

# CITY OF LONG BEACH

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

333 West Ocean Boulevard 6<sup>th</sup> Floor • Long Beach, CA 90802

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April 20, 2004

HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL  
City of Long Beach  
California

SUBJECT: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ending  
September 30, 2003

## DISCUSSION

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR), prepared by Financial Management Department staff, contains audited financial information on all City funds for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2003 (FY 03) in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The audit is conducted by KPMG, LLP (certified public accounting firm) under the direction of the City Auditor. The FY 03 CAFR reflects reporting using the Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34 (GASB 34), the reporting model for all state and local governments. The CAFR is divided into the following sections:

- The Introductory Section provides an overview of the City's financial and economic status.
- The Financial Section, prepared in accordance with the GASB 34 requirements, includes Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) and the Basic Financial Statements. The MD&A provides a narrative overview of the City's financial activities. The Basic Financial Statements include the government-wide financial statements that present an overview of the City's entire financial operations and the fund financial statements that present the financial information of each of the City's governmental funds and business-type activity funds (such as the Harbor, Water and Gas Funds). Also included in this section is the Independent Auditor's Report (KPMG and City Auditor) on the Basic Financial Statements.
- The Statistical Section includes tables containing historical financial data and non-financial information about the City.

In accordance with Municipal Code Section 302(e) of the City Charter, the CAFR is submitted annually to the City Council. It is important to note that CAFRs are designed to report historical financial information and are not designed to report financial projections.

The financial report format provides the Basic Financial Statements where all City assets and liabilities are recorded in one consolidated statement. Total City net assets, as shown on page 23, were \$2.8 billion as of September 30, 2003, which included \$2.3 billion for enterprise operations such as the Harbor Fund, Water Fund and Tidelands Fund. Net assets are in the form of buildings, real property, bond proceeds, funds reserved for capital projects, debt service and grants funded programs. The majority of these funds are generally restricted by Federal or State law and are not available for discretionary use.

HONORABLE MAYOR AND CITY COUNCIL

April 20, 2004

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Long-term loans due from one fund to another are reported in the individual fund's financial statements. This results in the reporting of \$146.1 million in Redevelopment Agency (RDA) long-term advances due to various funds, including amounts due to the General Fund and Harbor Fund, in the RDA fund financial statements. As a result, the RDA fund shows a deficit fund balance of \$19.5 million. However, on a cash basis, there is no deficit given that the long-term loans will be repaid from future property tax increment that is not reflected in these financial statements.

As of September 30, 2003, the unreserved fund balance for the General Fund was \$45.6 million. This balance included designated General Fund emergency reserves of \$32.9 million plus \$2.5 million set aside as a general purpose reserve account as allowed by the City Charter. The combined amount totaled a \$35.4 million "Emergency Reserve" (for FY 04, the Emergency Reserve was increased by Council action to \$36.0 million). Approximately \$700,000 is bus shelter advertising revenue and proceeds from the sale of the old police helicopters, set aside for the Police Athletic League, and lease payments for a police helicopter, respectively. The remaining \$9.5 million was designated for fiscal year 2004 appropriations.

This report was reviewed by Budget Manager Mike Killebrew on March 29, 2004.

TIMING CONSIDERATIONS

None.

FISCAL IMPACT

None.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT THE CITY COUNCIL:

Refer this report to the Budget Oversight Committee.

Respectfully Submitted,



ROBERT S. TORREZ  
CFO/DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

APPROVED:



GERALD R. MILLER  
CITY MANAGER

RST/CMS/dak  
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Attachment

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# Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

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City of  
Long Beach,  
California

September 30, 2003

**City of Long Beach, California**



**COMPREHENSIVE  
ANNUAL  
FINANCIAL  
REPORT**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2003**

**Prepared by the Department of Financial Management  
Robert S. Torrez, CFO/Director**

City of Long Beach  
 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2003

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# CITY OF LONG BEACH

OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

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GERALD R. MILLER  
CITY MANAGER

February 19, 2004

Honorable Mayor and City Council  
City of Long Beach

In accordance with Section 302(e) of the City Charter, submitted herewith is the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the City of Long Beach (City) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003. This report has been prepared by the Department of Financial Management in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and was audited in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and government auditing standards by the City Auditors' Office and a firm of licensed certified public accountants.

