

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2017



Major Initiatives

Making Our Communities Safer

Improving Mobility and Circulation

Maintaining Neighborhood Character

Supporting Vulnerable Communities

Investing in Infrastructure

West Hollywood's residents and visitors are highly engaged with the City on social media. Read tweets about the City on each of the Budget's colorful dividers.

Cover photos: Top left: City Hall Community Plaza, Mural by artist MONCHO1929, Top right: Decision Day, photo by Jon Viscott, Lower left: WeHo Pedals, photo by Joshua Barash, Lower right: *Modern Heroes* Sculpture by Mauro Perucchetti, photo by Tony Coelho

Graphic design: Cover and dividers, Joanne Shannahoff Design



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

WITH REPORT ON AUDIT BY INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Prepared By The City's:

Department of Finance & Technology Services (Electronic Version Available At: www.weho.org/financials)

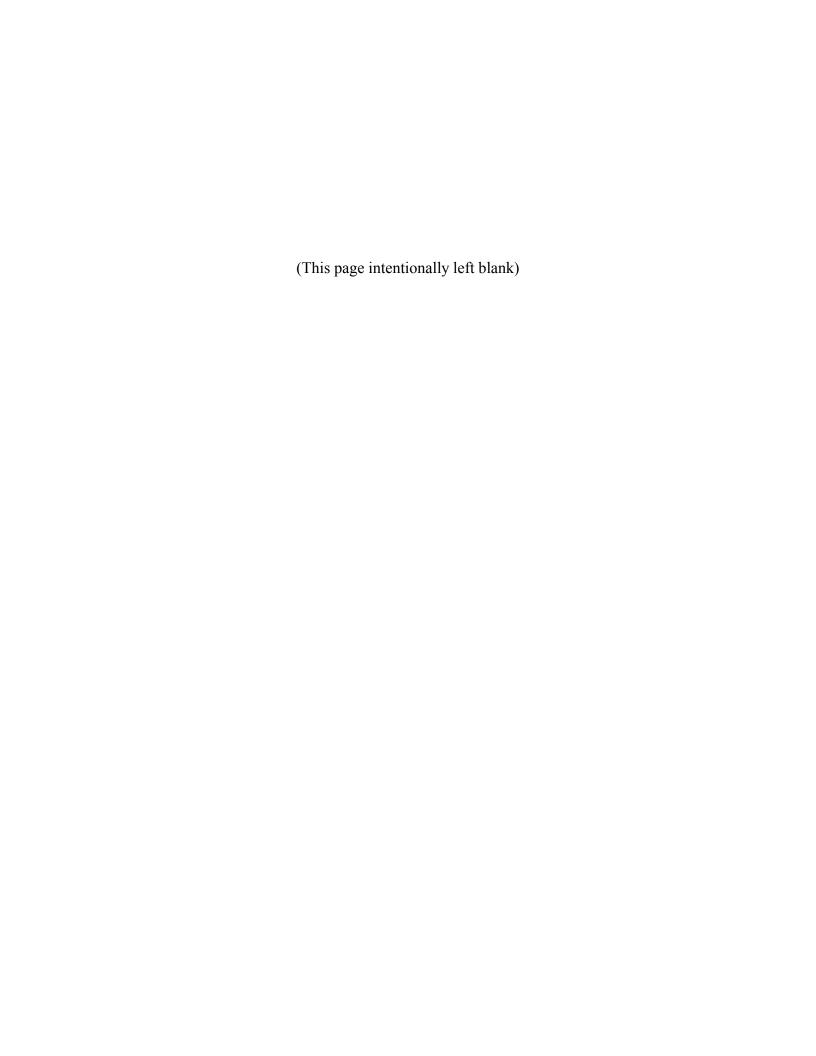


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Introductory







CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

CITY HALL 8300 SANTA MONICA BLVD WEST HOLLYWOOD, CA 90069-4314 TEL: (323) 848-6400 FAX: (323) 848-6575

December 28, 2017

DEPARTMENT
OF FINANCE
& TECHNOLOGY
SERVICES

Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Citizens of West Hollywood

Subject: Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Dear Honorable Mayor, City Council, and Citizens of West Hollywood:

It is with great pleasure that we present to you the City of West Hollywood's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the City's management. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the City. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities have been included.

INTERNAL CONTROLS & RESPONSIBILITY

This report provides management's representations concerning the Consequently, management assumes full finances of the City. responsibility for the completeness and reliability of all of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, the management of the City 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 generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh the 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. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that: (1) the cost of a control structure should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.



INDEPENDENT AUDIT

The City requires an annual audit by independent certified public accountants. White Nelson Diehl Evans LLP, a public accounting firm fully licensed and qualified to perform audits of State and local governments within the State of California, has audited the City's basic financial statements. The goal of the independent audit was to provide reasonable assurance that the basic financial statements of the City for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, 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, based upon the audit, that there was a reasonable basis for rendering an unqualified opinion that the City's basic financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, 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.

SINGLE AUDIT

The federally mandated "Single Audit" is also performed by White Nelson Diehl Evans LLP, and is 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 fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. The Single Audit report is separately issued and can be obtained at City Hall.

BUDGETARY CONTROLS

The objective of budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal provisions embodied in the annual appropriated budget approved by the City Council. Activities of all governmental-type funds (except for the Housing Trust Fund) and enterprise-type funds are included in the annual appropriated budget. The level of budgetary control (expenditures cannot legally exceed the appropriated amount) is set at the department level in the General Fund and the function level in other governmental fund types. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device. The City maintains an encumbrance accounting system for all governmental-type funds. Encumbrances and appropriations for unfinished capital projects will generally be reappropriated (carried over) to the following fiscal year.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

GAAP requires that management provide a narrative introduction, overview and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement 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 financial section of the CAFR.

PROFILE OF WEST HOLLYWOOD - A BRIEF HISTORY OF CREATIVITY

Spurred by a desire for greater local control, residents of West Hollywood joined together to fight the threat to end rent control under Los Angeles County government. As a result West Hollywood was incorporated as a city in 1984. Centrally located, West Hollywood is bordered by Beverly Hills on the west and Hollywood on the east. West Hollywood has an estimated population of approximately 36,000 within a 1.9 square mile border. The City utilizes a Council/City Manager form of government. The City Manager is responsible for running the day to day operations of the City. Each of the five City Council members is elected at large to serve staggered four-year terms.

The City operates as a "contract city," using private firms and other governmental agencies to provide some of the traditional municipal services to the community. The City provides general governmental services, community development, public works, rent stabilization and recreation services. The County continues to provide library services and fire services, independent of the City. Law enforcement services are provided by contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, and are administered by the Public Safety Department of the City.

West Hollywood is affectionately known as "The Creative City" – and for good reason. More than 40 percent of the businesses located in West Hollywood comprise such creative fields as entertainment, interior design, fashion, art, and communications. The City has a dynamic retail, nightlife, and tourist trade that entices travelers from around the world. West Hollywood has 19 hotels with over 2,300 rooms, many of which offer luxury world-class accommodations. In total, the City hosts approximately 1.2 million visitors each year, helping it rank among the top 20 in the State in per capita Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) with other major tourist destinations like San Francisco, Los Angeles, Anaheim, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and Palm Springs. Dining is available at more than 250 restaurants and bars, including some of the most famous in the world. Tourists can also shop at more than 275 clothing and jewelry stores, thirty art galleries, and participate in or just observe an eclectic and ever-evolving nightlife centered on the world-famous Sunset Strip and Santa Monica Boulevard. As the home of the Pacific Design Center (PDC) and the surrounding West Hollywood Design District, West Hollywood is acknowledged as the West Coast's center of interior design, with more than 400 home furnishing, design, and textile businesses.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Although the focus of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report is the economic condition of the City at June 30, 2017, the local economy is of such relevance that it is incumbent on us to provide some information in this report. The City of West Hollywood continues to maintain an implied general obligation bond rating of 'AAA' with a stable outlook. This was re-affirmed when the City obtained the highest possible credit rating for the City's 2016 Lease Revenue Bonds (AA+) from rating firms Fitch Ratings and Standard & Poor's in spring 2017 and 2016 respectively.

The City of West Hollywood continues to be a vibrant, livable, and successful community for both its residents and businesses. The City has a fund balance in the General Fund of \$125 million (136% of fiscal year 2016-17 budgeted operating expenditures), including: \$19 million of working reserves (which is consistent with the City's policy of maintaining a General Fund working reserve at 20% of General Fund budget); \$57 million in capital project reserves; \$8 million in pension reserves; and \$41 million in other reserves. The stable outlook provided by the credit rating agencies, and shared by City management, reflects the expectation that the City will continue to benefit from its diverse revenue base. Over the last five years the City's transient occupancy tax (hotel tax), sales tax, and property tax revenues have all steadily increased from their lows during the great recession; as of June 30, 2017, they had surpassed their pre-recession revenue peaks by 66%, 25%, and 55% respectively. total, the City's General Fund revenue has surpassed its pre-recession peak by 48%. The sales tax base, which is highly diversified given its small geographic area, generated \$16.2 million in 2017. Some of the key sales tax producers in the City include supermarkets, big box retailers, high-end boutique retail stores, numerous restaurants and bars, a luxury automobile dealer, and a variety of furniture and design stores. The City has some of the highest average daily rates and occupancy levels for hotel rooms in the Los Angeles region. In 2017, occupancy and room rates continued remain high, generating \$22.6 million in transient occupancy tax for the City. Property tax revenues also grew in 2017 to \$22.2 million, due to increasing home prices and sales, as well as continued new construction and development.

Recently, the City has also under-taken a variety of initiatives that will help increase City revenues, including converting existing static bus shelter advertising to digital, launching the Sunset Spectacular pilot digital billboard, and increasing various City fees based on a cost of services study which was completed in 2016. In addition to these items, the City anticipates additional new revenue in the future from the legalization of cannabis for adult use, the conversion of some existing static billboards on the Sunset Strip to digital, the completion of a digital billboard on a new hotel, the opening of three new hotels, and the collection of transient occupancy taxes from short-term residential rentals. In total these new initiatives may generate up to \$15 million in additional annual revenue.

