

Summary of Financial Information Continuing Disclosure



**For Fiscal Year Ending
September 30, 2015**

**City of Long Beach, California
Department of Financial Management**

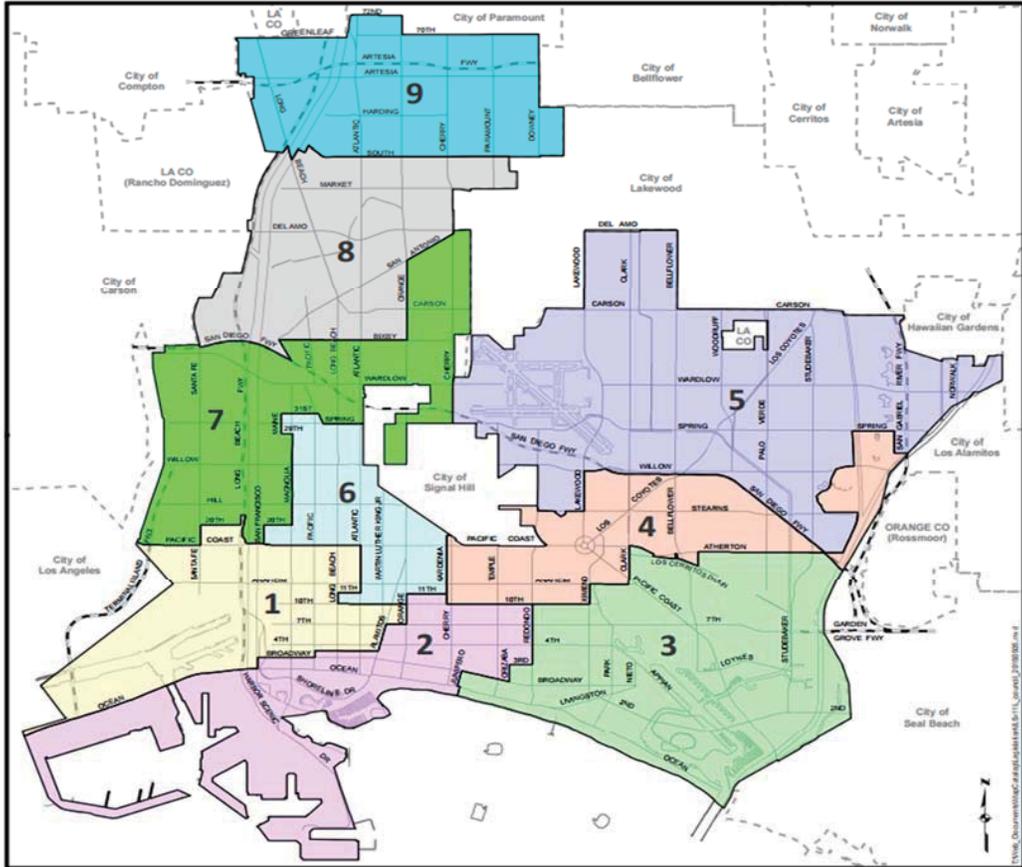
City of Long Beach, California



Summary of Financial Information Continuing Disclosure

For Fiscal Year Ending
September 30, 2015

Department of Financial Management



Mayor

Dr. Robert Garcia

City Council

Lena Gonzalez, First District

Dr. Suja Lowenthal, Vice Mayor, Second District

Suzie A. Price, Third District

Daryl Supernaw, Fourth District

Stacy Mungo, Fifth District

Dee Andrews, Sixth District

Roberto Uranga, Seventh District

Al Austin, Eighth District

Rex Richardson, Ninth District



City Officials

Patrick H. West
City Manager

Charles Parkin
City Attorney

Douglas Haubert
City Prosecutor

Laura L. Doud
City Auditor

Maria De La Luz Garcia
City Clerk

John Gross
Director of Financial Management

David S. Nakamoto
City Treasurer



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Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide information about the City of Long Beach (City) for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015. The document is a compilation of the information required to be disclosed annually for each of the City's continuing disclosure undertakings or for the obligations in which the City has continuing disclosure responsibilities.

The City has collected the information presented from sources believed to be accurate. The City, however, makes no assurances about the accuracy, completeness, or reliability of this information. The City does not intend that the enclosed information be relied on as specific offering information in connection with any issuance of bonds by the City. Investors may receive further documentation about the City by obtaining a copy of its most recent official statement from the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (website: www.emma.msrb.org). Requests may also be directed to:

**City Treasurer
City of Long Beach
333 West Ocean Boulevard, 6th Floor
Long Beach, CA 90802**

Phone: (562) 570-6845

Fax: (562) 570-5836

E-mail: FM-Treasury@longbeach.gov

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The City reserves the right to amend or withdraw information contained herein at any time. This document may contain unaudited information and is not intended to create disclosure requirements or a legal obligation to provide any or all items of information.

A special thanks to the following departments for submitting photographs:

Water Department, Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority, Development Services, Port of Long Beach Harbor Department, Gas and Oil Department, Public Works, Long Beach Airport, Aquarium of the Pacific, Long Beach Convention and Visitors Bureau and Hartono Tai

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CITY OF LONG BEACH

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

333 WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD • LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90802- • (562) 570-6711 • FAX (562) 570-6583

March 25, 2016

Dear Investors:

The City of Long Beach is pleased to present its Summary of Financial Information for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2015. This document summarizes numerous financial documents, including the City's Fiscal Year (FY) 2015 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (as available), FY 2015 Adopted Budget, and other financial reports consistent with the continuing disclosure requirements of the City and its related agencies.

The past 12 months have been exciting and productive for the City of Long Beach. With the economy emerging from a prolonged recession, the City increased its resources to provide services and complete projects that improve the quality of life for residents. It has also promoted a unique cultural and urban center in Southern California, offering an active lifestyle including golf, beach activities, and large municipal parks that offer many outdoor sports activities.

The City's focus on parks and open space continues to show positive results. During the year, the City completed 15 park and recreational facilities and are in various stages of construction and development of an additional 11 projects.

The future employment and economic growth of the City is dependent on new developments that will provide its residents with opportunities for employment and financial success. During 2015, the renovation and expansion project of the Pike Retail Outlets (45,000 sq. ft.) was completed. The Douglas Park, the City's largest new commercial business park, added several new tenants, including Virgin Galactic, Mercedes-Benz, Shimadzu Precision Instruments, with leased spaced totaling 1.5 million square feet.

To continue to be successful and attract visitors, it is important for the City to maintain its infrastructure to ensure safety. During the year, 29 miles of lane lines were restriped, more than eight miles of curbs repainted, 8,600 traffic signs and 500 street name signs were replaced, and 40 miles of new bike and pedestrian paths were completed. The City installed 30,000 feet of new gas service pipelines, cleaned 429 miles of sewer lines and inspected 116 miles of sewer mains. It also launched a \$6.1 million citywide LED Streetlight Retrofit Program, which will reduce energy use, lower costs, and reduce carbon dioxide emissions.

The housing market continued to improve for the residents of the City. During 2015, the City implemented the Proactive Rental Inspection Program (PRHIP) to ensure livability standards for residents and maintain its stock of safe and sanitary rental housing. Additionally, the City provided \$70 million for rental assistance to 6,700 families through

the Housing Choice Voucher Program. The City facilitated the preservation of 1,054 affordable units at Brethren Manor, Springdale West, and American Goldstar Manor, extending the affordability covenants for 55 years. It also completed the rehabilitation of the Cabrillo Gateway Apartments at the Villages at Cabrillo, which includes 81 affordable units for homeless families and individuals.

Throughout the year, the City received multiple awards and acknowledgments from various business groups and government agencies including:

- Top Ten “Digital City” in America for the fifth consecutive year;
- Top Ten Best Airports in America: Reader’s Choice Awards 2015 from Condé Nast Traveler;
- Leading Fleet Award for Excellence in Fleet Management from Government Fleet Magazine;
- Excellence in Facility Design Award for the Orizaba Park Community Center from the California Parks and Recreation Society;
- Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting (GFOA);
- Nine programming awards for LBTV, the City’s cable channel; and,
- Achieved a perfect score in the Human Rights Campaign's Municipal Equality Index (MEI) for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender (LGBT) inclusion in municipal law and policy.

Financial stability is important to both residents and prospective businesses that wish to locate to the City of Long Beach. The City has delivered a structurally balanced budget for the ninth consecutive year with a \$695,000 surplus for FY 2015. The City also maintained excellent bond ratings from Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s, and Fitch.

We hope this document is useful in your assessment of the City's financial condition. If you have any questions regarding the enclosed statement or would like more information, please contact David S. Nakamoto, City Treasurer at (562) 570-6845.

Thank you for your interest in the City.

Sincerely,

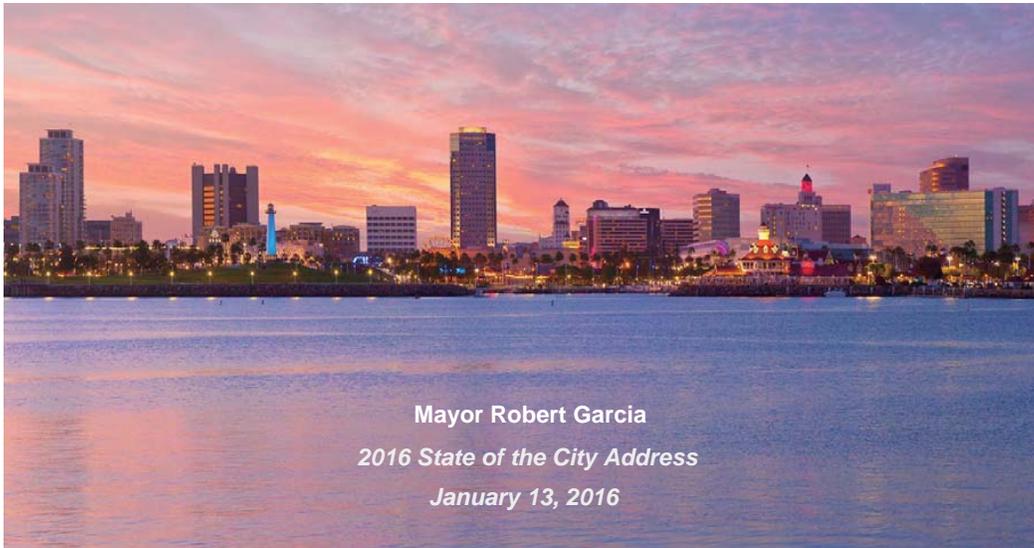


PATRICK H. WEST
CITY MANAGER



JOHN GROSS
DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT





Thank you. Good evening and thank you for coming. Thank you Vice Mayor Lowenthal for the generous introduction. I greatly appreciate your ten years of service on the City Council – and most importantly your friendship.

I want to welcome everyone. Welcome, to the honorable members of the City Council. To our elected officials from our State and Federal legislative delegations, from Los Angeles County, from our Board of Education, Community College and from our neighboring cities – thank you for being here.

Welcome to our outstanding City Manager and staff, our education leaders, our public safety officers, and our City Commissioners.

And most important, to all the residents, whether here at the Terrace Theater or watching from home, welcome. I also want to thank our supporters, Long Beach Transit, the Port of Long Beach, the Long Beach Water Department, Long Beach Cares and the Long Beach Department of Health and Human Services for making tonight possible.

And thank you to the Convention and Visitors Bureau, the Convention Center team, and all the staff here at the Convention Center for their hard work in making tonight happen.

And finally of course, I want to thank my family – and my great partner Matthew Mendez for your support. Thank you all for being here.

It is my honor and privilege to present to you my second State of the City speech as mayor of this amazing City, in my humble opinion, the best city in the world – the great City of Long Beach!

Tonight, I'll share with you some of our most important accomplishments of the past year, our challenges moving forward, and my vision for the City's future. This is a great time to be in Long Beach – a great time to live here, to work here, to

open up a business, and to raise a family. My friends, I'm proud to say that the state of our City is strong, and getting stronger.

Long Beach had an exciting year. As a teacher, you all know that supporting our students will always be my top priority. In 2014, the City joined our educational institutions – the Long Beach Unified School District, Long Beach City College, and California State University, Long Beach, as a full partner in the Long Beach College Promise. In just 18 months, we have increased internships by more than 50 percent, adding more than 750 internships to the 1,500 already offered – thanks largely to the work of Long Beach CALL, our Pacific Gateway Workforce Investment Network, LBUSD, and LBCC. And, Long Beach Unified has added more than 800 new preschool seats across Long Beach, and expects to open a new Pre-K center in North Long Beach in 2017.

My thanks to the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce for their support of bringing the Educare Pre-K Center to Long Beach. And, where the Promise has always offered a semester of free tuition at Long Beach City College for LBUSD grads, Long Beach City College expanded that offer to a full year of free tuition, for every LBUSD graduate in good standing. Thank you, LBCC!

And, my alma mater, Cal State Long Beach, received more than 89,000 applications this fall – the most in the Cal State System, and the fifth most of any public university in the country. Go Beach!

This is how a city supports its youth, and this is how we ensure the future economic development of our community. The Long Beach College Promise has won national recognition, with the White House naming it as a model for its own national education initiative, and Governor Brown awarding \$5 million to support our local students. And over the next year, we will continue to strengthen the promise with smart collaboration.

We are set to reach universal preschool access for the most vulnerable students in 2018. And we continue to expand college access, success, and internships. And I want to encourage everyone who owns or operates a business to consider providing internships for our youth. One reason we've been able to expand internships is that our economy is growing, with new businesses opening, national brands relocating to Long Beach, and the creative economy booming.

Let's talk about the budget, the economy, and jobs. The Long Beach economy had a strong year, and there are very positive signs that trend will continue.

First and foremost, the City has shown excellent fiscal restraint and responsibility. We once again balanced our budget and even had a small surplus – despite the fall in oil prices which has drastically reduced revenues for capital projects – especially in the tidelands.

And we've taken a prudent approach to our pension liabilities, paying down our costs now instead of kicking the can down the road. The deficits we see in coming years are because we are doing the right thing and paying down our pension liabilities. The sooner we pay it, the more money we save for the City – and that's

the smart approach. Our City Council deserves credit for being fiscally responsible, and let's give them a round of applause.

Meanwhile, private investment in Long Beach is growing. Unemployment hit its lowest level since 2007, and is now at 6.5 percent. While we think that's great progress, we still have a ways to go, so let's keep up the good work. I want to thank our Workforce Development Department, which served more than 3,000 job seekers and permanently placed more than 1,900 into jobs in 2015.

Citywide, we saw hundreds of millions of dollars invested in new construction, including more than \$65 million at the Pike, which now includes nationally known retailers – H&M, The Gap, Forever 21, Converse, and Nike.

Our hospitality industry is thriving – thanks to our outstanding Convention and Visitors Bureau, with our hotels seeing record occupancy rates, and our Convention Center booked months in advance.

We've also begun the sale and development of hundreds of former Redevelopment Agency properties. This will generate millions of dollars for the City, and support the continued revitalization of our neighborhoods. 46 of the 53 properties for sale are already in escrow, and requests for proposals are being developed for other key properties throughout the City. We've also seen an expansion of small locally owned businesses, many of which attract visitors from throughout the region.

And we've seen new art, music, and cultural events – including Live after Five, Summer and Music, and our first POW! WOW! Event, which brought internationally renowned artists to Long Beach to create massive public murals throughout the City.

At last year's State of the City, I set a goal of constructing 4,000 new residential units downtown in the next ten years. More people downtown is better for our economy and produces investment opportunities for the rest of the City. In the past year, we've made great progress on that goal, with 224 new units under construction right now, and more than 1,700 more already entitled for construction, and more to come in 2016 and 2017.

I also want to congratulate the Council for moving forward on the new Civic Center. The project will create 8,000 jobs to provide an expanded Lincoln Park, a more accessible library, residences, a new City Hall, and headquarters for the economic engine of our economy, the Port of Long Beach.

And my thanks to our Harbor Commissioners for their unanimous support of this project. The Port is one of our City's most important assets, and a major reason for these positive trends. One in eight jobs is directly or indirectly related to the Port, and 3,000 new jobs were created in 2015 because of their construction projects.

2015 was a record year, with an increase of 5.4 percent in volume. And we really have to thank Luke, Leia and Darth Vader – not because they used the force to make it happen, but because those ships are piled full of Han Solo and BB-8 action figures! Believe it or not, Star Wars toys helped fuel our end of year retail growth.

The Port continues to expand, investing more than \$550 million in infrastructure and technology last year - more than any other Port in the Western Hemisphere. Over the last 10 years, as cargo volume increased dramatically, greenhouse gas emissions have fallen 21 percent.

And we've begun construction on the Gerald Desmond Bridge replacement, a billion and a half dollar project that will greatly improve cargo movement and add an iconic new element to our skyline. Our Port is the best in the world, and will continue to keep our economy strong.

But the most important ship in Long Beach is not one of the new super carriers coming in from Asia, but the floating icon that stays right here in our harbor – The Queen Mary.

The Queen Mary recently got a new operator, and the timing is perfect. Last year we formed the new Queen Mary Land Development Task Force. The Task Force will help reimagine the 40+ acres that surround the most famous icon of our City. Later this year, the Task Force and the Developer will present a development plan to the City.

Another crucial asset is our exceptional airport. The Long Beach Airport continues to win accolades nationwide, with its beautiful terminal, easy and efficient travel experience, and a unique concourse that features all local restaurants. Indeed, just last month the Long Beach Airport was named a top 10 airport in the country by Conde Nast.

And let me say right now: our airport and our City are special in large part because of our noise ordinance. I am 100 percent committed to protecting our noise ordinance. Protecting our neighborhoods will be my top priority as the City begins research and discussion over any future change to airport operations.

Just north of the Airport, Douglas Park is booming with new businesses:

- Virgin Galactic is building rockets in Douglas Park;
- Mercedes-Benz USA opened its West coast headquarters; and
- Shimadzu Instruments relocated to Long Beach.

The City also received almost \$4 million to repurpose the Boeing C-17 site, and retrain workers so they can continue to contribute to our local economy. Aerospace is alive and well in Long Beach! I am confident that Long Beach – the birthplace of the commercial aircraft industry – is becoming a center of commercial space industry!

These companies cited our educated workforce, our quality of life, and yes—a business friendly environment – for their decision to invest here.

We are working to make the City more business friendly every day. The Long Beach Innovation Team, funded by a \$3 million grant from Bloomberg Philanthropies also began its work this past year. The Innovation Team will launch a new website for startup businesses this year. They will also work on other

strategies – including a High Tech infrastructure plan – to attract investment and encourage Long Beach entrepreneurs to create jobs here.

We've also improved our licensing and permitting process. We are using Open Counter software to track applications, and speed the process of opening or expanding a business.

And we launched our new City website – an on-line City Hall, with dozens of services for residents, visitors and businesses.

We've also been creative when it comes to public transit. While many cities have tried to regulate ride sharing companies, like Uber and Lyft, we have taken a hands off approach. Instead, we updated our policies to allow traditional taxis to be more competitive, while supporting the new sharing economy. And we need to ensure that as our economy grows, everyone benefits.

The first step, is to develop a comprehensive economic plan for Long Beach – something we have not had in years. This is the most important task now before our Economic Development Commission. They should have a report ready for the Council to review before summer. Long Beach needs to create higher wage jobs for our residents.

Too many of our residents still struggle with wages that lag behind the cost of living. Poverty in Long Beach is real – especially in central Long Beach. Helping our neighbors requires a focus on education, retraining, jobs, and yes, fair wages.

Long Beach made an important step forward in this goal by implementing Project Labor Agreements with local hiring goals to make sure that local residents get training and jobs from large construction projects. I'm also proud that just last week, our Economic Development Commission sent recommendations for a minimum wage increase to the City Council.

I want to thank the Commission for their hard and difficult work, and the Council of Business Associations for their input and ideas.

But I especially want to thank the hard-working men and women who are standing up and advocating for their future, and the numerous small business owners who spoke up at the hearings. When the Council initially took up this issue, my commitment was to an open and inclusive process.

And that's what we have had. The conversation has been passionate, but it also has been respectful. I believe that every worker in our City deserves a living wage, especially those facing poverty. No person should be working 40 hours a week, and sometimes more, and not be able to provide for their family. The recommendations forwarded to the City Council gradually increase the minimum wage to \$13 by 2019, and provide an extra year for some small businesses and non-profits. The commission also recommended the Council consider new business incentives, strong wage enforcement, required sick days, and new state legislation to allow exemptions for tipped employees like restaurant servers. Most importantly for me, the commission recommended a study in 2019 to evaluate the effects of the minimum wage increase, once the \$13 is implemented.

I support of the Commission's recommendations. And I also know this is an important issue to the Council, and they will have their own ideas for how best to address it. But as we debate the final law, let's use the work of the Commission to build an ordinance that works for everyone – and gives Long Beach the raise it deserves. An increased minimum wage will stimulate our economy and help many families who struggle to make ends meet.