This report contains management's representations concerning the finances of the City, and management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the City of Long Beach has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the City's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the City's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the City's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

The City's basic financial statements have been audited jointly by the City Auditor and by KPMG LLP, an international public accounting firm fully licensed and qualified to perform audits of the State and local governments within the State of California. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the City's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 are free of material misstatement. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditors concluded that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unqualified opinion that the City's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003 are fairly presented in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the City's basic financial statements is part of a broader, federally-mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of Federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the City's fair presentation of the financial statements, but also

on the City's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of Federal awards. The City's "Single Audit" reports are available by contacting the City's Department of Financial Management for the separately issued "Single Audit" report.

The City prepared this CAFR using the financial reporting requirements outlined in the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34. This statement requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement the MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The City's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of the independent auditors in the accompanying financial section.

### **Profile of the Government**

The City of Long Beach, incorporated in 1897, is the fifth largest City in the State of California, located within Los Angeles County in Southern California. The City occupies a land area of approximately 52 square miles and services a population of approximately 481,000.

The City operates under a City Charter adopted in 1921 and last amended in 2002. The City Charter establishes the current Mayor-Council-City Manager form of government. The City is divided into nine councilmanic districts, with Council persons elected to represent their respective districts for up to two four-year terms. The citizens, as a whole, elect a Mayor to serve up to two four-year terms. The City Charter does provide for an additional term, as the current Mayor is serving, but only upon being elected as a "write-in" candidate. The citizens, as a whole, also elect a City Auditor, City Prosecutor and City Attorney to serve four-year terms; however, there are no term limits for these positions. The City Council appoints a City Manager who serves at their discretion. The City Council is a policy-setting body that is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget and appointing committees. The City Council appoints, among others, the members of the following advisory commissions and boards:

- Harbor Commission
- Parks and Recreation Commission
- Citizen Police Complaint Commission
- Water Commission
- Planning Commission

The City Council also either serves as or appoints the voting majority of the governing board for the Parking Authority, the Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF) Joint Powers Authority, Housing Authority of the City of Long Beach, Long Beach Housing Development Company, Redevelopment Agency of the City of Long Beach, Long Beach Financing Authority, Long Beach Bond Financing Authority, Long Beach Public Transportation Company and the Long Beach Capital Improvement Corporation.

The City Manager is responsible for directing and supervising the administration of all City Manager-directed departments of the City, to see that laws, ordinances, orders, resolutions, contracts, leases and franchises are enforced and executed, and for appointing



all City employees except for classified Civil Service employees, the City Clerk, Elected Officers, and their appointees.

The City provides a full range of municipal services, including police and fire, public health and environmental services, library, parks, recreation and related social services, engineering and public works, sanitation, general administration, planning and community development, public improvements, and gas, water, airport and towing services. The City operates and maintains a world-class international deep-water harbor, a nationally recognized convention center, several beaches and marinas. The City also administers oil extraction operations under a trust agreement with the State of California.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial planning and control. The City Manager must submit a proposed budget to the Mayor on or before August 1<sup>st</sup> and the Mayor must present that proposed budget along with recommendations to the City Council on or before August 15<sup>th</sup>. The City Council is required to hold public hearings on the proposed budget and to adopt a final budget on or before September 30, the close of the City's fiscal year. The budget is prepared by fund and department. The City Council adopted the fiscal year 2003 budget prior to September 30, 2002 for all funds except for expendable trust funds. From the effective date of the budget, the amounts stated therein as proposed expenditures become appropriations to the various governmental funds. The City Council may amend the budget by motion during the fiscal year. The City Manager may transfer appropriations within the departments or within a given fund, without City Council approval, provided that the total appropriations at the fund level and at the department level do not change. Transfers of appropriation between funds or departments require City Council approval. Total expenditures of each fund may not exceed fund appropriations, and total expenditures for each department may not exceed departmental appropriations. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent they have not been expended or encumbered.