At the same time, the City is dedicated to maintaining a balance between the quality of residential life and the desire for continued development. This is evident in its low rental

vacancy rates, extremely strong assessed property values, high taxable sales per capita, and extremely high resident quality of life (90% of residents surveyed in the City's 2013 Community Study rated their quality of life as good or excellent).

LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The City actively monitors revenue sources for both compliance and economic developments. The Department of Finance and Technology Services oversees the fiscal compliance aspects of the City's municipal code. In conjunction with the Department of Finance and Technology Services, the Economic Development Department addresses strategic issues pertaining to the City's revenue base, including commercial revitalization, developing local business improvement districts, and working with Visit West Hollywood (the City's Marketing and Visitors Bureau).

During periods of strong economic growth, the City typically accumulates significant reserves. By capturing and designating the accumulated reserves the City is able to set aside monies for economic downturns and make strategic investments in City infrastructure, which helps attract development that improves commercial and residential neighborhoods thus improving the local economy.

The City also conservatively budgets revenue in order to maintain fiscal sustainability and maintain a consistent level of service in the event revenues decrease due to various potential events (economic downtown, unforeseen closure of major taxing entity, natural disaster, etc.). Management believes that an approximately 5-10% excess of actual revenues over budgeted amounts is in line with the City's conservative approach to revenue budgeting and will allow the City to continue to be fiscally sustainable for many years to come.

DEBT ADMINISTRATION

The City does face some fiscal challenges in the area of capital improvements. To address this, the City maintains a five year capital improvement plan and has designated portions of its revenue growth for capital projects. These capital improvement demands require the City Council and Management to remain committed to restraining expenditures. In addition, the City of West Hollywood utilizes long-term financing to facilitate the acquisition and construction of capital assets. This allows for the matching of resource utilization to the useful life of the asset being purchased. Descriptions of past City financings are below with detailed schedules in the Financial Section of this report.

City Financing

<u>Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'A' 2009</u> - In July 2009, Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'A' 2009 were issued for \$22,160,000 to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the 1998 Refunding Certificates of Participation in the amount of \$20,420,000.

Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'B' 2009 - In July 2009, Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'B' 2009 were issued for \$34,780,000 to finance construction of improvements to the City's West Hollywood Park, including a new Public Library, a 90 space underground parking facility, a 337 space above ground parking facility and a 2.5 acre landscape park expansion. The 2009 Series B was refunded as part of the 2016 Lease Revenue Bond issuance, see below.

<u>2013 Lease Revenue Bonds</u> - On September 28, 2013, the 2013 Lease Revenue Bonds were issued for \$19,155,000 to finance the acquisition and construction of a new automated parking facility and related improvements at City Hall, to finance capital improvements to the Werle Building and to pay the cost of issuing the 2013 Bonds.

<u>2016 Lease Revenue Bonds</u> - On June 1, 2016, the 2016 Lease Revenue Bonds were issued for \$85,015,000 to refund the outstanding principal balance of the 2009 Lease Revenue Bonds, Series B in the amount of \$34,780,000; finance the acquisition and construction of certain public improvements; pay capitalized interest on the 2016 Bonds; and pay the costs of issuing the 2016 Bonds. The City was fortunate to issue the 2016 bonds during a time when interest rates for municipal bonds were at an all-time low. The City's overall interest rate for the 2016 bonds was less than 3% and the City received a \$13.5 million premium on the principal amount of the bonds, which brought the total proceeds to \$98 million.

Former Community Development Commission (now Successor Agency) Financing

Redevelopment Agency Tax Allocation Bonds 2003/Successor Agency Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series 2013A - In September 2003, the Redevelopment Agency issued Tax Allocation Bonds of \$11,500,000 to finance the Eastside Redevelopment Project, including acquisition of property for the West Hollywood Gateway retail center, as well as activities that increase, improve or preserve the supply of low- and moderate-income housing within or of benefit to the Project Area.

In December of 2013, the Successor Agency participated in the County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority's Pooled Bond Refunding Program. The former Community Development Commission's 2003 Tax Allocation Bonds were pooled with redevelopment bonds from seven other former redevelopment agencies refunding and the 2013 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds were issued.

Tax Allocation Bonds Series 'A' 2011 – In March of 2011, Tax Allocation Bonds Series 'A' 2011 were issued for \$30,560,000 to finance redevelopment improvements to Plummer Park, including renovation and construction of buildings; enhancement and addition of green space; and creation of a central park promenade and interactive water feature. On February 1, 2012, all redevelopment agencies in California were dissolved and the City was not allowed to use the proceeds from the 2011 bond issuance.

However, in 2015, the City participated in a successful effort to pass new State legislation that will allow the City to use 35% of the 2011 Series A proceeds.

Tax Allocation Bonds Series 'B' 2011 – In March of 2011, Tax Allocation Bonds Series 'B' 2011 were issued for \$9,420,000 to increase, improve or preserve the supply of low-and moderate-income housing within the East Side Redevelopment Project Area. The same State legislation that allows the City to use 35% of the 2011 Series A proceeds will allow the City to use 100% of the 2011 Series B proceeds; in fiscal year 2018, \$9,276,727 in remaining proceeds will be transferred to the City to be used for affordable housing projects.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS FOR THE YEAR

- Formed a Council Subcommittee on Homelessness and established Guiding Principles for Homeless Service Provision.
- Allocated 10% of the parking meter revenue collected from December 26 through December 31 as additional funding for social service agencies serving West Hollywood.
- Adopted a resolution that increased the options for property assessed clean energy ("PACE") programs to facilitate energy efficiency projects and seismic upgrades for eligible properties in West Hollywood.
- Launched the Mobile Command Center Vehicle to help the City respond effectively to and manage emergency situations, in August 2016.
- Approved the implementation of initiatives to address community safety on the Eastside. Completed the lease-up of 76 new senior low and extremely low income inclusionary units at Movietown Square.
- Issued a \$1 million loan related to Blue Hibiscus from the Affordable Housing Trust Fund for the development of 22 low and very low income units at 1123-1129 North Detroit Street.
- Completed the inclusionary agreements and signed off on construction of 17 low and moderate inclusionary units at 8500 Sunset (Sunset/La Cienega), 33 low and moderate units at 7141 Santa Monica (the Domain), and 8 low and very low income units at 8350 Santa Monica Blvd. (the Crown).
- Recognized with several prestigious awards for the Automated Parking Garage.
- Received State approval to transfer \$5.6 million in 2011 redevelopment housing bonds from the Successor Agency to the former Community Development Commission to the City, to be used for affordable housing purposes on the Eastside of the City.
- Prepared, submitted, and received State approval of the Last and Final ROPS for the Successor Agency, which will further the wind-down of the former Community Development Commission.

- Won an Emmy Award in the category of Public Service Announcement (PSA) for the City's WeHoTV Channel's 60-second PSA video: "Winter is Here! But the Drought is Far From Over" in the Los Angeles Area Emmy Awards Presentation in July 2016.
- Won a California Association of Public Information Officials (CAPIO) Award of Excellence in recognition of the City's success in its Grand Opening celebration for the Automated Parking Garage at West Hollywood City Hall.
- Successfully garnered approval from the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and the L.A. County Registrar-Recorder/Clerk to change the City's General Municipal Election to November of even numbered years and consolidate with the County's General Election beginning November 2020.
- Received Operating Budget Excellence Award from California Society of Municipal Finance Officers for the 2016-2018 Operating Budget and 2016-2021 Capital Work Plan.
- Received Distinguished Budget Presentation Award from Government Finance Officers Association for the 2016-2018 Operating Budget and 2016-2021 Capital Work Plan.
- Implemented new business tax software, which allows the online payment of business taxes and alarm permits.
- Assisted with the implementation of open data related to the Demand Register to facilitate information to the public.

VISION 2020 STRATEGIC PLAN

The City's strategic plan, Vision 2020, will continue to guide the City in developing and accomplishing these future initiatives:

- Maintain the City's unique urban balance with emphasis on residential neighborhood livability - Recognize diverse and competing interests, and work to find balance.
- **Affordable Housing** Protect and enhance affordable housing opportunities, with emphasis on Rent Stabilization laws.
- Fiscal Sustainability Monitor, protect and increase City resources.
- **Develop Parking Opportunities** Explore the creation of off-street parking opportunities near all business districts.
- Move forward on City parks and library and expand and enhance the City's green and public spaces Complete the Park(s) Master Plan process and Library Project, and create and encourage more public open spaces wherever feasible.

AWARDS

GFOA Award Program - Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of West Hollywood for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. This is the twenty-third consecutive year that the City has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year. We are confident that our current Comprehensive Annual Financial Report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility.

GFOA and CSMFO Budget Award Program

The City also received the GFOA Distinguished Budget Presentation Award and CSMFO Excellence in Operational Budgeting Award for its biennial budget document. To qualify for the GFOA award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, an operations guide, a financial plan and as a communications device. The CSMFO award reflects excellence in the budget document and the underlying budget process.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Preparation of this report was accomplished through the combined efforts of the City's Staff. The following staff deserves special recognition for their contribution to this project: Lorena Quijano – Assistant Director of Finance & Technology Services, John Leonard – Revenue Management Manager, and Karen Bareng – Senior Accountant.

We thank the members of the City Council for their continued interest and support in the development of this report. Without their leadership, the preparation of this document would not be possible.