For some residents, that struggle is even more difficult. Our homeless residents are especially vulnerable. The best thing we can do to reduce homelessness is to prevent it by keeping people in their homes and ensuring we are building of affordable housing.

In 2015, we preserved, created, or began construction on more than 1,500 affordable units. These units are for families, workers, seniors and veterans. Unfortunately, the demise of the Redevelopment Agency removed our primary source funding for affordable housing. We cannot afford to wait for Sacramento, or Washington, to solve this challenge for us.

Our rental market has been improving, and that's great news. But increasing rents are a burden on working people, and they also need our help. So, over the past few weeks, my office has been meeting with housing advocates and with developers to begin discussing new policies to encourage affordable housing, including identifying possible sources of funding. And I want to thank former Assemblywoman Bonnie Lowenthal for helping lead that initiative.

Last spring, I announced the City had accepted President Obama's challenge to end veteran homelessness. In 2011, there were 309 veterans living on the streets. Last year at this time, we reduced that to approximately 100 veterans on the streets. Tonight, I am pleased to announce we have ended chronic veteran homelessness in Long Beach. We will soon submit a request for federal certification. And in a few weeks, Federal and State officials will announce Long Beach is the first City in California to meet this goal. We need to thank our Health Department, the Long Beach VA, United States HUD, and the Apartment Association for their help in reaching this historic achievement.

We are working hard every day to make our City a great place to raise a family and more livable for everyone. And here's how we're doing it. In the last year, we've paved more than 95 miles of streets and 16 miles of sidewalk. We filled more than 28,000 potholes, trimmed nearly 24,000 trees, and cleaned more than 77,000 graffiti tags. We expanded library hours, opening several branches on Sunday. And our library system continues to be one of the best in the world, with 1.3 million items checked out in 2015.

We increased support for our Arts Council and the Long Beach Museum of Art, and it's had a big effect. We have seen new exhibits and events, and the museum increased membership by 26 percent, and visits by 51 percent last year. Every great City must invest in the arts, and it's time for this great City to increase our commitment to funding the arts in Long Beach. Tonight, I am asking the City Council to initiate a new one percent for the arts program – a permanent source of funding for the arts in Long Beach. I look forward to working with the arts

community and the Long Beach City Council to develop a policy that works for Long Beach.

The City of the future must be a sustainable City. I am proud that Long Beach recently joined the compact of Mayors for Climate Change. We've committed to an aggressive reduction in greenhouse gas emissions over the course of the next few years. At last year's State of the City, I asked the Aquarium of the Pacific to develop a climate resiliency action plan. This plan was completed just last week and will be presented to the City Council next week. That report will guide us as we meet the goals of the Mayors' Compact.

Electric vehicles will be one important part of climate change adaptation. This year, Long Beach Transit will put their first electric buses on the road – and you saw one of those buses as you entered tonight. With the addition of 21 compressed natural gas buses in 2015, 75 percent of Long Beach Transit's fleet will use alternative fuel. And our new shuttle bus, direct from downtown Long Beach to LAX, will also help ease congestion and reduce car trips and emissions. And we have to thank Transit Board of Directors for these great developments.

We are converting all our City's streetlights to LED, which will save energy and money. And we continue to add bike lanes and more walkable streets.

Long Beach is a recognized leader in creating a bicycle friendly City, with more than 40 miles of new bike lanes being added in 2015 and 2016. That's one reason our inaugural Beach Streets event was such a success. And it's coming back this year even bigger, downtown, in the East Village, along Broadway, and on Retro Row Fourth Street.

We've also won recognition for our water conservation efforts. Don't let the rain fool you – the drought is ongoing, and we need to continue to conserve. People conserve less when it rains, and we need to redouble our efforts. But so far, we've done a great job, and we have to thank our Water Commission and the Department for their leadership. We've met and often surpassed the Governor's conservation mandates, and I want to thank all our residents for joining MISSION H2O and making every drop count.

Also this past year, we passed our first Urban Agriculture ordinance. This new law supports the local businesses who sell food and products made at home. We also planted more than 700 trees. Our parks again won recognition, being rated in the top 20 in the entire nation.

Animal Care Services continues to improve their operations. More cats and dogs than ever before are being adopted, and euthanasia rates are at historic lows.

We also moved forward on two exciting projects, both with the potential to improve our natural environment and transform our coastal areas. First, after years of passionate advocacy by the City and the community, we will sign the final agreement next week with the US Army Corp of Engineers to move forward with the San Pedro Breakwater and Ecosystem Restoration Study. This study will help us improve our local coastal waters and tell us once and for all whether we can reconfigure the Long Beach breakwater without damaging homes, businesses, or

the Port. This study will take three years, is already funded, and will launch with an interview community process.

The other positive development is our new collaboration with the City and County of Los Angeles and the LA River Revitalization Corporation to reimagine the Los Angeles River. And those plans include the leadership of one of the most renowned architects in the world, Frank Gehry. I recently met with Mr. Gehry at City Hall and I'll tell you – he's impressed with Long Beach. The project has the potential to transform our City's west side, create a more natural environment, new running and biking trails, and park space. I can't overstate how important this project is.

While there are many positive developments in 2015, we did face some challenges. The SCE power outages over the summer were burdensome on our residents, businesses, and were a drain on public safety. These outages were completely unacceptable. I appreciate that SCE has taken full responsibility for the outages to ensure nothing like this happens again. But we must continue to demand more answers from SCE while awaiting the Public Utilities Commission's final report. We will keep the head on Edison.

One innovation that came out of this experience was the creation of Alert Long Beach, and I want to encourage everyone to sign up. Alert Long Beach sends alerts out about public emergencies in a call, text, or email. Please visit LongBeach.gov to sign up.

Now, I want to talk to you about two other challenges that will require us to work collaboratively to keep Long Beach strong.

First, is public safety, I know it's a tough time to be a police officer. The job of policing has become more stressful and difficult than ever before. But let me be crystal clear; Long Beach supports our police officers. And we can best support public safety by working with our police, not against them. Policing is changing – and we need to provide support and training so Long Beach continues to lead the way on public safety.

Here's what we've done:

- We've expanded funding for our police academy;
- We've broken up major human trafficking rings;
- We've maintained positive community relationships while many cities are experiencing mistrust between police and residents'.
- We've also begun with the County, our own Health Department, and the City Prosecutor, Doug Haubert, to develop mental diversion programs; and
- Finally, we've enhanced officer training to assist people who are homeless or mentally ill.

And our approach has been working. Over the last few years, crime has remained dramatically lower than it was a generation ago. Police response time to priority calls is 4.9 minutes – one of the best times of any large city. And more than 93

percent of emergency calls are answered within ten seconds. While crime reached an all-time low in 2014, last year crime began to increase in Long Beach throughout California, and across the country. Crime is up in Sacramento, San Francisco, Oakland, Los Angeles, and San Diego – not to mention Denver, Seattle, New York, and dozens of other cities. But it's important to keep this in perspective: while crime is up in 2015, this level is similar to 2011 – when it was the lowest crime level in a generation.

As you know, California has adopted several reforms to our criminal justice system, including prison sentencing reforms. And in some ways, that's a good thing for our State. But as we see more low-level offenders coming back to our community, we have to support their transition back into the workforce and to life with their families.

We are not, however, getting adequate financial support from the State or the County. And that's unacceptable. The State and County cannot expect to shift this responsibility to cities without providing resources to address this new challenge. Our City remains very safe, one of the safer big cities in America. But we need to continue to work to keep crime low and find new ways to support our police. And one of the best ways to do that is put more cops on the street.

Later this year, I will ask the Council to initiate a major budget restoration to our Police Department. Prior to 2012, Long Beach has four police operating divisions – South, West, East, and North. Due to the recession, South Division and West Division were combined. This saved resources, but it also created new burdens in precisely the areas where there is the most police activity.

So tonight, I am calling on the Council to work with me to restore South Division, including sworn and civilian positions that were cut. This will be an important step in keeping our City safer. As you know our Fire Department has also seen cuts in recent years. Our firefighters are some of the hardest working, bravest men and women you will ever meet. They save lives for a living, and we are all grateful for their service. But, the truth is, our City needs more firefighting resources.

And so tonight, I am also calling on the City Council to work with me to restore Station 8 with a fully operating Fire Engine.

The other major challenge we face, is our infrastructure. We have \$2.8 billion – that's billion with a "B" – in unfunded infrastructure needs. We spend millions annually to fix our streets, sidewalks and public buildings, including more than \$67 million this year.

Yet, we continue to fall behind.

If we want our streets and public buildings to reflect our status as a world class city, we must fund more infrastructure repair and maintenance. But for decades, and not just here in Long Beach, but nationwide, we have deferred those costs and allowed our streets and public buildings to fall into an unacceptable state. And the longer we wait to address this, the more expensive the problem gets.

We may be okay for a few years, but a decade from now, if we don't take action

soon, our City will be in a terrible state of disrepair. Just take a drive down some of our alleys, and you can see the result of decades of neglect.

So, in the coming weeks, it's critical we have an honest and constructive conversation:

What kind of City do we want to live in? Or as my predecessor Mayor Foster liked to say, "What kind of City will we leave for the next generation? And what are we willing to invest to ensure that happens?" I know together we will meet these challenges and come out stronger. And the most important reason we will do that is our people. It's the people in Long Beach that make this City great and keep us moving forward.

And as I close tonight, I want to talk about one person that embodies the best of Long Beach.

That person is my friend, Mary Zendejas. I've known Mary since our days at Cal State Long Beach. And what struck me about Mary is that, despite being in a wheelchair, she was always positive, and she never let her disability slow her down. As I got involved in City politics, I would run into her at community events. And whether it was advocating for disability rights, participating in the Ms. Wheelchair California Pageant, or as founder of the Disabled Professionals Association, she was involved in some kind of community service. Mary always got around on public transit, and still does. Which is one reason I appointed her to the LB Transit Board of Directors. Now, she is helping improve transit services for everyone in our community. Mary is a perfect example of the spirit of Long Beach, and the way our residents step up and work to make our City a better place. Mary's here tonight. Let's thank her for all she does in our City.

Our community is defined by caring and compassion. That same spirit of caring and courage must guide us in 2016. Of the many things that make Long Beach great – our amazing coastline, our exciting downtown, the opportunities for arts, culture, and education – what really defines us, what really makes this City special, is our people.

This is Long Beach. The people here tonight are what make Long Beach great. While there are challenges to face, I know we will build a better Long Beach – together.

Thank you so much for being here tonight, for your support, and for your love of our City.

Good night, and Go Long Beach!



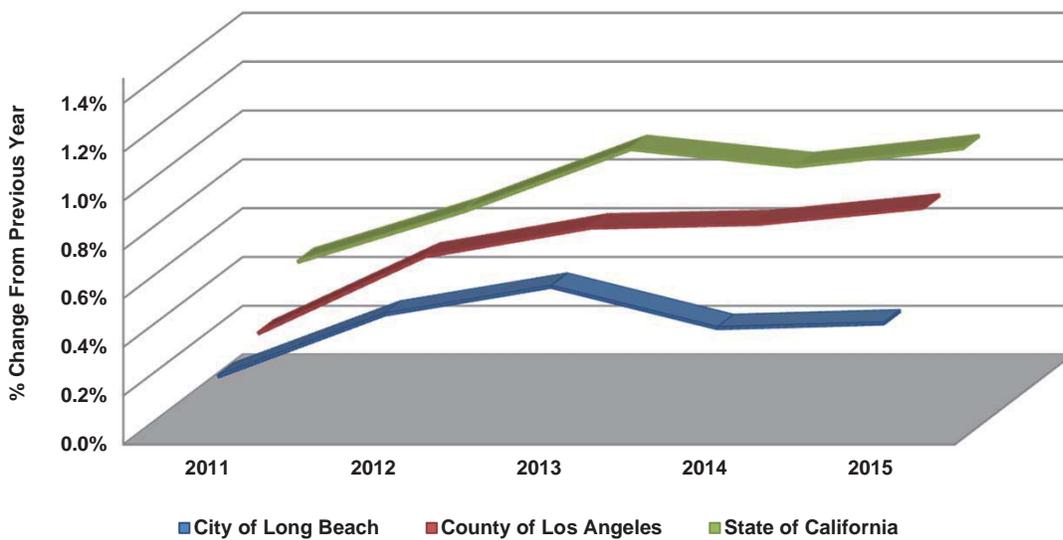
Statistical
and
General City Information

City of Long Beach Population Data

As of January 1, 2015, the City's population was approximately 472,779. This figure represents 4.66% and 1.22% of the estimated population for the County of Los Angeles and State of California, respectively. The following table illustrates the City's population growth relative to the population of the County of Los Angeles and the State of California.

Year	City of Long Beach	County of Los Angeles	State of California
2015	472,779	10,136,559	38,714,725
2014	470,609	10,054,852	38,357,121
2013	468,538	9,980,432	38,030,609
2012	465,688	9,908,030	37,680,593
2011	463,382	9,847,712	37,427,946

Population Comparison



Please note: Prior years' data was restated with more current information and recalibrated using 2011 benchmark.

Source: State of California Department of Finance.

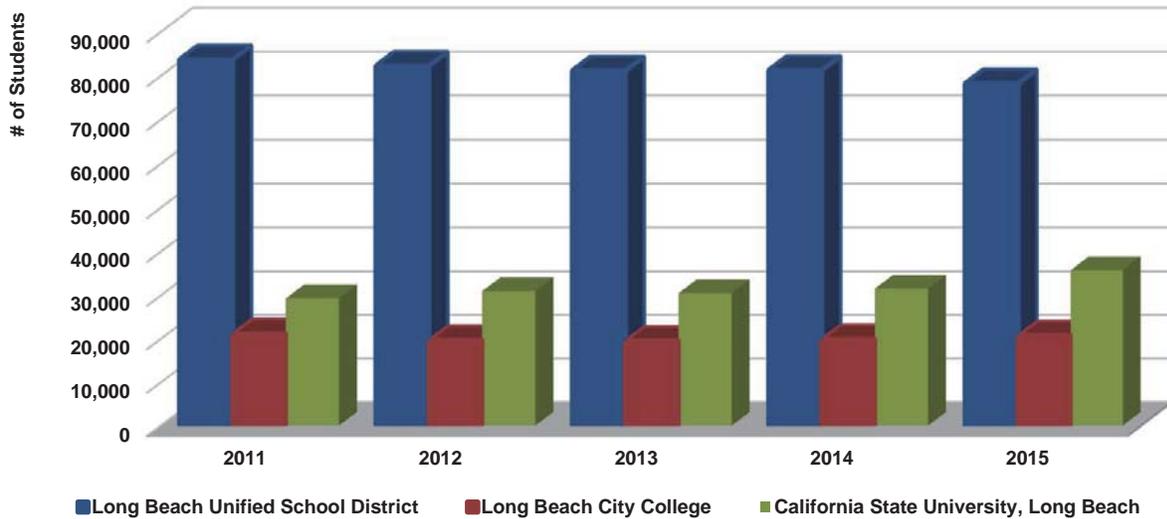
City of Long Beach Education Information

The City serves as the permanent headquarters for the 23 campus California State University System. The California State University System headquarters is located on a 6.4-acre site in the western portion of the City. California State University Long Beach continues to be one of the most popular in California. It has built a successful student recruitment program that continues to attract high-achieving students, while maintaining their historical commitment to access. Enrollment history for the K-12 and higher education system serving the City is presented below.

School and Higher Education Enrollment History

Year	Long Beach Unified School District ⁽¹⁾	Long Beach City College ⁽²⁾	California State University Long Beach ⁽³⁾
2015	78,230	20,754	35,692
2014	81,248	19,910	31,523
2013	81,155	19,521	30,474
2012	82,256	19,694	30,931
2011	83,691	21,194	29,287

Enrollment History



⁽¹⁾ Long Beach Unified School District, Adopted Budget FY 2015-2016. 2015 is a projected number.

⁽²⁾ Long Beach Community College, Adopted Budget FY 2015-16, September 8, 2015. Above data reflects Full-Time Equivalent Students (FTES).

⁽³⁾ California State University Long Beach total headcount enrollment by term 2014-2015.

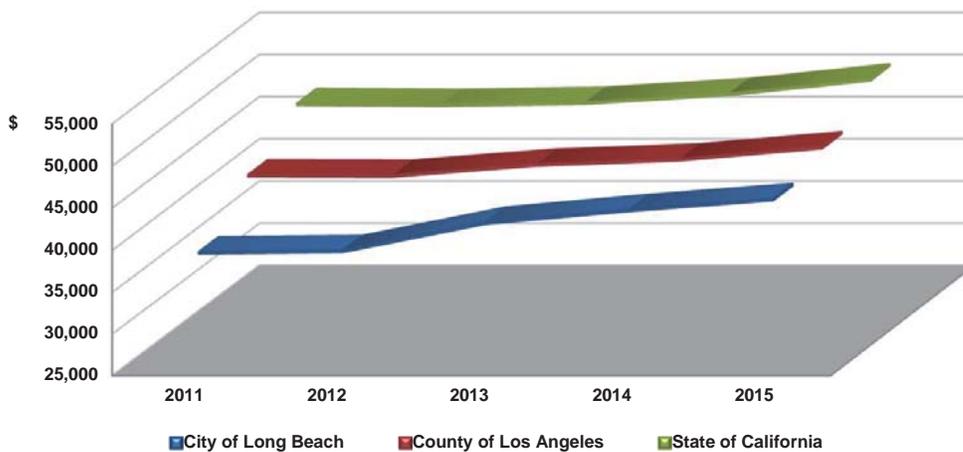
**City of Long Beach
Median Personal Income
2011- 2015**

The median household effective buying income increased by 16.40%, 7.69%, and 6.14% for the City, County of Los Angeles, and State of California, respectively during 2011 through 2015. Between 2014 and 2015, the median household effective buying income increased 2.95%, 3.19%, and 3.58% for the City, County of Los Angeles, and State of California, respectively. The following chart shows the yearly median household effective buying income and the total effective buying income for the City, the County of Los Angeles, and the State of California for 2011 through 2015.

**City of Long Beach, County of Los Angeles, State of California
Personal Income
2011- 2015**

Calendar Year	Area	Total Effective Buying Income (\$000's) ⁽¹⁾	Median Household Effective Buying Income (\$) ⁽²⁾
2015	City of Long Beach	9,904,090	44,701
	County of Los Angeles	214,247,273	46,449
	State of California	901,189,698	50,072
2014	City of Long Beach	9,540,842	43,421
	County of Los Angeles	205,133,995	45,013
	State of California	858,676,636	48,340
2013	City of Long Beach	9,403,226	41,923
	County of Los Angeles	210,047,449	44,384
	State of California	864,089,685	47,307
2012	City of Long Beach	8,682,272	38,561
	County of Los Angeles	197,831,465	43,083
	State of California	814,578,458	47,062
2011	City of Long Beach	8,561,158	38,404
	County of Los Angeles	196,757,991	43,133
	State of California	801,393,028	47,177

Median Personal Income Comparison



⁽¹⁾ Based on median effective buying income.

⁽²⁾ Based on median effective buying income and number of household in respective area.

Source: The Nielsen Company

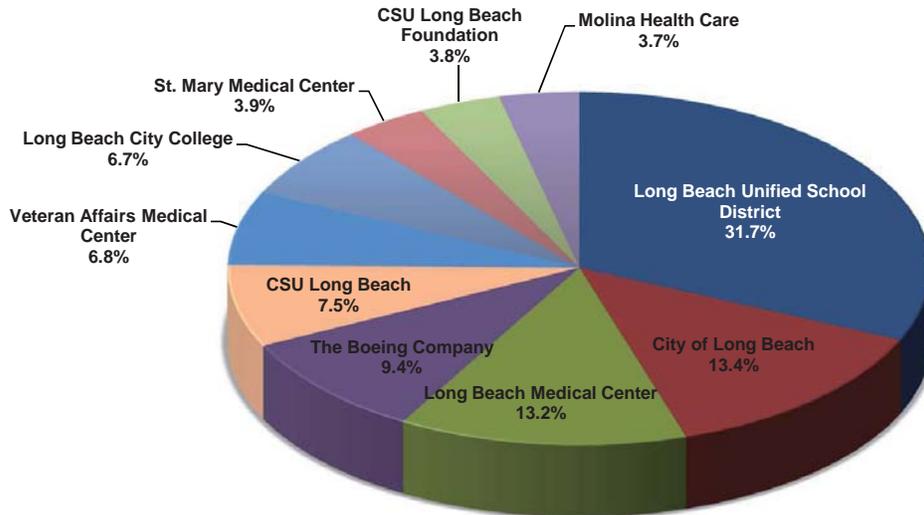
**City of Long Beach
Major Employers
As of September 30, 2015**

The California Employment Development Department compiles monthly data on the status of employment and unemployment in the Los Angeles-Long Beach labor market (County of Los Angeles). As an integral part of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, Long Beach benefits from the wide variety of job opportunities available in neighboring communities throughout the County of Los Angeles.

