October 1
				Net Position, September 30

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Fiduciary Funds
Private Purpose Trust Funds
Combining Statement of Net Position
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Miller Library	Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness	Total September 30, 2022
ASSETS			
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 556	\$ 5	\$ 561
NET POSITION			
Held in Trust for Private Purpose Trust Funds	\$ 556	\$ 5	\$ 561

City of Long Beach
Fiduciary Funds
Private Purpose Trust Funds
Combining Statement of Changes in Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Miller Library	Mayor's Fund to End Homelessness	Total September 30, 2022
Additions:			
Use of Money and Property	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Deductions:			
Administrative Expense	57	-	57
Change in Net Position	(57)	-	(57)
Net Position, October 1	613	5	618
Net Position, September 30	\$ 556	\$ 5	\$ 561

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

OTHER
SUPPLEMENTARY
INFORMATION

City of Long Beach
General Fund
Combining Balance Sheet
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Uplands Oil Fund	Eliminations	Total Combined General Fund
ASSETS				
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 174,329	\$ 16,442	\$ -	\$ 190,771
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,377	-	-	1,377
Receivables:				
Interest Receivable	655	-	-	655
Property Taxes	119,181	-	-	119,181
Accounts Receivable	37,776	1,863	-	39,639
Due from Other Governments	39,585	-	-	39,585
Due from Other Funds	26,503	-	-	26,503
Lease Receivable	143,309	-	-	143,309
Allowance for Receivables	(10,254)	-	-	(10,254)
Other Assets	1,632	-	-	1,632
Total Assets	<u>534,093</u>	<u>18,305</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>552,398</u>
LIABILITIES				
Accounts Payable	19,913	278	-	20,191
Accrued Wages and Benefits Payable	1,902	-	-	1,902
Due to Other Funds	7,368	-	-	7,368
Unearned Revenues	6,995	-	-	6,995
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	4,716	-	-	4,716
Advances from Other Funds	21,832	-	-	21,832
Total Liabilities	<u>62,726</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>63,004</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>258,544</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>258,544</u>
FUND BALANCES				
Nonspendable	1,632	-	-	1,632
Restricted	2,921	-	-	2,921
Committed	60,101	17,610	-	77,711
Assigned	148,586	-	-	148,586
Unassigned	(417)	417	-	-
Total Fund Balances	<u>212,823</u>	<u>18,027</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>230,850</u>
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	<u>\$ 534,093</u>	<u>\$ 18,305</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 552,398</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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	General Fund	Uplands Oil Fund	Eliminations	Total Combined General Fund
Revenues:				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 204,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204,899
Sales	171,191	-	-	171,191
Utility Users	40,349	-	-	40,349
Other Taxes	44,420	-	-	44,420
Franchise Fees	20,813	-	-	20,813
Licenses and Permits	42,376	-	-	42,376
Fines and Forfeitures	17,670	-	-	17,670
Use of Money and Property	7,410	17,457	-	24,867
From Other Agencies	7,883	-	-	7,883
Charges for Services	46,217	-	-	46,217
Other	1,386	-	-	1,386
Total Revenues	<u>604,614</u>	<u>17,457</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>622,071</u>
Expenditures:				
Legislative and Legal	17,124	-	-	17,124
General Government	35,007	-	-	35,007
Public Safety	392,868	-	-	392,868
Public Health	15,051	-	-	15,051
Community and Cultural	57,045	-	-	57,045
Public Works	61,622	-	-	61,622
Oil Operations	2	2,977	-	2,979
Total Current Expenditures	<u>578,719</u>	<u>2,977</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>581,696</u>
Capital Improvements	116	-	-	116
Debt Service:				
Principal	1,446	-	-	1,446
Interest	11	-	-	11
Debt Administration Fees	16	-	-	16
Total Expenditures	<u>580,308</u>	<u>2,977</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>583,285</u>
Excess of Revenues over Expenditures	<u>24,306</u>	<u>14,480</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>38,786</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses):				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	1,180	-	-	1,180
Transfers In	89,669	-	(12,031)	77,638
Transfers Out	(59,435)	(12,031)	12,031	(59,435)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	<u>31,414</u>	<u>(12,031)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>19,383</u>
Net Change in Fund Balances	<u>55,720</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,169</u>
Fund Balances - October 1	<u>157,103</u>	<u>15,578</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>172,681</u>
Fund Balances - September 30	<u>\$ 212,823</u>	<u>\$ 18,027</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 230,850</u>

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Final Amended Budget			Actual on Budgetary Basis		CalPERS	Combined	Variance with
	General	Uplands Oil	Combined	General	Uplands	Prepayment Expense	Actual on Budgetary Basis	Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues:								
Property Taxes	\$ 199,545	\$ -	\$ 199,545	\$ 204,899	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204,899	\$ 5,354
Sales Taxes	140,616	-	140,616	171,191	-	-	171,191	30,575
Utility Users Taxes	33,195	-	33,195	40,349	-	-	40,349	7,154
Other Taxes	36,446	-	36,446	44,420	-	-	44,420	7,974
Franchise Fees	27,901	-	27,901	20,813	-	-	20,813	(7,088)
Licenses and Permits	32,444	-	32,444	42,376	-	-	42,376	9,932
Fines and Forfeitures	19,379	-	19,379	17,670	-	-	17,670	(1,709)
Use of Money and Property	16,602	16,618	33,220	7,410	17,457	-	24,867	(8,353)
From Other Agencies	7,033	-	7,033	7,883	-	-	7,883	850
Charges for Services	45,184	-	45,184	46,217	-	-	46,217	1,033
Other	991	-	991	1,386	-	-	1,386	395
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	-	1,180	-	-	1,180	1,180
Transfers In	22,699	-	22,699	77,638	-	6,928	84,566	61,867
Total Revenues	582,035	16,618	598,653	683,432	17,457	6,928	707,817	109,164
Expenditures:								
Current:								
Legislative and Legal								
Mayor and City Council	8,579	-	8,579	6,652	-	110	6,762	1,817
City Attorney	3,996	-	3,996	4,517	-	110	4,627	(631)
City Clerk	6,484	-	6,484	5,958	-	24	5,982	502
General Government								
City Auditor	3,198	-	3,198	2,239	-	(174)	2,065	1,133
City Manager	10,941	-	10,941	9,441	-	58	9,499	1,442
Civil Service	3,651	-	3,651	3,622	-	108	3,730	(79)
Financial Management	24,560	-	24,560	18,237	-	323	18,560	6,000
Planning and Building	1,162	-	1,162	1,960	-	105	2,065	(903)
Public Safety								
Police	267,636	-	267,636	250,917	-	2,674	253,591	14,045
Fire	118,353	-	118,353	118,553	-	1,994	120,547	(2,194)
Disaster Preparedness	13,502	-	13,502	13,435	-	128	13,563	(61)
City Prosecutor	7,485	-	7,485	7,454	-	253	7,707	(222)
Planning and Building-Code Enforcement	3,774	-	3,774	3,559	-	(168)	3,391	383
Public Health	28,587	-	28,587	15,160	-	143	15,303	13,284
Community and Cultural								
Development Services	7,354	-	7,354	2,496	-	-	2,496	4,858
Library	21,841	-	21,841	21,312	-	81	21,393	448
Parks and Recreation	35,283	-	35,283	33,242	-	303	33,545	1,738
Public Works	79,033	-	79,033	61,906	-	856	62,762	16,271
Oil Operations	-	3,291	3,291	2	2,977	-	2,979	312
Capital Outlay	529	-	529	116	-	-	116	413
Debt Service	512	-	512	1,473	-	-	1,473	(961)
Transfers Out	67,941	(11,703)	56,238	47,404	12,031	-	59,435	(3,197)
Total Expenditures	714,401	(8,412)	705,989	629,655	15,008	6,928	651,591	54,398
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance:	\$ (132,366)	\$ 25,030	\$ (107,336)	\$ 53,777	\$ 2,449	\$ -	\$ 56,226	\$ 163,562

Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis

	General	Uplands Oil	Combined
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis	\$ 53,777	\$ 2,449	\$ 56,226
Add: Encumbrances	1,943	-	1,943
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis	55,720	2,449	58,169
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis	157,103	15,578	172,681
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis	\$ 212,823	\$ 18,027	\$ 230,850

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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Adopted Budget	Final Amended Budget	Actual on a Budgetary Basis	Variance with Final Budget Favorable / (Unfavorable)
Revenues:				
Sales Taxes	\$ 69,037	\$ 69,037	\$ 85,981	\$ 16,944
Use of Money and Property	160	160	-	(160)
Total Revenues	69,197	69,197	85,981	16,784
Expenditures:				
General Government	208	208	208	-
Public Safety	37,860	39,325	39,325	-
Public Works	1,000	1,683	1,157	526
Community and Cultural	-	400	227	173
Transfers Out ^(a)	35,263	31,766	32,626	(860)
Total Expenditures	74,331	73,382	73,543	(161)
Net Change in Fund Balance (Deficit)	(5,134)	(4,185)	12,438	16,945
Fund Balance October 1, GAAP Basis	22,794	22,794	22,794	
Fund Balance September 30, Budgetary Basis	<u>\$ 17,660</u>	<u>\$ 18,609</u>	<u>\$ 35,232</u>	

Fund Balances as of September 30, 2022

Assigned for Subsequent year Programmed Uses, October 1	\$ 22,794	
Less:		
Programmed Releases in Fiscal Year 2022 ^(b)	(16,734)	
Add:		
New Programmed Assignments as of September 30 ^(c)	<u>19,312</u>	
Amounts Assigned for Subsequent Year Programmed Uses		25,372
Unassigned Fund Balance		<u>9,860</u>
Total Measure A Fund Balance		<u>\$ 35,232</u>

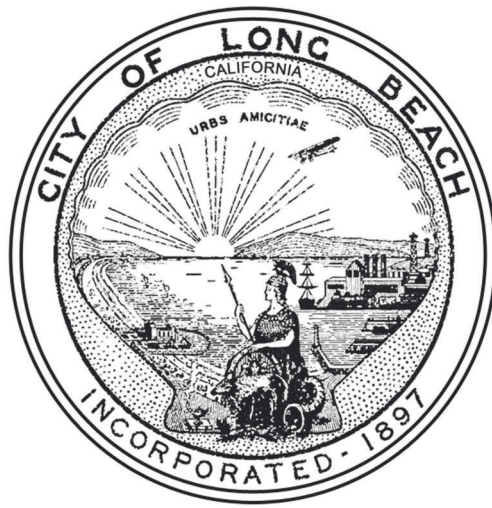
Notes:

- ^(a) Amounts "transferred out" are transferred to the City's Capital Projects fund for use in authorized Measure A projects.
^(b) Amounts released from reserves during fiscal year to fund Measure A projects as programmed in prior fiscal years.
^(c) 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, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual on	Variance
	Original	Final	Budgetary	with Final
			Basis	Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
Revenues:				
Property Taxes	\$ 3,000	\$ 3,000	\$ -	\$ (3,000)
Other Taxes	1,027	1,027	-	(1,027)
Licenses and Permits	125	125	-	(125)
Use of Money and Property	806	1,132	-	(1,132)
From Other Agencies	54,817	92,014	86,775	(5,239)
Charges for Services	-	13,435	-	(13,435)
Other	-	(134)	10,974	11,108
Transfers In	110,676	84,501	46,536	(37,965)
Total Revenues	170,451	195,100	144,285	(50,815)
Expenditures:				
General Government				
Financial Management	200	200	-	200
Public Works	28,366	28,256	4,630	23,626
Capital Improvements	91,823	153,108	167,348	(14,240)
Transfers Out	48,946	49,252	5,555	43,697
Total Expenditures	169,335	230,816	177,533	53,283
Net Change in Budgetary Fund Balance (Deficit)	\$ 1,116	\$ (35,716)	\$ (33,248)	\$ 2,468
Reconciliation of Fund Balances, Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis				
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, Budgetary Basis			\$ (33,248)	
Add: Encumbrances			76,281	
Change in Fund Balance - September 30, GAAP Basis			43,033	
Fund Balance, October 1, GAAP Basis			158,060	
Fund Balance, September 30, GAAP Basis			\$ 201,093	