Respectfully submitted,

Paul Arevalo City Manager David A. Wilson

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Director of Finance and Technology Services / Deputy City Manager

Finance Policies

The following is a summary of the Fiscal Policies adopted by the City Council. These policies will have a substantial impact on the operations, service levels, and finances of the City. Major emphasis will be on conserving and increasing fund balances to ensure for the long-term fiscal health of the City, rather than limiting the City's focus to day-to-day operational issues. All proposals for new or expanded services or projects forwarded by departments will have to identify new sources of funding or recommend reallocation of existing funds. Special Districts will strive to bear the full cost, both direct and indirect, of their operations. The policies commit to the development of and adherence to a five-year plan for capital improvements and to long-term financing when appropriate, rather than merely focusing on current funding issues.

SUMMARY OF POLICIES

- I. We will comply with all the requirements of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).
- II. We will maintain a balanced operating budget for all governmental funds, ensuring that ongoing revenues are equal to or greater than ongoing expenditures.
- III. We will require that all proprietary funds be self-supporting.
- IV. We will maintain an appropriated General Fund working reserve equivalent to 20% of the General Fund budget and an appropriated emergency reserve equivalent to 5% of the General Fund budget.
- V. We will assume that normal revenue inflation will go to pay normal inflation expenses. Any new or expanded programs will be required to identify funding sources or will be offset by cost reductions through cutting back or eliminating other programs.
- VI. We will maintain a long-range fiscal perspective through the use of a five-year capital improvement plan and revenue forecast.
- VII. Major capital improvements or acquisitions will be made using long-term financing methods rather than out of operating revenue.
- VIII. We will maintain sound budgeting practices ensuring that service delivery is provided in an efficient and effective manner.
- IX. We will require each appropriation item to include a fiscal impact analysis and be submitted to the Finance & Budget Sub-Committee prior to Council agendizing.



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of West Hollywood California

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

June 30, 2016

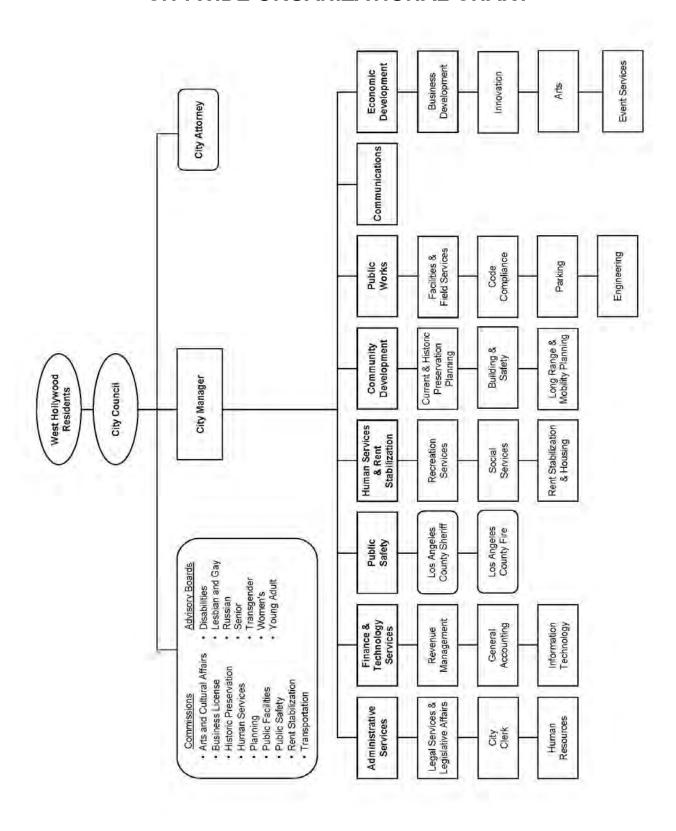
Executive Director/CEO

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor and City Council

Mayor	laha Hailman
Mayor	
Mayor Pro Tempore	John J. Duran
Council Member	John D'Amico
Council Member	Lauren Meister
Council Member	Lindsey P. Horvath
Administration	
City Manager	Paul Arevalo
City Attorney	Michael Jenkins
City Clerk	Yvonne Quarker
Director of Administrative Services	Christof Schroeder
Director of Communications	Lisa Belsanti
Director of Community Development/Deputy City Manager	Stephanie DeWolfe
Director of Economic Development	Maribel Louie
Director of Human Services and Rent Stabilization	Elizabeth Savage
Director of Public Safety	Kristen Cook
Director of Public Works	Oscar Delgado
Department of Finance & Technology Services	
Director/Deputy City Manager	David A. Wilson
Assistant Director of Finance & Technology Service	cesLorena E. Quijano
Revenue Management Manager	John Leonard

CITYWIDE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

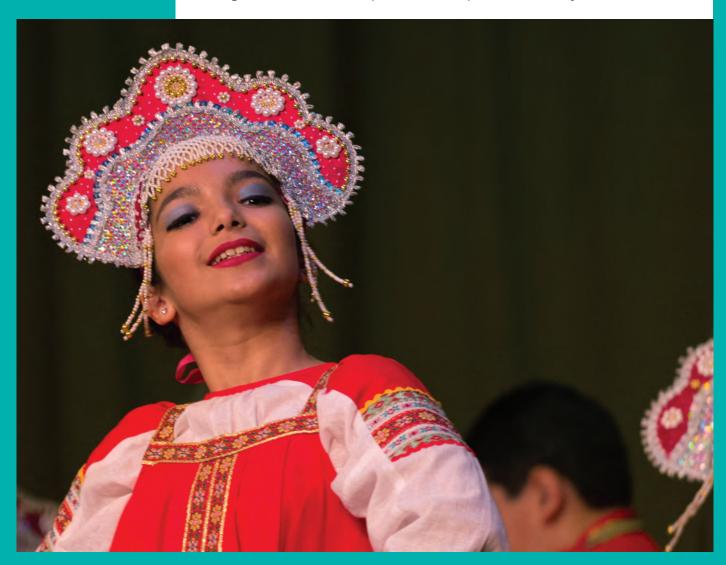


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Financial Section







INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

City Council Members City of West Hollywood West Hollywood, California

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of West Hollywood (the City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the basic financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the City's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of West Hollywood, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of changes in the net pension liability and related ratios, the schedule of contributions - defined benefit plans, and the schedule of funding progress - other-post employment benefits retirement plan, identified as Required Supplementary Information (RSI) in the accompanying table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the RSI in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during the audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The introductory section, combining and individual fund statements and schedules (supplementary information), and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The supplementary information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the supplementary information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

White nelson Diede Turns UP

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 28, 2017, on our consideration of the City's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Irvine, California

December 28, 2017

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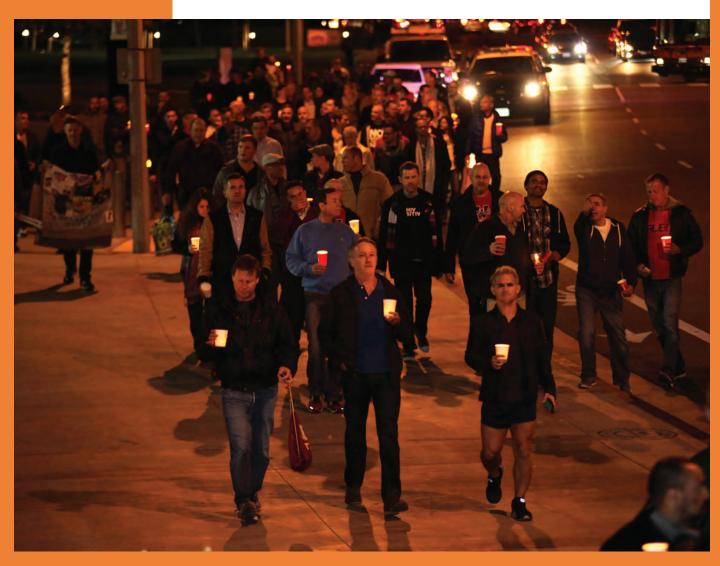


Management's Discussion and Analysis



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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of West Hollywood ("City"), we offer readers of the City's Financial Statements this overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal year that ended June 30, 2017. We encourage readers to consider the information presented in this section, Management's Discussion and Analysis (hereafter "MD&A"), in conjunction with additional information furnished in the Letter of Transmittal and the accompanying Basic Financial Statements. Comparative data on the government-wide financial statements is presented in the MD&A only and is included to provide the readers with additional information when reviewing the Financial Statements.

Management's Discussion and Analysis is divided into six sections which are briefly described below.

Section 1 – Financial Highlights and Overview of the Financial Statements – The Financial Highlights section provides a brief overview of both the City's Government-Wide financial statements, which include all financial functions of the City (all funds, capital assets, and debt) and the City's General Fund financial statements. The Overview of the Financial Statements provides an introduction to the City's basic financial statements and describes the differences between the Government-Wide Financial Statements (the City as a whole) and the Fund Financial Statements (the most significant funds; not the City as a whole).

Section 2 – Government-Wide Financial Analysis – The Government-Wide Financial Analysis provides an overview of all of the City's financial functions as a whole; it includes all funds, capital assets, and debt (Sections 3 through 5 provide a more detailed analysis of these different functions). The analysis also includes all of the City's Funds, classified as "business-type activities". Business-type activities constitute a small portion of all City Funds and include assessments that are collected by the City (Sewer Funds, Solid Waste Fund, Landscape District Fund, and Street Maintenance Fund). The Government-Wide Financial Statements are required to be presented using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used in the private sector.

Section 3 – Financial Analysis of the Government's (City) Funds – This section provides a more detailed analysis of the City's funds that use fund accounting, which unlike the private sector, focuses on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of expendable resources. Therefore, this section includes current year available revenues and expenditures for operations, capital outlay and current payments to debt service. Other funds included are the Proprietary Funds and Fiduciary Funds (i.e., the City is the trustee of the funds) which use the accrual basis of accounting.

Section 4 - Major Funds Analysis – This section provides an overview of specific Major Funds of the City; these are determined based on certain financial statements balances and can vary each year, except for the General Fund which will always be considered a Major Fund. In addition to the General Fund, the Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund and the Capital Projects Debt Service Fund are this year's Major Funds.