Top Ten Employers

Ranking	Employer	# of Employees	Ranking	Employer	# of Employees
1.	Long Beach Unified School District	12,508	6.	Veteran Affairs Medical Center	2,665
2.	City of Long Beach	5,286	7.	Long Beach City College	2,637
3.	Long Beach Memorial Medical Center	5,212	8.	CSU Long Beach Foundation	1,523
4.	The Boeing Company	3,707	9.	Molina Health Care	1,488
5.	CSU Long Beach	2,961	10.	St. Mary Medical Center	1,458

Top Ten Employers (%)



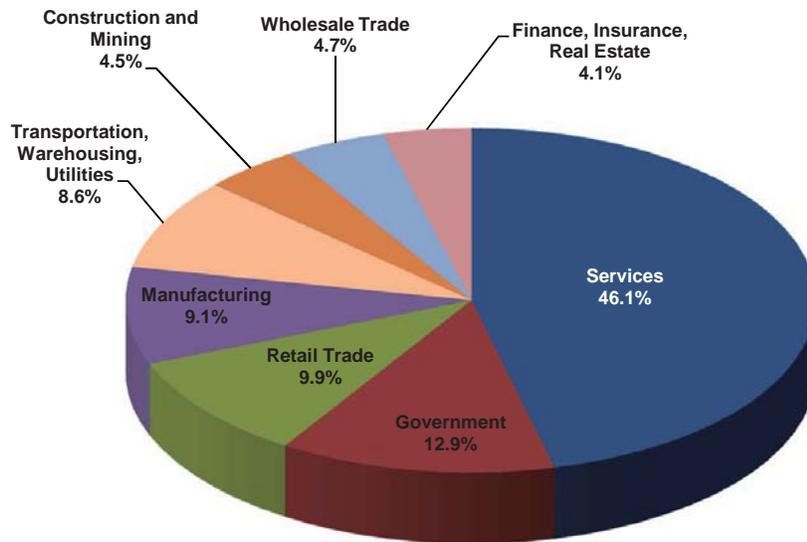
Please Note: The percent of each individual employer vs. the total of the top ten employers.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

**City of Long Beach
Average Employment by Industry**

Industry	Employment ⁽¹⁾	% of Total
Services	74,298	46.7%
Government	27,834	17.5%
Retail Trade	13,991	8.8%
Manufacturing	13,183	8.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	11,292	7.1%
Construction and Mining	6,579	4.1%
Wholesale Trade	5,929	3.7%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	5,850	3.7%
Total:	158,955	100.0%

Average Employment by Industry (%)



⁽¹⁾ Quarterly Average employment

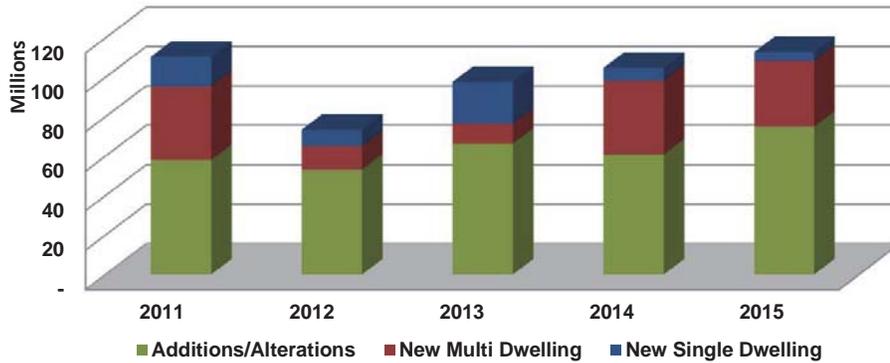
Source: State of California - Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

**City of Long Beach
Construction
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

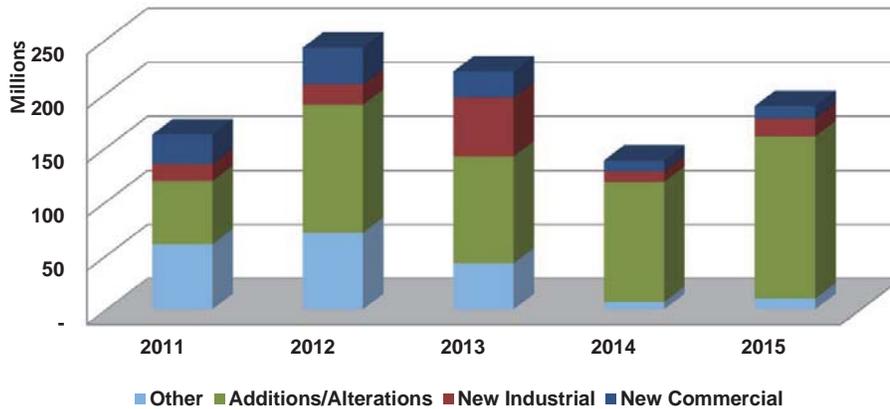
The City issued building permits valued at \$300,658,213 during Fiscal Year 2015. Of this total, approximately 38% consisted of residential construction and approximately 62% consisted of non-residential construction. The City's annual permit values since fiscal year 2011 are summarized below.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Type of Permit					
RESIDENTIAL					
New Single Dwelling	\$ 4,515,820	\$ 6,447,487	\$ 21,214,322	\$ 8,326,493	\$ 14,891,109
New Multi Dwelling	33,439,961	37,475,880	10,061,549	11,897,515	37,463,576
Additions/Alterations	74,867,747	60,793,569	66,323,640	53,178,000	58,030,460
Total Residential	\$112,823,527	\$104,716,936	\$ 97,599,511	\$ 73,402,008	\$ 110,385,145
NON-RESIDENTIAL					
New Commercial	\$ 11,403,000	\$ 10,073,099	\$ 24,140,642	\$ 34,098,627	\$ 27,162,844
New Industrial	16,372,981	9,640,725	54,436,858	18,738,771	15,731,401
Additions/Alterations	150,132,115	111,341,066	98,994,250	118,430,323	58,779,964
Other	9,926,591	6,640,607	42,424,276	70,775,000	60,000,000
Total Non-Residential	\$187,834,686	\$137,695,497	\$ 219,996,026	\$242,042,721	\$ 161,674,209
Total:	\$300,658,213	\$242,412,433	\$ 317,595,537	\$315,444,729	\$ 272,059,354

**Residential Construction
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**



**Non-Residential Construction
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

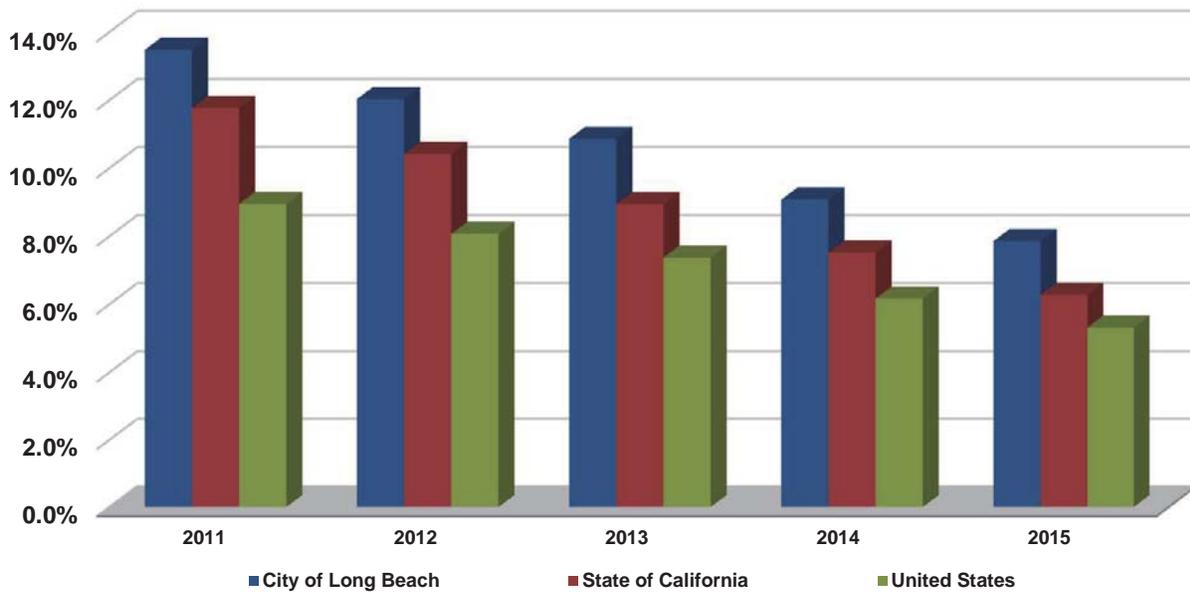


Source: City of Long Beach - Development Services Department (formerly Planning & Building Department)

**City of Long Beach
Labor Force
Employment and Unemployment Annual Average Statistics
2011- 2015**

Year ⁽¹⁾	Area	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
2015	City of Long Beach	241,950	222,960	19,010	7.9%
	State of California	18,984,370	17,791,730	1,192,640	6.3%
	United States	157,080,090	148,731,454	8,348,727	5.3%
2014	City of Long Beach	241,400	219,600	21,900	9.1%
	State of California	18,683,300	17,277,900	1,405,400	7.5%
	United States	155,922,000	146,305,000	9,617,000	6.2%
2013	City of Long Beach	240,300	214,100	26,100	10.9%
	State of California	18,596,800	16,933,300	1,663,500	8.9%
	United States	155,389,000	143,929,000	11,460,000	7.4%
2012	City of Long Beach	237,700	209,100	28,600	12.0%
	State of California	18,519,000	16,589,700	1,929,300	10.4%
	United States	154,975,000	142,469,000	12,506,000	8.1%
2011	City of Long Beach	239,700	207,500	32,300	13.5%
	State of California	18,417,900	16,249,600	2,168,300	11.8%
	United States	153,617,000	139,869,000	13,747,000	8.9%

Unemployment Rate Comparison



⁽¹⁾ Information is on an annual basis and represents the average for the period.

Source: State of California, Employment Development Department for City and State information U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

City of Long Beach
General Fund Revenues and Expenditures
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014 ⁽²⁾	2013 ⁽²⁾	2012 ⁽²⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾
REVENUES					
Property Taxes	\$ 151,111	\$ 141,898	\$ 169,590	\$ 115,513	\$ 116,692
Other Taxes ⁽¹⁾	134,929	126,915	130,129	123,141	121,934
Franchise Fees	25,915	26,175	25,243	23,143	24,184
Licenses and Permits	15,170	14,899	13,889	16,050	16,303
Fines and Forfeitures	15,988	16,166	16,394	17,762	16,193
Use of Money & Property	36,327	52,219	54,239	53,282	50,486
From Other Agencies ⁽⁴⁾	4,668	5,932	1,767	4,065	5,035
Charges for Services	26,310	26,415	26,295	27,006	26,897
Other	6,139	6,845	8,337	8,576	6,100
Total Revenues	416,557	417,464	445,883	388,538	383,824
EXPENDITURES CURRENT					
Legislative and Legal	9,604	11,373	9,673	10,316	9,683
General Government	17,139	17,769	17,050	16,046	18,556
Public Safety	282,516	277,741	267,430	269,085	274,768
Public Health	5,876	5,371	5,383	5,248	5,438
Community & Cultural	41,849	41,215	40,750	40,958	40,265
Public Works	34,917	30,706	29,679	28,667	28,558
Oil Operations	3,273	4,309	4,722	9,146	7,174
Total Current Expenditures	395,174	388,484	374,687	379,466	384,442
DEBT SERVICE ⁽²⁾					
Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Agent Fees	-	-	-	-	-
Costs of New Bonds	-	-	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	395,174	388,484	374,687	379,466	384,442
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	21,383	28,980	71,196	9,072	(618)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Proceeds from Other Long-Term Obligations	-	-	-	-	-
Debt Issuance	-	1,012	-	302	-
Discount on Debt Issuance	-	-	-	-	-
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	-	-	-
Advances Change in Principal	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	16,944	18,729	24,269	23,110	24,565
Operating Transfers Out	(44,575)	(68,179)	(34,851)	(22,354)	(120,657)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(27,631)	(48,438)	(10,582)	1,058	(96,092)
Net Change In Fund Balances	(6,248)	(19,458)	60,614	10,130	(96,710)
Fund Balance - October 1	118,279	137,737	77,123	66,993	163,703
Fund Balance - September 30	\$ 112,031	\$ 118,279	\$ 137,737	\$ 77,123	\$ 66,993

⁽¹⁾ Includes sales and use tax, utility users tax, other taxes, and property tax in lieu of sales and use tax from Proposition 57.

⁽²⁾ As part of the implementation of GASB 54 - Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions, the City reviewed all the governmental fund revenue streams and made reclassifications for FY 2011 as follows: Motor Vehicle in Lieu Tax and Property Tax in Lieu of Vehicle License Fees from From Other Agencies to Property Tax, Pipeline and Electrical Franchise Fees from Other Taxes to Franchise Fees (new category), Pipeline Safety Fees from Charges for Services to Franchise Fees, and Private Refuse Hauler Franchise Fees from License and Permits to Franchise Fees. In addition, the Upland Oil Fund was reclassified from a Special Revenue Fund to a subset of the General Fund and Debt Service payments were transferred from General Fund to a newly created General Debt Service Fund.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report FY 2015 Unaudited

**City of Long Beach
General Fund Budget
Fiscal Years 2015- 2016
(In \$000's)**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	Adopted 15-16 ⁽³⁾	Adopted 14-15 ⁽³⁾	Actual 14-15 ^(1 & 3)
REVENUES			
Property Taxes	\$ 148,877	\$ 139,091	\$ 151,111
Other Taxes ⁽²⁾	128,866	117,879	134,929
Franchise Fees	27,052	25,265	25,915
Licenses and Permits	15,234	14,783	15,170
Fines and Forfeitures	15,783	15,702	15,988
Use of Money & Property	28,774	37,686	36,327
From Other Agencies ⁽³⁾	3,856	2,744	4,668
Charge for Services	25,901	25,359	26,310
Other	5,086	4,334	6,139
Total Revenue	399,429	382,843	416,557
EXPENDITURE CURRENT			
Legislative and Legal	12,388	10,216	9,604
General Government	28,229	23,145	17,139
Public Safety	283,720	279,553	282,516
Public Health	5,845	5,419	5,876
Community & Cultural	44,944	40,918	41,849
Public Works	35,240	33,255	34,917
Oil Operations	2,524	6,751	3,273
Total Current Expenditures	412,890	399,257	395,174
DEBT SERVICE			
Principal	-	-	-
Interest	-	-	-
Fiscal Agent Fees	-	-	-
Cost of New Bond Issuance	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	412,890	399,257	395,174
Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	(13,461)	(16,414)	21,383
Proceeds from Other Long-Term Obligations	-	-	-
Discount on Debt Issuance	-	-	1,012
Payment to Refunded Bond Escrow Agent	-	-	-
Advanced Capitalized Interest	-	-	-
Operating Transfers In	16,517	17,339	18,729
Operating Transfers Out	(19,477)	(26,696)	(66,179)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(2,960)	(9,357)	(46,438)
Net Change In Fund Balances	(16,421)	(25,771)	(25,055)
Beginning Fund Balance - October 1	136,681	137,322	137,737
Encumbrance, Beginning of the Year	1,056	415	-
Ending Fund Balance - September 30	\$ 121,316	\$ 111,966	\$ 112,682

⁽¹⁾ Actuals based on General Fund Statement of Revenues and Expenditures, and change in fund balance on a Non-GAAP budgetary basis.

⁽²⁾ Includes sales and use tax, utility users tax, other taxes and property tax in lieu of sales and use tax from Proposition 57.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - Preliminary FY 2015 Unaudited

General Fund Balance Sheet
Fiscal Years 2011-2015
(In \$000's)

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾
ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 104,710	\$ 114,807	\$ 135,357	\$ 83,869	\$ 72,863
Investments short-term non-performing	-	-	20	98	178
Cash - Non-Pooled and Cash Equivalents	329	373	374	373	395
Investment - Non-Pooled	-	-	-	-	-
Investment Interest Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Property Taxes Receivable	88,349	83,658	88,147	94,328	89,732
Accounts Receivable	43,876	42,776	38,749	38,705	36,838
Allowances for Uncollectible Taxes & Accounts Receivable	(33,627)	(33,162)	(34,231)	(35,179)	(27,810)
Notes & Loans Receivable	1,712	1,789	1,861	1,929	1,994
Due from Other Governments	18,080	16,110	15,252	15,215	14,955
Due from Other Funds	14,106	7,391	7,079	10,149	10,418
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	2,000	2,000	2,050
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Allowances for Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	2	6	43	8	33
Total Assets	237,537	233,748	254,651	211,495	201,646
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	9,198	11,649	11,064	13,429	12,794
Accrued Wages Payable	6,562	5,726	4,984	4,007	4,877
Accrued Interest Payable	-	-	-	-	-
Due to Other Governments	340	301	-	-	-
Due to Other Funds	10,259	5,513	7,569	7,860	2,519
Advances From Other Funds	3,114	3,614	4,114	15,414	15,914
Unearned Revenues	4,709	1,552	4,324	91,731	95,689
Accrued Claims and Judgements	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits and Collections Held in Trust	2,752	2,603	2,789	1,931	2,860
Total Liabilities	36,934	30,958	34,844	134,372	134,653
Deferred Inflows of Resources ⁽²⁾					
Deferred Inflows	88,572	84,511	82,070	-	-
FUND BALANCES					
Nonspendable	2	6	2,043	2,008	2,083
Restricted	4,308	4,266	2,311	2,929	675
Committed ⁽³⁾	62,597	61,079	5,711	5,394	4,108
Assigned ⁽³⁾	42,953	47,631	119,542	61,935	59,445
Unassigned	2,171	5,297	8,130	4,857	682
Total Fund Balances	112,031	118,279	137,737	77,123	66,992
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 237,537	\$ 233,748	\$ 254,651	\$ 211,495	\$ 201,646

⁽¹⁾ The City implemented GASB Statement No. 54 in FY 2011. The Upland Oil Fund was reclassified from a Special Revenue Fund to a subset of the General Fund and Debt Service payments were transferred from General Fund to a newly created General Debt Service Fund.

⁽²⁾ In 2013, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 65 which required reclassifying as deferred inflows, items that were previously reported as liabilities.

⁽³⁾ Amounts reclassified from Assigned Fund Balance to Committed Fund Balance per GASB Requirements

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - Preliminary FY 2015 Unaudited

City of Long Beach
Assessed Valuations and Tax Collection Records
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

The City uses the County of Los Angeles for tax assessment and collection. City taxes are assessed and collected at the same time and on the same tax rolls as the County, school and special district taxes. Summarized below is the assessed valuation and tax collection record of the City since 2011.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i> ⁽¹⁾	Estimated Full Market Valuation	Valuation For Revenue Purposes	Total City Levy	Total Current Tax Levy Collections	% of Levy Collected
2015	50,105,751	50,105,751	207,203	126,701	61.1%
2014	48,868,416	48,868,416	184,500	132,481	71.8%
2013	46,926,712	46,926,712	180,137	156,530	86.9%
2012	44,103,672	44,103,672	174,505	133,062	76.3%
2011	42,995,965	42,995,965	174,025	165,851	95.3%

⁽¹⁾ Based on Los Angeles County's Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

City of Long Beach
Tax Revenue By Source
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Source					
Property Tax ⁽¹⁾	179,999	183,885	214,816	181,041	218,593
Utility Users Tax ⁽²⁾	38,419	38,691	38,026	37,097	38,739
Sales & Use Tax	64,177	57,906	63,443	60,414	60,159
Transient Occupancy Tax	23,999	21,265	19,451	17,759	17,603
Business License	12,934	11,862	11,981	11,537	11,956
Franchises	25,915	26,175	25,243	23,143	24,184
Oil Production	5,787	5,653	5,301	5,259	5,331
Other ⁽³⁾	2,798	2,723	9,713	8,805	8,364
Total ⁽⁴⁾: \$	\$ 354,028	\$ 348,160	\$ 387,974	\$ 345,055	\$ 384,929

⁽¹⁾ Includes delinquent tax collections and supplemental or redemption revenue.

⁽²⁾ Includes parcel audit results of misallocated tax rate areas.

⁽³⁾ Includes real property transfer, special parking, miscellaneous taxes, and transfers in lieu of taxes.