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report



Intentionally Left Blank

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, 2022:

City of Long Beach
Gas Utility Fund
Combining Schedule of Net Position
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<i>Gas Operating Function</i>	<i>LBBFA Gas Prepay Function</i>	<i>Total Before Elimination</i>	<i>Elimination Debit (Credit)</i>	<i>Total Gas Utility Fund</i>
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 53,941	\$ 61	\$ 54,002	\$ -	\$ 54,002
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	1	44	45	-	45
Receivables:					
Interest Receivable	-	20	20	-	20
Accounts Receivable	16,330	4,059	20,389	-	20,389
Due from Other Funds	603	-	603	(593)	10
Allowance for Receivables	(3,024)	-	(3,024)	-	(3,024)
Inventory	3,679	-	3,679	-	3,679
Prepaid Gas - Current	-	23,893	23,893	-	23,893
Other Assets	4	-	4	-	4
Total Current Assets	71,534	28,077	99,611	(593)	99,018
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted Noncurrent Assets:					
Non-Pooled Investments	-	29,137	29,137	-	29,137
Noncurrent Receivables:					
Fair Value - Commodity Swap	-	294,922	294,922	-	294,922
Capital Assets:					
Land and Other Assets Not Being Depreciated	19,343	-	19,343	-	19,343
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	168,563	-	168,563	-	168,563
Prepaid Gas - Long-Term	-	286,887	286,887	-	286,887
Total Noncurrent Assets	187,906	610,946	798,852	-	798,852
Total Assets	259,440	639,023	898,463	(593)	897,870
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Outflows of Resources	11,183	2,037	13,220	-	13,220
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:					
Accounts Payable	9,311	1,041	10,352	-	10,352
Accrued Wages	104	-	104	-	104
Accrued Interest Payable	103	9,523	9,626	-	9,626
Due to Other Funds	1,175	593	1,768	(593)	1,175
Unearned Revenues	2,470	-	2,470	-	2,470
Customers Deposits	2,913	-	2,913	-	2,913
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	1,963	-	1,963	-	1,963
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	1,186	-	1,186	-	1,186
Bonds Payable Due within One Year	-	18,645	18,645	-	18,645
Total Current Liabilities	19,225	29,802	49,027	(593)	48,434
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Fair Value - Interest Rate Swap	-	2,037	2,037	-	2,037
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	4,192	-	4,192	-	4,192
Financed Purchase Obligations	9,147	-	9,147	-	9,147
Bonds Payable	-	520,870	520,870	-	520,870
Net Pension Liability	33,359	-	33,359	-	33,359
Total OPEB Liability	119	-	119	-	119
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	46,817	522,907	569,724	-	569,724
Total Liabilities	66,042	552,709	618,751	(593)	618,158
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred Inflows of Resources	2,532	294,922	297,454	-	297,454
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	176,156	-	176,156	-	176,156
Restricted for:					
Capital Projects	21,004	-	21,004	-	21,004
Unrestricted	4,889	(206,571)	(201,682)	-	(201,682)
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 202,049	\$ (206,571)	\$ (4,522)	\$ -	\$ (4,522)

City of Long Beach
Gas Utility Fund
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	<i>Gas Operating Function</i>	<i>LBBFA Gas Prepay Function</i>	<i>Total Before Elimination</i>	<i>Elimination Debit (credit)</i>	<i>Total Gas Utility Fund</i>
Operating Revenues:					
From Other Agencies	\$ 1,574	\$ -	\$ 1,574	\$ -	\$ 1,574
Charges for Services	142,421	39,408	181,829	(39,408)	142,421
Other	120	-	120	-	120
Total Revenues	<u>144,115</u>	<u>39,408</u>	<u>183,523</u>	<u>(39,408)</u>	<u>144,115</u>
Operating Expenses:					
Personnel Services	19,004	-	19,004	-	19,004
Purchases of Gas	63,809	16,885	80,694	(39,408)	41,286
Maintenance and Other Operations	28,715	5	28,720	-	28,720
Depreciation/Amortization	7,695	-	7,695	-	7,695
Total Operating Expenses	<u>119,223</u>	<u>16,890</u>	<u>136,113</u>	<u>(39,408)</u>	<u>96,705</u>
Operating Income	<u>24,892</u>	<u>22,518</u>	<u>47,410</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>47,410</u>
Non-Operating Income (Expense):					
Interest Income	782	840	1,622	-	1,622
Interest Expense	499	(27,919)	(27,420)	-	(27,420)
Unrealized Investment Loss	(2,367)	-	(2,367)	-	(2,367)
Loss on Disposition of Capital Assets	(279)	-	(279)	-	(279)
Other Expense	(771)	-	(771)	-	(771)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)	<u>(2,136)</u>	<u>(27,079)</u>	<u>(29,215)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(29,215)</u>
Income (Loss) before Contributions and Transfers	22,756	(4,561)	18,195	-	18,195
Transfers:					
Transfers In	4,233	-	4,233	-	4,233
Transfers Out	<u>(17,440)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,440)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(17,440)</u>
Change in Net Position	9,549	(4,561)	4,988	-	4,988
Net Position (Deficit), October 1	<u>192,500</u>	<u>(202,010)</u>	<u>(9,510)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,510)</u>
Net Position (Deficit), September 30	<u>\$ 202,049</u>	<u>\$ (206,571)</u>	<u>\$ (4,522)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (4,522)</u>

City of Long Beach
Gas Utility Fund
Combining Schedule of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(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>
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:				
Receipts from Customers	\$ 99,724	\$ 38,211	\$ -	\$ 137,935
Receipts from Other Governments	1,574	-	-	1,574
Payments for Employee Salaries	(20,497)	-	-	(20,497)
Payments for Goods and Services	(43,348)	1,036	-	(42,312)
Other Income	-	4,548	(4,548)	-
Other Expense	(5,319)	-	4,548	(771)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>32,134</u>	<u>43,795</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,929</u>
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:				
Transfers In	4,233	-	-	4,233
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	402	(16,442)	-	(16,040)
Payments of Interest	488	(28,236)	-	(27,748)
Transfers Out	(17,440)	-	-	(17,440)
Net Cash Used for Non-Capital Financing Activities	<u>(12,317)</u>	<u>(44,678)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(56,995)</u>
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:				
Payments for Capital Acquisitions	(18,560)	-	-	(18,560)
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(1,764)	-	-	(1,764)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	<u>(20,324)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(20,324)</u>
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:				
Receipts of Interest	782	835	-	1,617
Payments for Investments	(2,052)	-	-	(2,052)
Changes in Investments	(2,367)	-	-	(2,367)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	<u>(3,637)</u>	<u>835</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,802)</u>
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	<u>(4,144)</u>	<u>(48)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(4,192)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	<u>58,086</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>58,239</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	<u>\$ 53,942</u>	<u>\$ 105</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 54,047</u>
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>	<i>Gas Operating Function</i>	<i>LBBFA Gas Prepay Function</i>	<i>Eliminations Increase (decrease)</i>	<i>Total Gas Utility Fund</i>
Operating Income	\$ 24,892	\$ 22,518	\$ -	\$ 47,410
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	7,695	-	-	7,695
Other Expense	(771)	-	-	(771)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	(4,565)	(1,161)	1,161	(4,565)
(Increase) in Amounts Due from Other Funds	(10)	-	-	(10)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Operating Assets/Gas Prepay	19,241	4,548	-	23,789
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	2,864	1,041	(1,161)	2,744
(Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(1,493)	-	-	(1,493)
(Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	(130)	(36)	-	(166)
Increase in Unearned Revenues	1,063	-	-	1,063
(Increase) Decrease in Other Non-Operating Assets	(16,885)	16,885	-	-
Increase in Collections Held in Trust	233	-	-	233
Total Adjustments	<u>7,242</u>	<u>21,277</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>28,519</u>
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	<u>\$ 32,134</u>	<u>\$ 43,795</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 75,929</u>
<u>NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>				
Amortization of Bond Premium (Discount), Net	\$ -	\$ 23,689	\$ -	\$ 23,689

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, 2022:

City of Long Beach
Tidelands Operating Fund
Combining Schedule of Net Position
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Tideland Operating	Tideland Parking	Marina	Queen Mary	Aquarium of the Pacific	Total Before Elimination	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated Tidelands Operating Total
ASSETS								
Current Assets:								
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 90,653	\$ 10,395	\$ 39,333	\$ 1,674	\$ 8,250	\$ 150,305	\$ -	\$ 150,305
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	-	2,615	2,417	1,411	6,447	-	6,447
Receivables:								
Interest Receivable	809	-	33	-	-	842	-	842
Accounts Receivable	6,894	144	1,139	783	-	8,960	-	8,960
Due from Other Governments	102	15	50	-	-	167	(15)	152
Due from Other Funds	35,216	4	-	-	-	35,220	(11,219)	24,001
Lease Receivable - Current	1,586	-	682	-	-	2,268	-	2,268
Allowance for Receivables	(284)	(3)	(755)	-	-	(1,042)	-	(1,042)
Other Assets	-	-	-	195	-	195	-	195
Total Current Assets	134,980	10,555	43,097	5,069	9,661	203,362	(11,234)	192,128
Noncurrent Assets:								
Non-Pooled Investments	-	-	5,840	-	-	5,840	-	5,840
Noncurrent Receivables:								
Lease Receivable	120,882	-	2,703	-	-	123,585	-	123,585
Capital Assets:								
Land and Other Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated	62,005	-	1,992	3,442	9,900	77,339	-	77,339
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	137,462	6,895	96,799	2,795	12,950	256,901	-	256,901
Total Noncurrent Assets	320,349	6,895	107,334	6,237	22,850	463,665	-	463,665
Total Assets	455,329	17,450	150,431	11,306	32,511	667,027	(11,234)	655,793
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Outflows of Resources	16,471	-	5,972	36	494	22,973	-	22,973
LIABILITIES								
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:								
Accounts Payable	9,882	320	447	722	-	11,371	-	11,371
Accrued Wages	90	1	45	1	-	137	-	137
Accrued Interest Payable	37	-	1,966	122	146	2,271	-	2,271
Due to Other Funds	2,872	3,344	276	2	5,420	11,914	(11,219)	695
Unearned Revenues	300	-	1,891	-	-	2,191	-	2,191
Collections Held in Trust	152	-	-	-	-	152	-	152
Customers Deposits	-	-	969	25	-	994	-	994
Due to State of California	15	-	-	-	-	15	(15)	-
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	2,340	-	765	-	-	3,105	-	3,105
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	43	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	3,020	-	2,100	2,155	4,340	11,615	-	11,615
Other Long Term Obligation - Current	30	-	-	-	-	30	-	30
Total Current Liabilities	18,781	3,665	8,459	3,027	9,906	43,838	(11,234)	32,604
Noncurrent Liabilities:								
Unearned Revenues	4,317	-	123	-	-	4,440	-	4,440
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	6,335	-	833	-	-	7,168	-	7,168
Financed Purchase Obligations	142	-	-	-	-	142	-	142
Other Long Term Obligations	251	-	-	-	-	251	-	251
Bonds Payable	98	-	109,483	7,385	38,730	155,696	-	155,696
Total OPEB Liability	174	-	26	-	-	200	-	200
Net Pension Liability	39,824	-	15,865	-	-	55,689	-	55,689
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	51,141	-	126,330	7,385	38,730	223,586	-	223,586
Total Liabilities	69,922	3,665	134,789	10,412	48,636	267,424	(11,234)	256,190
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred Inflows of Resources	125,314	-	4,625	-	-	129,939	-	129,939
NET POSITION								
Net Investment in Capital Assets	192,769	6,895	(4,318)	(3,304)	(19,739)	172,303	-	172,303
Restricted for:								
Debt Service	26	-	139	2,431	1,014	3,610	-	3,610
Capital Projects	-	473	-	-	-	473	-	473
Tidelands	-	-	-	-	57,003	57,003	-	57,003
Unrestricted	83,769	6,417	21,168	1,803	(53,909)	59,248	-	59,248
Total Net Position	\$ 276,564	\$ 13,785	\$ 16,989	\$ 930	\$ (15,631)	\$ 292,637	\$ -	\$ 292,637