### **Long Beach in the Twenty-First Century**

In 2003 the California Department of Finance estimated the City's population at over 480,000 residents, making it the 5<sup>th</sup> largest city in California and the 34<sup>th</sup> largest city in the United States. Despite facing daunting financial challenges in 2003, the residents of Long Beach began to see and experience the results of years of planning as several projects and initiatives throughout the City finally came to fruition. In spite of fiscal concerns, there is a keen sense that a true cultural and economic renaissance is taking place in the City.

### **Meeting Ongoing Budgetary Challenges**

In response to a deficit projected to grow to \$105 million over a three-year (FY 04 to FY 06) period, staff developed the Three Year Financial Strategic Plan. The plan relies primarily on cost reductions to close the gap between revenues and expenditures in the City's General Fund and relies to lesser extent on a prudent use of reserves and new fees and taxes.

Development of the Plan was guided by the "Voice Your Choice" survey, which garnered responses from over 13,000 community members. The City intends to continue to expand and enhance both citizen and employee involvement in developing budget

solutions. There are also over 30 operational committees working diligently to optimize service delivery, including revenue resource development, libraries, arts, maintenance, fire services and vehicle and equipment uses. The first year of the Plan was implemented with the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2003-04 budget and reduced the structural deficit by close to \$40 million.

The City Council, community and City staff worked together to prioritize core services. The plan has identified over \$85 million in cost savings options over the three years. The League of California Cities recognized this exemplary budget evaluation process with its 2003 Helen Putnam Award for excellence in the category of Enhancing Public Trust, Ethics and Community Involvement.

### Ongoing Economic Progress

Despite dealing with ongoing fiscal challenges, the economy of Long Beach continues its impressive expansion. Developments that have been in the planning and construction phase in past years are complete or near completion. In particular, the late 2003 opening of the Pike at Rainbow Harbor with its restaurants, theaters, amusement facilities and retail outlets completed a crucial phase of downtown redevelopment by creating a continuous zone of entertainment and commerce from the Aquarium of the Pacific to the Convention Center and Long Beach Performing Arts Center, through the popular Pine Avenue district to the recently opened CityPlace retail center.

Existing retail centers opened in recent years also include the Los Altos Marketplace, the Long Beach Towne Center, Marina Pacifica and the Los Altos Gateway. Each continues to solidify their customer bases and generate tax revenues for the City.

Also of note is the construction of over 3,000 units of upscale apartment and condominium units along Ocean Boulevard, with several of the projects completed and occupied. These residential facilities will foster a built-in audience of consumers that will actively utilize new and existing retail and entertainment venues.

### Tourism

The completion of the Carnival Cruise Terminal adjacent to the City's best known icon, the Queen Mary, provided an immediate boost to tourism. This new facility is bringing in 300,000 visitors annually to the City, many of them for the first time. Carnival Cruises also announced a desire to share the facility with other cruise lines.

Other significant achievements in the tourism sector include:

- The 30<sup>th</sup> Toyota Grand Prix of Long Beach will be held in 2004 from April 16<sup>th</sup> through the 18<sup>th</sup> with an anticipated audience of 225,000 racing enthusiasts.
- The Long Beach City Marathon, cooled by ocean breezes, continues to grow in popularity and prestige. In 2003, the race attracted 10,000 participants from 40 states and 17 countries.

- The Aquarium of the Pacific was the only major non-profit aquarium to see an increase in attendance without opening a new exhibit, and realized an important and sizeable surge in memberships of 19 percent over the prior year.
- For five weeks in the summer of 2004, Long Beach will be the focus of the swimming world. The City will host the Janet Evans Invitational with over 800 swimmers, some of whom will be striving to qualify for the Olympic Trials. That will be followed by an International Synchronized Swimming Exhibition featuring teams from the United States, Canada, Russia and Spain. Other events include the FINA Women's Water Polo World League Super Final involving 8 international teams; the Men's Water Polo Super Final to include six international teams, with the United States entering a team in each competition, and all teams involved heading to Athens for the 2004 Summer Olympics; and, the U.S. Olympic Team Trials for Swimming. Outside of the Olympics, this will be the largest aquatic event in the history of North America, and is set to generate approximately 20,000 hotel room nights.