⁽⁴⁾ Tax revenues by source include all governmental fund types (general, special revenue, and capital projects funds) including property tax and transient occupancy tax, also referred to as hotel tax, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

**City of Long Beach
Property Tax Rate
All Overlapping Governments (Per \$100 of Assessed Value)
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30 ⁽¹⁾	City Direct Rate	County Of Los Angeles	Unified Schools	Community Colleges	Special Districts	Total
2015	1.00000	0.00000	0.14688	0.04017	0.00350	1.19056
2014	1.00000	0.00000	0.14644	0.04454	0.00350	1.19448
2013	1.00000	0.00000	0.17561	0.04875	0.00350	1.22786
2012	1.00000	0.00000	0.16819	0.03530	0.00370	1.20718
2011	1.00000	0.00000	0.18695	0.04031	0.00370	1.23096

⁽¹⁾ Based on Los Angeles County's Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

**City of Long Beach
Principal Property Taxpayers
Top Taxpayers as of September 30, 2015
(In \$000's)**

Taxpayer	Industry	Assessed Valuation ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Assets
1. The Boeing Company	Industrial	261,078	0.55%
2. AES Alamos LLC	Power Plant	187,100	0.40%
3. Legacy Partners II LB World Trade LLC	Office Building	162,738	0.35%
4. 2009 CUSA Community Owner LLC	Office Building	143,998	0.31%
5. AGNL Clinic LP	Real Estate	135,237	0.29%
6. Tesoro Logistics Operations LLC	Industrial	134,941	0.29%
7. John Hancock Life Insurance	Office Building	120,114	0.26%
8. GRE Shoreline Square LP	Industrial	99,382	0.21%
9. Noble Utah Long Beach LLC	Hotel	97,393	0.21%
10. Lyon West Gateway LLC	Commercial	81,023	0.17%
Total:		\$1,423,004	3.02%

⁽¹⁾ Local secured assessed valuation. Excludes mineral rights, possessory interest and unsecured assessed valuation.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited, California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

**City of Long Beach
Taxable Sales
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(\$000's)**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Apparel Stores	\$ 165,237	\$ 155,328	\$ 150,378	\$ 148,342	\$ 145,296
General Merchandise Stores	286,648	286,409	297,644	300,651	292,149
Drug Stores	73,800	73,477	73,162	82,611	79,083
Food Stores	276,979	269,083	249,611	239,207	219,454
Packaged Liquor Stores	46,045	45,885	43,262	42,014	39,293
Eating/Drinking Places	838,779	794,011	745,257	709,048	663,683
Home Furnishings and Appliance Stores	107,643	104,108	88,455	81,918	82,618
Building Materials and Farm Implements	200,899	743,613	905,308	1,414,937	1,426,138
Auto Dealers/Auto Supplies	324,222	318,269	322,610	310,740	261,831
Service Stations	520,542	607,758	612,882	623,068	573,517
Other Retail Stores	358,268	364,627	367,221	345,843	332,081
Retail Stores Totals	\$ 3,199,059	\$ 3,762,568	\$ 3,855,791	\$ 4,298,379	\$ 4,115,143
All Other Outlets	1,870,720	1,200,121	1,145,887	1,037,461	955,109
Total All Outlets	\$ 5,069,779	\$ 4,962,689	\$ 5,001,677	\$ 5,335,840	\$ 5,070,252

Source: City of Long Beach - Department of Financial Management - FY 2015 Unaudited

**City of Long Beach
Sales Tax Rate**

Type	California General Fund	County of Los Angeles	City of Long Beach*	County of Los Angeles MTA	Total Tax Rate
Sales Tax Rate ⁽¹⁾	6.50	0.25	0.75	1.50	9.00

⁽¹⁾ Components of Statewide 7.50% Sales and Use Tax Rate

3.9375% - Goes to State General Fund

0.25% - Goes to State's Fiscal Recovery Fund, to pay off Economic Recovery Bonds (2004)

0.50% - Goes to Local Public Safety Fund to support local criminal justice activities (1993) Prop 172

0.25% - Goes to Education Protection Account for schools, offices of education, charter schools, and community colleges

0.50% - Goes to Local Revenue Fund to support local health and social services programs (1991 Realignment)

1.0625% - Goes to Local Revenue Fund 2011

0.25% - Goes to County transportation funds

0.75% - Goes to City or County operations

Source: California State Board of Equalization

* Under the Triple Flip the local 1.0% is reduced to .75% with the .25% diverted to pay State fiscal recovery bonds. Cities and counties are reimbursed for the lost .25% from a shift of property tax revenues. The Triple Flip is set to expire in FY 2016.

**City of Long Beach
Utility Users Tax
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

Utility Type	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Telephone	\$ 11,434,091	\$ 11,662,985	\$ 12,625,414	\$ 13,335,726	\$ 13,855,558
Electric	20,454,991	19,444,144	18,134,068	16,433,452	17,152,152
Natural Gas	3,031,003	3,625,463	3,549,522	3,709,337	4,090,171
Water	3,785,019	4,051,401	3,804,516	3,709,959	3,733,372
Gross UUT Totals	\$ 38,705,105	\$ 38,783,993	\$ 38,113,520	\$ 37,188,474	\$ 38,831,253
UTT Refunds/Adjustments	(87,043)	(93,412)	(87,903)	(91,909)	(92,210)
Total Net UUT	\$ 38,618,062	\$ 38,690,582	\$ 38,025,617	\$ 37,096,565	\$ 38,739,043

Source: City of Long Beach - Department of Financial Management - FY 2015 Unaudited

General Accounting Information

Accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. Operations of each fund are accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts, which encompass its assets, liabilities, reserves, fund balances, revenues and expenditures.

The modified accrual basis of accounting is followed in the governmental fund financials for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Capital Projects Funds, Debt Service Funds and Trust funds. Under this method, expenditures (other than interest on long-term debt) are recorded when the liability is incurred, and revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they became measurable, available and earned. The City considers the term "available" to mean collectible in the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The accrual basis of accounting is utilized for all Enterprise, Internal Services, and agency funds. The City complies with GASB Statements and Interpretations for all funds.

The City employs the encumbrance method of accounting, under which purchase orders and other commitments are recorded in order to reserve that portion of applicable appropriations. Such commitments are provided for during the annual budget process as carried-over commitments.

Budgetary Process

The City's Charter governs the budget development process and deadlines. Per the Charter, the City Council adopts an annual budget for all funds prior to the start of the new fiscal year, which begins on October 1. Based upon the City Council's priorities and community feedback received during the budget development process, the City Manager submits a proposed budget to the Mayor on or before July 3. The Mayor then presents the City Manager's proposed budget with any additional recommendations to the City Council on or before August 2, after which public budget hearings are conducted with the City Council during which amendments can be made. The City Council has until September 15 to successfully adopt the budget, otherwise, the City Manager's budget as proposed becomes the budget for the new fiscal year. After adoption, the Mayor has five calendar days to exercise a line-item veto of any expenditure. The City Council would then have until September 30 to concur with the Mayor's changes, or override the veto.

From the effective date of the budget, the amounts stated therein as proposed expenditures become appropriations to the various funds. The City Council may amend the budget by motion with a simple majority vote at any time during the fiscal year. The City Manager may transfer appropriations within the departments, and within a given fund without City Council approval, provided that the total appropriation at the fund level and at the department level does not change. Transfers of appropriations between funds or between departments require City Council approval. Appropriations in single year funds lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent they have not been expended or encumbered; however, unspent appropriations in all-year funds and subfunds roll over into subsequent fiscal years until they are exhausted.

Pension Plan

Plan Description – Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS)

Plan Description – All qualified permanent employees are eligible to participate in the City’s separate Safety (police and fire) or Miscellaneous (all other) Plans, agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS), which 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. 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, 2015, are summarized in the following table:

Miscellaneous			
	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% @ 50	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 - 60
Required Contribution Rates			
Employee	8.0%	8.0%	6.5%
Employer	16.288%	16.288%	16.288%
Percentage of Eligible Compensation			
Monthly benefits	2.0% to 2.7%	2.0% to 2.5%	1.0% to 2%
Safety			
	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	2.70% @ 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	24.059%	24.059%	24.059%
Percentage of Eligible Compensation			
Monthly benefits	2.4% to 3.0%	2.0% to 2.7%	2.0% to 2.7%

Employees Covered – Based on the Actuarial Valuation Report as of June 30, 2015, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms for each Plan:

	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Safety</u>
Active employees	3,260	1,160
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	3,938	1,654
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	3,222	302

Contributions – Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees’ Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers be determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. Funding contributions for the Plans are determined annually on an actuarial basis as of June 30 by CalPERS. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. For the measurement period ended June 30, 2015 (the measurement date), the average active employee contribution rate for Miscellaneous Plan members was 7.772 percent of annual pay, and the City’s contribution rate was 15.525 percent of annual payroll. For the Safety Plan during the same period, the average active employee contribution rate was 9.002 percent of annual pay, and the City’s contribution rate was 22.873 percent of annual payroll.

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, 2015 (measurement date), using the actuarial valuation report as of June 30, 2014 rolled forward using standard update procedures. At September 30, 2015 the City reported net pension liability of \$866.9 million 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	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2014
Measurement Date	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal	
Actuarial Assumptions:		
Discount Rate	7.65%	7.65%
Inflation	2.75%	2.75%
Payroll Growth	3.00%	3.00%
Projected Salary Increase	Varies by entry age and service	
Investment Rate of Return	7.5% ¹	7.5% ¹
Mortality	²	²

¹ Net of Pension Plan Investment and Administrative Expenses; includes inflation.

² The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scal AA. For more details on this table, refer to the 2014 experience study report.

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2014 Actuarial Valuation Report were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1997 to 2011. Further details of the experience study can be found on the CalPERS website.

Discount Rate – The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65 percent. To determine whether the municipal bond rate should be used in the calculation of a discount rate for each plan, CalPERS stress tested plans that would most likely result in a discount rate that would be different from the actuarially assumed discount rate. Based on the testing, none of the tested plans run out of assets. Therefore, the current 7.65 percent discount rate is adequate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not necessary. The long-term expected discount rate of 7.65 percent is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund. The stress test results are presented in a detailed report called “GASB Crossover Testing Report” that can be obtained from the CalPERS website under the GASB Statement No. 68 section.

According to Paragraph 30 of Statement 68, the long-term discount rate should be determined without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The 7.50 percent investment return assumption used in this accounting valuation is net of administrative expenses. Administrative expenses are assumed to be 15 basis points. An investment return excluding administrative expenses would have been 7.65 percent. Using this lower discount rate has resulted in a slightly higher total pension liability and net pension liability. CalPERS checked the materiality threshold for the difference in calculation and did not find it to be a material difference to the Plans.

CalPERS is scheduled to review all actuarial assumptions as part of its regular Asset Liability Management review cycle that is scheduled to be completed in February 2018. Any changes to the discount rate will require Board action and proper stakeholder outreach. For these reasons, CalPERS expects to continue using a discount rate net of administrative expenses for GASB 67 and 68 calculations through at least the 2017-18 fiscal year. CalPERS will continue to check the materiality of the difference in calculation until such time as we have changed our methodology. The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.50% was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class.

In determining the long-term expected rate of return, CalPERS took into account both short-term and long-term market return expectations as well as the expected pension fund cash flows. Using historical

returns of all the funds' asset classes, expected compound returns were calculated over the short-term (first 10 years) and the long-term (11-60 years) using a building-block approach. Using the expected nominal returns for both short-term and long-term, the present value of benefits was calculated for each fund. The expected rate of return was set by calculating the single equivalent expected return that arrived at the same present value of benefits for cash flows as the one calculated using both short-term and long-term returns. The expected rate of return was then set equivalent to the single equivalent rate calculated above and rounded down to the nearest one quarter of one percent.

The table on the following page reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class for both Safety and Miscellaneous Plans. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. These geometric rates of return are net of administrative expenses.

Asset Class	New Strategic Allocation	Real Return Years 1 - 10^a	Real Return Years 11+^b
Global Equity	51.0%	5.25%	5.71%
Global Fixed Income	19.0	0.99	2.43
Inflation Sensitive	6.0	0.45	3.36
Private Equity	10.0	6.83	6.95
Real Estate	10.0	4.50	5.13
Infrastructure and Forestland	2.0	4.50	5.09
Liquidity	2.0	(0.55)	(1.05)

^a An expected inflation of 2.5% used for this period

^b An expected inflation of 3.0% used for this period

Changes in the Net Pension Liability

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

Miscellaneous Plan	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
Balance at: June 30, 2014	\$ 2,362,579	\$ 1,881,680	\$ 480,899
Changes in the year:			
Service Cost	37,502		37,502
Interest on Total Pension Liability	171,128		171,128
Changes of Benefit Terms	-		-
Differences between Actual and Expected Experience	(45,118)		(45,118)
Changes in Assumptions	(40,892)		(40,892)
Contribution - Employer		35,136	(35,136)
Contribution - Employee		17,652	(17,652)
Net Investment Income		41,570	(41,570)
Administrative Expenses		(2,090)	2,090
Refunds of Employee Contributions	(116,699)	(116,699)	-
Net changes	5,921	(24,431)	30,352
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 2,368,500	\$ 1,857,249	\$ 511,251

Safety Plan	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability/(Asset)
Balance at: June 30, 2014	\$ 2,209,454	\$ 1,889,902	\$ 319,552
Changes in the year:			
Service Cost	34,835	-	34,835
Interest on Total Pension Liability	160,374	-	160,374
Changes of Benefit Terms	-	-	-
Differences between Actual and Expected Experience	(38,807)	-	(38,807)
Changes in Assumptions	(39,710)	-	(39,710)
Contribution - Employer	-	29,815	(29,815)
Contribution - Employee	-	11,737	(11,737)
Net Investment Income	-	41,167	(41,167)
Administrative Expenses	-	(2,101)	2,101
Refunds of Employee Contributions	(103,922)	(103,922)	-
Net Changes	12,770	(23,304)	36,074
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 2,222,224	\$ 1,866,598	\$ 355,626

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 7.65 percent, compared to a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.65%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.65%). Amounts shown below are in thousands:

Net Pension Liability/ (Asset)	Miscellaneous	Safety
1% Decrease (6.65%)	\$ 819,433	\$ 656,731
Current Discount Rate (7.65%)	511,250	355,626
1% Increase (8.65%)	256,070	108,172

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

Pension Expenses and Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2015, the City recognized pension expense of \$41.2 million and \$43.6 million for the Miscellaneous and Safety Plan respectively. At September 30, 2015, the City reported pension related deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources from the following sources (in thousands):

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension Contributions Subsequent to Measurement Date	\$ 17,043	\$ -
Differences Between Actual and Expected Experience	-	(57,861)
Changes in Assumptions	-	(55,816)
Net Differences between Projected and Actual Earnings on Plan Investments	160,290	-
Total	<u>\$ 177,333</u>	<u>\$ (113,677)</u>

The \$17.0 million reported as deferred outflows of resources relates to contributions made by the City subsequent to the measurement date of June 30, 2015 which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended September 30	Amount
2016	\$ (10,778)
2017	(4,634)
2018	21,953
2019	40,072
2020	-

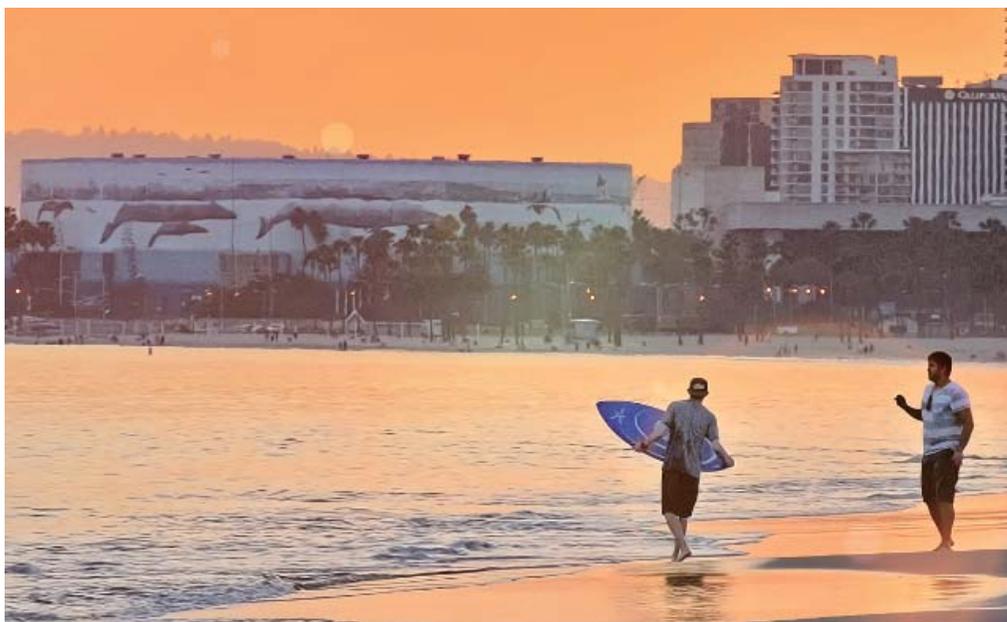
Vacation, Holiday Pay, and Sick Leave

The City's Retired Employees Health Insurance Program is a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan.

Under the provisions of the City's Personnel Ordinance, upon retirement, 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. Full-time City employees are entitled to receive up to 96 hours of sick leave per year. Unused sick leave may be accumulated until termination or retirement. No sick leave benefits are vested.

The City has provided two one-time early retirement incentive programs. The first had a maximum value of \$25,000 for employees, based on age, who retired during calendar year 1996, and the second incentive offered a 16-hour increase in sick leave per year of service to management employees who retired by June 30, 2004. In all cases, once the cash value of the retired employee's unused sick leave is exhausted, the retiree can terminate coverage or elect to continue paying the premiums at the retiree's expense.

At September 30, 2015, there were 585 participants in the City's Retired Employees Health Insurance Program, and the non-interest-bearing cash value equivalent of the remaining unused sick leave totaled \$19.5 million. Total premiums and actual claims paid by the City under the Retired Employees Health Insurance Program for the Fiscal Year ending September 30, 2015 were \$8.6 million and are included as an expense of the Employee Benefits Internal Service Fund.



Insurance Coverage

The City has adopted separate insurance programs for workers' compensation and general liability claims. The City is self-insured for workers' compensation for the first \$4 million per occurrence and has excess insurance coverage up to \$100 million. For general liability, the City is self-insured for the first \$3 million per occurrence and has excess coverage in the amount of \$50 million.

At September 30, 2015, the City accrued non-discounted estimates totaling \$130.6 million for workers' compensation and general liability claims. This represents estimates of amounts to be paid for actual and incurred-but-not-reported claims based upon past experience, modified for current trends and developments. The City has no outstanding annuities payable. The City has recorded a current liability of \$25.6 million and a long-term liability of \$105 million in the Insurance Internal Service Fund.

The ultimate amount of losses incurred through September 30, 2015 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 ending September 30, 2013 - 2015 is as follows (in \$000's):

	Workers' Compensation Claims	General Liability Claims	Total
Balance at October 1, 2013:	\$ 111,430	\$ 16,742	\$ 128,172
Additions (Reductions)	14,237	5,588	19,825
Payments	(13,832)	(6,207)	(20,039)
Balance at September 30, 2014:	111,835	16,123	127,958
Additions	11,677	4,811	16,488
Payments	(12,253)	(1,572)	(13,825)
Balance at September 30, 2015:	\$ 111,259	\$ 19,362	\$ 130,621

Source: City of Long Beach – Comprehensive Annual Financial Report – FY 2015 Unaudited

Summary of City Investment Policy

Background

The City Treasurer maintains an Investment Policy, which pursuant to the provisions of Section 53646 of the California Government Code, continues to be annually submitted to the Investment Advisory Committee and City Council for review and approval. Any change in the policy is reviewed and approved by the City Council at a public meeting as required by code. The City Treasurer also provides quarterly reports to the City Council, which detail investment activity and portfolio balances. In addition, the Investment Advisory Committee, comprised of the City Auditor, City Attorney, City Treasurer, City Controller and Financial Officers of the Harbor and Water Departments meet quarterly, or more often as needed, to review investment policies and strategies and to make recommendations consistent with approved investment policies. The primary objectives of the Investment Policy are 1) Safety of Principal, 2) Liquidity; and 3) Yield:

1) Safety of Principal

Safety of principal is the foremost objective of the City of Long Beach. Each investment transaction shall seek to avoid capital losses, whether from securities default, broker-dealer default, or erosion of market value. It is explicitly recognized herein, however, that in a diversified portfolio, occasional measured losses are inevitable, and must be considered within the context of the overall investment return. The City shall seek to preserve principal by mitigating credit risk, through investing in only very safe securities and diversifying the investment portfolio so that the failure of any one issuer would not unduly harm the City's cash flow. Limiting the weighted average maturity of the City's portfolio to three years further mitigates the risk of market value fluctuations due to overall changes in the general level of interest rates. No investment shall be made in any security, other than a security underlying a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement, which at the time of investment has a term remaining to maturity in excess of five years. Finally, the City shall not invest any funds in securities that are inverse floaters, range notes, interest only strips that are derived from a pool of mortgages, or any security that could result in zero interest accrual if held to maturity. This limitation shall not apply to local agency investments in shares of beneficial interest issued by diversified management companies authorized for investment pursuant to Section 53601 of the California Government Code. In general, investments shall be made in the context of the "prudent investor" rule, which states that *"investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion, and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived."*

2) **Liquidity**

The City's investment portfolio will remain sufficiently liquid to meet all operating requirements that might be reasonably anticipated.