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Tidelands Operating Fund
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Tideland Operating	Tideland Parking	Marina	Queen Mary	Aquarium of the Pacific	Total Before Elimination	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated Tidelands Operating Total
Operating Revenues:								
Licenses and Permits	\$ 127	\$ 344	\$ -	\$ 1,002	\$ -	\$ 1,473	\$ -	\$ 1,473
Fines and Forfeitures	282	-	-	-	-	282	-	282
Fees, Concessions, and Rentals	4,947	10,022	26,041	-	-	41,010	-	41,010
Charges for Services	30,809	211	370	-	-	31,390	-	31,390
Other	186	1	27	-	-	214	-	214
Total Revenues	36,351	10,578	26,438	1,002	-	74,369	-	74,369
Operating Expenses:								
Personnel Services	24,836	239	9,677	86	-	34,838	-	34,838
Maintenance and Other Operations	48,020	4,076	7,565	6,725	3,038	69,424	-	69,424
Depreciation/Amortization	9,843	1,710	5,495	421	3,222	20,691	-	20,691
Total Operating Expenses	82,699	6,025	22,737	7,232	6,260	124,953	-	124,953
Operating Income (Loss)	(46,348)	4,553	3,701	(6,230)	(6,260)	(50,584)	-	(50,584)
Non-Operating Income (Expense):								
Interest Income	1,264	73	-	1	31	1,369	-	1,369
Interest Expense	(99)	-	(4,987)	(296)	(2,339)	(7,721)	-	(7,721)
Unrealized Investment Loss	(7,274)	-	(1,695)	-	-	(8,969)	-	(8,969)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Fixed Assets	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	25
Operating Grants	16	-	15	-	-	31	-	31
Other Income	6,244	-	1,470	2,762	-	10,476	-	10,476
Other Expense	(692)	(2,729)	(8)	(2)	(1,053)	(4,484)	-	(4,484)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)	(541)	(2,656)	(5,180)	2,465	(3,361)	(9,273)	-	(9,273)
Income (Loss) before Contributions and Transfers	(46,889)	1,897	(1,479)	(3,765)	(9,621)	(59,857)	-	(59,857)
Transfers:								
Transfers In	68,592	-	3	6,644	6,645	81,884	(21,516)	60,368
Transfers Out	(10,488)	(2,804)	-	-	(8,224)	(21,516)	21,516	-
Change in Net Position	11,215	(907)	(1,476)	2,879	(11,200)	511	-	511
Net Position, October 1	265,349	14,692	18,465	(1,949)	(4,431)	292,126	-	292,126
Net Position, September 30	<u>\$ 276,564</u>	<u>\$ 13,785</u>	<u>\$ 16,989</u>	<u>\$ 930</u>	<u>\$ (15,631)</u>	<u>\$292,637</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 292,637</u>

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Tidelands Operating Fund
Combining Schedule of Cash Flows
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Tideland Operating	Tideland Parking	Marina	Queen Mary	Aquarium of the Pacific	Eliminations Increase (Decrease)	Consolidated Tidelands Operating Total
<u>INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</u>							
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:							
Receipts from Customers	\$ 38,125	\$ 10,517	\$ 26,634	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75,276
Receipts from Other Funds	-	3,331	-	1,004	5,420	-	9,755
Receipts from Other Entities	131	-	-	-	-	-	131
Payments for Employee Salaries	(24,900)	(246)	(10,100)	(85)	-	-	(35,331)
Payments for Goods and Services	(41,723)	(3,932)	(7,390)	(6,360)	(3,038)	-	(62,443)
Payments to Other Entities	-	(15)	(414)	(195)	-	-	(624)
Payments to Other Funds	(11,541)	-	-	-	-	-	(11,541)
Other Income	6,244	-	1,470	2,762	-	-	10,476
Other Expense	(692)	(2,729)	(8)	(2)	(1,053)	-	(4,484)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	(34,356)	6,926	10,192	(2,876)	1,329	-	(18,785)
Cash Flows from Non-Capital Financing Activities:							
Operating Grants Received from Other Governments	16	-	15	-	-	-	31
Transfers In	68,592	-	3	6,644	6,645	(21,516)	60,368
Transfers Out	(10,488)	(2,804)	-	-	(8,224)	21,516	-
Net Cash Provided by Non-Capital Financing Activities	58,120	(2,804)	18	6,644	(1,579)	-	60,399
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities:							
Proceeds from the Sale of Capital Assets	-	-	25	-	-	-	25
Changes Related to Capital Acquisitions	(9,033)	(260)	(117)	(1)	-	-	(9,411)
Payments of Principal on Bonds Payable	(2,905)	-	(2,181)	(2,093)	(32,595)	-	(39,774)
Payments of Principal on Other Long-Term Obligations	(69)	-	-	-	-	-	(69)
Payments of Interest, Net of Amounts Capitalized	(290)	-	(5,057)	(318)	(628)	-	(6,293)
Net Cash Used for Capital and Related Financing Activities	(12,297)	(260)	(7,330)	(2,412)	(33,223)	-	(55,522)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:							
Proceeds from the Sale of Investments	-	-	1,456	-	8,588	-	10,044
Receipts of Interest	456	73	44	1	61	-	635
Changes in Investments	(7,274)	-	(1,695)	-	-	-	(8,969)
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Investing Activities	(6,818)	73	(195)	1	8,649	-	1,710
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,649	3,935	2,685	1,357	(24,824)	-	(12,198)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - October 1	86,008	6,460	39,263	2,734	34,485	-	168,950
Cash and Cash Equivalents - September 30	<u>\$ 90,657</u>	<u>\$ 10,395</u>	<u>\$ 41,948</u>	<u>\$ 4,091</u>	<u>\$ 9,661</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 156,752</u>
<u>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED FOR) OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>							
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (46,348)	\$ 4,553	\$ 3,701	\$ (6,230)	\$ (6,260)	\$ -	\$ (50,584)
Adjustments to Reconcile Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities:							
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	9,843	1,710	5,495	421	3,222	-	20,691
Other Income	6,244	-	1,470	2,762	-	-	10,476
Other Expense	(692)	(2,729)	(8)	(2)	(1,053)	-	(4,484)
(Increase) Decrease in Accounts Receivable, Net	3,073	(61)	(35)	-	-	-	2,977
(Increase) in Amounts Due from Other Funds	(14,693)	(4)	-	-	-	-	(14,697)
(Increase) Decrease in Amounts Due from Other Governments	131	(15)	-	-	-	-	116
Decrease in Other Operating Assets	-	-	-	(195)	-	-	(195)
Increase in Accounts Payable	6,233	144	251	365	-	-	6,993
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Wages Payable	(64)	(7)	(423)	1	-	-	(493)
Increase (Decrease) in Amounts Due to Other Funds	1,942	3,335	(414)	2	5,420	-	10,285
(Decrease) in Unearned Revenues	(104)	-	-	-	-	-	(104)
Increase in Collections Held in Trust	79	-	155	-	-	-	234
Total Adjustments	11,992	2,373	6,491	3,354	7,589	-	31,799
Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities	<u>\$ (34,356)</u>	<u>\$ 6,926</u>	<u>\$ 10,192</u>	<u>\$ (2,876)</u>	<u>\$ 1,329</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (18,785)</u>
<u>NON-CASH INVESTING, CAPITAL AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</u>							
Amortization of Deferred Outflows on Debt Refunding	\$ (575)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (575)

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Fleet Services Fund
Combining Schedule of Net Position (Deficit)
September 30, 2022
(In Thousands)

	Fleet Operating	Fleet Vehicle Acquisitions	Fleet Debt Service	Fleet Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Total Fleet Service Fund
ASSETS						
Current Assets:						
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	\$ 38,293	\$ 241	\$ 33	\$ -	\$ 38,567
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	12,873	-	-	-	12,873
Receivables:						
Accounts Receivable	39	-	-	-	-	39
Due from Other Funds	613	-	-	6,381	(6,981)	13
Allowance for Receivables	(24)	-	-	-	-	(24)
Inventory	3,119	-	-	-	-	3,119
Total Current Assets	3,747	51,166	241	6,414	(6,981)	54,587
Noncurrent Assets:						
Capital Assets:						
Capital Assets, Net of Accumulated Depreciation/Amortization	65,164	-	-	-	-	65,164
Other NonCurrent Assets	-	21,832	-	-	-	21,832
Total Noncurrent Assets	65,164	21,832	-	-	-	86,996
Total Assets	68,911	72,998	241	6,414	(6,981)	141,583
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Outflows of Resources	4,763	-	-	-	-	4,763
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:						
Accounts Payable	2,021	748	-	128	-	2,897
Accrued Wages and Benefits	39	7	-	-	-	46
Accrued Interest Payable	-	18	116	-	-	134
Due to Other Funds	6,547	629	-	-	(6,981)	195
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	837	-	-	-	-	837
Environmental Remediation - Current	115	-	-	-	-	115
Financed Purchase Obligations - Current	-	3,236	-	-	-	3,236
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	-	-	1,600	-	-	1,600
Total Current Liabilities	9,559	4,638	1,716	128	(6,981)	9,060
Noncurrent Liabilities:						
Environmental Remediation	485	-	-	-	-	485
Financed Purchase Obligations	-	16,139	-	-	-	16,139
Bonds Payable	-	-	13,518	-	-	13,518
Compensated Absences and Accrued Employee Benefits	2,075	-	-	-	-	2,075
OPEB Liability	58	-	-	-	-	58
Net Pension Liability	14,457	-	-	-	-	14,457
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	17,075	16,139	13,518	-	-	46,732
Total Liabilities	26,634	20,777	15,234	128	(6,981)	55,792
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred Inflows of Resources	1,561	-	395	-	-	1,956
NET POSITION (DEFICIT)						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	65,164	(6,502)	(15,118)	-	-	43,544
Unrestricted	(19,685)	58,723	(270)	6,286	-	45,054
Total Net Position (Deficit)	\$ 45,479	\$ 52,221	\$ (15,388)	\$ 6,286	\$ -	\$ 88,598

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Fleet Service Funds
Combining Schedule of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position (Deficit)
For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022
(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	\$ 27,002	\$ 26,668	\$ -	\$ 1,618	\$ -	\$ 55,288
Other	568	34	-	239	-	841
Total Operating Revenues	27,570	26,702	-	1,857	-	56,129
Operating Expenses:						
Personnel Services	8,653	1,496	-	-	-	10,149
Maintenance and Other Operations	7,216	15,444	-	1,034	-	23,694
Depreciation/Amortization	13,549	-	-	-	-	13,549
Total Operating Expenses	29,418	16,940	-	1,034	-	47,392
Operating Income (Loss)	(1,848)	9,762	-	823	-	8,737
Non-Operating Income (Expenses):						
Interest Income	-	83	-	-	-	83
Interest Expense	(736)	(364)	(130)	-	-	(1,230)
Unrealized Investment Loss	(1,727)	-	-	-	-	(1,727)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	(138)	1,313	-	-	-	1,175
Other Income	1,491	-	-	-	-	1,491
Other Expense	(1,561)	(1,754)	1,897	-	-	(1,418)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses)	(2,671)	(722)	1,767	-	-	(1,626)
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Transfers	(4,519)	9,040	1,767	823	-	7,111
Transfers:						
Transfers In	1,182	-	-	-	(964)	218
Transfers Out	-	(964)	-	-	964	-
Change in Net Position	(3,337)	8,076	1,767	823	-	7,329
Net Position (Deficit) - October 1	48,816	44,145	(17,155)	5,463	-	81,269
Net Position (Deficit) - September 30	\$ 45,479	\$ 52,221	\$ (15,388)	\$ 6,286	\$ -	\$ 88,598