Since the City's General Fund comprises a large portion of the combined balances of all City funds, the analysis of the General Fund in this section is similar to the analysis of all City Funds shown in Section 3, however, there are differences between the two, including categories used to group and analyze data; it should be reviewed carefully. Since the General Fund is always considered a Major Fund, this section also includes a Five (5) Year Trend of the Changes to Fund Balance in the General Fund.

Section 5 – Capital Assets and Debt Administration – This section provides an overview of the City's capital assets and debt administration. The debt portion also includes the City's former Redevelopment Agency ("RDA"), though this debt is a responsibility of the Successor Agency to the former RDA ("Successor Agency"), which is a separate legal entity.

Section 6 – Economic Factors and Outlook for Future Years – This section provides Management's overview and outlook of future economic conditions that effect the City.

Section 1 – Financial Highlights and Overview of the Financial Statements

Financial Highlights

Government-Wide Financial Statements

- Total assets of the City were \$501.2 million, total deferred outflows of resources were \$10.2 million, total liabilities were \$196.3 million, and total deferred inflows of resources were \$4.0 million at June 30, 2017. The assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$311.1 million (net position). Of this amount, \$88.8 million (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. A summary of net position is reflected in Table 1 (page 11).
- For the year ended June 30, 2017, total net position increased by \$32.2 million from the prior year. Total revenues from all sources were \$131.9 million and total expenses for all functions/programs were \$105.4 million. During the year, the City received \$5.6 million of 2011 Series B housing bond proceeds from the Successor Agency, to be used for projects authorized by the bond indenture. The \$5.6 million was reported as an extraordinary item. A summary of changes in net position is reflected in Table 2 (page 12).
- Of total revenues, program revenues were \$46.3 million and general revenues were \$85.6 million (Table 2). Program revenues are separated into three categories: Charges for Services, \$27.4 million; Operating Grants and Contributions \$3.0 million; and Capital Grants and Contributions, \$15.9 million. General revenues are separated into seven categories: Property Taxes, \$23.4 million; Transient Occupancy Taxes, \$22.6 million; Sales Taxes \$17.9 million; Franchise Taxes, \$2.2 million; Business Taxes, \$3.4 million; Use of Money & Property \$12.5 million and Other General Revenue \$3.6 million.

Fund Based Financial Statements

For fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, total Fund Balance of the General Fund was \$125.2 million, or 129.3 percent of total General Fund expenditures of \$96.7 million; this is reflected in Table 5 and Table 7 (pages 23 and 26). The non-spendable Fund Balance was \$0.04 million. Restricted Balance was \$1.2 million. Committed Fund Balance was \$27.1 million while assigned Fund Balance was \$93.4 million and unassigned Fund Balance was \$3.5 million.

For the General Fund, actual resources available for appropriation during the year were \$221.9 million; this consists of \$119.7 million in fund balance and \$102.2 million in revenue inflows, which was \$6.3 million more than what was budgeted. Actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues for the following reasons: The City received approximately \$2.8 million in additional revenues related to Building and Safety, Planning, and Encroachment fees. These fees are all related to new real estate development projects in the City and are one-time revenues. The real estate market in the Los Angeles area and the City is in the midst of period of strong growth, which has led to an increase in applications for new development projects in the City.

Additionally, the City received approximately \$3.9 million in excess revenues over budgeted amounts from various City Taxes, including Property Taxes, Transient Occupancy Taxes (otherwise known as hotel taxes), and Sales Taxes. These increases can be primarily attributed to the strength of the national, state, and local economies, and specifically increased consumer spending, increased tourism, and improvements to the real estate market. The other major revenue source where the City saw a significant amount of excess revenue over budgeted amounts was in Parking Meter Collections at \$0.8 million over budget.

Revenues did not reach budgeted amounts for the Fines and Forfeitures category due to a decrease in parking fine revenue and a one-time decrease in vehicle-code and photo safety fines. The deficit of revenues below budgeted amounts in this category was approximately \$1.4 million. Parking Fine revenue declined for a various number of reasons, including the increased availability of parking in commercial areas of the City and the increased use of ride sharing services, which has reduced the need for parking. Vehicle-code and photo safety fine revenue did not meet budgeted amounts because the installation of a new photo safety system was delayed and led to the non-operation of the cameras for the majority of the year.

Generally, the City conservatively budgets revenue in order to maintain fiscal sustainability and maintain a consistent level of service in the event revenues decrease due to various potential events (economic downtown, unforeseen closure of major taxing entity, etc.). Management believes that an approximately 10% excess of actual revenues over budgeted amounts is in line with the City's conservative approach to revenue budgeting and will allow the City to continue to be fiscally sustainable for many years to come.

• Actual charges (outflows) of \$96.7 million were \$22.6 million less than the General Fund budget of \$119.3 million. The major variances were due to the following which will be carried over forward to Fiscal Year 2017-18: \$11.9 million in capital projects that were not completed during the fiscal year; \$4.1 million in funds that were encumbered for various contracted services that have not yet been completed; and \$3.2 million in remaining funds for New Initiatives that begun in the previous years. Other variances of \$3.4 also included \$1.2 million for last quarter of the Social Services contracts based on the federal funding cycle, \$0.9 million mitigation related to the ongoing Sunset-La Cienega Project.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) *Government-Wide Financial Statements*, 2) *Fund Financial Statements* and 3) *Notes to the Financial Statements*. This report also contains required, other supplementary information and the statistical section in addition to the basic financial statements.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

These statements are designed to provide information about the activities of the City as a whole and present a long-term view of the City's finances. They are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, which is what is used by private companies.

The Statement of Net Position (page 33) presents information on all of the City's assets, liabilities, and deferred outflows/inflows of resources, with the difference between these items reported as *net position*. In time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City is improving or deteriorating.

The Statement of Activities (pages 34-35) presents information on how the City's net position changed during the fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods; (e.g., uncollected taxes or earned but unused leaves). Program Revenues are revenues that derive directly from the program itself. General Revenues are revenues primarily generated from taxes.

In both the *Statement of Net Position* and *Statement of Activities*, we divide the City into three kinds of activities:

Governmental Activities – These activities account for most of the City's basic services which consist of: General Government, made up of the departments of the City Manager, Administrative Services and Finance & Technology Services. Public Safety is made up of Sheriff's costs and other services of the Public Safety Department. Public Service includes the departments of Human Services & Rent Stabilization, Community Development and Public Works. Governmental activities are financed mostly by property taxes, transient occupancy taxes, sales taxes, parking fines, charges for services, franchise taxes, and grants.

Business-type Activities – The City charges a fee to customers to help it cover all or most of the costs of providing these services. The City's solid waste, sewer, landscape, and street maintenance districts are reported here.

Component Units – The City has included several legally separate entities in this report – the West Hollywood Housing Authority (Housing Authority), the West Hollywood Public Facilities Corporation (Public Facilities Corporation), and the West Hollywood Public Financing Authority (Public Financing Authority Although legally separate, these *component units* are important because the City is financially accountable for them.

The government-wide financial statements report both the City, as the primary government, and the legally separate component units. The Housing Authority, Public Facilities Corporation, and the Public Financing Authority are known as Blended Component Units and all function for practical purposes, as part of the City, and, therefore, have been included (blended) as an integral part of the primary government.

Fund Based Financial Statements

The Fund Financial Statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds; not the City as a whole. A fund is a group of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with accounting and grantor related legal requirements; such as using funds for a specific purpose. All of the funds can be divided into three categories: Governmental Funds, Proprietary Funds and Fiduciary Funds. The City uses all three types, each using different accounting methods.

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

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the *government-wide financial statements*, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the *government-wide financial statements*. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the City's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City maintains twenty-two individual governmental funds. These funds report financial transactions using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. The General Fund, Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund, and Capital Project Debt Service Fund are considered to be major funds. Information for these major funds is presented separately in the Governmental Funds – Balance Sheet and in the Governmental Funds – Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. Data from other governmental funds (non-major) are combined into a single presentation; individual fund data for each of these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements starting on page 99 of this report. The City adopts an annual appropriated budget for all funds. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for each of the funds to demonstrate compliance with the budget. The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 36-42.

Proprietary Funds – Proprietary funds are similar to businesses found in the private sector and are primarily used to account for City charges for the services it provides, whether to outside customers or to other units of the City. These funds are considered self-supporting in that the services rendered by them are generally financed through user charges or on a cost reimbursement basis. These funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, using an accrual basis of accounting.

In fact, the City's enterprise funds (a component of proprietary funds) are the same as the business-type activities we report in the government-wide financial statements but provide more detail and additional information, such as the statement of cash flows. The City uses internal service funds (the other component of proprietary funds) to report activities that provide supplies and services for the City's other programs and activities, such as the Information Systems Master Plan Fund. Since these activities predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they are included within the governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 45-48.

Fiduciary Funds – Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City. In these cases, the City has a fiduciary responsibility and is acting as a *trustee*. The *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position* separately reports all of the City's fiduciary activities. The City's other financial statements excludes these activities because the City cannot use these assets to finance its operations. However, the City is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. The basic fiduciary fund financial statements can be found on pages 49-50.

Notes to the Financial Statements – Notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The Notes to the Financial Statements can be found from pages 51-87.

Required Supplementary Information – In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report presents certain required supplementary information including schedule of changes in net pension liability, plan contributions and information concerning the progress in funding its obligation to provide OPEB benefits to its employees. Required supplementary information can be found on pages 91-93.

Other Supplementary Information – In addition to the Required Supplementary Information, this report also presents certain combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental and proprietary funds. These combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found immediately following the Required Supplementary Information on pages 97-149.

Statistical Section – The Statistical Section is included to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context and detail for use in evaluating the information contained within the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information with the goal of providing the user a better understanding of the City's economic condition. The Statistical Section can be found from pages 151-180.