Visitors to many upcoming events in Long Beach will arrive through one of the region's most convenient and popular airports. Long Beach Airport has become a favorite in Southern California due to its designation as a hub for Jet Blue Airlines. Jet Blue has the continuing distinction of being one of the few profitable carriers in the nation.

In calendar year 2003, Long Beach Airport served a record 2,875,703 passengers, an increase of 97% over 2002. Jet Blue shares Long Beach Airport with American Airlines, America West and Alaska Airlines. The airport has reached the maximum legally allowable number of take-offs and landings. Therefore, passenger growth is expected to be moderate in future years.

### **Business Development**

Long Beach remains the only location in California with commercial or military aircraft production. Boeing's C-17 Globemaster, manufactured in Long Beach, is one of the world's most effective military airlifters, and has proven its military and humanitarian worth during the war in Iraq. The Pentagon has recently increased its order of C-17s in fiscal year 2005 from 11 to 14.

The Boeing 717 is the world's most reliable and quiet 100-passenger short-range jetliner now in service. Recently Boeing announced plans to explore making customized versions of the 717 for corporate and private use. Boeing remains the City's largest private sector employer.

Boeing is also managing the Sea Launch program that is active in putting commercial satellites into orbit. Sea Launch is a multi-national consortium that has had eleven successful launches, including one in January 2004. They are planning on five additional launches this year.

The development of the 260-acre PacifiCenter by Boeing Realty complex adjacent to the airport is being cleared of vacant buildings, site remediation has begun and an Environmental Impact Report is being prepared.

## Trade

The City's presence on the world stage is enhanced by having the second busiest container port in the Western Hemisphere. Pacific Rim trade continues to expand and the Port of Long Beach is constantly challenged to sustain its position in global trade. In addition, the challenges of homeland security, particularly as it relates to the Port and airport, are complicated and costly, with elected representatives at all levels working to keep funds flowing to ensure safety.

## Accomplishments

Despite its financial challenges, the City has an optimistic view of its future. Following is a summary of significant achievements that have inspired and encouraged us to face the coming years with confidence and optimism.

- In October 2003, the Fire and Police Departments began full operational use of the new Emergency Communications and Operations Center. This state-of-the-art facility houses not only our 911 emergency services, but also several associated communication systems. All public safety personnel are now using the latest technology including integrated mapping, logging recorders, automated call distribution, all supported by comprehensive and continuous system monitoring. The building greatly increases the capability and sustainability of our public safety personnel.
- The City proudly boasts that it maintained its AAA Standard & Poor's investment portfolio rating.
- Sales and use tax grew by more than 8.8 percent over the previous year.
- Retail sales per capita grew 42 percent since 1998, and more than two million square feet of retail space has been added or refurbished throughout the City since 1995.
- Retail sales increased over 85 percent since 1994, the largest percentage increase among California's 20 largest communities.
- Transient Occupancy Tax revenues are up 5.5 percent over last year, with hotel occupancy also on the rise.
- Property values continue to grow and property tax revenues were up 9.4 percent over the previous year. Home and condominium prices continue to escalate, rising more than 19 percent in the past calendar year.
- The number of residential and commercial construction permits is up over 16 percent from last year, and permit valuation is up to approximately \$420 million, a 100 percent increase in just three years.

- A new North Police Station is under construction and will give police officers modern facilities in which to work. An extensive seismic retrofit and rehabilitation of the Police Headquarters building downtown is also underway.
- The Los Angeles Economic Development Corporation's economic forecast listed Long Beach as one of the County's hot spots for the amount of development recently completed and still underway.
- Seventy-one \$2,000 grants were awarded to small businesses this past year, part of the more than 1,000 new businesses established.
- 1,500 business people attended one-on-one counseling and business development workshops provided by the City, and over 250 businesses received financial counseling.
- The City's Water Department will start construction in early 2004 of the largest federally-authorized seawater desalination research and development project in the nation. This joint public partnership brings together the Long Beach Water Department, the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the United States Bureau of Reclamation to develop a 300,000 gallon-per-day prototype seawater desalination facility that promises to be more energy efficient than traditional methods. The facility should be completed by the end of 2004 and will utilize desalination processes developed by City staff.
- The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board presented its 2003 Water Quality Award to the Watershed Cleanup Project coordinated by the City's Public Works Department.
- The Broad Foundation named the Long Beach Unified School District (District) as the best large urban school district in the nation. This award is the result of many years of planning, commitment and dedication by teachers and staff members and is a testament to the leadership of the school district over the past several years. The District has reaffirmed its commitment to providing outstanding facilities for its students by constructing a new elementary school in downtown Long Beach. Approximately \$30 million in funding for the project was assembled from City contributions, Measure A bond funds, developer fees, and State of California Bonds.