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

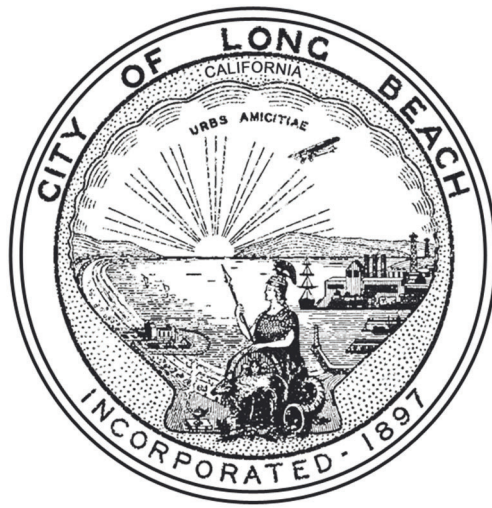
STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

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>
Financial Trends	
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	173
Change in Net Position - Last Ten Fiscal Years	174
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	176
Change in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds - Last Ten Fiscal Years	177
Governmental Funds Tax Revenues by Source - Last Ten Fiscal Years	178
Revenue Capacity	
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	179
Property Tax Rates - All Overlapping Governments Per \$100 of Assessed Value - Last Ten Fiscal Years	180
Principal Property Taxpayers - Current Year and Nine Fiscal Years ago	181
Property Tax Levies and Collections - Last Ten Fiscal Years	182
Debt Capacity	
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	
Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type - Last Ten Fiscal Years	183
Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding - Last Ten Fiscal Years	184
Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Debt - As of September 30, 2021	185
Legal Debt Margin Information - Last Ten Fiscal Years	186
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Gas Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	187
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Water Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	187
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Airport Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	188
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Temple Willow Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	188
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Marina Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	188
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Tidelands Operating Segment Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	189
Pledged Revenue Coverage - Harbor Fund Revenue Bond - Last Ten Fiscal Years	189
Demographics and Economic Information	
These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	
Demographic Statistics - Last Ten Fiscal Years	190
Principal Employers - Current Year and Nine Years ago	191
Operating Information	
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	193
Operating Indicators by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	194
Capital Asset Statistics by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years	196

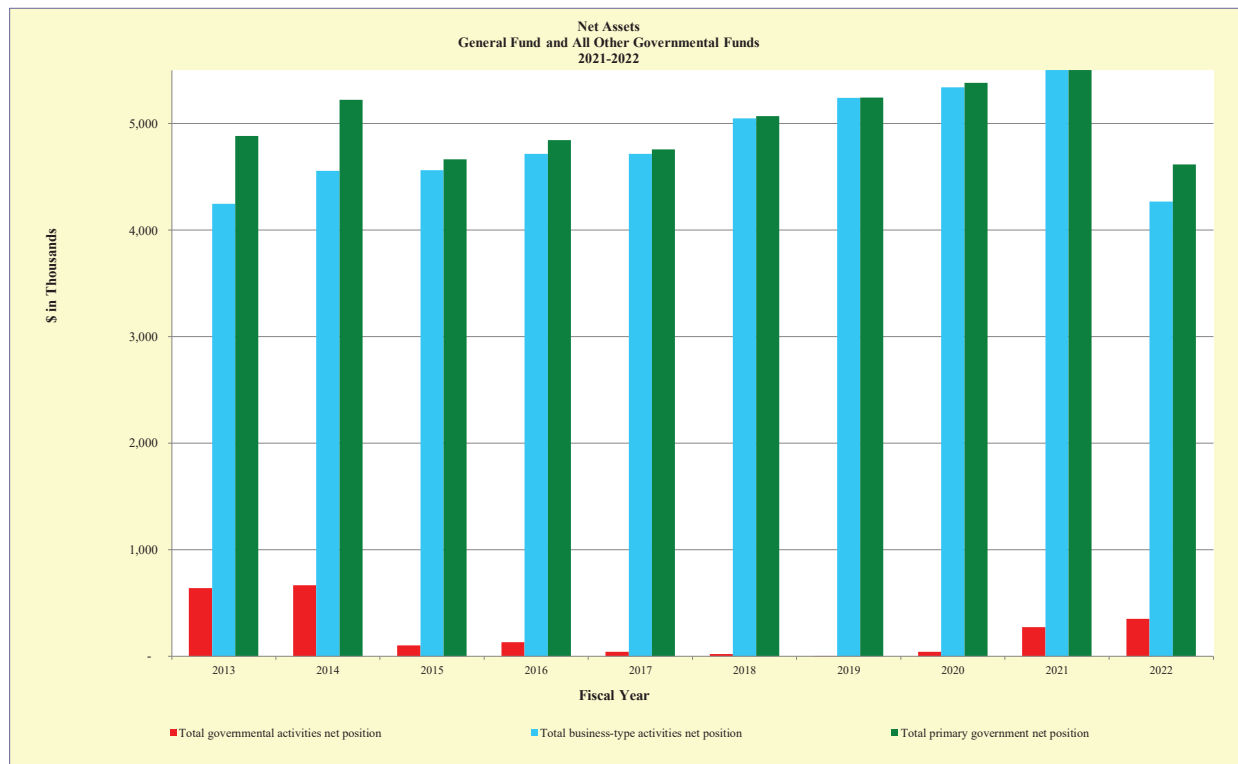
Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the annual comprehensive financial reports for the relevant fiscal year.



Intentionally Left Blank

City of Long Beach
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual basis of accounting)
(In Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Governmental activities:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	\$ 242,105	\$ 245,780	\$ 344,839	\$ 346,224	\$ 361,370	\$ 377,098	\$ 418,191	\$ 432,090	\$ 452,155	\$ 456,247
Restricted	458,167	473,181	351,055	393,588	397,204	403,557	428,903	442,908	475,699	517,994
Unrestricted	(61,528)	(53,167)	(595,857)	(610,409)	(716,979)	(761,817)	(844,483)	(833,911)	(655,868)	(624,992)
Total governmental activities net position	638,744	665,794	100,037	129,403	41,595	18,838	2,611	41,087	271,986	349,249
Business-type activities:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,547,110	3,698,447	3,829,779	4,229,484	4,229,484	4,477,724	4,604,194	4,707,630	4,727,066	3,548,274
Restricted	297,694	439,163	494,526	323,827	323,827	298,613	297,552	312,076	326,665	361,377
Unrestricted	399,890	418,151	237,808	160,569	160,569	272,494	338,972	320,382	487,398	357,369
Total business-type activities net position	4,244,694	4,555,761	4,562,113	4,713,880	4,713,880	5,048,831	5,240,718	5,340,088	5,541,129	4,267,020
Primary government:										
Net Investment in Capital Assets	3,789,215	3,944,227	4,174,618	4,575,708	4,590,854	4,854,822	5,022,385	5,139,720	5,179,221	4,004,521
Restricted	755,861	912,344	845,581	717,415	721,031	702,170	726,455	754,984	802,364	879,371
Unrestricted	338,362	364,984	(358,049)	(449,840)	(556,410)	(489,323)	(505,511)	(513,529)	(168,470)	(267,623)
Total primary government net position	\$ 4,883,438	\$ 5,221,555	\$ 4,662,150	\$ 4,843,283	\$ 4,755,475	\$ 5,067,669	\$ 5,243,329	\$ 5,381,175	\$ 5,813,115	\$ 4,616,269



See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Change in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual basis of accounting)
(In Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenses:										
Governmental Activities:										
Legislative and Legal	\$ 10,957	\$ 12,001	\$ 10,632	\$ 11,814	\$ 13,343	\$ 13,025	\$ 15,245	\$ 13,155	\$ 13,058	\$ 16,722
General Government	23,342	21,378	22,400	23,869	29,718	29,189	43,637	40,408	36,564	41,335
Public Safety	303,872	296,817	307,116	344,358	402,361	409,632	430,512	389,489	311,933	407,420
Public Health	41,966	41,877	43,710	46,150	49,688	53,045	57,729	71,880	60,016	101,438
Community and Cultural	173,239	153,206	165,501	155,792	173,637	167,624	183,825	190,370	217,381	259,577
Public Works	102,979	114,303	104,744	103,772	123,268	139,209	171,927	136,067	163,203	170,385
Oil Operations	7,101	4,869	3,961	6,466	9,694	3,755	3,777	1,775	3,679	6,830
Interest on Long-Term Debt	26,941	24,945	22,738	19,104	19,120	17,916	17,473	19,055	19,781	18,253
Total Governmental Activities										
Expenses	690,397	669,396	680,802	711,325	820,829	833,395	924,125	862,199	825,615	1,021,960
Business-type Activities:										
Gas Utility	82,693	80,651	68,414	66,896	80,680	83,276	110,991	94,835	83,900	128,684
Water Utility	89,767	93,297	102,501	93,959	96,082	98,204	95,970	111,219	93,075	136,550
Tidelands Operating	96,881	111,074	121,547	107,313	126,123	130,796	124,283	143,249	110,419	146,178
Tideland Oil Revenue	362,144	327,087	81,565	70,949	93,200	101,495	101,872	30,436	84,298	164,564
Harbor	195,335	233,410	236,186	307,546	298,756	298,441	309,722	327,081	336,106	1,871,078
Sewer	15,542	15,681	16,244	16,151	16,766	14,931	15,375	18,819	14,973	16,871
Airport	41,616	44,067	44,844	47,686	51,917	53,758	55,739	58,627	51,655	67,459
Development Services	15,404	15,753	17,621	20,281	25,907	25,912	27,223	28,928	22,505	28,481
Solid Waste Management	71,708	76,027	73,525	72,745	76,332	71,388	88,967	90,197	76,048	85,257
Towing	5,915	4,938	5,134	5,815	5,524	5,283	6,402	5,421	4,557	7,264
Subsidence	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	8,042
Total Business-Type Activities										
Expenses	977,008	1,001,985	767,581	809,341	871,287	883,484	936,544	908,812	877,823	2,660,428
Total Primary Government										
Expenses	1,667,405	1,671,381	1,448,383	1,520,666	1,692,116	1,716,879	1,860,669	1,771,011	1,703,438	3,682,388
Program Revenues:										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for services:										
Legislative and Legal	61	163	224	1,804	52	481	34	558	18	186
General Government	16,093	16,459	16,545	17,955	17,981	17,727	16,473	16,182	15,729	16,244
Public Safety	32,371	34,659	38,961	38,050	34,995	43,536	50,961	50,198	49,116	53,776
Public Health	11,856	8,498	8,178	7,284	8,052	8,550	10,232	9,826	7,471	10,289
Community and Cultural	14,656	12,168	15,084	17,051	25,801	21,980	35,649	32,599	34,452	21,627
Public Works	25,011	25,963	25,246	27,949	29,875	32,208	43,283	38,123	32,872	49,737
Oil Operations	39,869	36,942	19,414	10,900	12,176	16,060	14,926	9,743	11,190	16,195
Operating Grants and Contributions	171,937	183,789	164,621	170,614	176,643	187,038	167,793	200,489	352,336	302,613
Capital Grants and Contributions	10,778	8,530	3,780	2,085	12,286	10,739	67,976	65,232	76,033	86,781
Total Governmental Activities										
Program Revenues	\$ 322,632	\$ 327,171	\$ 292,053	\$ 293,692	\$ 317,861	\$ 338,319	\$ 407,327	\$ 422,950	\$ 579,217	\$ 557,448

(continued)

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Change in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Accrual basis of accounting)
(In Thousands)