Section 2 - Government-Wide Financial Analysis

This analysis will focus on net position (Table 1) and changes in net position (Table 2) of the City's governmental and business-type activities, as a whole, for fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

These tables are summarizing the statements located on page 33 to 35 that are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting; the preparation of the statements in Section 2 differ from those in Section 3, Government's (City) Funds, which use fund accounting. Management has included comparative data from fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 in its analysis.

Net Position (Table 1) (in millions)

	Governmental Activities			Bus	Business-Type Activities			Government-Wide Totals				
	2017			2016 20		2017	2	016	2017		2016	
Current and other assets	\$	259.2	\$	244.1	\$	1.5	\$	1.7	\$	260.7	\$	245.8
Capital assets		230.1		214.9		10.4		9.9		240.5		224.8
Total assets		489.3		459.1		11.9		11.6		501.2		470.6
Deferred Outflows of Resources												
Deferred amounts from pension		10.2		4.5		-		-		10.2		4.5
Liabilities:												
Long-term debt outstanding		169.3		166.2		-		-		169.3		166.2
Other liabilities		26.9		25.1		0.1		0.1		27.0		25.2
Total liabilities		196.2		191.4		0.1		0.1		196.3		191.5
Deferred Inflows of Resources												
Deferred amounts from pension		4.0		4.7		-		-		4.0		4.7
Net position:												
Net Investment in												
capital assets		168.0		150.3		10.4		9.9		178.4		160.2
Restricted		43.9		35.0		-		-		43.9		35.0
Unrestricted		87.4		82.1		1.4		1.6		88.8		83.7
Total net position	\$	299.3	\$	267.5	\$	11.8	\$	11.4	\$	311.1	\$	278.9

The City's Government-Wide total net position was \$311.1 million, with assets of \$501.2 million, deferred outflows of resources of \$10.2 million, liabilities of \$196.3 million and deferred inflows of resources of \$4.0 million.

The net investment in capital assets of \$178.4 million represents 57.3 percent of the City's total net position. Net investment in capital assets (e.g., infrastructure, land, buildings, machinery and equipment) for this purpose is reduced by any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding, net of any unused proceeds from debt issuance. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are *not* available for future spending. It should be noted that the resources needed to repay capital related debt must be secured from other resources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

An additional portion of the City's net position, \$43.9 million (14.2 percent) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions in how they may be used. There is an increase of \$8.9 million in restricted net position mainly related to the increase in amounts restricted to Special Revenue Funds – Housing Trust. The remaining balance of \$88.8 million (28.5 percent) (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors within the program areas.

Changes in Net Position (Table 2) (in millions)

	Government		ital Activities		Business-Type Activities			Government-Wi		-Wide	de Totals	
	- 2	2017		2016	2	2017	2	2016		2017		2016
Revenues												
Program Revenues:												
Charges for Services	\$	24.1	\$	23.9	\$	3.3	\$	3.2	\$	27.4	\$	27.
Operating Contributions & Grants		3.0		5.1		-		-		3.0		5.
Capital Contributions & Grants		15.9		4.2		-		-		15.9		4.
Sub-total Program Revenues		43.0		33.2		3.3		3.2		46.3		36.
General Revenues:												
Property taxes		23.4		21.5		-		-		23.4		21.
Transient occupancy taxes		22.6		22.3		-		-		22.6		22.
Sales taxes		17.9		16.4		-		-		17.9		16.
Franchise taxes		2.2		2.5		-		-		2.2		2.
Business taxes		3.4		3.4		-		-		3.4		3.
Use of money and property		12.5		13.3		-		-		12.5		13.
Other		3.6		0.2		-		-		3.6		0.
Sub-total General Revenues		85.6		79.7		-		-		85.6		79
Total Revenues		128.6		112.9		3.3		3.2		131.9		116
Expenses												
General Government	\$	22.3	\$	24.4	\$	-	\$	-	\$	22.3	\$	24
Public Safety		21.8		19.0		-		-		21.8		19.
Public Services		52.9		47.5		-		-		52.9		47
Interest on Long-Term Debt		5.4		3.1		-		-		5.4		3
Solid Waste		-		-		1.4		1.5		1.4		1.
Sewer District		-		-		0.4		0.4		0.4		0
Landscape		-		-		0.2		0.2		0.2		0
Sewer Charge		-		-		0.7		0.7		0.7		0
Street Maintenance		-		-		0.2		0.3		0.2		0.
Total Expenses		102.4		94.1		2.9		3.0		105.5		97.
Increase (decrease) in Net												
Position, Before Extraordinary Gains	\$	26.2	\$	18.8	\$	0.3	\$	0.2	\$	26.5	\$	19
Extraordinary gain		5.6		_		_		_		5.6		_
Increase (decrease) in Net Position, After Extraordinary			-									
Gains		31.9		18.8		0.3		0.2		32.2		19
Net Position at July 1		267.5		248.7		11.4		11.3		278.9		259

The government's net position increased \$32.2 million (Table 2), with total revenues of \$131.9 million, total expenses of \$105.5 million and an extraordinary item of \$5.6 million.

The change in Net Position is approximately 10.4 percent of the total Net Position of \$311.1 million. Program Revenues were \$46.3 million and General Revenues were \$85.6 million. General Revenues fund the net difference between program revenues and expenses.

Program Revenues include the largest single revenue category in the Government-Wide Totals, which was Charges for Services, at \$27.4 million. Other program revenues which are applied directly against the costs of providing these services are Operating Grants and Contributions, and Capital Grants and Contributions, at \$3.0 million and \$15.9 million respectively.

General Revenues include the next three largest categories. Property tax, the second largest revenue category at \$23.4 million (includes \$4 million in Motor Vehicle In-Lieu Funds) is followed by Transient Occupancy Tax at \$22.6 million. The fourth largest revenue source was Sales Tax at \$17.9 million (which includes both the City's portion of sales tax and Countywide transportation dollars provided to the City for specific purposes).

In comparison to the prior fiscal year, the government's total revenues increased by \$15.8 million. Program revenue increased by \$9.9 million and General Revenues increased by \$5.9 million. For Program revenues, Charges for Services increased \$0.3 million, Operating Grants and Contributions decreased \$2.1 million and Capital Grants and Contributions increased in the amount of \$11.7 million. The increase in Capital Contributions is mainly attributed to a significant increase in affordable housing in-lieu fees paid by developers of new housing projects in the City. During this fiscal year several large projects paid in-lieu fees to the City which increase the amount received from the prior year by approximately \$7 million. The decrease in Operating Grants and Contributions was due to a decrease in traded MTA funds with other cities (fund trades can vary from year to year, so it is not abnormal for these amounts to increase and decrease between years). For General Revenue, the major increase was due to increase in Other Revenue by \$3.4 million, Property Tax, which increased by \$1.9 million and Sales tax, which increased by \$1.5 million.

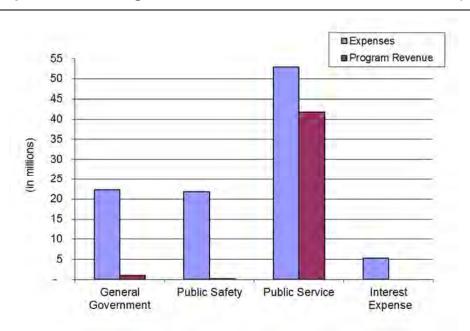
Compared to prior year, the government's total expenses had an increase of \$8.4 million. The top three expense categories continue to be Public Services at \$52.9, General Government at \$22.3 million and Public Safety at \$21.8 million. General Government decreased by \$2.1 million due to a decrease in Prop A traded funds by \$0.9 million (last year's balance included an additional one-time expenditure for Prop A traded funds purchased at a discount) and decreases in specialized and prosecution legal services by \$0.8 million. Public Safety expenses increased by \$2.8 million, due to expanded efforts to address homelessness and related increases in sheriff costs. Public Services increased by \$5.4 million due to increases in new initiatives and contracts in the General Fund related to Long Range & Mobility Planning, Engineering, Facilities, Social Services divisions and \$1.0 million from the Housing Trust Fund for a loan related to the Blue Hibiscus. In addition, interest on long-term debt increased by \$2.3 million due to the new 2016 bonds.

Governmental Activities

Governmental activities increased the City's *net position* by \$31.9 million (Table 2). The cost of all governmental activities this year was \$102.4 million or 97.1 percent of the *primary government* expenses and was an increase of \$8.3 million from the prior year. As shown in the *Statement of Activities* on pages 34-35, the amount that taxpayers financed through City taxes was \$69.5 million. The other portion of the costs was paid by those who directly benefited from the programs (\$24.1 million) or by other governments and organizations that subsidized certain programs with grants and contributions (\$18.9 million) and by use of money and property and other revenues (\$15.5 million). The City used part of the \$85.6 million in general revenues to cover the remaining "public benefit" portion of governmental activities.

These general revenues are derived mostly from tax revenues (some of which could only be used for certain programs).

Expenses and Program Revenues – Governmental Activities (Graph 1)

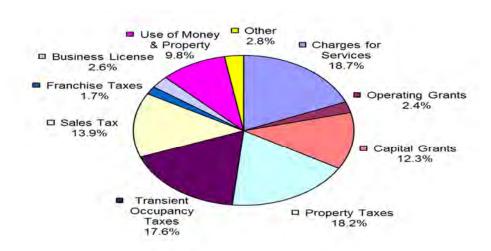


Graph 1 presents the costs of each of the City's three functions – General Government, Public Safety, Public Service, plus Interest on long-term debt as well as the program's revenues. The net cost (total cost less *program revenues*) is the amount that was paid from *general revenues*.

General Government had expenses of \$22.3 million with program revenues of \$1.0 million, while *Public Safety* had expenses of \$21.8 million with program revenues of \$1.0 million. Expenses in *Public Services* represented \$52.9 million or 51.7 percent of total expenses for Governmental Activities. Of this amount, \$41.8 million was funded by *program revenues* and the remaining \$11.1 million was funded by general revenues. Interest on long-term debt was \$5.4 million which was funded by general revenues. From the prior year, *General Government* decreased by \$2.1 million, *Public Safety* increased by \$2.8 million, and *Public Services* increased by \$5.4 million.