3) **Yield**

The City's investment portfolio shall be designed to attain a market-average rate of return through economic cycles. The market-average rate of return is defined by three benchmarks. The short-term portfolio is measured by the 91-day Treasury Bill. The Intermediate Term portfolio is measured by the One-Year Constant Maturity Treasury ("CMT") Index and the long-term portfolio is measured by the Merrill Lynch 1-3 Year Treasury Agency Index. Whenever possible, and consistent with risk limitations, as defined herein, and prudent investment principles, the Treasurer shall seek to augment returns above the market average rate of return.

Investment Portfolio Performance

The following is a summary of the City Treasurer's Quarterly Investment Portfolio Report as of September 30, 2015:

Invested Market Balance *	\$1,385,086,325
Portfolio Market Yield (annualized basis)	0.50%
Weighted average portfolio maturity in days/ years	392 / 1.07

* Excludes cash on deposit in various bank accounts.

Source: City of Long Beach – Department of Financial Management – FY 2015 - Unaudited

Tidelands Operating Fund



**City of Long Beach
Revenues, Oil Prices, and Oil Production
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽²⁾
Available Tidelands Oil Revenue					
LBU					
Chapter 138	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
East Wilmington Incremental Oil	25,501,189	26,331,078	22,540,623	21,106,439	10,149,112
Thums Land Lease	-	2,517,462	2,568,060	2,614,584	2,626,387
Thums Pipeline License	-	258,914	258,914	258,914	258,914
Total:	\$ 26,501,189	\$ 30,107,454	\$ 26,367,597	\$ 24,979,937	\$ 14,034,413
West Wilmington					
WW Base Oil	\$ 32,359,512	\$ 30,660,643	\$ 21,138,369	\$ 19,199,577	\$ 4,837,029
WW Incremental Oil	-	-	-	-	-
Tidelands Special Facilities & Service Charge	-	1,728,766	1,686,624	1,684,575	1,762,915
Total:	\$ 32,359,512	\$ 32,389,409	\$ 22,824,993	\$ 20,884,152	\$ 6,599,944
Abandonment Fund	\$ 2,895,280	\$ 3,578,775	\$ 2,283,550	\$ 3,188,331	\$ 2,642,345
Available Tidelands Oil Revenue	\$ 55,965,421	\$ 58,918,088	\$ 46,909,040	\$ 42,675,758	\$ 17,992,012
Oil Prices and Oil Production					
Average Price per Barrel ¹	\$ 96.98	\$ 107.62	\$ 103.57	\$ 99.40	\$ 54.07
Oil Production (Barrels/Fiscal Year)					
East Wilmington	8,054,404	7,839,956	7,831,233	7,809,481	7,439,189
West Wilmington	791,060	1,078,586	1,247,153	1,290,037	1,211,470
Active Wells					
East Wilmington	1,155	1,203	1,203	1,237	1,217
West Wilmington	585	595	595	622	830

⁽¹⁾ Data updated to reflect audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report figures.

⁽²⁾ Oil prices for projected period based on approved budget. Data is based on unaudited results.

**City of Long Beach
Tidelands Operating Fund Revenue
Actual Revenues for the Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenue:					
Other Licenses and Permits	\$ 206,624	\$ 207,885	\$ 206,983	189,612	127,013
Traffic Fines	326,603	342,084	308,493	257,807	203,861
Interest	892,505	830,771	194,234	637,160	1,022,783
Parking Fees	574,058	596,523	603,142	189,762	792,724
Facilities Rentals and Concessions	4,364,012	3,310,072	3,735,799	3,769,169	6,763,602
Marine Fees and Rentals	697,393	694,342	716,470	771,155	816,308
Tidelands Fees, Concessions, and Rent	133,827	159,559	101,552	195,022	176,287
Convention Center Revenue	858,014	729,385	636,587	506,453	542,005
Hyatt Utility Reimbursement	439,919	415,146	481,001	594,640	814,094
Miscellaneous Revenues ⁽²⁾	398,145	424,257	492,876	462,578	483,629
Other Fees	771,863	666,472	742,169	789,333	776,160
INTERFUND SERVICES	131,758	131,758	156,758	131,092	143,810
Interfund Transfers	518,444	537,009	-	-	654,337
Interfund Transfers - TORF to TOF	55,965,422	58,918,034	23,368,417	20,569,319	6,842,900
Interfund Transfers - Measure D Oil			23,540,623	22,106,439	11,149,112
Interfund Transfers from The Harbor	17,269,485	16,694,347	17,312,204	17,844,001	17,772,499
Interfund Transfers from The Harbor - Measure D					
Other Revenues ⁽³⁾	283,234	390,410	124,528	13,785	56,877
Total Available Tidelands Operating Revenue	\$ 83,831,304	\$ 85,048,054	\$ 72,721,836	\$ 69,027,329	\$ 49,138,000
Prior Obligations:					
Hyatt Sublease	\$ (291,526)	\$ (111,000)	\$ (101,545)	\$ (77,002)	\$ (73,636)
Convention Center Management Agreement	\$ (1,172,330)	\$ (1,070,108)	\$ (989,273)	\$ (1,055,482)	\$ (1,125,593)
DBAW Obligations	\$ (79,323)	\$ (79,354)	\$ (79,338)	\$ (79,323)	\$ (649,608)
Sierra Bank Lease	\$ (52,122)	\$ (52,122)	\$ (52,122)	\$ (52,122)	\$ (52,122)
SCE			\$ (61,176)	\$ (49,795)	\$ (47,146)
	\$ (1,595,301)	\$ (1,312,584)	\$ (1,283,454)	\$ (1,313,724)	\$ (1,948,105)
Total Available Tidelands Operating Revenues	\$ 82,236,003	\$ 83,735,470	\$ 71,438,382	\$ 67,713,605	\$ 47,189,895
Debt Service Coverage ⁽⁴⁾	8.9x	8.9x	7.1x	8.3x	5.8x

⁽¹⁾ Actual results may vary from projected results and such variance could be material.

⁽²⁾ Miscellaneous Revenues represent amounts provided by outside agencies.

⁽³⁾ Other Revenues consist of the following sources: refunds and reimbursements and other miscellaneous.

⁽⁴⁾ Fiscal year 2011 show debt service coverage on the prior Bonds (average of \$9.3 million of debt service per fiscal year), assuming the prior Bonds were secured by the Pledged Revenues. Fiscal year 2012 shows projected debt service coverage on the November 1, 2011 debt service payment for the prior Bonds and the May 1, 2012 debt service payment for the Series 2012 Bonds. Fiscal years 2013-2017 show projected debt service coverage on the Series 2012 Bonds.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 unaudited.

**Tidelands Operating Fund
Statement of Net Assets
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 112,105	\$ 151,150	\$ 179,618	\$ 179,469	\$ 153,602
Non-Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	6,609	6,865	8,029	7,669	9,003
Non Performing Investments	265	146	29	-	-
Receivables:					
Interest Receivable	44	39	26	85	59
Accounts Receivable	3,487	2,633	2,525	2,369	5,694
Notes and Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-
Due from Other Governments	589	5,271	590	639	8
Due from Other Funds	23,803	28,761	23,748	22,412	21,110
Other Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Allowance for Receivables	(8)	(4)	(2)	(4)	(6)
Inventory	-	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	-	-	1	-	160
Total Current Assets	\$ 146,894	\$ 194,861	\$ 214,564	\$ 212,639	\$ 189,630
Noncurrent Assets:					
Restricted Non-Current Asset					
Non-Pooled Cash Investments	\$ 9,451	\$ 8,158	\$ 8,106	\$ 8,212	\$ 8,254
Other Noncurrent Receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Assets:					
Land and Other Assets not Being Depreciated	27,915	29,625	43,693	37,767	37,846
Property, Plant and Equipment net of Accumulated Depreciation	158,930	149,300	139,502	148,459	153,895
Other Assets-Long-Term	-	-	-	-	-
Total Noncurrent Assets	\$ 196,296	\$ 187,083	\$ 191,301	\$ 194,438	\$ 199,995
Total Assets	\$ 343,190	\$ 381,944	\$ 405,865	\$ 407,077	\$ 389,625
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Outflows	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,288	\$ 7,804	\$ 12,786

⁽¹⁾ Data updated to reflect audited figures.

Source: FY 2011- 2014, City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

Tidelands Operating Fund
Statement of Net Assets
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)
(continued)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities payable from Current Assets:					
Accounts Payable	\$ 2,262	\$ 4,474	\$ 6,278	\$ 7,544	\$ 5,988
Accrued Wages	186	160	249	311	347
Accrued Interest Payable	2,480	1,925	1,901	1,855	1,795
Due to Other Funds	1,023	1,007	122	157	304
Unearned Revenues	106	108	111	111	115
Collections Held in Trust	54	67	55	68	84
Obligations Under Capital Leases	26	28	29	30	32
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	3,380	5,560	3,670	3,780	3,915
Other Long Term Obligation-Current	45	104	99	99	16
Total Current Liabilities	\$ 9,562	\$ 13,433	\$ 12,514	\$ 13,955	\$ 12,596
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Advances from Other Funds	\$ 2,179	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300	\$ 1,300
Deferred Revenues	5,183	5,096	5,010	4,923	4,836
Obligations Under Capital Leases-Current	490	462	433	402	370
Other Long Term Obligations	727	745	701	602	6
Bonds Payable	102,524	98,674	93,350	89,570	85,655
Unamortized Discount (Premium)			10,614	9,847	9,043
Net Pension Liability	-	-	-	-	25,299
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	\$ 111,103	\$ 106,277	\$ 111,408	\$ 106,644	\$ 126,509
Total Liabilities	\$ 120,665	\$ 119,710	\$ 123,922	\$ 120,599	\$ 139,105
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Deferred Inflows	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,552
NET ASSETS (DEFICIT)					
Investment in Capital Assets, Net of					
Related Debt	\$ 88,976	\$ 81,572	\$ 90,812	\$ 97,925	\$ 108,248
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	9,548	8,254	8,256	8,285	8,371
Capital Projects	-	5	87	-	-
General Purpose	6,551	6,803	7,900	7,616	8,911
Unrestricted	117,450	165,600	183,176	180,456	134,224
Total Net Assets	\$ 222,525	\$ 262,234	\$ 290,231	\$ 294,282	\$ 259,754

⁽¹⁾ Data updated to reflect audited figures.

Source: FY 2011- 2014, City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

Aquarium of the Pacific



Admissions

Admissions include general admissions, discount admissions, group sales, special events and education (school programs). In 2015, the admission prices were \$28.95 for adults, \$14.95 for child, and \$25.95 for seniors. Discount pricing varies between promotions.

Membership

Membership is comprised of new and renewed sales. In 2015, membership sold the following levels at the respective amounts: \$55 Individual, \$45 Student, \$90 Dual, Family \$115, Family Plus \$165, Grandparent \$115, \$45 Senior Individual, and \$80 Senior Couples.

Actual Calendar Year Attendance Calendar Years 2011- 2015 (In 000's)

Calendar Year	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Resident Attendance	1,339	1,282	1,272	1,245	1,278
Non-Resident Attendance	132	125	129	128	97
Total Actual Attendance	1,471	1,407	1,401	1,373	1,375
Children under 3	102	94	89	81	85
Total Attendance	1,573	1,501	1,490	1,454	1,460

Source: Aquarium of the Pacific



**City of Long Beach
Aquarium of the Pacific
Summary of Historical Operating Revenues and Expenses
Calendar Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Calendar Year Ending 12/31</i>	2015 ^{(1) (2)}	2014 ^{(1) (2)}	2013 ^{(1) (2)}	2012 ^{(1) (2)}	2011 ^{(1) (2)}
OPERATING REVENUES					
Admissions	\$ 19,006,648	\$ 17,642,998	\$ 17,122,437	\$ 17,018,035	\$ 15,239,140
Membership	4,429,201	4,211,438	3,821,204	3,897,826	3,245,176
Educational Programs	891,721	1,051,189	1,097,576	1,109,634	952,885
Retail Operations (Gross)	4,551,466	4,103,958	3,792,937	3,866,035	3,663,196
Contributions	4,460,361	7,198,810	7,245,286	8,726,479	4,173,531
Restaurant and Catering	746,139	632,630	624,010	601,043	485,157
Fundraising Events	522,939	478,238	468,953	272,925	414,203
Donated Goods and Services	593,637	639,304	608,556	385,675	772,588
Operating Interest	7,241	8,351	2,417	3,440	5,932
Other (including parking)	948,353	970,006	964,443	2,270,075	2,164,845
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 36,157,706	\$ 36,936,922	\$ 35,747,819	\$ 38,151,167	\$ 31,116,653
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Salaries, Taxes and Benefits	14,869,446	14,413,143	13,519,407	13,067,328	12,485,270
Insurance	312,772	278,158	333,937	270,254	252,851
Occupancy	614,397	591,277	526,118	510,134	505,448
Utilities	1,466,510	1,536,777	1,448,518	1,244,748	1,386,606
Husbandry/Animals and Collecting	400,505	369,935	431,580	415,339	387,441
Outside Services	2,218,186	2,469,895	2,527,625	2,603,780	2,039,435
Supplies/Other Expendables	1,729,266	1,938,818	1,760,454	1,677,533	1,585,773
Cost of Goods Sold	1,961,024	1,759,275	1,670,331	1,626,477	1,545,580
Printing and Publishing	563,041	490,254	514,991	509,372	394,061
Advertising and Promotion	2,074,878	1,901,771	2,161,026	2,025,393	2,141,672
Travel, Meals and Training	253,968	237,512	227,038	186,613	212,844
All Other	2,213,440	2,144,346	2,486,068	1,531,295	1,770,266
Total Operating Expense	\$ 28,677,433	\$ 28,131,161	\$ 27,607,093	\$ 25,668,266	\$ 24,707,247
Net Operating Revenues	\$ 7,480,273	\$ 8,805,761	\$ 8,140,726	\$ 12,482,901	\$ 6,409,406
CONSOLIDATED NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSES ^{(3) (4)}					
Redevelopment Agency Transfer	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,146,012	5,578,454
Interest	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,379,033	5,850,726
Depreciation	N/A	N/A	N/A	6,103,705	5,901,852
Change in net assets	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5,146,175	\$ (127,273)
Net assets (deficit) at beginning of year	N/A	N/A	N/A	(17,293,342)	(17,166,069)
Net assets (deficit) at end of year	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ (12,147,167)	\$ (17,293,342)

⁽¹⁾ Financial information presented above represents revenue and expenses of The Aquarium of the Pacific, (a stand alone 501C3 corporation).

⁽²⁾ Data for years 2011 through 2015 are presented on a calendar year basis, ending 12/31.

⁽³⁾ Data reported in this section is based on the fiscal year ending September 30.

⁽⁴⁾ AB1x26 dissolved the Redevelopment Agency effective the end of January 2012; therefore no transfers to the Corporation were made after that date. In addition, depreciation of Aquarium assets are reflected in the City's CAFR, located in the Tidelands.

Source: Aquarium of the Pacific - CY 2015 Unaudited.

Long Beach Airport



Long Beach Airport

Long Beach Airport is one of five commercial service airports serving the greater Los Angeles area and is classified by the FAA a small hub. Air carrier activity is limited by the City's Airport Noise Ordinance, which currently limits commercial operations to 41 air carrier and 25 commuter flights. The Airport's 1,175 acres supports two aircraft manufacturers, Gulfstream and Boeing (In 2015, Boeing has announced the shutdown of its C-17 production line), two major fixed base operators, Signature and Airflite, and a wide variety of aviation support facilities and businesses. Annual aircraft operations includes air taxi, air carrier, civil, military and general aviation. Non-aviation facilities on Airport property include two business parks and a golf course. The Airport's five-year Capital Project Program includes various runway and taxiway reconstruction projects, improvement to landside facilities, and new rental car facilities which will be funded from grants, passenger facility charges, and Airport funds. The following table summarizes operations at the Airport:

Long Beach Airport Passenger and Cargo Volume, Fiscal Years 2011- 2015

Fiscal Year	Passenger Volume	Cargo Volume (lbs)	Aircraft Operations
2015	2,549,911 ⁽¹⁾	55,934,778	300,184
2014	2,860,103 ⁽²⁾	55,016,824	325,527
2013	2,989,486 ⁽³⁾	53,605,274	284,193
2012	3,277,728 ⁽⁴⁾	54,798,402	287,699
2011	3,081,606 ⁽⁵⁾	55,958,380	302,763

⁽¹⁾ In FY 2015 all 41 air carrier flight slots were allocated: 39 flight slots to three passenger airlines - JetBlue, US Airways and Delta, and two flight slots to cargo carriers - Federal Express and United Parcel Service. Of the 25 available commuter carrier flight slots, Delta operated three and Alaska operated four. Alaska has discontinued service at the Airport and the slots remain unallocated.

⁽²⁾ In FY 2014 all 41 air carrier flight slots were allocated: 39 flight slots to three passenger airlines - JetBlue, US Airways and Delta, and two flight slots to cargo carriers - Federal Express and United Parcel Service. Of the 25 available commuter carrier flight slots, Delta operated three and Alaska operated four.

⁽³⁾ In FY 2013 all 41 air carrier flight slots were allocated: 39 flight slots to three passenger airlines - JetBlue, US Airways and Delta, and two flight slots to cargo carriers - Federal Express and United Parcel Service. Of the 25 available commuter carrier flight slots, Delta operated three and Alaska operated four.

⁽⁴⁾ In FY 2012 all 41 air carrier flight slots were allocated: 39 flight slots to three passenger airlines - JetBlue, US Airways and Delta, and two flight slots to cargo carriers - Federal Express and United Parcel Service. Of the 25 available commuter carrier flight slots, Delta operated four and Alaska operated four.

⁽⁵⁾ In FY 2011 all 41 air carrier flight slots were allocated: 39 flight slots to five passenger airlines JetBlue, US Airways, Delta, Allegiant and Frontier, and two flight slots to cargo carriers - Federal Express and United Parcel Service. Of the 25 available commuter carrier flight slots, Delta operated five and Horizon operated four. Allegiant and Frontier have discontinued service at the Airport and their slots have been reallocated to JetBlue, US Airways and Delta.

Source: City of Long Beach Airport

Long Beach Airport Debt Service Requirements for Senior Bonds

Bond Year Ending June 1	Series 2009 Bonds ^{(1) (2)}	Series 2010 Bonds ⁽³⁾	Total
2015	5,193,712	4,070,663	9,264,375
2016	5,195,112	4,070,113	9,265,225
2017	5,193,762	4,071,463	9,265,225
2018	5,192,450	4,069,263	9,261,712
2019	5,193,450	4,069,163	9,262,612
2020	5,196,387	4,070,963	9,267,350
2021	5,194,187	4,074,363	9,268,550
2022	5,196,675	4,068,750	9,265,425
2023	5,192,971	4,069,300	9,262,271
2024	5,149,841	4,066,200	9,216,041
2025	5,106,083	4,065,650	9,171,733
2026	5,055,255	4,071,500	9,126,755
2027	5,002,194	4,068,500	9,070,694
2028	4,946,517	4,065,750	9,012,267
2029	4,887,845	4,073,000	8,960,845
2030	4,820,796	4,069,500	8,890,296
2031	4,756,719	4,065,500	8,822,219
2032	4,687,935	4,065,750	8,753,685
2033	4,614,056	4,069,750	8,683,806
2034	4,539,695	4,067,000	8,606,695
2035	4,459,074	4,067,500	8,526,574
2036	4,371,806	4,070,750	8,442,556
2037	4,282,503	4,066,250	8,348,753
2038	4,190,387	4,069,000	8,259,387
2039	4,089,682	4,068,250	8,157,932
2040	-	4,068,750	4,068,750
Total:	\$121,709,094	\$105,792,638	\$227,501,732

Note: Numbers may not total due to rounding to the nearest dollar. Amounts include both principal and interest on the bonds.

¹ Does not take into account the receipt by the City of any Federal Direct Payments with respect to the Series 2009C Bonds (Build America Bonds).

² The Series 2009 Bonds are secured by Net Revenues, not including PFC Revenues.

³ The Series 2010 Bonds are secured by Net Revenues and pledged PFC Revenues.