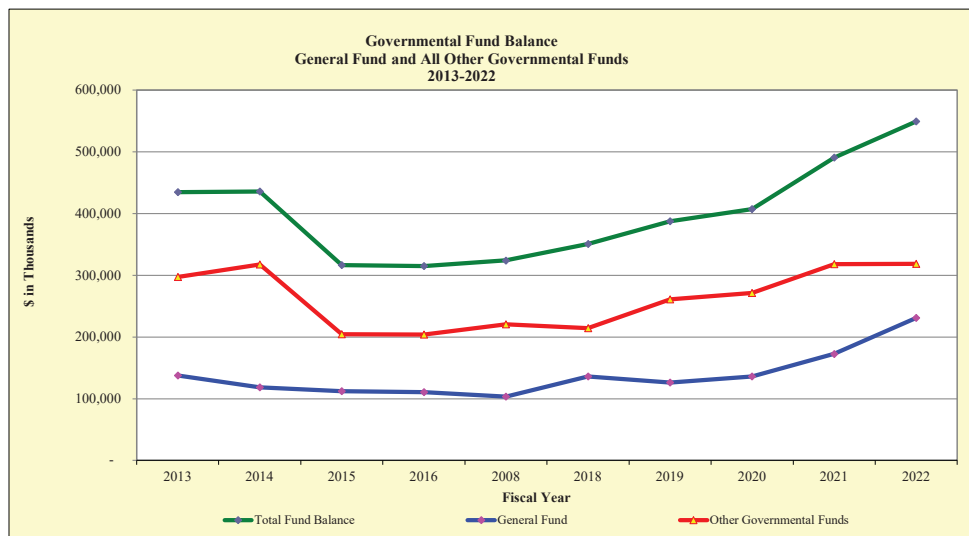
(continued)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Business-Type activities:										
Charges for Services:										
Gas Utility	\$ 87,141	\$ 82,293	\$ 77,398	\$ 79,826	\$ 97,033	\$ 92,109	\$ 120,562	\$ 103,869	\$ 112,277	\$ 144,115
Water Utility	93,036	101,345	101,158	98,677	100,761	104,701	102,474	116,071	122,089	123,932
Tidelands Operating	59,929	64,318	67,894	67,205	76,352	77,734	80,594	72,467	99,458	84,845
Tidelands Oil Revenue	397,301	362,783	99,401	53,630	81,989	124,721	117,528	59,385	99,144	190,336
Harbor	346,244	362,752	363,309	363,343	388,834	406,420	415,321	399,841	440,340	513,989
Sewer	17,311	17,954	17,904	18,355	19,964	19,578	19,750	19,200	19,613	21,694
Airport	43,817	44,811	36,537	39,723	49,607	50,464	46,997	31,034	30,899	51,026
Development Services	17,546	17,573	20,783	23,015	31,039	29,471	30,803	24,293	18,670	34,161
Solid Waste Management	79,542	81,051	80,322	75,637	82,848	75,450	79,627	86,034	82,722	84,838
Towing	6,445	5,440	5,253	5,568	5,310	5,139	5,885	4,583	6,140	7,217
Subsidence	-	-	-	-	-	-	499	499	500	614
Operating Grants and Contributions	1,105	921	753	758	976	2,768	932	3,394	160	219
Capital Grants and Contributions	259,188	182,021	140,618	150,510	83,681	99,586	96,660	80,020	40,099	131,479
Total Business-Type Activities										
Program Revenues	1,408,605	1,323,262	1,011,330	976,247	1,018,394	1,088,141	1,117,632	1,000,690	1,072,111	1,388,465
Total Primary Government										
Program Revenues	1,731,237	1,650,433	1,303,383	1,269,939	1,336,255	1,426,460	1,524,959	1,423,640	1,651,328	1,945,913
Net Revenues (expenses):										
Governmental Activities	(367,765)	(342,225)	(388,749)	(417,633)	(502,968)	(495,076)	(516,798)	(439,249)	(246,398)	(464,512)
Business-Type Activities	431,597	321,277	243,749	166,906	147,107	204,657	181,088	91,878	194,288	(1,271,963)
Total Net Expenses	63,832	(20,948)	(145,000)	(250,727)	(355,861)	(290,419)	(335,710)	(347,371)	(52,110)	(1,736,475)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position:										
Governmental Activities:										
Taxes:										
Property	203,770	183,719	180,989	200,766	191,514	199,576	211,007	220,665	225,820	234,386
Sales	63,443	59,097	64,177	67,658	99,528	133,523	138,598	129,095	150,887	174,257
Utility Users	38,026	38,691	38,419	37,079	35,858	36,639	34,898	33,767	38,546	40,349
Other	46,446	41,504	45,517	47,746	46,837	51,558	51,066	39,449	40,098	56,868
Franchise Taxes	25,243	26,175	25,915	24,911	25,912	20,308	18,126	16,481	23,734	20,813
Grants and Contributions not										
Restricted to Specific Programs	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	3,417	3,688	6,061	13,182	3,581	4,761	14,172	11,426	3,496	1,495
Gain (Loss) on Sales of Capital Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	-	-
Capital Asset Transfers	4,786	2,365	-	-	-	-	-	(37)	-	-
Transfers	21,490	14,210	21,661	16,855	11,930	25,954	32,704	26,881	(5,284)	13,607
Total Governmental Activities	406,771	369,449	382,739	408,197	415,160	472,319	500,571	477,725	477,297	541,775
Business-type Activities:										
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	5,557	6,365	8,887	10,802	7,714	13,357	43,503	34,336	1,469	11,461
Capital Asset Transfers	(4,786)	(2,365)	-	-	-	-	-	37	-	-
Transfers	(21,490)	(14,210)	(21,661)	(16,855)	(11,930)	(25,954)	(32,704)	(26,881)	5,284	(13,607)
Total Business-type Activities	(20,719)	(10,210)	(12,774)	(6,053)	(4,216)	(12,597)	10,799	7,492	6,753	(2,146)
Total Primary Government	386,052	359,239	369,965	402,144	410,944	459,722	511,370	485,217	484,050	539,629
Change in Net Position										
Government activities	39,006	27,224	(6,010)	(9,436)	(87,808)	(22,757)	(16,227)	38,476	230,899	77,263
Business-type Activities	410,878	311,067	230,975	160,853	142,891	192,060	191,887	99,370	201,041	(1,274,109)
Total Primary Government	\$ 449,884	\$ 338,291	\$ 224,965	\$ 151,417	\$ 55,083	\$ 169,303	\$ 175,660	\$ 137,846	\$ 431,940	\$ (1,196,846)

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Fund Balances of Governmental Funds
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(Modified accrual basis of accounting)
(In Thousands)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
General Fund:										
Nonspendable	\$ 2,043	\$ 6	\$ 2	\$ 102	\$ 500	\$ 1,375	\$ 1,424	\$ 1,503	\$ 2,127	\$ 1,632
Restricted	2,311	4,266	4,308	4,498	4,469	4,807	5,009	5,864	2,836	2,921
Committed	5,711	61,079	62,598	63,568	64,539	67,640	69,440	50,708	76,543	77,711
Assigned	119,542	49,531	42,953	38,482	31,947	59,463	50,495	75,789	107,658	148,586
Unassigned	8,130	3,397	2,170	3,934	1,926	3,072	138	2,066	(16,483)	-
Total General Fund	137,737	118,279	112,031	110,584	103,381	136,357	126,506	135,930	172,681	230,850
Other Governmental Funds:										
Nonspendable	8,009	8,012	2,846	2,577	2,613	1,324	2,406	2,377	2,416	2,587
Restricted	293,567	289,497	173,096	173,562	180,084	174,541	199,781	201,777	219,947	251,580
Committed	1,362	1,362	1,422	1,422	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,414	1,200
Assigned	24,433	36,476	39,197	26,710	36,582	37,067	57,443	65,823	94,482	88,422
Unassigned	(30,112)	(17,646)	(11,819)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,276)
Total Other Governmental Funds	297,259	317,701	204,742	204,271	220,693	214,346	261,044	271,391	318,259	318,513
Total All Governmental Funds	\$ 434,996	\$ 435,980	\$ 316,773	\$ 314,855	\$ 324,074	\$ 350,703	\$ 387,550	\$ 407,321	\$ 490,940	\$ 549,363



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)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenues:										
Taxes:										
Property	\$ 214,816	\$ 183,885	\$ 179,999	\$ 201,207	\$ 191,808	\$ 199,336	\$ 210,656	\$ 220,665	\$ 226,143	\$ 234,391
Sales	63,443	59,097	64,177	67,658	99,528	133,523	138,598	129,095	150,887	174,257
Utility Users	38,026	38,691	38,419	37,079	35,858	36,639	34,898	33,767	38,546	40,349
Other Taxes	46,446	41,504	45,517	47,746	46,837	51,558	51,066	39,449	40,098	56,868
Franchise Fees	25,243	26,175	25,915	24,911	25,912	20,308	18,126	16,481	23,734	20,813
Licenses and Permits	19,941	22,341	23,329	25,456	24,926	26,076	42,728	48,803	47,010	53,489
Fines and Forfeitures	16,394	16,166	15,988	16,292	16,184	15,946	17,674	16,354	14,395	17,670
Use of Money and Property	58,441	56,687	41,816	40,991	33,815	39,419	48,033	39,543	33,846	27,601
From Other Agencies	181,039	191,423	166,988	170,780	187,872	197,570	235,841	290,748	42,857	389,394
Charges for Services	28,292	29,042	28,428	29,482	33,533	41,034	46,987	44,621	41,676	48,011
Other Contributions	1,385	341	556	249	194	137	-	-	-	-
Other	18,577	10,693	17,615	13,167	19,907	17,599	19,944	10,236	11,444	17,471
Total Revenues	712,043	676,045	648,747	675,018	716,374	779,145	864,551	889,762	670,636	1,080,314
Expenditures:										
Legislative and Legal	9,673	11,373	9,604	11,420	11,522	13,378	13,458	13,108	16,537	17,128
General Government	17,785	17,951	18,116	21,793	23,285	25,426	39,002	40,577	41,833	40,812
Public Safety	288,979	300,519	297,901	307,065	353,456	360,879	383,222	369,052	423,769	407,198
Public Health	39,297	41,273	42,108	42,819	44,530	47,658	52,487	69,773	84,751	101,002
Community and Cultural	185,378	158,122	237,433	152,005	160,985	173,542	180,390	188,806	222,778	261,439
Public Works	65,484	66,498	70,921	74,580	73,103	82,450	71,989	61,459	67,115	74,608
Oil Operations	4,722	4,309	3,512	2,352	2,563	2,945	2,774	2,572	2,446	2,979
Total Current Expenditures	611,318	600,045	679,595	612,034	669,444	706,278	743,322	745,347	859,229	905,166
Capital Improvements	26,199	36,427	27,139	38,629	45,693	47,935	90,370	73,355	102,712	102,680
Debt Service:										
Principal	16,358	18,836	18,601	18,717	20,564	28,439	23,356	20,072	22,159	23,503
Interest	23,776	21,044	22,499	16,763	16,156	15,361	14,155	13,679	11,970	10,153
Debt Administration Fees	542	57	178	434	90	29	27	24	26	506
Total Expenditures	678,193	676,409	748,012	686,577	751,947	798,042	871,230	852,477	996,096	1,042,008
(Deficiency) of Revenues over (under) Expenditures	33,850	(364)	(99,265)	(11,559)	(35,573)	(18,897)	(6,679)	37,285	50,140	38,306
Other Financing Sources (Uses):										
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,062	1,539	1,180
Issuance of Refunding Debt	54,186	1,012	155,820	13,150	-	2,306	26,458	-	19,765	25,411
Premium (Discount) on Debt Issuance	-	-	6,700	1,045	-	-	-	-	4,170	2,123
Payment to Refunded Bonds										
Escrow Agent	(57,611)	-	(179,330)	-	-	-	(15,020)	-	(26,300)	(25,057)
Cost of Issuance	-	-	(1,505)	-	-	-	(411)	-	(410)	-
Transfers In	114,615	106,128	91,363	60,641	104,983	125,473	130,312	126,196	228,486	133,452
Transfers Out	(87,032)	(105,577)	(92,990)	(65,195)	(60,191)	(82,253)	(97,813)	(154,772)	(193,771)	(116,992)
Total Other Financing Sources	24,158	1,563	(19,942)	9,641	44,792	45,526	43,526	(17,514)	33,479	20,117
Net Change in Fund Balances	\$ 58,008	\$ 1,199	\$ (119,207)	\$ (1,918)	\$ 9,219	\$ 26,629	\$ 36,847	\$ 19,771	\$ 83,619	\$ 58,423
Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures	6.1%	6.0%	5.6%	5.4%	5.0%	5.6%	4.4%	4.0%	3.6%	3.3%