Graph 2 presents revenues by source for Governmental Activities. Similar to the government-wide activities, *Charges for Services* is the largest at \$24.1 million or 18.7 percent. *Charges for Service's* consist of Parking Fines at \$9.9 million; Building and Safety revenue at \$5.1 million; Planning Permits revenue at \$2.0 million; Rent Stabilization fees at \$1.8 million; Transportation Permits and Licenses at \$1.4 million; Traffic Mitigation fees at \$1.2 million; Film Permits at \$0.5 million; Parks & Recreation fees at \$0.4 million; Sunset BID fees at \$0.4 million; Art and Beautification fees at \$0.3 million; and other miscellaneous charges for services of \$1.1 million.

Revenues by Source – Governmental Activities (Graph 2)



Other program revenues include operating and capital grants and contributions that together represented 14.7 percent of the total, or \$18.9 million. Operating and capital grants and contributions includes: affordable housing in-lieu fees at \$9.2 million; \$5.2 million of Public Benefit payments; \$1.5 million of Metro Traded Funds; \$2.2 million in various Federal, State and County Grants, and \$0.6 million in State Gas Tax.

General Revenues for Governmental Activities are the same as those described above in the Government-Wide totals since there were no Business-Type Activities that had similar revenue categories (Table 2). The four major categories were Property Tax, Transient Occupancy Tax, Sales Tax (all described above), and Use of Money and Property at \$12.5 million. These four sources represented 59.4 percent of the Governmental Activities.

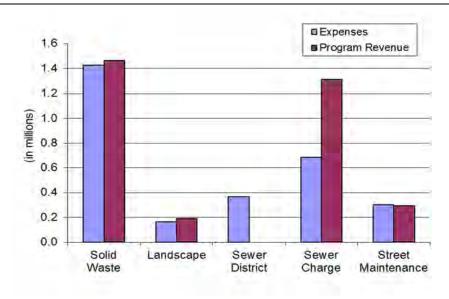
Business-Type Activities

Net position at June 30, 2017, was \$11.8 million, with assets equaling \$11.9 million and liabilities of \$0.1 million. Net investment in capital assets represented the largest portion of net position at 88.1 percent or \$10.4 million. The change in Business-type activities net position was nominal at \$0.3 million in 2017 (Table 2). Similar to government-wide activities, Charges for Services is the largest source of revenues at \$3.3 million or 100 percent for Business-Type activities, while the expenses were \$2.9 million.

Graph 3 presents the costs of each of the City's business activities and the associated program revenue. Since business-type activities are primarily used when the City charges customers for the services it provides, program revenues (charges for services) should be similar to the costs of these programs and represent the major funding source for these activities. The following two business activities contained the largest fluctuations:

- The Sewer District Fund, which originally contained monies transferred from Los Angeles County when the City was incorporated, was designated to be used for improvements of the underground sewer lines. At this time, the only activity in this fund is depreciation expense on the City's sewer infrastructure.
- Actual program revenues slightly exceeded budgeted program revenues for the Sewer Charge Fund primarily due to the City's conservative budgeting principles. In addition, expenses related to sewer rehabilitation work had been scaled back in previous fiscal years in order to replenish the Fund balance after large expenditures in prior years, which is the reason program revenues exceeded expenses this year. The City anticipates that in future years Sewer Charge Fund expenditures will increase, and equal program revenues.

Expenses and Program Revenues – Business-type Activities (Graph 3)



Similar to government-wide activities, *Charges for Services* is the largest source of revenues at \$3.3 million or 100 percent for Business-type Activities.

Section 3 – Financial Analysis of the Government's (City) Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental (City) Funds

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

The City has three major governmental funds: the General Fund, Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund and Capital Projects Debt Service Fund. All funds are discussed in depth later in the MD&A. Each major fund is also discussed further in the *Notes to the Financial Statements*. The other Governmental Funds are reported as non-major and combined in a single presentation in the *Basic Financial Statements* and individually in the *Supplementary Information*.

Governmental (City) Fund Balances

As of the end of the current fiscal year, governmental funds (pages 36-37) reported combined ending fund balances of \$230.2 million. Fund Balance designations are: Non-Spendable Fund Balance was \$0.04 million; Restricted Fund Balance was \$106.3 million; Committed Fund Balance was \$27.1 million; Assigned Fund Balance was \$93.4 million; and Unassigned Fund Balance was \$3.4 million.

Governmental (City) Revenues

Table 3 presents a summary of all governmental fund revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, compared to prior year revenues (note that the General Fund is reflected separately on Table 6).

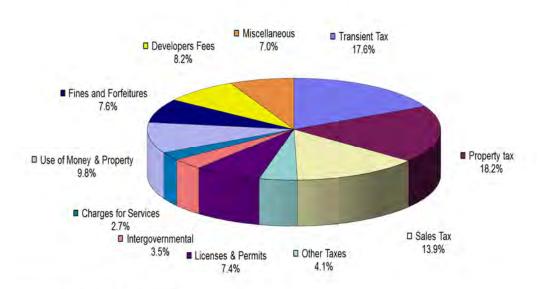
Comparison of Governmental Revenues (Table 3) Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2015-16

	Amount FY 16-17	% of Total	Amount FY 15-16	% of Total	Variance Over/(Under) FY 15-16	% Increase/ (Decrease) FY 15-16
Property tax	\$ 23,428,584	18.2%	\$ 21,468,935	19.1%	\$ 1,959,649	9.1%
Transient Tax	22,636,844	17.6%	22,268,519	19.8%	368,325	1.7%
Sales Tax	17,847,246	13.9%	17,648,664	15.7%	198,582	1.1%
Other Taxes	5,385,203	4.2%	5,842,343	5.2%	(457,140)	-7.8%
Licenses & Permits	9,515,384	7.4%	9,301,203	8.3%	214,181	2.3%
Intergovernmental	4,484,889	3.5%	5,531,157	4.9%	(1,046,268)	-18.9%
Charges for Services	3,433,732	2.7%	3,088,746	2.7%	344,986	11.2%
Use of Money & Property	12,660,650	9.8%	13,487,275	12.0%	(826,625)	-6.1%
Fines and Forfeitures	9,739,057	7.6%	10,514,809	9.3%	(775,752)	-7.4%
Contributions	-	0.0%	184,829	0.2%	(184,829)	-100.0%
Developers Fees	10,510,748	8.2%	3,083,370	2.7%	7,427,378	240.9%
Miscellaneous	9,144,052	7.1%	257,382	0.2%	8,886,670	3452.7%
TOTAL	\$ 128,786,389	100.0%	\$ 112,677,232	100.0%	\$ 16,109,157	14.3%

Revenues of governmental funds for fiscal year 2016-17 were \$128.8 million, with an increase of \$16.1 million or 14.3% from the prior fiscal year. Described below are major fluctuations in governmental funds:

- Property Tax Revenue for the current year was \$23.4 million, with an increase of 9.1% over the prior year. Property tax revenue continues to show steady increases due to a combination of factors, including rising property values, increased sales transactions, and the addition of new buildings to the City's property tax roll. The City has a very strong real estate market and typically year-over-year assessed value increases are some of the highest in the County.
- Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) Revenue for the current year was \$22.6 million, with an increase of 1.7% over the prior year. Transient occupancy tax revenues increased because of an increase in tourism region wide. The City's hotels have seen room rates increase as demand has increased and supply has remained the same.
- Developer fees for the current year was \$10.5 million; which increased by \$7.4 million or 240% from previous year. Majority of this increase came from the \$9.2 million paid by two large development projects for affordable housing in-lieu fees during the fiscal year 2017. These fees are one-time payments and are restricted for the development of affordable housing in the City.
- Sales Tax Revenue for the current year was \$17.8 million, increased moderately by \$.02 million or 1.1% from the prior year. In the prior fiscal year, the City saw a one-time increase to sales tax revenue due to the wind-down of the Triple Flip. Without these one-time revenues in 2016-17 the sales tax revenue rate of growth between the two years would have been more significant and in-line with strong growth the City has seen in other revenue categories, such as property tax.
- Fines and Forfeitures for the current year were \$9.7 million, which decreased by \$0.8 million, or 7.4% from the previous year. This decrease is attributed to a reduction in Parking Fine revenue, due to less parking tickets being issued in the City. Parking tickets has decreased for various reasons, including increased parking availability in the City, increased use of ride-sharing applications (less people are driving into the City in personal cars), and enhanced familiarity with the City's increased parking meter hours.
- Miscellaneous Revenues for the current year were \$9.1 million, which increased by \$8.9 million over the prior year. This year's balance included a one-time \$6.8 million public benefit payment as part of a development agreement, as well as a \$0.3 million insurance retrospective payment. Together, these two payments account for 80% of the increase in revenue in this category.

Governmental Fund Revenues – Fiscal Year 2016-17 (Graph 5)



Governmental (City) Expenditures

Table 4 presents a summary of all governmental fund expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, compared to prior year amounts (note that the General Fund is reflected separately on Table 7).