Source: City of Long Beach Airport

**Long Beach Airport
Historical Enplanements
Fiscal Years 2006- 2015**

Fiscal Year	Enplanements	Change (%)
2006	1,412,636	-7.1%
2007	1,446,140	2.4%
2008	1,439,598	-0.5%
2009	1,466,499	1.9%
2010	1,460,041	-0.4%
2011	1,532,442	5.0%
2012	1,643,383	7.2%
2013	1,497,503	-8.9%
2014	1,433,273	-4.3%
2015	1,276,679	-10.9%

Compounded Annual Growth Rate		
2006- 2015		-1.0%

**Long Beach Airport
Airlines Serving the Airport**

<i>As of 9/30/2015</i>		
Passenger Airlines		
Alaska Airlines	Delta Air Lines	US Airways
JetBlue Airways		

Cargo Carriers	
Federal Express	United Parcel Service

As of September 30, 2015

Source: City of Long Beach Airport

**Long Beach Airport
Historical Enplanement by Airline
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

Airline	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Enplanements	Share								
JetBlue	1,207,147	79%	1,335,263	81%	1,196,052	80%	1,147,101	80%	1,062,506	83%
Alaska ¹	56,358	4%	82,342	5%	83,976	6%	69,003	5%	12,181	1%
US Airways	101,868	7%	120,858	7%	122,460	8%	130,132	9%	115,475	9%
Delta	83,693	5%	94,099	6%	95,015	6%	84,968	6%	85,241	7%
Allegiant ²	65,468	4%	10,821	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Frontier ³	17,908	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Miami Air ⁴	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	87	< 1%
Republic Airlines ⁴	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	1,881	< 1%	1,090	< 1%
Sierra Pacific ⁴	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	188	< 1%	99	< 1%
Total:	1,532,442		1,643,383		1,497,503		1,433,273		1,276,679	

¹ Alaska ceased service at the Airport in January 2015.

² Allegiant ceased service at the Airport in November 2011.

³ Frontier ceased service at the Airport in April 2011.

⁴ Miami Air, Republic Airlines, and Sierra Pacific operate passenger charter flights at the Airport.

Source: City of Long Beach Airport

**Long Beach Airport
Historical Landed Weights by Airline
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(Weight in Thousands of Pounds)**

Airline	2011		2012		2013		2014		2015	
	Weight	Share								
JetBlue	1,445,560	73%	1,470,410	74%	1,291,490	72%	1,267,634	73%	1,137,834	74%
All-Cargo Carriers	181,386	9%	154,539	8%	163,013	9%	159,821	9%	168,217	11%
Alaska ¹	61,084	3%	87,831	4%	86,094	5%	71,541	4%	12,710	1%
Delta	97,537	5%	112,778	6%	107,971	6%	94,395	5%	95,472	6%
US Airways	108,364	5%	143,521	7%	143,208	8%	148,830	9%	124,444	8%
Allegiant ²	72,458	4%	13,671	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Frontier ³	26,222	1%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Miami Air ⁴	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	292	< 1%
Republic Airlines ⁴	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	3,686	< 1%	2,910	< 1%
Sierra Pacific ⁴	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	317	< 1%	105	< 1%
Total:	1,992,612		1,982,750		1,791,776		1,742,221		1,541,984	

¹ Alaska ceased service at the Airport in January 2015.

² Allegiant ceased service at the Airport in November 2011.

³ Frontier ceased service at the Airport in April 2011.

⁴ Miami Air, Republic Airlines, and Sierra Pacific operate passenger charter flights at the Airport.

Source: City of Long Beach Airport

**Long Beach Airport
Historical Operating Results
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Land and Building Rentals	\$ 8,923,169	\$ 8,878,275	\$ 8,838,712	\$ 8,601,509	\$ 8,335,068
Parking Fees	7,719,562	8,679,032	9,032,797	9,853,562	8,726,170
Airport Concessions	4,979,975	5,309,189	5,083,139	4,737,113	4,716,613
Landing, Gate, and Ramp Fees	8,350,126	8,892,216	8,131,464	7,781,163	7,506,369
Other Fees and Charges	3,787,474	4,041,436	3,674,002	3,431,700	3,132,169
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 33,760,306	\$ 35,800,148	\$ 34,760,114	\$ 34,405,047	\$ 32,416,389
Personnel Services	\$ 9,924,869	\$ 9,420,956	\$ 9,442,804	\$ 9,825,421	\$ 9,278,660
Operations and Maintenance	7,407,939	7,400,323	6,661,123	6,786,820	9,040,181
City Services	8,833,872	8,888,528	8,769,803	9,111,756	8,599,263
General and Administration	1,545,696	1,591,689	1,639,080	1,416,351	1,230,905
Amortization Expense	79,062	79,062	79,062	79,062	314,711
Depreciation	10,036,794	9,293,460	8,757,680	8,078,240	7,255,437
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 37,828,231	\$ 36,674,018	\$ 35,349,552	\$ 35,297,650	\$ 35,719,157
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ (4,067,925)	\$ (873,870)	\$ (589,438)	\$ (892,603)	\$ (3,302,768)
Interest Income (Expense)	\$ (6,312,649)	\$ (6,461,713)	\$ (4,108,779)	\$ (4,384,295)	\$ (2,067,762)
Passenger Facility Charges	5,236,864	6,022,353	6,213,774	7,027,171	6,560,515
Customer Facility Charges	1,562,530	1,645,270	1,629,130	955,660	-
Operating Security Agreement	167,342	155,672	324,688	541,584	646,592
Federal Subsidy on Build America Bonds	1,118,409	1,118,506	1,118,783	1,205,103	1,205,286
Other Income, Net	(126,017)	(465,847)	(1,307,754)	(1,221,277)	(1,344,543)
Total Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)	\$ 1,646,479	\$ 2,014,241	\$ 3,869,842	\$ 4,123,946	\$ 5,000,088
Income (Loss) before Capital Grants	\$ (2,421,446)	\$ 1,140,371	\$ 3,280,404	\$ 3,231,343	\$ 1,697,320
Capital Grants-Federal Aviation Administration	\$ 13,289,614	\$ 10,245,767	\$ 8,361,596	\$ 4,640,380	\$ 7,218,586
Capital Grants - Other Sources	-	-	-	-	-
Increase in Net Assets	\$ 10,868,168	\$ 11,386,138	\$ 11,642,000	\$ 7,871,723	\$ 8,915,906
Total Net Assets Beginning of Year	\$ 180,714,661	\$ 169,328,523	\$ 159,349,590	\$ 151,477,867	\$ 142,561,961
Adjustment for GASB 65 Implementation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,663,067)	\$ -	\$ -
Total Net Assets End of Year	\$ 191,582,829	\$ 180,714,661	\$ 169,328,523	\$ 159,349,590	\$ 151,477,867

Source: City of Long Beach Airport - FY 2015 Unaudited.

**Long Beach Airport
Historical Airline Payments Per Enplaned Passenger
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Landing Fees	\$ 6,454,091	\$ 6,822,614	\$ 6,252,673	\$ 5,953,171	\$ 5,731,406
Common Use Fees	3,638,535	3,882,822	3,605,338	3,407,352	3,069,248
Gate Use Fees	1,696,879	1,826,445	1,665,697	1,609,004	1,540,373
Ramp (RON) Fees	199,157	243,157	213,094	218,988	234,591
Terminal Rentals	84,657	77,757	70,429	56,955	82,242
Total Airline Fees	\$12,073,319	\$12,852,795	\$11,807,231	\$11,245,470	\$10,657,860
Less Fees from Cargo Airlines	684,283	626,155	570,023	492,046	472,908
Passenger Airline Charges	\$11,389,036	\$12,226,640	\$11,237,208	\$10,753,424	\$10,184,952
Enplanements	1,276,679	1,433,273	1,497,503	1,643,383	1,532,442
Airline Payments per Enplaned Passenger	\$ 8.92	\$ 8.53	\$ 7.50	\$ 6.54	\$ 6.65

Source: City of Long Beach Airport Enterprise Fund Financial Reports - FY 2015 unaudited.

**Long Beach Airport
Historical Debt Service Coverage
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
OPERATING REVENUES & INTEREST INCOME					
Landing and Ramp Fees	\$ 6,653,247	\$ 7,065,771	\$ 6,465,767	\$ 6,172,159	\$ 5,965,997
Terminal Gate Fees and Rents	5,420,071	5,787,025	5,341,465	5,073,311	4,691,863
Automobile Parking Fees	7,719,562	8,679,032	9,032,797	9,853,561	8,726,171
Other Airport Concessions	4,731,391	5,066,350	4,849,893	4,517,157	4,466,783
FBO Rents and Fuel Fees	5,705,584	5,753,137	5,672,173	5,483,711	5,661,206
Other Land and Building Rentals and Fees	3,530,450	3,448,833	3,398,019	3,305,148	2,970,002
Interest Income	344,611	126,971	21,329	185,057	130,474
Total Revenues	\$ 34,104,918	\$ 35,927,119	\$ 34,781,443	\$ 34,590,104	\$ 32,612,496
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Personnel	\$ 9,807,705	\$ 9,304,035	\$ 9,303,016	\$ 9,536,121	\$ 8,937,219
Materials, Supplies & Services	5,342,783	5,295,920	5,296,061	5,558,514	7,139,802
City Services	11,140,482	11,295,012	11,363,349	11,628,285	10,802,881
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Expenses Funded by SF06 Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	\$ 26,290,970	\$ 25,894,967	\$ 25,962,426	\$ 26,722,920	\$ 26,879,902
NET OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 7,813,947	\$ 10,032,152	\$ 8,819,017	\$ 7,867,184	\$ 5,732,594
Other Pledged Revenues - PFCs	4,483,118	4,482,784	4,469,052	1,048,719	390,998
Transfer	2,036,994	2,036,942	2,025,068	1,038,541	361,562
NET REVENUES	\$ 14,334,059	\$ 16,551,878	\$ 15,313,137	\$ 9,954,444	\$ 6,485,154
DEBT SERVICE ¹	\$ 8,147,075	\$ 8,147,769	\$ 8,100,274	\$ 4,154,165	\$ 1,446,248
Debt Service Coverage:	1.76	2.03	1.89	2.40	4.48

⁽¹⁾ Net of capitalized interest and the federal subsidy on the Series 2009 Bonds.

Source: City of Long Beach Airport Enterprise Fund Financial Reports - FY 2015 unaudited.

Gas and Oil Department



**Gas and Oil Department
Gas Rate Structure
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(Per Therm - 100,000 BTU)**

User Type And Monthly Rate Block	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Residential:					
<i>Summer:</i>					
0 - 15	0.4616	0.4110	0.3829	0.3348	0.3348
Over 15	0.7216	0.6710	0.6429	0.5848	0.5848
<i>Winter:</i>					
0 - 50	0.4616	0.4110	0.3829	0.3348	0.3348
over 50	0.7216	0.6710	0.6429	0.5848	0.5848
Small Non-Residential					
Tier I ¹	0.5168	0.5286	0.5158	0.5262	0.5262
Tier II ²	0.2684	0.2727	0.2573	0.2658	0.2658
Tier III ³	0.1019	0.1011	0.0840	0.0912	0.0912
Large Non-Residential					
Tier I ⁴	0.2020	0.2148	0.2097	0.2147	0.2147
Tier II ⁵	0.1428	0.1503	0.1478	0.1488	0.1488
Tier III ⁶	0.1049	0.1084	0.1076	0.1059	0.1059
Tier IV ⁷	0.0783	0.0843	0.0847	0.0811	0.0811

¹ All usage not to exceed 100 therms per summer month or 250 therms per winter month (prorated on a daily basis)

² All usage exceeding Tier I volumes, but not exceeding 4,167 therms monthly (prorated on a daily basis)

³ All usage exceeding 4,167 therms monthly (on a daily basis)

⁴ Zero - 20,833 therms

⁵ 20,834 - 83,333 therms

⁶ 83,334 - 166,667 therms

⁷ Over 166,667 therms

Source: City of Long Beach - Gas and Oil Department - FY 2015 Unaudited

**Gas and Oil Department
Natural Gas Sales
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In 000's)**

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Consumption in Sales Dollars				Consumption in Cubic Feet				Average Rate per MCF	Average No. of Customers
	Commercial				Commercial					
	Residential	Industrial	Others	Total	Residential	Industrial	Others	Total		
2015	\$ 45,144	\$ 16,777	\$ 332	\$ 62,253	4,102,449	3,184,284	362,388	7,649,120	\$8.14	147
2014	\$ 51,988	\$ 20,236	\$ 320	\$ 72,544	4,533,355	3,297,991	352,148	8,183,494	\$8.86	147
2013	\$ 49,152	\$ 17,676	\$ 681	\$ 67,509	5,061,596	3,352,528	677,866	9,091,990	\$7.43	146
2012	\$ 53,276	\$ 17,762	\$ 405	\$ 71,443	5,349,136	3,308,685	477,089	9,134,910	\$7.82	146
2011	\$ 56,891	\$ 20,388	\$ 284	\$ 77,563	5,503,008	3,523,544	361,539	9,388,091	\$8.26	143

Source: City of Long Beach - Gas and Oil Department - FY 2015 unaudited.

**Gas and Oil Department
Ten Largest Customers
Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 2015**

Customer	In Cubic Feet	Sales (\$)
Montenay ⁽²⁾	176,706,100	929,681
Veterans Hospital ⁽²⁾	134,471,300	761,282
Long Beach Transit ⁽²⁾	98,946,100	458,578
Tesoro Refining & Marketing ⁽²⁾	61,747,225	344,231
Clean Energy Fuels ⁽²⁾	70,766,900	333,164
National Gypsum ⁽¹⁾	369,851,165	277,950
Edco Wate Services ⁽²⁾	45,297,900	213,704
Save the Queen LLC ⁽²⁾	29,972,300	186,950
Long Beach Convention Center ⁽²⁾	29,364,500	183,270
CSULB ⁽¹⁾	101,522,330	150,822
Total	1,118,645,820	3,839,633

The ten largest customers represent approximately 5% of the annual natural gas sales and/or transmission charges.

⁽¹⁾ Transmission charges.

⁽²⁾ Natural gas sales.

Source: City of Long Beach - Gas and Oil Department - FY 2015 unaudited.

**Gas Enterprise Fund
Statement of Net Assets
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)**

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽¹⁾
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 31,249	\$ 7,487	\$ 7,508	\$ 10,608	\$ 13,300
Non Pooled Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	6	6	6	6
Investment -Non-performing	12	-	11	57	104
Receivables:					
Accounts Receivable	3,669	3,885	3,361	2,839	3,651
Due from Other Governments				31	
Due from Other Funds	615	1,820	633	1,314	2,231
Allowance for Receivables	(449)	(456)	(463)	(522)	(566)
Inventory	2,066	2,486	1,933	1,890	1,563
Prepaid Expenses	119	52	401	30	13
Total Current Asset	37,281	15,280	13,390	16,253	20,302
Noncurrent Assets:					
Non-Pooled Investments (restricted)	-	1	-	650	650
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	879
Capital Assets:					
Land and Other Capital Assets not being Depreciated	5,926	7,238	4,346	4,142	8,805
Capital Assets net of Accumulated Depreciation	132,679	124,854	120,397	111,347	96,534
Other Assets-Long-Term				1,277	3,025
Total Noncurrent Assets	138,605	132,093	124,743	117,416	109,893
Total Assets	175,886	147,373	138,133	133,669	130,195
Deferred Outflow - Net Pension Liability	4,521	459	-	-	-
LIABILITIES:					
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets:					
Accounts Payable	1,870	4,167	3,402	4,422	7,090
Accrued Wages	358	320	280	238	343
Accrued Interest Payable	71	2	2	6	12
Due to Other Funds	3,045	1,456	683	169	185
Deferred Revenues	1,057	1,467	126	355	206
Customers Deposits	3,005	2,601	1,833	1,828	1,743
Bonds Payable Due Within One Year	-	-	-	750	1,020
Other Long Term Obligation - Current	1,554	432	423	414	406
Total Current Liabilities	10,960	10,445	6,749	8,182	11,005
Noncurrent Liabilities:					
Unamortized Discount/Deferred cost					
Bonds Payable/Commercial Paper/Capital Lease	17,796	2,850	4,782	5,205	6,869
Net Pension Liability - CalPERS	27,071	25,548	-	-	-
Unamortized Discount/Deferred Cost	-	-	-	(14)	(30)
Total Noncurrent Liabilities	44,867	28,398	4,782	5,191	6,839
Total Liabilities	55,827	38,843	11,531	13,373	17,844
Deferred Inflows	2,810	-	-	-	-
NET ASSETS:					
Investment in Capital Assets, Net of Related Debt	113,329	128,810	119,537	109,783	97,723
Restricted for:					
Debt Service/Capital Projects	873	-	692	3,183	314
Unrestricted	7,568	(19,821)	6,373	7,330	14,314
Total Net Assets	\$ 121,770	\$ 108,989	\$ 126,602	\$ 120,296	\$ 112,351

⁽¹⁾ Data updated to reflect audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report figures.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 unaudited.

Gas Enterprise Fund
Comparative Summary of Statements of Revenue, Expense, and Changes in Net Assets
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2013	2012	2011
Operating Revenues:					
Charges for Services	\$ 77,098	\$ 81,992	\$ 80,402	\$ 82,975	\$ 88,102
Total Revenues	77,098	81,992	80,402	82,975	88,102
Operating Expenses:					
Personal Services	15,684	15,020	15,284	15,885	15,987
Purchases of Gas and Water	18,258	31,138	27,341	28,781	38,726
Maintenance and Other Operations	12,766	12,346	11,384	12,087	10,166
Bad Debt	-	-	187	304	372
Amortization	-	-	(5)	11	11
Depreciation	5,651	5,508	5,207	4,763	4,328
Total Operating Expenses	52,359	64,012	59,398	61,831	69,590
Operating Income (Loss)	24,739	17,980	21,004	21,144	18,512
Non-Operating Income (Expense):					
Interest Income	158	85	(9)	154	102
Interest Expense	-	-	(4)	(4)	(62)
Gain (Loss) on Disposition of Capital Assets	(328)	(1,189)	(874)	(377)	(602)
Contributed Capital	-	-	(1,844)	(1,909)	-
Operating Grants	-	-	-	153	-
Other Income (Expense)	212	213	1,682	1,646	776
Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)	42	(891)	(1,049)	(337)	214
Income (Loss) Before Contributions and Operating Transfers	24,781	17,089	19,955	20,807	18,726
Transfers Out	(12,000)	(10,223)	(13,039)	(12,862)	(10,198)
Transfers In - Gas Prepay (FD 303)	-	-	-	-	-
Change in Net Assets	12,781	6,866	6,916	7,945	8,528
Net Assets - October 1, as Restated	108,989	127,212	120,296	112,351	103,823
Prior Period Adjustment (GASB 68)	-	(25,089)	-	-	-
Net Assets - September 30	\$ 121,770	\$ 108,989	\$ 127,212	\$ 120,296	\$ 112,351

⁽¹⁾ Data updated to reflect audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report figures.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited.