Debt Service as a Percentage of Noncapital Expenditures calculated as follows:

$$\frac{(\text{Principle} + \text{Interest})}{(\text{Total Expenditures} - \text{Capital Outlay})}$$

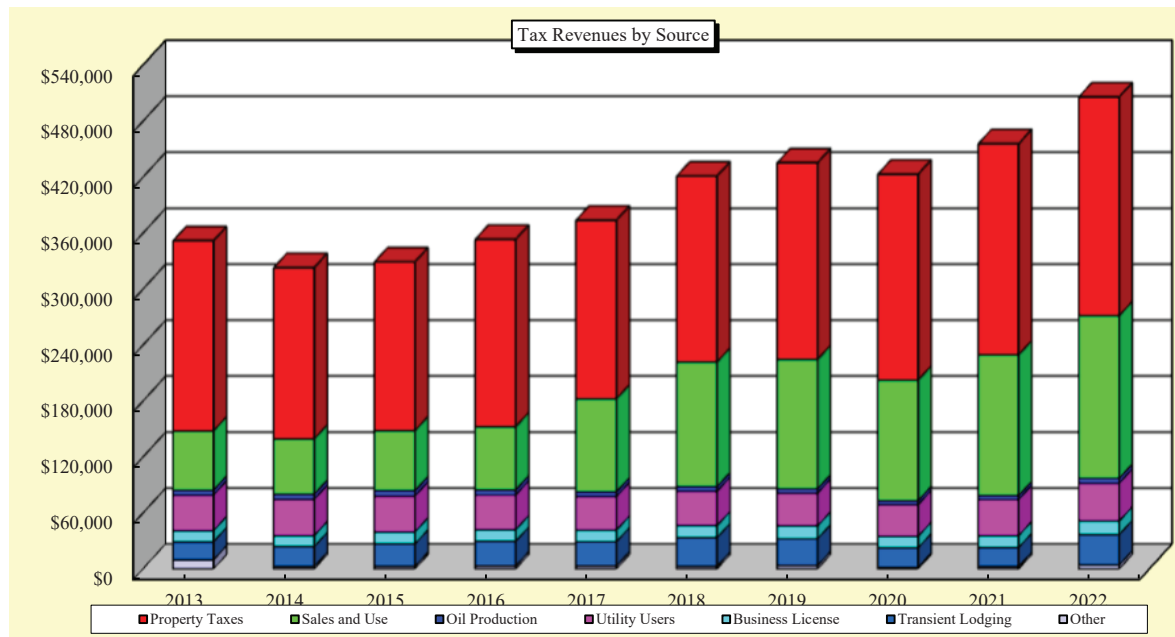
See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

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
2013	\$ 203,770	\$ 63,443	\$ 5,301	\$ 38,026	\$ 11,981	\$ 19,451	\$ 9,713	\$ 351,685
2014	183,719	59,097	5,653	38,691	11,862	21,265	2,724	323,011
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

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)

<u>Fiscal Year-end</u>	<u>Secured</u>	<u>Unsecured</u>	<u>Less: Exemptions</u>	<u>Taxable Assessed Value</u>	<u>Total Direct Tax Rate</u>
2013	\$ 45,184,614	\$ 2,767,496	\$ (1,025,398)	\$ 46,926,712	1.00%
2014	47,768,304	2,730,192	(1,630,080)	48,868,416	1.00%
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	73,811,838	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

Fiscal Year-end	City Direct Rate	Overlapping Rates				Total
		Los Angeles County	Unified Schools	Community College	Special Districts	
2013	1.000000	-	0.175606	0.048750	0.003500	1.227856
2014	1.000000	-	0.146439	0.044541	0.003500	1.194480
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	-	0.139929	0.040162	0.003500	1.183591
2021	1.000000	-	0.113228	0.043759	0.003500	1.160487
2022	1.000000	-	0.121072	0.024882	0.003500	1.149454

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)

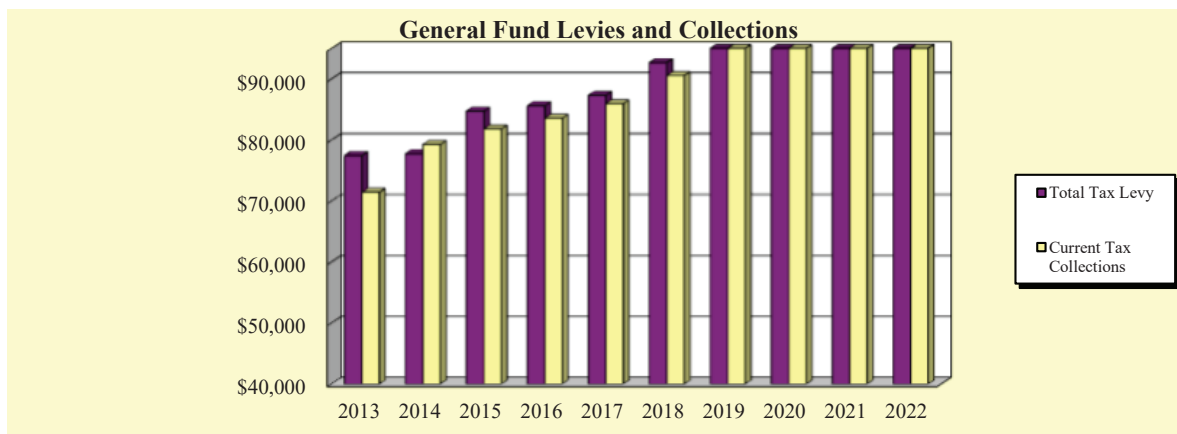
Taxpayer	Fiscal Year 2022		Fiscal Year 2013	
	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Total Net Assessed Valuation	Assessed Valuation	Percentage of Total Net Assessed Valuation
CF Alpha and Golf Prop Co LLC	\$ 255,067	0.41 %		
GCC Long Beach LLC	213,460	0.34		
Douglas Park Associates III & IV LLC	173,647	0.28		
2009 CUSA Community Owner LLC	163,610	0.26	\$ 140,537	0.34 %
John Hancock Life Insurance	153,455	0.25		
TABC Inc.	138,046	0.22		
707 East Ocean Boulevard LLC	135,332	0.22		
Equity One LLC	129,308	0.21		
IMT Capital IV Gallery LLC	129,045	0.21		
LB Oceanaire Development LLC	127,258	0.20		
PPF AMLI 245 West Broadway LLC	116,783	0.19		
W GL Ocean Avenue LB Holdings	115,762	0.19		
Terra Funding Shoreline Square	115,176	0.18		
DP3 Sub 1 & 2 LLC	111,030	0.18		
2300 Redondo Holdings LLC	94,874	0.15		
Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC	93,021	0.15		
Long Beach Center LLC	89,985	0.14		
GS Long Beach LLC	89,981	0.14		
HCI 333 East Ocean Owner LP	88,719	0.14		
404 Pine LP	83,006	0.13		
The Boeing Company			396,342	0.95
AES Alamitos LLC			219,500	0.53
Legacy Partners II LB World Trade LLC			153,840	0.37
BOP Landmark Square Co. LLC			123,053	0.29
GRE Shoreline Square LP			96,993	0.23
Noble Utah Long Beach LLC			92,828	0.22
Linwood Avenue LP			84,347	0.20
Molina Center LLC			81,000	0.19
Long Beach Generation LLC			64,100	0.15
HEI Long Beach LLC			62,059	0.15
Arco Terminal Services Corp.			61,792	0.15
City Place Long Beach LLC			60,870	0.15
Alamitos Bay Partnership			57,913	0.14
Sunstone Ocean LLC			55,901	0.13
Pacific Pipeline System LLC			52,835	0.13
Lyon West Gateway LLC			52,211	0.12
EQR Fresca 2009 LP			51,468	0.12
Plain West Coast Terminals LLC			49,232	0.12
Los Altos Gateway LLC			49,227	0.12
	<u>\$ 2,616,565</u>	<u>4.19 %</u>	<u>\$ 2,006,048</u>	<u>4.80 %</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)

Fiscal Year-end	General Fund ¹							
	Total Tax Levy	Current Tax Collections	Percentage of Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections	Total Tax Collections ²	Collections as Percentage of Levy	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes	Delinquent Tax as Percentage of Current Levy
2013	\$ 77,436	\$ 71,429	92.2%	\$ 3,049	\$ 74,478	96.2%	\$ 10,147	13.1%
2014	77,740	79,255	101.9%	3,975	83,230	107.1%	4,458	5.7%
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	111,169	107,794	97.0%	4,376	112,170	100.9%	7,181	6.5%



- Notes:
- 1 In FY 2014, a reduction to Prior Years Levies were due to write off of receivables more than 30 years old per County of Los Angeles Auditor-Controller.
 - 2 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	Governmental Activities						
	Revenue Bonds	Pension Obligation Bonds	Tax Allocation Bonds	Notes Payable	Financed Purchase Obligations	Other Long-Term Obligations	Total Governmental Activities
2013	\$ 93,410	\$ 45,675	\$ 315,399	\$ 7,102	\$ 41,869	\$ -	\$ 503,455
2014	99,084	40,822	309,160	6,137	38,150	-	493,353
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

	Business-type Activities			
	Revenue Bonds	Notes Payable	Financed Purchase Obligations	Total Business-type Activities
2013	\$ 1,564,045	\$ 147,020	\$ 2,667	\$ 1,713,732
2014	1,534,901	515,995	2,215	2,053,111
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

	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income	Per Capita
2013	\$ 2,217,187	3.156%	\$ 4,741
2014	2,546,464	3.307%	5,425
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

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 (2)	Per Capita (3)
	Pension Obligation Bonds	Tax Allocation Bonds	Less: Amounts Restricted for Debt Service (1)	Net Bonded Debt (1)		
2013	\$ 45,675	\$ 315,399	\$ 33,375	\$ 327,699	76%	\$ 700.74
2014	40,822	309,160	32,471	317,511	68%	676.38
2015	35,837	276,934	20,331	292,440	63%	617.51
2016	30,597	262,870	20,591	272,876	57%	575.52
2017	25,083	248,167	20,894	252,356	52%	536.78
2018	19,283	233,113	16,769	235,627	45%	501.92
2019	13,183	217,290	17,450	213,023	40%	455.81
2020	6,765	200,820	21,504	186,081	28%	402.23
2021	-	182,304	16,962	165,342	24%	354.25
2022	-	165,340	15,022	150,318	21%	326.29

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, 2022 (In Thousands)