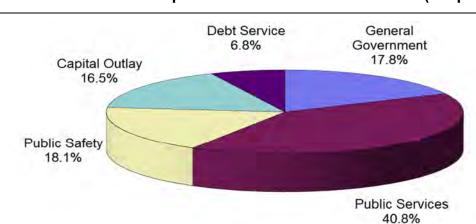
Comparison of Major Governmental Expenditures (Table 4)
Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2015-16

	Amount FY 16-17	% of Total Expenditures	Amount FY 15-16	% of Total Expenditures	Variance Over/(Under) FY 15-16	% Increase/ (Decrease) FY 15-16
General Government	\$ 21,354,765	17.8%	\$ 23,590,529	21.6%	\$ (2,235,764)	-9.5%
Public Safety	21,737,444	18.1%	18,937,633	17.4%	2,799,811	14.8%
Public Services	48,947,704	40.8%	44,067,723	40.4%	4,879,981	11.1%
Total Operating Expenditures	92,039,913	76.7%	86,595,885	79.5%	5,444,028	6.3%
Capital Outlay	19,841,533	16.5%	16,182,343	14.9%	3,659,190	22.6%
Debt Service	8,108,495	6.8%	6,190,278	5.7%	1,918,217	31.0%
TOTAL	\$ 119,989,941	100.0%	\$ 108,968,506	100.0%	\$ 11,021,435	10.1%

Operating expenditures for 2016-17 were \$92.0 million, an increase of 6.3% or \$5.4 million from the prior fiscal year, with Public Safety and Public Services having a combined increase of \$7.7 million. Described below are major fluctuations in governmental expenditures:

- Public safety expenditures increased by \$2.8 million or 14.8% due to expanded
 efforts to address homelessness, increases in sheriff costs due to the annual
 cost of living and liability insurance adjustments, additional security
 ambassadors, and a community survey regarding the Sheriff's Department.
- Public services expenditures increased by \$4.9 million or 11.1% due to increases in staffing levels and personnel costs, expanded use of contractual services for building and safety plan check and the addition of several new initiatives.
- Capital Outlay expenditures were \$19.8 million, an increase of \$3.7 million from the prior year because this year's balance included the purchase of the Coast Playhouse and expenditures for the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Phase II Project.

Graph 6 presents a summary of governmental fund expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017 by functions.



Governmental Fund Expenditures - Fiscal Year 2016-17 (Graph 6)

Proprietary Funds

These Funds consist of five non-major Enterprise Funds, along with one Internal Service Fund (pages 45-48). The non-major Enterprise Funds are combined into an aggregate presentation in the Proprietary Funds financial statements. Individual fund data is provided in the form of *combining statements* starting on page 132.

Revenues for Enterprise Funds include assessments and other charges for services. Total operating revenues for all Enterprise Funds are \$3.3 million. Operating expenses for the fiscal year were \$2.9 million. The City also has one Internal Service Fund to allocate the costs of the City's information systems infrastructure to the various departments. The interdepartmental charge for services (revenues) in the fiscal year was \$0.5 million with general government expenses of \$0.4 million.

Fiduciary Funds

These Funds account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the City, in which the City is acting as trustee (pages 48-49). The *Statement of Fiduciary Net Position* reports the activities for which the City has a fiduciary responsibility. The City administers a West Hollywood Tourism Improvement District, previously known as the Hotel Marketing Benefit Zone, which primarily accounts for the receipt of a 3% assessment collected by the City on behalf of the West Hollywood Marketing Corporation (WHMC). The purpose of the WHMC is to promote the City of West Hollywood as a travel destination. Lastly, the City administers two Business Improvement Districts (BID's), the Sunset Strip BID and the West Hollywood Design District BID. The City collected the assessments for these business improvement districts and remits the revenue to the entities operating the districts.

In accordance with State Assembly Bill 1X 26, the City administers the Successor Agency to its former redevelopment agency. The Bill required that all redevelopment agencies in the State of California dissolve and cease to operate as legal entities as of February 1, 2012. Prior to that date, the redevelopment agency was reported in the governmental funds of the City. After the date of dissolution, the assets and activities of the dissolved redevelopment agency are now reported in a fiduciary fund (private-purpose trust fund) in the financial statements of the City. The Successor Agency cannot enter into new projects, obligations or commitments; it is only allocated revenue in the amount that is necessary to pay the enforceable obligations of the redevelopment agency at the time of dissolution until all enforceable obligations have been paid in full and all assets have been liquidated.

Section 4 – Major Funds Analysis

Debt Service Funds – Capital Projects Debt Service Fund Analysis

The Capital Projects Debt Service Fund accounts for all financial activity related to the administration of proceeds generated from the issuance of long-term debt. The City has issued Lease Revenue Bonds for the construction of major capital improvement projects including the City's new library located at West Hollywood Park, the Automated Parking Structure located at City Hall, and the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Phase II. Principal and interest on the City's Lease Revenue Bonds are paid from General Fund revenues (Pages 36-37 and 40-41).

Fund Balance

The fund balance decreased by \$11.5 million during the year and has an ending fund balance of \$60.8 million. The decrease is due to reimbursements to the Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund of \$13.0 million for capital outlay incurred for the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Phase II construction and reimbursements to the Parking Improvement Fund for \$0.3 million of capital outlay incurred for the Automated Parking Structure at City Hall.

Expenditures

The Capital Project Debt Service fund incurred \$8.1 million of expenditures in the current year, mainly due to principal and interest payments related to the City's 2009 and 2013 Lease Revenue bonds; these bonds are described further in Section 5.

Capital Projects Fund – Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund Analysis

The Debt Funded Capital Projects fund is a major fund and accounts for receipts and disbursements of monies used for the construction of major capital projects in the City. At present, the fund is accounting for the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Phase II. (Pages 36-37 and 40-41).

Fund Balance

The fund balance increased by \$3.9 million during year and has an ending fund balance of \$3.1 million. The increase in fund balance is mainly due to transfers from the General Fund of \$3.7 million and transfers from Capital Projects Debt Service Fund of \$13.0 million for reimbursements for capital outlay incurred for the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Phase II construction

Expenditures

The Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund incurred \$13.0 million of capital expenditures in the current year. The majority of these expenditures are related to the West Hollywood Park Master Plan Phase II construction.

General Fund

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City (pages 36-37 and 40-41). The ending fund balance was \$125.2 million, which was an increase of \$5.5 million (Table 5).

Fund Balance

The designations for the General Fund are as follows:

- Non-Spendable Fund Balance was \$0.04 million;
- Restricted Fund Balance was \$1.2 million;
- Committed Fund Balance was \$27.1 million;
- Assigned Fund Balance was \$93.4 million; and lastly
- Unassigned Fund Balance was \$3.5 million.

Table 5 shows the General Fund's opening balance, operating surplus (deficit), restatements and ending fund balance for the last five years.

General Fund – Changes to Fund Balance – Five Year Trend (Table 5)

	FY 16-17	FY 15-16	FY 14-15	FY 13-14	FY 12-13
Fund Balance Nonspendable Restricted Committed Assigned Unassigned	\$ 44,317 1,255,006 27,054,567 93,388,888 3,462,047	\$ 139,575 1,255,006 18,386,688 96,366,054 3,507,708	\$ 35,708 1,255,006 12,076,505 89,684,697 4,894,121	\$ 39,510 1,255,006 11,177,318 76,904,392 5,060,905	\$ 65,340 1,255,006 9,367,610 63,018,495 10,329,622
Total Fund Balance	\$ 125,204,825	\$ 119,655,032	\$ 107,946,037	\$ 94,437,131	\$ 84,036,073
Beginning Balance Operating Surplus /(Deficit)	\$ 119,655,032 5,549,793	\$ 107,946,037 11,708,995	\$ 94,437,131 13,508,906	\$ 84,036,073 10,401,058	\$ 75,775,059 8,261,014
Ending Balance	\$ 125,204,825	\$ 119,655,032	\$ 107,946,037	\$ 94,437,131	\$ 84,036,073

Revenues

For fiscal year 2016-17, General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources were \$102.3 million, an increase of 7.6% from the previous year. General Fund categories are reflected below in Table 6 (note that General Fund categories differ from those reflected in the Government-wide analysis in Table 2 and Table 3).

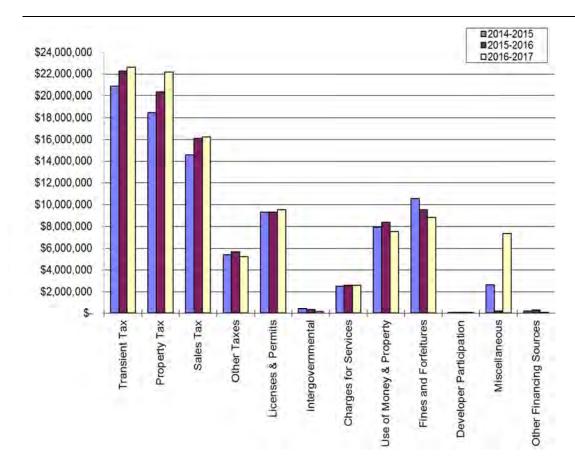
General Fund Revenues and Other Financing Sources (Table 6) Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2015-16

	2016-2017	2015-2016	Variance Over/(Under) last year	% of increase (decrease) over last year	% of total
Transient Tax	\$ 22,636,844	\$ 22,268,519	\$ 368,325	1.7%	22.1%
Property Tax	22,180,416	20,331,695	1,848,721	9.1%	21.7%
Sales Tax	16,242,475	16,094,074	148,401	0.9%	15.9%
Other Taxes	5,252,444	5,695,899	(443,455)	-7.8%	5.1%
Licenses & Permits	9,515,384	9,301,203	214,181	2.3%	9.3%
Intergovernmental	156,571	310,427	(153,856)	-49.6%	0.2%
Charges for Services	2,612,961	2,621,257	(8,296)	-0.3%	2.6%
Use of Money & Property	7,515,783	8,381,184	(865,401)	-10.3%	7.3%
Fines and Forfeitures	8,832,941	9,537,574	(704,633)	-7.4%	8.6%
Developer Participation	3,185	31,590	(28,405)	-89.9%	0.0%
Miscellaneous	7,328,597	207,959	7,120,638	3424.1%	7.2%
Other Financing Sources	10,380	300,000	(289,620)	-96.5%	0.0%
Totals	\$ 102,287,981	\$ 95,081,381	\$ 7,206,600	7.6%	100.0%