Gas Enterprise Fund
Debt Service Coverages
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating Revenue	\$ 77,098	\$ 81,992	\$ 80,402	\$ 82,975	\$ 88,102
Operating Expenses ⁽¹⁾	46,708	58,504	54,191	57,062	65,262
Net Operating Revenue	30,390	23,488	26,211	25,913	22,840
Non-Operating Income	42	(891)	(1,045)	(334)	276
Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	\$ 30,432	\$ 22,597	\$ 25,166	\$ 25,579	\$ 23,116
Debt Service Requirements	\$ 1,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 750	\$ 1,072
Coverage Ratio	20.3x	34.1x	34.1x	34.1x	21.6x

⁽¹⁾ Operating expenses exclude depreciation; non-operating income excludes interest expense.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited

Harbor Department



Harbor Department
Comparative Statements of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
PORT OPERATING REVENUES					
Fees, Concessions and Rentals	\$ 353,015	\$ 355,618	\$ 345,244	\$ 332,002	\$ 343,124
Other, Income (Expense) Net	2,435	1,262	1,000	1,885	2,265
Total Port Operating Revenues	\$ 355,450	\$ 356,880	\$ 346,244	\$ 333,887	\$ 345,390
PORT OPERATING EXPENSES					
Operation/Administrative	133,771	108,455	97,696	87,637	81,423
Depreciation/Amortization	137,709	117,966	90,850	88,523	85,005
Total Port Operation Expenses	\$ 271,480	\$ 226,421	\$ 188,545	\$ 176,160	\$ 166,428
Income from Port Operations	83,970	130,459	157,699	157,727	178,962
NON-OPERATING INCOME AND EXPENSE					
Interest Income, Net of Capitalized Interest	\$ 4,036	\$ 3,136	\$ 2,789	\$ 3,302	\$ 4,994
Interest Expense, Net of Capitalized Interest	(878)	(1,204)	(65)	(10,341)	(20,551)
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Property	35,979	16	(6)	7	74
Other, Income (Expense) Net	4,371	868	(3,601)	(5,831)	(30,027)
Total Non-Operating Income (Expense)	\$ 43,508	\$ 2,816	\$ (884)	\$ (12,863)	\$ (45,509)
Income Before Operating Transfers	127,477	133,275	156,815	144,865	133,453
Capital Grants and Contributions and Depreciation	121,008	168,092	250,543	13,627	7,444
Net Transfers	(17,772)	(17,844)	(17,312)	(16,694)	(37,379)
Change in Net Assets (Deficit)	\$ 230,713	\$ 283,523	\$ 390,046	\$ 141,797	\$ 103,517
Total net assets - beginning of year	\$ 3,462,209	\$ 3,178,686	\$ 2,793,319	\$ 2,651,522	\$ 2,548,005
Adjustment for GASB 65 Implementation ⁽¹⁾	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (4,678)	\$ -	\$ -
Adjustment for GASB 68 Implementation ⁽¹⁾	\$ (83,104)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Net Assets, September 30	\$ 3,609,818	\$ 3,462,209	\$ 3,178,686	\$ 2,793,319	\$ 2,651,522

Note: This table is revised to conform with data reported in City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - Preliminary FY 2015 Unaudited

**Harbor Department
Comparative Statement of Net Position
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
CURRENT ASSETS					
Pooled Cash and Investments	\$ 320,731	\$ 301,487	\$ 239,891	\$ 522,116	\$ 549,520
Interest Receivable	-	-	203	203	201
Accounts Receivable (Trade)	49,964	52,765	39,255	48,631	40,419
Due from other Governmental Agencies	98,175	63,361	129,171	66,955	5,538
Inventories of Supplies	584	631	520	603	502
Other Current Assets	2,657	1,726	1,967	3,369	8,352
Total Current Assets	\$ 472,112	\$ 419,970	\$ 411,006	\$ 641,878	\$ 604,532
HARBOR REVENUE BOND FUNDS & OTHER FUNDS RESTRICTED AS TO USE					
Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	348,072	309,246	110,996	207,885	332,997
Other Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Total Restricted Assets	\$ 348,072	\$ 309,246	\$ 110,996	\$ 207,885	\$ 332,997
Non Current Assets:					
Non-current receivables:					
Advances to Other Funds	-	-	-	-	-
Other Noncurrent Receivables	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300
Capital assets:					
Land and other Capital assets not depreciated	2,390,342	2,360,971	2,478,815	1,715,836	1,565,654
Capital assets net of accumulated depreciation	1,706,178	1,536,323	997,979	983,250	933,292
Other Long-term assets	56,828	54,091	52,680	53,429	54,312
Total Non Current Assets	\$ 4,154,648	\$ 3,952,684	\$ 3,530,774	\$ 2,753,815	\$ 2,554,558
Total Assets	\$ 4,974,831	\$ 4,681,901	\$ 4,052,777	\$ 3,603,577	\$ 3,492,087
Deferred outflows on debt refunding	\$ 22,268	\$ 9,593	\$ 11,404	\$ 12,921	\$ -
Total assets and deferred outflows	\$ 4,997,100	\$ 4,691,494	\$ 4,064,181	\$ 3,616,499	\$ 3,492,087

Note: This table is revised to conform with data reported in City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - Preliminary FY 2015 Unaudited

Harbor Department
Comparative Statement of Net Position (continued)
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
CURRENT LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM CURRENT ASSETS					
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	\$ 69,478	\$ 86,239	\$ 108,229	\$ 85,652	\$ 67,165
Commercial paper plus accrued interest		-	-	-	-
Deferred Revenues	10,667	11,668	13,633	13,821	14,691
Due to other funds	21,869	17,969	17,312	19,030	17,269
Environmental remediation obligations				-	-
Liability claims	-	6,961	14,000	4,000	5,000
Notes payable due within One Year		-	-	-	-
Current Liabilities Payable from Current Assets	\$ 102,014	\$ 122,837	\$ 153,174	\$ 122,504	\$ 104,126
CURRENT LIABILITIES PAYABLE FROM RESTRICTED ASSETS					
Accrued interest - bonds	15,244	14,965	11,484	12,385	13,197
Commercial paper plus accrued interest		-	-	-	-
Current portion of bonds indebtedness	45,360	51,805	49,115	46,965	44,815
Total Liabilities from Restricted Assets	\$ 60,604	\$ 66,770	\$ 60,599	\$ 59,350	\$ 58,012
Accrued Oil Field Abandonment costs		-	-	-	-
Environmental Remediation Obligations		-	-	-	-
Obligations Under Capital Lease		-	-	-	-
Other Long Term Bonds Payable (nets of unamortized Discount/Deferred Cost)	1,181,641	1,016,262	671,722	641,326	678,427
Unearned Revenues	28,208	20,453	-	-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities	\$ 1,209,848	\$ 1,036,715	\$ 671,722	\$ 641,326	\$ 678,427
Total Liabilities	\$ 1,372,466	\$ 1,226,322	\$ 885,495	\$ 823,180	\$ 840,566
Deferred inflows	\$ 14,816	\$ 2,963	\$ 6,491	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities and deferred inflows	\$ 1,387,282	\$ 1,229,285	\$ 891,986	\$ 823,180	\$ 840,566
Total Net Position ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,609,818	\$ 3,462,209	\$ 3,178,686	\$ 2,793,319	\$ 2,651,522

Note: This table is revised to conform with data reported in City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report.

⁽¹⁾ Presentation in accordance with GASB 34.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - Preliminary FY 2015 Unaudited

Harbor Department
Senior Debt Service Coverage
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Revenues ⁽¹⁾	Maintenance Costs ⁽²⁾	Net Revenues ⁽³⁾	Senior Debt Service ⁽⁴⁾	Senior Debt Service Coverage	
					Gross	Net
2015	\$359,486	\$133,771	\$225,714	78,363	4.6	2.9
2014	360,016	108,455	251,561	84,724	4.2	3.0
2013	346,984	97,696	249,288	79,991	4.3	3.1
2012	337,189	84,637	252,552	80,008	4.2	3.2
2011	350,384	81,423	268,961	80,016	4.4	3.4

⁽¹⁾ Includes total port revenue and interest income as shown on the comparative summary of statements of revenue, expenses and changes in net position.

⁽²⁾ Includes all port operating expenses less depreciation and amortization as shown on the comparative summary of statements of revenue, expense, and changes in net position.

⁽³⁾ Revenues less maintenance costs.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes debt service on all Senior Obligations.

Source: City of Long Beach - Harbor Department, FY 2015 Unaudited

**Harbor Department
Sources of Operating Revenues
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)**

The Harbor Department operates as a landlord, leasing or assigning all docks wharves, transit sheds and terminals to shipping or terminal companies and other private firms for operation of such facilities. The Harbor Department derives income from tariffs assessed on shipping activity (primarily wharfage and dockage) and from leases, rental and utility services. The table below presents a summary of operating revenues for the past five fiscal years.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Operating Revenues					
Berths & Special Facilities					
Wharfage	\$ 312,074	\$ 307,561	\$ 296,623	\$ 268,081	\$ 279,734
Dockage	10,773	10,877	12,055	11,706	12,003
Bunkers	1,048	703	1,375	1,373	1,547
Special Facilities Rentals	16,247	13,758	12,426	28,159	22,814
Crane Rentals	2,372	12,789	12,789	12,789	12,789
Other	620	570	601	317	100
Total Berths & Special Facilities	\$ 343,134	\$ 346,258	\$ 335,869	\$ 322,425	\$ 328,987
Rental Properties	9,881	9,360	9,374	9,577	14,138
Utilities/Miscellaneous	2,435	1,262	1,000	1,885	2,265
Total Operating Revenues	\$ 355,450	\$ 356,880	\$ 346,244	\$ 333,887	\$ 345,390

Source: City of Long Beach - Harbor Department, FY 2015 Unaudited



**Harbor Department
Wharfage Revenues
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015
(In \$000's)**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Total Metric Revenue Tons (Municipal Only)	164,274	165,526	162,257	145,144	154,418
Wharfage Revenue	\$ 312,074	\$ 307,561	\$ 296,623	\$ 268,081	\$ 279,734
Average Wharfage Revenues Per Ton	\$ 1.90	\$ 1.86	\$ 1.83	\$ 1.85	\$ 1.81

Source: City of Long Beach - Harbor Department, FY 2015 Unaudited

**Harbor Department
Revenue Tonnage Summary (MRT) ⁽¹⁾
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
MUNICIPAL BERTHS					
<i>Inbound Cargo</i>					
Foreign	98,464,085	104,245,298	101,026,699	91,490,396	96,907,924
Coastwise/InterCoastal	26,060,757	17,998,456	18,476,723	15,793,069	16,054,362
Total Inbound Cargo	124,524,842	122,243,754	119,503,422	107,283,465	112,962,286
<i>Outbound Cargo</i>					
Foreign	33,592,125	37,066,641	36,768,609	33,278,391	36,209,860
Coastwise/InterCoastal	4,843,410	5,348,303	5,141,434	3,270,377	3,507,497
Bunkers	1,313,215	866,945	843,291	1,311,310	1,545,586
Total Outbound Cargo	39,748,750	43,281,889	42,753,334	37,860,078	41,262,943
Total Municipal Cargo	164,273,592	165,525,643	162,256,756	145,143,543	154,225,229
PRIVATE BERTHS ⁽²⁾					
Inbound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	191,568
Outbound	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Total Private Cargo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	191,568
Grand Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	154,416,797
Inbound/Outbound Summary					
Total Inbound Cargo	124,524,842	122,243,754	119,503,422	107,283,465	112,962,286
Total Outbound Cargo	39,748,750	43,281,889	42,753,334	37,860,078	41,262,943
Container Count in TEUs ⁽³⁾	7,087,699	6,817,590	6,647,975	5,857,210	6,298,840

⁽¹⁾ Metric Revenue Tons is Equal to either 1,000 kilograms or one cubic meter.

⁽²⁾ Private berth information is no longer available. Revenues from private berth leases are revenues of the terminal operator and not a part of the Port's revenue. Beginning in 2012, the Port implemented a new automated billing system that no longer collects private berth statistics.

⁽³⁾ A TEU represents a twenty-foot equivalent unit.

Source: City of Long Beach - Harbor Department, FY 2015 Unaudited

**Harbor Department
Cargo Summary
Fiscal Years 2014- 2015
(In \$000's)**

The Harbor Department's leading inbound cargoes include bulk petroleum, machinery and plastic products, furniture, textiles, clothing, cement, rubber products, gypsum, various foods and vehicles. Principal outbound shipments are bulk petroleum, coke, coal, soda ash, chemicals, wastepaper, various food products, machinery, cotton, various metals and scrap metals. The table below is a breakdown of cargo handled by the Port at municipal berths during the past two fiscal years by tonnage and revenue.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015				2014			
	Metric Revenue Tons	% of Total Tons	Revenue ⁽¹⁾	% of Shipping Revenue	Metric Revenue Tons	% of Total Tons	Revenue ⁽¹⁾	% of Shipping Revenue
Containerized	125,285	76%	\$ 269,886	79%	125,662	76%	\$ 279,633	81%
Dry Bulk	7,029	4%	29,253	9%	7,771	5%	25,665	7%
General Cargo	1,140	1%	26,696	8%	2,400	1%	25,416	7%
Petroleum/Liquid Bulk	31,000	19%	17,299	5%	29,692	18%	15,543	5%
Totals	164,454	100%	\$ 343,134	100%	165,526	100%	\$ 346,258	100%

⁽¹⁾ Revenue includes operating revenues from wharfage, dockage, storage/demurrage, bunkers, special facilities rentals, crane rentals, and other.

Source: City of Long Beach - Harbor Department, FY 2015 Unaudited

**Harbor Department
Leading Trading Partners
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

In addition to the trading partner listed below, other major inbound trading partners include Iraq, Mexico, Malaysia, Ecuador and Vietnam. Other major outbound trading partners include Mexico, Malaysia, Australia, Vietnam, and Indonesia.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015 ²	2014 ²	2013 ²	2012 ²	2011 ¹
INBOUND					
China	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	49,408
Hong Kong	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,498
Japan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,510
South Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,370
Vietnam	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,085
OUTBOUND					
China	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,909
Hong Kong	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,950
Japan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,536
South Korea	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,997
Taiwan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,958

⁽¹⁾ Metric revenue tons is equal to either 1,000 kilograms or one cubic meter.

⁽²⁾ Metric Revenue Ton (MRT) statistics are no longer available. MRT data was collected and provided by a third party. In 2012, the third party redesigned their data collection utilizing incompatible units, for which conversion factors are not available.

Source: City of Long Beach - Harbor Department, FY 2015 Unaudited

Development Services



**City of Long Beach
Development Services**

In 2015, the Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Long Beach (the "Successor Agency") refunded numerous tax allocation bonds through the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority (the "Authority"). The Authority on behalf of the Successor Agency issued the following bond transactions:

County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority
Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds

\$74,375,000
Series 2015A (Tax-Exempt)

\$81,445,000
Series 2015B (Federally Taxable)

*Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of
the City of Long Beach Project Areas*

*Successor Agency to the Redevelopment Agency of
the City of Long Beach Project Areas*

The Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015 A & B were issued to refund all or a portion of certain debt and indebtedness of the Successor Agency. The related refunded bonds include:

- A portion of the 2002 Subordinate Tax Allocation Bonds (Downtown Redevelopment Project)
- A portion of the 2002 Tax Allocation Bonds (North Long Beach Redevelopment)
- The 2002 Tax Allocation Bonds (West Beach Redevelopment Project)
- A portion of the West Beach Industrial Project Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds 2002 Series A
- The 2005 Tax Allocation Bonds (Central Long Beach Redevelopment Project)
- The 2005 Tax Allocation Bonds (Los Altos Redevelopment Project)
- The 2005 Subordinate Tax Allocation Bonds (Poly High Redevelopment Project)
- The 2005 Subordinate Tax Allocation Bonds (West Beach Redevelopment Project)
- The 2005 Tax Allocation Bonds (Housing Projects)
- The 2005 Tax Allocation Bonds (North Long Beach Redevelopment Project)

The Successor Agency has covenanted to provide certain financial information and operating data to the Authority. Pursuant to the Continuing Disclosure Agreement between the Authority and the Successor Agency, the Authority will prepare the annual reports and notices related to the refunding bonds with the MSRB through EMMA under a separate cover.

Long Beach Marina Bureau



Long Beach Marina Bureau

The Marina System consists of a commercial harbor, Rainbow Harbor and three recreational marinas consisting of the Long Beach Shoreline Marina, the Rainbow Marina and the Alamitos Bay Marina. Alamitos Bay Marina, Shoreline Marina, and Rainbow Marina together comprise one of the world's largest municipally-run marinas. Rainbow Marina and Shoreline Marina are located near downtown Long Beach on Queensway Bay, and Alamitos Bay Marina is three miles to the east. Harbor Light Landing, across Queensway bay from Rainbow and Shoreline, is a small private marina that offers guest slips to transient boaters. In total, there are three public and one private marina in Long Beach Harbor, offering over 3,500 slips of which 3,335 are part of the Marina System.

Long Beach Marina Bureau Slip Sizes and Current Rates As of October 1, 2015

Slip Size in Feet	Monthly Rate (\$)
15	141.79
20	188.13
25	287.36
30	423.15
35	539.29
40	668.61
45	787.46
50	901.07
55	1,063.00
60	1,159.68
65	1,302.01
70	1,443.81
75	1,599.76
80	1,755.14
85	1,923.56
90	2,092.04
95	2,273.51
100	2,455.03
105	2,649.60
110	2,844.24
115	3,051.86
120	3,259.47

**Long Beach Marina Bureau
Total Slip Revenue
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Marina					
Alamitos Bay	\$ 7,947,251	\$ 7,643,580	\$ 7,767,353	\$ 8,569,541	\$ 7,695,523
Shoreline	9,875,729	10,190,922	10,224,341	10,283,591	10,050,871
Rainbow	627,699	628,606	601,515	575,704	586,755
Total	\$ 18,450,679	\$ 18,463,108	\$ 18,593,209	\$ 19,428,836	\$ 18,333,149

**Long Beach Marina Bureau
Total Rental and Concession Revenue
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Source					
Rentals/Concessions	\$ 1,239,584	\$ 1,568,376	\$ 1,210,491	\$ 1,401,821	\$ 1,381,037
Miscellaneous Revenue	460,166	364,802	364,924	348,357	456,351
Total	\$ 1,699,750	\$ 1,933,178	\$ 1,575,415	\$ 1,750,178	\$ 1,837,388



**Long Beach Marina Bureau
Historical Occupancy Rate by Slip Size
Fiscal Years 2006- 2015**

Year	<i>Slip Size (in feet)</i>								Total
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55+	
2015	100%	100%	95%	95%	95%	97%	96%	99%	97%
2014	100%	90%	87%	94%	95%	89%	100%	99%	94%
2013	100%	94%	96%	99%	100%	99%	100%	100%	99%
2012	100%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2011	96%	100%	97%	92%	93%	100%	92%	100%	96%
2010	100%	99%	99%	100%	99%	94%	97%	97%	98%
2009	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
2008	100%	100%	100%	98%	100%	99%	100%	100%	100%
2007	100%	100%	100%	97%	99%	98%	100%	100%	99%
2006	100%	100%	99%	95%	97%	98%	96%	97%	98%
Average	100%	98%	97%	97%	98%	97%	98%	99%	98%

**Long Beach Marina Bureau
Length of Waiting List by Slip Size
Fiscal Years 2006- 2015**

Year	<i>Slip Size (in feet)</i>								Total
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55+	
2015	52	40	74	46	36	8	9	26	291
2014	35	4	5	7	2	1	5	11	70
2013	21	9	0	2	10	11	18	42	113
2012	34	25	15	29	56	26	65	74	324
2011	21	26	24	39	57	32	60	64	323
2010	10	22	8	30	17	6	48	70	211
2009	28	49	19	26	32	54	44	89	341
2008	25	56	49	60	66	83	64	101	504
2007	45	144	63	108	142	106	79	131	818
2006	37	139	177	110	174	99	65	97	898
Average	31	51	43	46	59	43	46	71	389

Long Beach Marina Bureau
Projection of Revenues, Expenses, Debt Service and Debt Service Coverage
Fiscal Years 2016- 2020

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GROSS REVENUES ⁽¹⁾					
Slip Revenue					
Alamitos Bay Marina ⁽²⁾	\$7,545,207	\$8,615,049	\$11,407,680	\$11,635,834	\$11,868,551
Shoreline Marina	10,824,183	11,040,667	11,261,480	11,486,710	11,716,444
Rainbow Marina	592,082	603,924	616,002	628,322	640,888
Total Slip Revenue	\$18,961,472	\$20,259,640	\$23,285,162	\$23,750,866	\$24,225,883
Other Revenue	2,343,950	2,503,193	2,553,257	2,604,322	2,656,408
Total Gross Revenue	\$21,305,422	\$22,762,833	\$25,838,419	\$26,355,188	\$26,882,292
EXPENSES ⁽³⁾					
Maintenance	\$4,747,986	\$4,866,685	\$4,988,352	\$5,113,061	\$5,240,888
Parks & Recreation Operations	\$4,120,619	\$4,223,634	\$4,329,225	\$4,437,456	\$4,548,392
Security	\$2,745,180	\$2,813,809	\$2,884,154	\$2,956,258	\$3,030,165
Marine Safety/Lifeguards	\$1,790,171	\$1,834,925	\$1,880,798	\$1,927,818	\$1,976,013
Other	\$729,987	\$748,236	\$766,942	\$786,116	\$805,769
Total Expenses	\$14,133,941	\$14,487,290	\$14,849,472	\$15,220,709	\$15,601,227
Net Revenues	\$7,171,481	\$8,275,543	\$10,988,947	\$11,134,479	\$11,281,065
Debt Service					
Bond Debt Service	5,352,264	5,633,963	6,883,963	6,971,463	7,051,463
Total Debt Service	5,352,264	5,633,963	6,883,963	6,971,463	7,051,463
Debt Service Coverage	1.34	1.47	1.60	1.60	1.60
Net Revenue After Debt Service:	\$1,819,216	\$2,641,581	\$4,104,984	\$4,163,016	\$4,229,603

⁽¹⁾ Revenues are projected to increase 2% per year. It is anticipated that occupancy rates for the smaller slip sizes will continue to be extremely high and that demand for larger slips will continue to exceed supply. Revenue projections assume Project completion on schedule and within budget.

⁽²⁾ Revenues in 2017 and 2018 are projected to increase by approximately 14% and 32%, respectively for the Alamitos Bay Marina due to the build out of the project.

⁽³⁾ Expenses are projected to increase 2.5% per year.



Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) Authority



SERRF Authority

SERRF provides municipal solid waste disposal services to the City of Long Beach and many other communities throughout Southern California. SERRF processes the refuse collected to generate electrical power. SERRF is located on a 14-acre site on Terminal Island in the southwestern portion of the City owned by the Authority and leased to the City. The SERRF site consists of refuse transfer, storage and disposal facilities, three mass-burn boilers, a turbine generator, air emission control system and an administration building.

SERRF Authority Refuse Processed and Energy Sold to Southern California Edison Fiscal Years 2011- 2015

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Refuse Processed (Tons)	Energy Sold to Edison (KWH)
2015	447,535	200,994,036
2014	460,778	223,657,704
2013	470,570	226,591,560
2012	474,689	220,866,924
2011	459,898	208,662,840

**SERRF Authority
Electric and Refuse Revenues
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Refuse		Electricity		Total Revenue (\$)
	Received (tons)	Revenue (\$)	KWH Sold	Revenue (\$)	
2015	447,535	23,230,096	200,994,036	22,653,116	45,883,212
2014	460,778	22,532,851	223,657,704	24,603,392	47,136,243
2013	470,570	21,358,330	226,591,560	24,947,625	46,305,955
2012	474,689	21,062,914	220,866,924	24,279,572	45,342,486
2011	459,898	19,850,308	208,662,840	23,150,230	43,000,538

**SERRF Authority
Annual Opening Operating Fund Balance
Fiscal Years 2015- 2020
(In \$000's)**

The Operating Fund of the Facility must begin each year with the amount set forth in the following schedule under the Joint Powers Agreement before any Net Facility Revenue transfers can occur. This opening Operating Fund balance serves as the operating reserve for the Facility.