2021-22 Assessed Valuation: \$64,588,433

		Outstanding Debt	Exclusions	Estimated Overlapping Debt
<u>DIRECT DEBT:</u>				
City of Long Beach				
Lease Revenue Bonds		\$ 66,580	\$ -	\$ 66,580
Tax Allocation Bonds		165,340	-	165,340
Notes Payable		7,233	-	7,233
Financed Purchase Obligations		47,068	-	47,068
Total Direct Debt		<u>\$ 286,221</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 286,221</u>
<u>OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:</u>				
	<u>% Applicable</u>			
Cerritos Community College District	0.367 %	\$ 445,233	\$ 443,394	\$ 1,839
Coast Community College District	0.001	920,781	920,772	9
Compton Community College District	2.601	104,372	101,580	2,792
Long Beach Community College District	85.851	596,390	82,886	513,504
Los Angeles Community College District	0.050	4,600,730	4,598,798	1,932
ABC Unified School District	1.138	59,638	58,871	767
Compton Unified School District	0.024	230,206	230,153	53
Long Beach Unified School District	85.852	1,299,755	180,627	1,119,128
Los Angeles Unified School District	0.061	10,237,310	10,231,987	5,323
Paramount Unified School District	9.170	180,936	163,655	17,281
Metropolitan Water District	1.975	20,175	19,777	398
TOTAL OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT ⁽¹⁾		<u>\$ 18,695,526</u>	<u>\$ 17,032,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,663,026</u>
<u>OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND OBLIGATION DEBT:</u>				
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	3.785 %	\$ 2,664,122	\$ 2,563,578	\$ 100,544
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Certificates of Participation	3.785	3,403	3,275	128
Compton Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.024	26,870	26,864	6
Los Alamitos Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.009	34,077	34,073	4
Los Angeles Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.061	108,570	108,514	56
Paramount Unified School District Certificates of Participation	9.170	25,050	22,657	2,393
County Sanitation District No. 1 Certificates of Participation	1.219	983	971	12
County Sanitation District No. 2 Certificates of Participation	0.188	1,518	1,515	3
County Sanitation District No. 3 Certificates of Participation	85.913	1,153	162	991
County Sanitation District No. 8 Certificates of Participation	2.738	601	585	16
County Sanitation District No. 19 Certificates of Participation	29.396	273	191	82
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND OBLIGATION DEBT		<u>\$ 2,866,620</u>	<u>\$ 2,762,385</u>	<u>\$ 104,235</u>
<u>OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT (Successor Agency) :</u>	100.000 %	\$ 155,910	\$ -	\$ 155,910
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		<u>\$ 21,718,056</u>	<u>\$ 19,794,885</u>	<u>\$ 1,923,171</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		-	-	-
Los Angeles Unified School District (Qualified Zone Academic Bonds supported by period payments to investment accounts)		-	-	117
TOTAL NET OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		<u>\$ 21,718,056</u>	<u>\$ 19,794,885</u>	<u>\$ 1,923,054</u>
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		<u>\$ 22,004,277</u>	<u>\$ 19,794,885</u>	<u>\$ 2,209,275</u>

Notes:

(1) Excludes 1915 Act and Mello-Roos Act Bonds

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Legal Debt Margin Information
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

	Fiscal Year				
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assessed valuation	\$ 47,952,110	\$ 50,498,496	\$ 51,678,154	\$ 52,898,656	\$ 55,662,248
Conversion percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Adjusted assessed valuation	11,988,028	12,624,624	12,919,539	13,224,664	13,915,562
Debt limit percentage	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Debt limit	1,798,204	1,893,694	1,937,931	1,983,700	2,087,334
Total net debt applicable to limit:					
General obligation bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 1,798,204</u>	<u>\$ 1,893,694</u>	<u>\$ 1,937,931</u>	<u>\$ 1,983,700</u>	<u>\$ 2,087,334</u>
Total debt applicable to the limit					
as a percentage of debt limit	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

	Fiscal Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Assessed valuation	\$ 58,634,492	\$ 61,889,133	\$ 65,445,552	\$ 67,573,359	\$ 71,980,171
Conversion percentage	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
Adjusted assessed valuation	14,658,623	15,472,283	16,361,388	16,893,340	17,995,043
Debt limit percentage	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Debt limit	2,198,793	2,320,842	2,454,208	2,534,001	2,699,256
Total net debt applicable to limit:					
General obligation bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Legal debt margin	<u>\$ 2,198,793</u>	<u>\$ 2,320,842</u>	<u>\$ 2,454,208</u>	<u>\$ 2,534,001</u>	<u>\$ 2,699,256</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 Fund Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year-end	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses (1)	Net Operating Income	Non- Operating Income (Loss) (1)	Net Revenue or Funds Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Times Coverage
						Principal	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 80,215	\$ 37,274	\$ 42,941	\$ (1,067)	\$ 41,874	\$ 9,040	\$ 32,492	\$ 41,532	1.0
2014	81,992	42,503	39,489	(946)	38,543	7,305	32,079	39,384	1.0
2015	77,098	30,845	46,253	83	46,336	6,840	31,725	38,565	1.2
2016	79,526	28,135	51,391	(949)	50,442	7,150	31,375	38,525	1.3
2017	96,723	40,459	56,264	192	56,456	8,120	31,024	39,144	1.4
2018	91,786	44,279	47,507	59	47,566	8,925	30,628	39,553	1.2
2019	120,228	71,223	49,005	1,739	50,744	10,290	30,135	40,425	1.3
2020	102,486	56,438	46,048	1,138	47,186	11,905	29,552	41,457	1.1
2021	111,930	46,343	65,587	422	66,009	13,990	28,873	42,863	1.5
2022	144,115	89,010	55,105	27,420	82,525	16,040	28,084	44,124	1.9

Water Fund Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years (2)
(In Thousands)

2013	\$ 91,949	\$ 76,217	\$ 15,732	\$ (1,789)	\$ 13,943	\$ 2,110	\$ 1,484	\$ 3,594	3.9
2014	100,187	81,767	18,420	371	18,791	2,385	1,502	3,887	4.8
2015	99,475	91,395	8,080	1,561	9,641	2,510	1,390	3,900	2.5
2016	97,650	81,086	16,564	(237)	16,327	2,630	1,264	3,894	4.2
2017	97,383	80,127	17,256	887	18,143	2,730	1,165	3,895	4.7
2018	99,173	82,733	16,440	2,795	19,235	2,815	1,077	3,892	4.9
2019	99,289	81,439	17,850	4,802	22,652	2,930	964	3,894	5.8
2020	113,090	97,712	15,378	3,376	18,754	3,050	847	3,897	4.8
2021	118,968	76,726	42,242	2,108	44,350	3,170	725	3,895	11.4
2022	122,595	94,864	27,731	1,249	28,980	3,300	592	3,892	7.4

Notes:

- (1) Operating expenses exclude depreciation and amortization; non-operating income 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.

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management

City of Long Beach
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Airport Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year-end	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses (1)(2)	Net Operating Income	Non-Operating Income (Loss) (1)	Net Revenue or Funds Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Times Coverage
						Principal (3)	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 34,760	\$ 26,513	\$ 8,247	\$ 8,060	\$ 16,307	\$ 2,260	\$ 7,004	\$ 9,264	1.8
2014	35,802	27,302	8,500	8,661	17,161	2,340	6,927	9,267	1.9
2015	33,811	27,842	5,969	3,134	9,103	2,420	6,844	9,264	1.0
2016	36,951	30,562	6,389	3,200	9,589	2,515	6,750	9,265	1.0
2017	46,678	33,250	13,428	3,199	16,627	2,625	6,640	9,265	1.8
2018	47,497	35,711	11,786	4,007	15,793	2,740	6,522	9,262	1.7
2019	44,780	36,798	7,982	4,938	12,920	2,875	6,388	9,263	1.4
2020	29,778	26,759	3,019	8,741	11,760	3,015	6,252	9,267	1.3
2021	29,585	24,685	4,900	9,225	14,125	3,160	6,109	9,269	1.5
2022	50,037	39,686	10,351	5,647	15,998	3,310	6,309	9,619	1.7

Fleet Services Fund
Temple Willow Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

2013	\$ 30,015	\$ 19,843	\$ 10,172	\$ 409	\$ 10,581	\$ 820	\$ 1,512	\$ 2,332	4.5
2014	31,923	19,201	12,722	351	13,073	-	912	912	14.3
2015	32,660	23,719	8,941	1,592	10,533	-	912	912	11.5
2016	33,502	24,459	9,043	1,968	11,011	-	912	912	12.1
2017	36,539	27,341	9,198	2,036	11,234	-	912	912	12.3
2018	41,177	25,520	15,657	2,055	17,712	773	912	1,685	10.5
2019	45,561	29,937	15,624	2,458	18,082	1,410	884	2,294	7.9
2020	47,481	32,111	15,370	1,785	17,155	1,542	780	2,322	7.4
2021	41,911	23,409	18,502	1,636	20,138	1,542	780	2,322	8.7
2022	56,129	33,843	22,286	1,230	23,516	1,808	737	2,545	9.2

Marina Fund
Marina Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

2013	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	-
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2016	20,358	14,613	5,745	197	5,942	-	5,352	5,352	1.1
2017	22,050	13,975	8,075	261	8,336	-	5,634	5,634	1.5
2018	23,954	15,764	8,190	307	8,497	1,250	5,634	6,884	1.2
2019	23,698	15,802	7,896	3,033	10,929	1,400	5,571	6,971	1.6
2020	24,165	18,220	5,945	2,967	8,912	1,550	5,501	7,051	1.3
2021	25,181	15,719	9,462	1,761	11,223	1,720	5,424	7,144	1.6
2022	26,438	17,242	9,196	4,987	14,183	1,900	5,338	7,238	2.0

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.

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Pledged Revenue Coverage
Tidelands Operating Segment
Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years (2)
(In Thousands)

Fiscal Year-end	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses (1)	Net Operating Income (Loss)	Non- Operating Income (Loss) (1)	Net Revenue or Funds Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Times Coverage
						Principal (3)	Interest	Total	
2013	\$ 31,481	\$ 46,924	\$ (15,443)	\$ 753	\$ (14,690)	\$ 5,560	\$ 4,578	\$ 10,138	-
2014	32,306	59,557	(27,251)	1,157	(26,094)	3,670	4,495	8,165	-
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)	1,995	656	2,651	-
2020	40,896	84,123	(43,227)	6,971	(36,256)	2,015	617	2,632	-
2021	49,625	60,087	(10,462)	3,385	(7,077)	3,255	564	3,819	-
2022	46,929	77,171	(30,242)	99	(30,143)	8,360	3,544	11,904	-

Harbor Fund
Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(In Thousands)

2013	\$ 346,244	\$ 97,696	\$ 248,548	\$ (818)	\$ 247,730	\$ 46,965	\$ 33,026	\$ 79,991	3.1
2014	356,880	108,455	248,425	4,020	252,445	125,460	30,623	156,083	1.6
2015	355,450	130,013	225,437	44,386	269,823	145,215	26,558	171,773	1.6
2016	360,660	143,873	216,787	2,712	219,499	45,360	27,666	73,026	3.0
2017	381,010	142,349	238,661	8,445	247,106	44,905	27,171	72,076	3.4
2018	401,678	136,669	265,009	6,761	271,770	47,190	32,378	79,568	3.4
2019	412,273	140,144	272,129	12,277	284,406	45,965	31,059	77,024	3.7
2020	398,629	142,707	255,922	13,335	269,257	37,300	36,834	74,134	3.6
2021	434,644	134,723	299,921	5,696	305,617	24,470	31,889	56,359	5.4
2022	479,577	166,496	313,081	27,340	340,421	35,530	31,058	66,588	5.1

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.

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) (5)	Per Capita Personal Income (2) (5)	Public School Enrollment (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2013	467,646	14,757	31,556	82,256	10.3
2014	469,428	15,525	33,072	81,155	8.6
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	(6) 21,038	45,667	67,573	4.6

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 2015, 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) Data from 2011 - 2014 restated due to annual revisions.

(6) Data is an estimated value from previous year.

City of Long Beach
Principal Employers
Current Year and Nine Years Ago

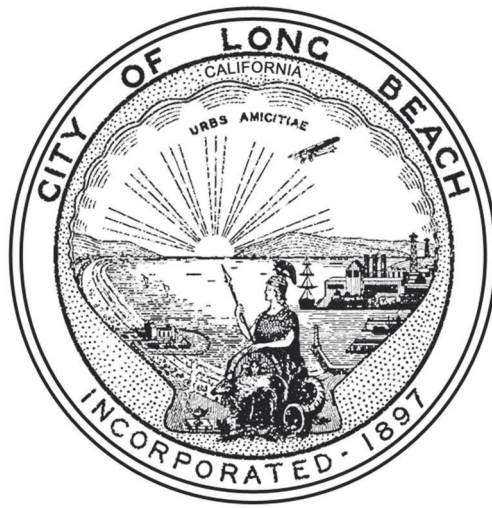
Ranking	Employer	Fiscal Year 2022		Ranking	Fiscal Year 2013	
		Number of Employees (1)	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)		Number of Employees (1)	Percentage of Total City Employment (2)
1	Long Beach Unified School District	12,049	5.10%	1	10,389	4.31%
2	City of Long Beach	5,395	2.28%	4	5,028	2.09%
3	Long Beach Memorial Medical Center	4,950	2.09%	2	5,693	2.36%
4	Veteran Affairs Medical Center	3,524	1.49%	6	2,413	1.00%
5	California State University Long Beach (CSULB)	3,336	1.41%	5	2,679	1.11%
6	Long Beach City College	3,321	1.41%	7	2,137	0.89%
7	The Boeing Company	2,019	0.85%	3	5,042	2.09%
8	St. Mary Medical Center	1,547	0.65%	9	1,200	0.50%
9	CSULB Research Foundation	1,261	0.53%	8	1,464	0.61%
10	Molina Healthcare Inc	1,119	0.47%	10	841	0.35%

Sources:

(1) Department of Financial Management Accounting and Business License

(2) State of California Employment Development Department Labor Market Info for 2013 and 2022

This data was compiled from various sources by the City of Long Beach Departments of Development Services 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.