### **Cash Management Policies and Practices**

To maintain flexibility in cash management, the City employs a pooled cash system (see Notes 1 and 4 to the Basic Financial Statements in the Financial Section). Under the City's pooling concept, all available cash is invested daily in various securities, while maintaining reasonable liquidity to meet maturing obligations and maximizing return through the use of competitive rate comparisons from various investment sources.

The City's pooled investments for fiscal year 2003 averaged \$936,598,000 and earned an annual average return of 3.20%. The City's pooled investments averaged \$970,416,000 for fiscal year 2002 and earned an annual average return of 3.94%.

The rate of return demonstrates that the City maintained a reasonable and safe return on its investments during fiscal year 2003, while employing prudent investment policies to safeguard the City's cash assets and maintaining adequate levels of liquidity. The City's Department of Financial Management presents cash and investment reports to the City Manager, Mayor and City Council each fiscal quarter. The City Auditor also performs a quarterly independent audit of City cash accounts and investments for adherence to the City Investment Policy. The City's general investment strategies are set forth in a formal Statement of Investment Policy, which has been written in accordance with State law and is reviewed and approved annually by the City Council.

### **Risk Management**

The City is self-insured for workers' compensation and tort liability. City management believes that sufficient funds have been accumulated in the City's Insurance Internal Service Fund to meet losses as they arise. Various risk control techniques are also in place, including safety training for all employees and the inclusion of appropriate legal provisions in third party contracts and leases that are incorporated to minimize risk of loss. Additional information about the City's self-insurance programs is reported in Note 14 to the Basic Financial Statements in the accompanying Financial Section of this report.

### **Debt Administration**

During fiscal year 2003, the City and its agencies issued approximately \$87.7 million in debt as follows:

<u>Fund / Agency</u>	<u>Amount (millions)</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
General Fund	\$ 33.0	Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes
General Fund/Public Facilities	6.9	Skylinks Municipal Golf Course Improvements
Redevelopment Agency Fund	47.8	Redevelopment Agency Projects
	<u>\$ 87.7</u>	

Tax Revenue Anticipation Notes were issued in October 2002 to meet cash flow needs of the City's General Fund. Funds from operations were accumulated prior to September 30, 2003 to pay off the notes.

More detailed information about the debt position of the City is reported in Notes 8 through 11 of the notes to the Basic Financial Statements in the accompanying Financial Section of this report, as well as in Exhibits 7 through 14 of the accompanying Statistical Section.

### **Pension and Other Post Employment Benefits**

The City provides full-time employees retirement and disability benefits, including annual cost-of-living adjustments and death benefits through the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS), agent multiple-employer public employee defined benefit pension plan. CalPERS acts as a common investment and administrative agent for participating public entities within the State of California. Benefit provisions and all other

requirements are established by State statute and City ordinance. The contribution requirements to the pension plan are established and amended by CalPERS. The City's funding policy is to make contributions as determined by CalPERS. Based on the latest actuarial valuations by CalPERS, as of June 30, 2002, the City was not required to make any contributions out of its budget in fiscal year 2003. The miscellaneous employee's pension plan was funded at 107.2 percent and the safety employee's plan at 106.9 percent, according to CalPERS, compared to 127.7 percent and 123.9 percent, respectively in fiscal year 2002.

The City provides Special Status Contractors, and Seasonal and Temporary employees retirement, death and disability benefits through a Public Agency Retirement System Defined Benefit Single Employer Retirement Plan (PARS Plan). The PARS Plan is administered through a third-party administrator. The City's funding policy is to make the contribution as determined by the PARS Plan's actuary. The PARS Plan was funded at 329 percent as of June 30, 2003 and the City is not required to make any contributions according to the PARS Plan's actuary.