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Opening Fund Balance (\$)
2015	29,241
2016	28,123
2017	20,000
2018	16,300
2019	11,746
2020	7,100

Source: SERRF - Joint Powers Authority

Water Department



**Water Department
General Characteristics
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

The following table sets forth certain statistical information relating to the City's existing water system, along with future additions, and improvements to and extension of the enterprise.

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Long Beach Population Served	473,577	469,428	467,646	465,576	462,257
Total Water Sales (Acre-Feet) ⁽¹⁾	64,346	71,029	69,885	68,060	66,110
Water Source (Millions/Gallons):					
From Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Connections	9,701	11,493	10,482	9,149	13,663
From City of Lakewood Inter-tie	446	623	559.75	-	-
From Enterprise Wells	7,133	9,131	9,566	10,772	5,857
From Reclamation Projects	1,685	1,898	2,165	2,256	2,022
Total Sources	18,965	23,145	22,773	22,177	21,542
Peak Day Distribution (Millions/Gallons)	68.6	72.0	65.8	74.7	72.3
Average Daily Distribution (Millions/Gallons)	49.1	55.1	53.8	53.9	53.7
Average Daily Sales Per Capita (Gallons)	121.3	135.1	133.4	130.5	127.7

⁽¹⁾ Total water sales include domestic water sales, water sales for Water Replenishment District of Southern California (WRD) Alamitos Seawater Intrusion Barrier project and reclaimed water sales
One Acre-Foot equals 325,851 gallons

Source: City of Long Beach - Water Department

**Water Department
Water Production
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

The following table indicates the total water from local production and purchases of imported water (in acre-feet) from the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Fiscal Year Ending 9/30	Total Local Production⁽¹⁾	MWD Retail Purchases⁽²⁾	Total Potable Water	Total Reclaimed Water	Total Available
2015	22,744	30,285	53,029	5,170	58,199
2014	29,934	28,749	58,683	5,824	64,507
2013	31,074	28,383	59,457	6,644	66,101
2012	33,059	25,479	58,539	6,922	65,461
2011	17,973	39,053	57,026	6,206	63,232

Note: Prior years are restated

⁽¹⁾ Includes water pumped and purchases from City of Lakewood Inter-tie

⁽²⁾ Excludes water purchases for WRD Alamitos Seawater Intrusion Barrier project

Source: City of Long Beach - Water Department

**Water Department
Sales of Water
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Volume (Millions/Gallons) ⁽¹⁾	20,931	23,145	22,772	22,177	21,542
REVENUES (\$000's)					
Water Sales ⁽²⁾	\$ 61,995	\$ 67,818	\$ 64,347	\$ 61,884	\$ 66,000
Service Charges	22,061	21,548	20,363	20,223	20,251
Other	15,420	10,821	7,239	4,408	2,325
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 99,476	\$ 100,187	\$ 91,949	\$ 86,515	\$ 88,576

Note: Prior years are restated due to reclassification of accounts

⁽¹⁾ Includes Metered Water sales and Reclaimed Water Sales

⁽²⁾ Water Sales is net of Provision for doubtful accounts expense

Source: City of Long Beach - Water Department - FY 2015 Unaudited

**Water Department
Summary of Water Revenues and Expenses
Fiscal Years 2011- 2015**

<i>Fiscal Year Ending 9/30</i>	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2014	2013	2012	2011
OPERATING REVENUE					
Metered Water Sales ⁽²⁾	\$ 58,895	\$ 64,420	\$ 61,306	\$59,118	\$63,530
Reclaimed Water Sales	3,100	3,398	3,041	2,766	2,470
Service Charges	22,061	21,548	20,363	20,223	20,251
Other	15,420	10,821	7,239	4,408	2,325
Total Operating Revenue	\$99,476	\$100,187	\$91,949	\$86,515	\$88,576
EXPENSES ⁽³⁾					
Purchased Water	42,178	34,378	29,753	\$23,887	\$30,825
Operations & Maintenance ⁽⁴⁾	49,217	47,388	46,464	46,096	39,739
Total Operating Expenses	\$91,395	\$81,766	\$76,217	\$69,983	\$70,564
Net Revenues	\$8,081	\$18,421	\$15,732	\$16,532	\$18,012
Debt Service ⁽⁵⁾	3,894	3,900	3,887	3,595	1,739
Coverage	2.08x	4.72x	4.05x	4.60x	10.36x
Customer Base	90	90	90	90	90

Note: Prior years are restated due to reclassification of accounts

⁽¹⁾ Data based on preliminary unaudited financial statements

⁽²⁾ Metered Water Sales is net of Provision for doubtful accounts expense

⁽³⁾ Expenses exclude depreciation, amortization and other non-cash items

⁽⁴⁾ Operations & Maintenance includes annual operating costs, but excludes depreciation, amortization and other non-cash activity

⁽⁵⁾ Debt service includes the following year's interest payments due each November 1st and May 1st and principal payments due on May 1st

Source: City of Long Beach - Water Department

**Water Department
Daily Service and Quantitative Charges**

The following table sets forth the Enterprise's daily service charges and quantitative charges as of September 30, 2015. The City meters all domestic, commercial and industrial customers.

Potable Water

Daily Service Charges

Service Size (Inches)	Metered Daily Charges	Unmetered Daily Charge (Construction)	Private Fireline Daily Charge
5/8 or 3/4	0.452	2.206	
1	0.681	3.732	
1 - 1/2	1.271	9.192	
2	1.884	14.460	0.943
3	3.902		1.613
4	6.173		2.383
6	11.378		4.060
8	17.858		5.952
10	29.248		8.052
12	35.745		10.148
16	59.159		14.880

Quantitative (Volumetric) Charges

Customer Type	Rate
Single Family Residential:	\$2.374 for the first 5 billing units
	\$2.638 for the next 10 billing units
	\$3.957 over 15 billing units
Duplex Residential (per dwelling unit)	\$2.374 for the first 2.5 billing units
	\$2.638 for the next 10.5 billing units
	\$3.957 over 13 billing units
Multi-Family Residential: (per dwelling unit)	\$2.374 for the first 2.5 billing units
	\$2.638 for the next 6.5 billing units
	\$3.957 over 9 billing units
All Other Customers: (Commercial, Industrial, Irrigation & the City)	\$2.638 for all water usage

Reclaimed Water

Daily Service Charges

*Same as Potable Water Daily Service Charges (see table above)

Quantitative (Volumetric) Charges

Time of Usage	Rate
Peaking: total average daily demand occurring between the hours of 9:00pm and 6:00am.	\$1.847 (70% of Tier II Rate of Potable Water)
Non-peaking: total average daily demand occurring at a continuous, constant level over a 24 hour period.	\$1.319 (50% of Tier II Rate of Potable Water)
Interruptible: reclaimed water service that can be suspended at anytime at the Board of Water Commissioner's discretion, without liability and dependent upon the Water Department's reclaimed water system needs for such service.	\$1.319 (50% of Tier II Rate of Potable Water)

Source: City of Long Beach - Water Department: Resolution No. WD - 1326

Summary of the City and Related Agencies Outstanding Debt

Revenue Bonds

Bond Issue	Final Maturity	Original Par Amount (\$)	Amount Outstanding (\$)
City of Long Beach, Marina Revenue Bonds, Series 2015 (Alamitos Marina Project) ⁽²⁾	2045	114,015,000	114,015,000
City of Long Beach, Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A (AMT) & B (Non-AMT) ⁽¹⁾	2025	64,975,000	64,975,000
City of Long Beach, Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015C (Non-AMT) & D (AMT)	2042	132,950,000	132,950,000
City of Long Beach, Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A (AMT) & B (Non-AMT) ⁽³⁾	2027	59,035,000	46,260,000
City of Long Beach, Harbor Revenue Short-term Notes, Series 2014C	2018	325,000,000	325,000,000
LBBFA, Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012 (Aquarium of the Pacific Project) ⁽⁴⁾	2030	102,580,000	89,570,000
City of Long Beach, Second Lien Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2012A	2027	98,580,000	8,410,000
City of Long Beach, Harbor Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A & B (Refunding) ⁽⁵⁾	2027	358,920,000	282,840,000
City of Long Beach, Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A	2024	22,740,000	21,860,000
City of Long Beach, Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A & B ⁽⁶⁾	2040	61,400,000	57,650,000
City of Long Beach, Senior Airport Revenue Bonds, Series 2009A, B & C ⁽⁷⁾	2039	61,440,000	55,080,000
LBBFA, Natural Gas Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2007A & B ⁽⁸⁾	2033	887,360,000	606,935,000
City of Long Beach, Harbor Revenue Bonds, Series 1998A	2019	206,330,000	60,965,000

⁽¹⁾ Refunded the Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A (AMT) & B (Non-AMT)

⁽²⁾ Prepaid CA Boating and Waterway (DBW/DBAW) loans totaling \$61.4 million

⁽³⁾ Refunded Harbor Revenue Bonds, Series 2002B, and Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004A & B

⁽⁴⁾ Refunded LBBFA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2001 (Aquarium of the Pacific)

⁽⁵⁾ Partially refunded the Harbor Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A and 2005A

⁽⁶⁾ Refunded the Long Beach Airport's Commercial Paper

⁽⁷⁾ Build America Bonds (BABs) include a Federal Direct subsidy equal to 35% of the interest payments

⁽⁸⁾ Redeemed by 2009 bond tenders; 2007A \$48.3 million and 2007B \$182.7 million

⁽¹⁰⁾ Refunded by the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority

⁽¹¹⁾ Refunded by the Water Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010A

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited

**Summary of the City and Related Agencies Outstanding Debt
(Continued)**

Lease Revenue Bonds

Bond Issue	Final Maturity	Original Par Amount (\$)	Amount Outstanding (\$)
LBBFA, Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A & B (Taxable) ⁽¹⁾	2031	69,750,000	62,725,000
LBBFA, Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2006B (Parks/Open Space Financing Project)	2031	24,320,000	24,320,000
LBBFA, Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2006 (Rainbow Harbor Refinancing Project) ⁽²⁾	2024	50,785,000	28,280,000
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A (Non-AMT) & B (AMT) ⁽³⁾	2018	120,235,000	40,280,000
2010 Lease Agreement between Banc Of America Public Capital Corporation and the City of Long Beach ⁽⁴⁾	2027	31,450,000	25,670,000

⁽¹⁾ Refunded the Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1998A & B (Temple Willow), Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2001 (Plaza Parking Facilities), Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2002 (Public Safety Facilities), Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A (Temple Willow), Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2003 (Skylinks Golf Course Project), and the Taxable Variable Rate Demand Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A (Long Beach Towne Center)

⁽²⁾ Refunded the Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1999A (Rainbow Harbor Refinancing), and Queensway Bay Parking Facility Certificates of Participation

⁽³⁾ Refunded the SERRF, Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2003A & B

⁽⁴⁾ Refunded the Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 1997 (Civic Center Project)

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited

Summary of the City and Related Agencies Outstanding Debt (Continued)

Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds

Bond Issue	Final Maturity	Original Par Amount (\$)	Amount Outstanding (\$)
Redevelopment Agency of the City of Long Beach, Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds, Series 2010A & B, Taxable (North Long Beach) ⁽¹⁾	2040	32,980,000	29,915,000
LBBFA, Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds, Series 2005C (Downtown and North Long Beach Redevelopment Project Areas) ⁽²⁾	2031	35,045,000	30,215,000
LBBFA, Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds, Series 2002A ⁽³⁾	2031	77,715,000	-
LBBFA, Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds, Series 2002B ⁽⁴⁾	2024	47,780,000	34,670,000
LBBFA, Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds, Series 1992 (West Long Beach Industrial and Downtown Project) ⁽⁵⁾	2017	117,490,000	16,865,000

⁽¹⁾ 2010A Build America Bonds (BABs) include a Federal Direct subsidy equal to 35% of the interest payments. The 2010B (RZEDB) include a Federal Direct subsidy equal to 45% of the interest payments.

⁽²⁾ The 2005C Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds partially refunded the 2002 Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds. The 2005C Bonds were partially refunded by the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority, Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A & B.

⁽³⁾ Partially refunded by the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority, Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A & B.

⁽⁴⁾ The 2002A Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds partially refunded the 1992 Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds (West Long Beach and Downtown Project). The 2002B Bonds were partially refunded by the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority, Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A & B.

⁽⁵⁾ The 2002B Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds partially refunded the 1992 Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds (West Long Beach and Downtown Project). The 2002B Bonds were partially refunded by the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority, Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015A & B.

Penson Obligation Bonds

Issue Name	Final Maturity	Original Par Amount (\$)	Amount Outstanding (\$)
Series 2002A&B Penson Obligation Refunding Bonds, Taxable ⁽¹⁾	2021	76,550,000	35,915,000

⁽¹⁾ Partially refunded the Series 1995 Penson Obligation Refunding Bonds. The 2002A & B Bonds were remarketed on December 30, 2005 to a fixed rate from auction rate.

Source: City of Long Beach - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report - FY 2015 Unaudited

**Summary of the City and Related Agencies Outstanding Debt
(Continued)**

**Pension Obligation Bonds, Series 2002A & B
Annual Debt Service**

Period Ending (September 1)	Principal	Interest	Total Debt Service ⁽¹⁾
2016	5,255,000	1,860,397	7,115,397
2017	5,530,000	1,588,188	7,118,188
2018	5,815,000	1,301,734	7,116,734
2019	6,115,000	1,000,517	7,115,517
2020	6,435,000	683,760	7,118,760
2021	6,765,000	350,427	7,115,427
	35,915,000	6,785,023	42,700,023

⁽¹⁾ Series 2002A & B Pension Obligation Variable Rate Bonds were remarketed on December 30, 2005 to a fixed rate from an auction.

Source: City of Long Beach - Department of Financial Management

City of Long Beach
Schedule of Direct and Overlapping Debt
September 30, 2015 (\$000's)

2014-15 Assessed Valuation: \$49,710,099

<u>DIRECT DEBT:</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	<u>Exclusions</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
City of Long Beach:			
Lease Revenue Bonds	\$155,665	\$40,340 (1)	\$115,325
Pension Obligation Bonds	<u>35,915</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>35,915</u>
Total Direct Debt	\$191,580	\$40,340	\$151,240

<u>OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT:</u>	<u>% Applicable</u>			
Cerritos Community College District	0.340%	\$ 574,447	\$ 573,514	\$ 933
Compton Community College District	2.494	74,165	72,315	1,850
Long Beach Community College District	86.010	402,543	56,315	346,228
Los Angeles Community College District	0.055	3,671,000	3,668,981	2,019
ABC Unified School District	1.031	36,255	35,881	374
Compton Unified School District	0.024	48,586	48,574	12
Long Beach Unified School District	86.011	751,996	105,197	646,799
Los Angeles Unified School District	0.068	9,913,670	9,906,929	6,741
Paramount Unified School District	8.736	113,268	103,373	9,895
Los Angeles County Flood Control District	4.220	15,105	14,468	637
Metropolitan Water District	2.148	<u>110,420</u>	<u>108,048</u>	<u>2,372</u>
TOTAL OVERLAPPING TAX AND ASSESSMENT DEBT (1)		\$15,711,455	\$14,693,595	\$1,017,860

<u>OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND OBLIGATION DEBT:</u>				
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	4.138%	\$1,906,949	\$1,828,039	\$ 78,910
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Certificates of Participation	4.138	7,944	7,615	329
Compton Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.024	20,850	20,845	5
Los Angeles Unified School District Certificates of Participation	0.068	305,830	305,622	208
Paramount Unified School District Certificates of Participation	8.736	28,900	26,375	2,525
County Sanitation District No. 1 Certificates of Participation	1.267	12,536	12,377	159
County Sanitation District No. 2 Certificates of Participation	0.194	19,356	19,318	38
County Sanitation District No. 3 Certificates of Participation	86.439	6,476	879	5,597
County Sanitation District No. 8 Certificates of Participation	2.576	7,639	7,442	197
County Sanitation District No. 19 Certificates of Participation	28.821	<u>3,486</u>	<u>2,481</u>	<u>1,005</u>
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING GENERAL FUND OBLIGATION DEBT		\$2,319,966	\$2,230,993	\$88,973

<u>OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT (Successor Agency):</u>	100. %	\$278,990	\$0	\$278,990
TOTAL GROSS OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		\$18,310,411	\$16,924,588	\$1,385,823
Less: Los Angeles Unified School District (Qualified Zone Academic Bonds supported by period payments to investment accounts)		<u>21,237</u>	<u>21,225</u>	<u>12</u>
TOTAL NET OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT		\$18,289,174	\$16,903,363	\$1,385,811
TOTAL NET DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING COMBINED DEBT (2) (3)		\$18,480,754	\$16,943,703	\$1,537,051

- (1) Supported Southeast Resource Recovery Facility issues.
(2) Excludes 1915 Act and Mello-Roos Act bonds.
(3) Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.

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Trustee Contacts

Bond Issue	Trustee	Contact	Phone #
Series 2015, Marina Revenue Bonds (Alamitos Bay Marina Project)	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2015A (AMT) & B (Non-AMT), Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2015C (AMT) & D (Non-AMT), Harbor Revenue Bonds	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2014 (AMT) & B (Non-AMT), Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2014C, Harbor Revenue Short-term Notes	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2012A & B (Taxable), Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2012, LBBFA Refunding Revenue Bonds (Aquarium of the Pacific Project)	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2012A, Senior Lien Water Revenue Bonds	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2010A, Water Revenue Refunding Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2010A & B (Refunding), Harbor Revenue Bonds	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2010A & B, Redevelopment of the City of Long Beach (Taxable) Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (North Long Beach)	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	213) 615-6051
Series 2010A & B, City of Long Beach Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2009 A, B (Refunding) & C (Taxable BABs), Senior Airport Revenue Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2007A & B (LIBOR), LBBFA Natural Gas Purchase Revenue Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2006, LBBFA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds (Rainbow Harbor Refinancing Project)	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2006B, LBBFA Lease Revenue Bonds (Parks/Open Space Financing Project)	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2005C, LBBFA Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds (Downtown and North Long Beach Redevelopment Project Areas)	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2003A (Non-AMT) & B (AMT), Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority Lease Revenue Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 2002B, LBBFA Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds (Downtown, West Long Beach Industrial Redevelopment Project Areas)	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051
Series 2002A and B, Pension Obligation Taxable Refunding Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 1998A, Harbor Revenue Bonds	Bank of New York Mellon Trust Co.	Chris Johnson	(213) 630-6404
Series 1992, LBBFA Revenue Bonds	U.S. Bank	Ilse Vlach	(213) 615-6051

Generally, this document relates to the following bond issues:

- Series 2015A Marina Revenue Bonds (Alamitos Bay Marina Project)
- Series 2015A (AMT) & B (Non-AMT), Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds
- Series 2015C (AMT) & D (Non-AMT), Harbor Revenue Bonds
- Series 2014A (AMT) & B (Non-AMT), Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds
- Series 2014C Harbor Revenue Short-term Notes
- Series 2012A & B (Taxable) Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds
- Series 2012 Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Revenue Refunding Bonds (Aquarium of the Pacific Project)
- Series 2012A Second Lien Water Revenue Bonds
- Series 2010A Water Revenue Refunding Bonds
- Series 2010A & B (Refunding) Harbor Revenue Bonds
- 2010 Lease Agreement between Banc of America Public Capital Corporation and the City of Long Beach
- Series 2010A & B Redevelopment Agency of the City of Long Beach, Taxable Recovery Zone Economic Development Bonds (North Long Beach)
- Series 2010A (Private Activity) & B (Governmental) City of Long Beach Senior Airport Revenue Bonds
- Series 2009A, B (Refunding), and C (Taxable Build America Bonds) Long Beach Senior Airport Revenue Bonds
- Series 2007A (Fixed Rate) & B (LIBOR) Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Natural Gas Purchase Revenue Bonds
- Series 2006B Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Lease Revenue Bonds (Parks/Open Space Financing Project)
- Series 2006 Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds (Rainbow Harbor Refinancing Project)
- Series 2005C Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds (Downtown and North Long Beach Redevelopment Project Areas)
- Series 2003A (Non-AMT) & B (AMT) Southeast Resource Recovery Facility Authority Lease Revenue Bonds
- Series 2002B Long Beach Bond Finance Authority Tax Allocation Revenue Bonds (Downtown & West Long Beach Industrial Redevelopment Project Areas)
- Series 2002A & B Pension Obligation Refunding Bonds (Taxable)
- Series 1998A Harbor Revenue Refunding Bonds
- Series 1992 LBBFA Revenue Bonds