Intentionally Left Blank

City of Long Beach
Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Legislative and Legal	129	130	130	122	140	136	141	141	148	135
General Government ⁽¹⁾	382	398	415	513	534	556	607	718	609	592
Public Safety	1,765	1,757	1,843	1,698	1,738	1,729	1,862	1,862	1,638	1,585
Public Health	263	249	257	252	259	287	272	272	484	533
Community and Cultural ⁽¹⁾	1,020	1,046	1,121	1,006	1,040	855	1,008	1,008	874	910
Public Works	273	275	258	263	310	305	297	213	329	359
Gas Utility	202	201	198	201	209	199	183	183	191	189
Water Utility	223	217	220	224	224	248	266	266	245	237
Airport	88	88	91	97	98	103	89	89	92	99
Solid Waste Management	177	181	183	177	187	183	198	198	198	177
Towing	22	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	30	28
Tideland Oil Revenue	15	15	15	16	17	15	17	17	13	13
Harbor	469	491	529	527	536	514	509	509	533	538
Total	5,028	5,074	5,286	5,122	5,318	5,157	5,476	5,503	5,384	5,395

(1) Restated 2013 and 2014 as Library Services was included as part of General Government and should have been classified as Community and Cultural

Source: City of Long Beach, Department of Financial Management as of September 30, 2022

City of Long Beach
Operating Indicators by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2017
Public Safety:					
Police priority one calls response time in minute:	4.35	4.69	4.90	4.60	4.80
Violent crime rate - per 1,000 residents	5.85	4.37	4.28	5.79	6.40
Fire on-scene arrival for emergency calls within six minute	55.1%	50.0%	46.3%	43.4%	41.7%
Public Health:					
Percentage of beach days that are safe for swimming in summer	94%	97%	95%	94%	90%
Homeless population ratio vs. total population (1)	0.93%	0.75%	0.51%	0.51%	0.51%
Community and Cultural					
Public library computer session log-ons	N/A	N/A	222,360	218,717	254,974
Parks, recreation programs - youth and teen attendance	636,796	760,641	779,641	835,358	892,556
Public Works:					
Number of trees trimmed	24,668	23,500	23,839	19,500	23,112
Curbs and alleys swept in miles	150,804	156,302	153,527	154,300	141,132
Sidewalk repaired in square feet	382,536	551,597	363,476	333,039	296,865
Storm drain catch basins cleaned	3,004	5,771	5,800	5,800	5,800
Gas Utility:					
Gas consumption in sales dollars-total	\$ 68,229,000	\$ 72,544,000	\$ 62,281,000	\$ 64,382,000	\$ 78,467,000
Gas consumption in cubic feet (In 000's)	9,092,000	8,183,000	7,689,000	8,542,000	9,237,000
Average daily gas consumption (MCF)	24,910	22,421	21,065	23,404	25,307
Gas mains installed/replaced/relocated in feet (2)	108,646	110,900	40,589	22,556	40,737
Gas meters installed/removed/replaced	6,093	3,529	4,440	29,873	34,465
Water Utility:					
Water daily demand in thousand gallons	53,079	52,389	47,441	46,417	45,869
Water annual demand in thousand gallons	19,373,993	19,122,012	17,315,820	16,942,297	16,742,192
Available supply total in thousand gallon:	21,538,947	21,019,736	19,000,372	19,412,932	19,045,926
Sewer Utility:					
Sewer mains cleaned in miles	535	498	492	405	113
Sewer mains and laterals repaired in number of jobs	241	213	224	215	169
Airport:					
Number of commercial passengers enplaned	1,497,503	1,433,273	1,276,679	1,327,001	1,793,753
Number of commercial passengers deplaned	1,492,430	1,426,830	1,273,232	1,325,537	1,794,245
Number of aircraft landings and take offs	284,193	325,527	300,184	295,007	294,303
Solid Waste Management:					
Number of refuse tons collected	187,146	182,452	173,895	187,432	193,622
Number of recycling tons collected	169,264	169,420	161,997	158,852	160,037
SERRF tons of refuse received	470,510	459,160	447,535	417,169	426,430
SERRF energy sold to So Cal Edison megawatt-hours	226,592	223,658	200,994	158,400	201,438
Harbor:					
Number of container movements in twenty-foot equivalent unit	6,647,975	6,817,590	7,087,699	6,946,255	7,230,758
Cargo in thousands of metric revenue tons	162,257	165,526	164,274	161,322	168,100
Number of ship calls	3,425	2,752	2,676	2,227	2,149

Source: City Departments

(1) The homeless population count is biannual.

(2) Restated prior years (2011-2013), due to updated reports from Gas Department.

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Function
					Public Safety:
4.50	4.30	4.40	4.60	5.10	Police priority one calls response time in minutes
7.00	5.75	4.96	5.60	5.72	Violent crime rate - per 1,000 residents
41.1%	38.6%	37.0%	34.0%	33.8%	Fire on-scene arrival for emergency calls within six minute
					Public Health:
88%	89%	86%	92%	90%	Percentage of beach days that are safe for swimming in summer
0.39%	0.40%	0.44%	0.26%	0.71%	Homeless population ratio vs. total population (1)
					Community and Cultural
225,983	186,873	79,862	12,249	60,860	Public library computer session log-ons
793,226	820,748	4,062	215,621	338,609	Parks, recreation programs - youth and teen attendance
					Public Works:
21,857	22,055	25,000	19,500	30,000	Number of trees trimmed
142,851	147,316	125,254	128,042	149,796	Curbs and alleys swept in miles
603,504	537,666	306,044	416,167	427,831	Sidewalk repaired in square feet
5,800	5,800	5,800	5,800	55,700	Storm drain catch basins cleaned
					Gas Utility:
\$ 77,999,000	\$ 98,355,000	\$ 79,886,282	\$ 87,908,917	\$ 111,662,459	Gas consumption in sales dollars-total
8,802,000	9,116,009	9,113,067	8,941,456	8,397,277	Gas consumption in cubic feet (In 000's)
24,114	24,975	24,967	24,497	23,006	Average daily gas consumption (MCF)
17,327	32,032	22,279	24,500	30,100	Gas mains installed/replaced/relocated in feet
2,944	1,279	1,983	1,459	2,698	Gas meters installed/removed/replaced
					Water Utility:
47,620	44,478	50,503	45,647	42,616	Water daily demand in thousand gallons
17,381,120	16,234,549	18,433,521	16,661,155	15,337,807	Water annual demand in thousand gallons
19,172,030	17,439,187	20,238,997	1,983,812	15,565,436	Available supply total in thousand gallons
					Sewer Utility:
439	477	360	380	343	Sewer mains cleaned in miles
157	164	162	263	191	Sewer mains and laterals repaired in number of jobs
					Airport:
2,006,292	1,757,499	904,815	767,207	1,576,552	Number of commercial passengers enplaned
2,007,872	1,752,650	914,487	766,260	1,568,060	Number of commercial passengers deplaned
266,892	293,587	294,509	320,601	330,840	Number of aircraft landings and take offs
					Solid Waste Management:
185,403	192,483	202,620	201,510	189,810	Number of refuse tons collected
133,932	40,955	39,481	42,719	31,143	Number of recycling tons collected
359,752	385,541	378,016	386,047	371,746	SERRF tons of refuse received
165,702	182,342	181,000	191,160	189,108	SERRF energy sold to So Cal Edison / CAISO megawatt-hours
					Harbor:
8,000,929	7,747,251	7,660,975	9,500,860	9,631,901	Number of container movements in twenty-foot equivalent unit
180,593	172,961	168,574	198,118	202,766	Cargo in thousands of metric revenue tons
2,278	2,095	2,237	2,561	2,698	Number of ship calls

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report

City of Long Beach
Capital Asset Statistics by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Function	Fiscal Year 2013	Fiscal Year 2014	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016
Public Safety:				
Number of police stations	1	1	1	1
Number of police substations (full facility)	3	3	3	3
Number of police storefront stations	-	-	-	-
Number of fire stations	23	23	23	23
Community and Cultural:				
Number of parks	161	162	164	168
Parks and golf courses in acres	3,121	3,123	3,122	3,124
Number of libraries	12	12	12	12
Number of library holdings (books, videos, tapes)	782,571	798,809	808,957	851,614
Number of library circulations	1,391,825	1,391,617	1,205,523	1,233,309
Public Works:				
Street in miles	823	823	823	823
Storm drain lines in miles	180	180	180	180
Number of street lights (1)	31,550	31,550	31,337	32,283
Gas Utility:				
Gas mains in miles (2)	930	928	929	929
Water Utility:				
Water mains in miles	912	912	912	912
Number of fire hydrants	6,589	6,604	6,631	6,894
Number of water services	95,607	95,999	95,775	95,749
Sewer Utility:				
Sanitary sewers in miles	714	714	714	714
Number of manholes	16,158	16,170	15,129	15,127
Sanitary sewer pump stations	28	28	28	28
Storm drain pump stations	23	23	23	22
Harbor:				
Sanitary sewer pump stations	37	37	37	39
Storm drain pump stations	21	23	23	22
Solid Waste Management:				
Number of waste-to-energy facilities	1	1	1	1

(1) In 2008, the number of streetlights changed from 34,000 to 31,000 due to updated reports.

(2) Restated prior years (2011-2013), due to updated reports from Gas Department.

Source: City Departments

Fiscal Year 2017	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2019	Fiscal Year 2020	Fiscal Year 2021	Fiscal Year 2022	Function
						Public Safety:
1	1	1	1	1	1	Number of police stations
3	3	3	3	3	3	Number of police substations (full facility)
-	-	-	-	-	-	Number of police storefront stations
23	23	23	23	23	23	Number of fire stations
						Community and Cultural:
169	169	169	167	167	166	Number of parks
3,125	3,125	3,126	3,125	3,125	3,122	Parks and golf courses in acres
12	12	12	12	12	12	Number of libraries
795,629	798,760	740,442	728,829	707,151	709,449	Number of library holdings (books, videos, tapes)
1,335,819	1,302,021	1,273,997	966,790	756,037	1,026,106	Number of library circulations
						Public Works:
823	823	823	823	823	1,012	Street in miles
180	180	180	180	180	180	Storm drain lines in miles
27,439	32,481	32,502	32,480	35,254	35,254	Number of street lights (1)
						Gas Utility:
931	916	917	917	917	917	Gas mains in miles (2)
						Water Utility:
912	912	916	917	917	917	Water mains in miles
6,910	6,953	7,036	7,049	7,054	7,070	Number of fire hydrants
95,667	95,586	95,690	95,731	95,891	96,167	Number of water services
						Sewer Utility:
715	714	714	715	715	714	Sanitary sewers in miles
15,112	15,122	15,125	15,126	15,132	15,143	Number of manholes
28	28	28	28	28	28	Sanitary sewer pump stations
23	23	23	23	23	23	Storm drain pump stations
						Harbor:
39	39	39	39	39	39	Sanitary sewer pump stations
22	22	22	22	22	22	Storm drain pump stations
						Solid Waste Management:
1	1	1	1	1	1	Number of waste-to-energy facilities

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report