The City also provides post-retirement health care benefits under the provisions of the City's Personnel Ordinance where upon retirement, the City allows retirees, their spouses and eligible dependents to use the cash value at retirement of the employee's accumulated unused sick leave to pay for health, dental and long-term care insurance under the City's Retired Employees Health Care Program. As of September 30, 2003, there were 816 participants in this program at a cost of \$4,671,000 during the fiscal year.

Additional information on the pension arrangements and post employment benefits can be found in Notes 12 and 13 in the accompanying Financial Section of this report.

### **Independent Audit**

Section 803 of the City Charter requires the City Auditor, at least once in each fiscal year, to audit the financial statements of the City. Immediately upon completion of such audit, the City Auditor shall make and file with the City Clerk a written report thereof. The City Auditor contracted with an independent certified public accounting firm to join with his staff in a joint audit of the City's Basic Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2003. The Independent Auditors' report has been included in this report.

### **Awards**

The California Society of Municipal Finance Officers (CSMFO) awards its Certificate of Award for Outstanding Financial Reporting to recognize those entities whose comprehensive annual financial reports are judged to conform substantially to the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Long Beach has been awarded this certificate by the CSMFO for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2002.

## Acknowledgments

We wish to acknowledge the excellent participation and professional contribution of Financial Management and other City departments' staff in the preparation of this document. The CAFR requires a considerable amount of effort and time, in addition to normal daily job duties. Their continued dedication is most appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,



GERALD R. MILLER  
City Manager



ROBERT S. TORREZ  
CFO/Director of Financial Management



California Society of  
Municipal Finance Officers

Certificate of Award

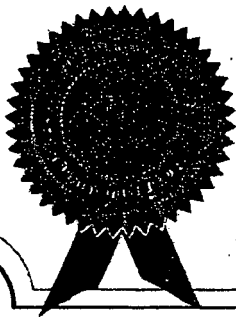
**Outstanding Financial Reporting 2001-2002**

Presented to the

**City of Long Beach**

*This certificate is issued in recognition of meeting professional standards and criteria in reporting  
which reflect a high level of quality in the annual financial statements  
and in the underlying accounting system from which the reports were prepared.*

February 24, 2003

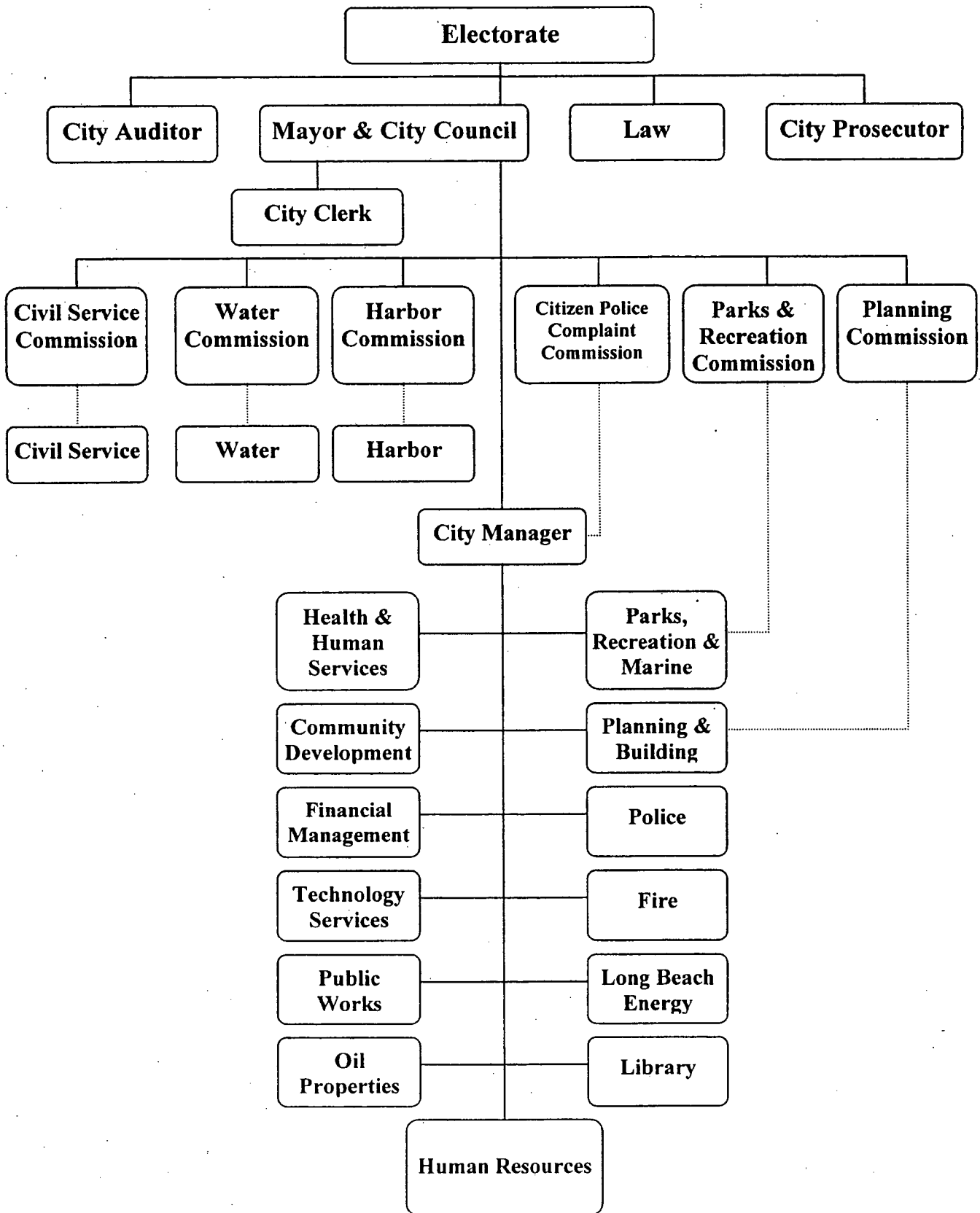


*Bret M. Linnlee*  
Chair, Professional & Technical Standards Committee

*Dedicated to Excellence in Municipal Financial Management*

# LONG BEACH CITY GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION CHART

As of September 30, 2003



Current  
Directory of City Officials \*

Beverly O'Neill  
Mayor

Frank Colonna  
Vice-Mayor  
3rd District

Bonnie Lowenthal  
Councilmember  
1st District

Dan Baker  
Councilmember  
2nd District

Dennis Carroll  
Councilmember  
4th District

Jackie Kell  
Councilwoman  
5th District

Laura Richardson  
Councilwoman  
6th District

Tonia Reyes Uranga  
Councilmember  
7th District

Robert Webb  
Councilmember  
8th District

Val Lerch  
Councilmember  
9th District

Elected Department Heads

City Attorney  
City Auditor  
City Prosecutor

Robert E. Shannon  
Gary L. Burroughs  
Thomas M. Reeves

Appointed by Council or Commission

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

Larry Herrera  
Mario R. Beas  
Richard D. Steinke  
Kevin L. Wattier

City Manager  
Gerald R. Miller

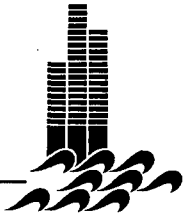
Assistant City Manager  
Christine F. Shippey

Deputy City Managers  
Reginald I. Harrison  
Suzanne R. Mason

Director of Community Development  
CFO/Director of Financial Management  
Director of Health and Human Services  
Director of Human Resources and Affirmative Action  
Director of Library Services  
Director of Oil Properties  
Director of Parks, Recreation and Marine  
Director of Planning and Building  
Director of Public Works  
Director of Technology Services  
Director of Long Beach Energy  
Fire Chief  
Chief of Police

Melanie Fallon  
Robert S. Torrez  
Ronald Arias  
Kevin Boylan  
Eleanore Schmidt  
Christopher J. Garner  
Phil T. Hester  
Fady Mattar (Acting)  
Christine Andersen  
Curtis Tani  
Christopher J. Garner  
Terry L. Harbour  
Anthony W. Batts

\* City Officials as of date of printing



February 1, 2005

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