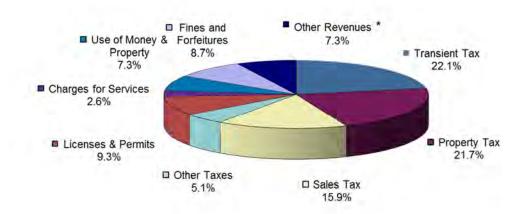
The following are key revenues categories of the General Fund (since the General Fund comprises the largest portion of the City as a whole and governmental funds, some of the analysis might be similar to what has been described in earlier sections):

- Transient Occupancy Tax Revenue for the current year was \$22.6 million, with an increase of 1.7% over the prior year. Transient Occupancy Tax Revenues increased because of an increase in tourism region wide. The City's hotels have seen room rates increase as demand has increased and supply has remained the same.
- Property Tax Revenue for the current year was \$22.2 million, with an increase of \$1.8 million or 9.1% over the prior year. Property Tax Revenue continues to show steady increases due to a combination of factors, including rising property values, increased sales transactions, and the addition of new buildings to the City's property tax roll. As mentioned previously, the City's real estate market is very strong and typically sees some of the largest year-over-year increases in assessed value in the County.
- Sales Tax Revenue for the current year was \$16.2 million, or a minimal increase
 of \$0.1 million or .095% from the prior year. In the prior fiscal year, the City saw
 a one-time increase to Sales Tax Revenue due to the wind-down of the Triple
 Flip. Without these one-time revenues in 2016-17 the sales tax revenue rate of
 growth between the two years would have been more significant and in-line with
 strong growth the City has seen in other revenue categories, such as property
 tax.
- Fines and Forfeitures Revenue for the current year were \$8.8 million, which decreased by \$0.7 million, or 7.4% from the previous year. This decrease is attributed to a reduction in Parking Fine revenue, due to less parking tickets being issued in the City. Parking tickets has decreased for various reasons, including increased parking availability in the City, increased use of ride-sharing applications (less people are driving into the City in personal cars), and enhanced familiarity with the City's increased parking meter hours.
- Miscellaneous Revenue for the current year was \$7.3 million, which increased by \$7.1 million from the prior year. This year's balance included \$6.8 million public benefit payment as part of a development agreement, as well as a one-time \$0.3 million insurance reimbursement.

Comparison of General Fund Revenues (Graph 7) Fiscal Years 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15



General Fund Revenues - Fiscal Year 2016-17 (Graph 8)



Expenditures

For fiscal year 2016-17, total General Fund expenditures were \$96.7 million, an increase of 16.0% or \$13.4 million from the prior year. The following are key points and graphs of General Fund expenditures. For detailed information, please refer to pages 40 to 41.

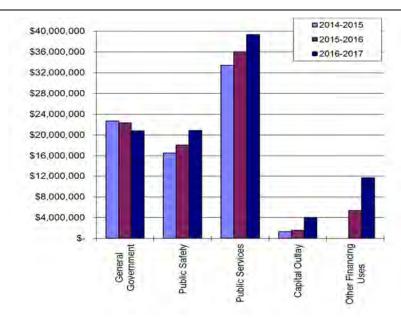
General Fund Expenditures (Table 7) Fiscal Years 2016-17 and 2015-16

	2016-2017	2015-2016	Variance Over/(Under) last year	% of increase (decrease) over last year	% of total
General Government	\$ 20,830,893	\$ 22,357,067	\$ (1,526,174)	-6.8%	21.5%
Public Safety	20,861,793	18,093,397	2,768,396	15.3%	21.6%
Public Services	39,322,384	36,018,077	3,304,307	9.2%	40.6%
Capital Outlay	4,008,495	1,527,708	2,480,787	162.4%	4.1%
Other Financing Uses	11,714,623	5,376,137	6,338,486	117.9%	12.1%
Total Expenditures	\$ 96,738,188	\$ 83,372,386	\$ 13,365,802	16.0%	100.0%

Described below are major fluctuations in General Fund expenditures:

- Public Safety expenditures were \$20.9 million, increased by \$2.8 million or 15.3% from the prior year. The increase is due to expanded efforts to address homelessness, increases in sheriff costs due to the annual cost of living and liability insurance adjustments, additional security ambassadors, and a community survey regarding the Sheriff's Department.
- Public Service expenditures were \$39.3 million and resulted in a 9.2 percent increase. Public Service is the largest function in the General Fund with the following five (5) major program areas: 1) Facilities and Field Services at \$7.1 million, 2) Social Services at \$6.2 million, 3) Parking Services at \$4.6 million, 4) Recreation Services at \$3.9 million, and 5) Building & Safety at \$2.7 million. The increase is primarily attributed to increases in staffing levels and personnel costs, expanded use of contractual services including, building and safety plan checks, and the addition of several new initiatives.

Comparison of General Fund Expenditures (Graph 9) Fiscal Years 2016-17, 2015-16 and 2014-15



Budgetary Highlights

Over the course of the year, the City Council revised the City budget several times. Budget revisions fall into three categories. The first category includes carry-forward encumbrances and capital projects that are approved shortly after the beginning of the year. The second category includes changes that the Council makes during the midyear budget process. Finally, the Council approves supplemental appropriations throughout the year based on individual items that are brought forward by various departments. The General Fund budgetary comparison statement is located on page 43; the following are budgetary highlights of the General Fund:

Resources (Inflows)

The General Fund's budgeted amount for *revenues* (resources available for appropriation) had an increase of \$7.7 million between the original budget of \$88.3 million and the final amended budget of \$96.0 million. The increase was primarily due to a \$6.3 million increase in Public Benefit Payments. The City did not budget these payments in the original budget because the timing of their receipt was not known. Once the payments were received the revenue budget was increased, and in most cases a corresponding expenses was increased because most of the funds are for specific public improvement projects. The other major increase to the City General Fund revenue budget was an increase of \$1.2 million to building permit and plan check fees. These increases were off-set by corresponding increases to related expenditures; as additional building and safety fees are received throughout the year the City incurs additional contract service expenses to provide the corresponding services.

In total, actual revenues exceeded the final amended budget by \$6.3 million. Actual revenues exceeded budgeted revenues for the following reasons: The City received approximately \$2.8 million in additional revenues related to Building and Safety, Planning, and Encroachment fees.

These fees are all related to new real estate development projects in the City and are one-time revenues. The real estate market in the Los Angeles area and the City is in the midst of period of strong growth, which has led to an increase in applications for new development projects in the City.

Additionally, the City received approximately \$3.9 million in excess revenues over budgeted amounts from various City Taxes, including Property Taxes, Transient Occupancy Taxes (otherwise known as hotel taxes), and Sales Taxes. These increases can be primarily attributed to the strength of the national, state, and local economies, and specifically increased consumer spending, increased tourism, and improvements to the real estate market. The other major revenue source where the City saw a significant amount of excess revenue over budgeted amounts was in Parking Meter Collections at \$0.8 million over budget.

Revenues did not reach budgeted amounts in the Fines and Forfeitures category due to a decrease in parking fine revenue and a one-time decrease in vehicle-code and photo safety fines. The deficit of revenues below budgeted amounts in this category was approximately \$1.4 million. Parking Fine revenue declined for a various number of reasons, including the increased availability of parking in commercial areas of the City and the increased use of ride sharing services, which has reduced the need for parking. Vehicle-code and photo safety fine revenue did not meet budgeted amounts because the installation of a new photo safety system was delayed and led to the non-operation of the cameras for the majority of the year.

Appropriations (Outflows)

The difference between the General Fund's original expenditure budget and the final expenditure budget was an increase of \$25.4 million in appropriations. Major increase from adopted to final budget is due to: increase in capital outlay of \$11.2 million, which includes an increase of \$2.5 million for the Coast Playhouse property purchase, increase in design district streetscape projects by \$3.8 million, city building major repairs of \$1.6 million, and increase in the 1343 Laurel project by \$0.8 million; increase in new initiatives rollover of by \$2.9 million; increase in social services contracts by \$1.2 million; rollovers related to mitigation on the Sunset-La Cienega project of \$0.9 million; building and safety increases due to \$1.0 related to plan checks; and an increases in transfers out between capital and debt service funds by \$3.7 million related to bond related projects.

Section 5 – Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets (Table 8) for its governmental and business-type activities as of June 30, 2017, is \$240.5 million (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure. Additional information about the City's capital assets can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 67-68.

Capital Assets (Table 8) (net of depreciation) (in thousands)

	Governmen	tal Activities	Business-Ty	pe Activities	Government-Wide Totals		
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	
Land	\$ 57,841	\$ 55,329	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,841	\$ 55,329	
Buildings and systems	80,737	82,475	-	-	80,737	82,475	
Improvements other than buildings	11,616	11,365	-	-	11,616	11,365	
Machinery and Equipment	3,627	3,070	-	-	3,627	3,070	
Infrastructure	51,299	51,698	10,163	9,817	61,463	61,514	
Leasehold Improvement	225	-	-	-	225	-	
Construction in progress	24,773	11,001	210	76	24,983	11,075	
Total Capital Assets	\$ 230,119	\$ 214,938	\$ 10,373	\$ 9,892	\$ 240,492	\$ 224,829	

Long-Term Debt

At year end, the City had \$169.3 million in outstanding long-term debt for Governmental Activities as reflected in Table 9 below. These consisted of Compensated Absences, Lease Revenue 2009 Series A Bonds, Lease Revenue 2013 Bonds, Lease Revenue 2016 Bonds and Net Pension Liability.

Long-Term Debt (Table 9) (in thousands)

	Governmental Activities							
	2017	2016	Variance Over/(Under) last year	% of increase (decrease) over last year				
Compensated Absences	4,368.7	3,901.7	467.0	12.0%				
Lease Revenue - 2009 Series A	8,791.9	10,832.4	(2,040.5)	-18.8%				
Lease Revenue - 2013	18,159.8	18,517.1	(357.3)	-1.9%				
Lease Revenue - 2016	97,343.0	98,518.1	(1,175.1)	100.0%				
Net Pension Liability	40,614.7	34,452.5	6,162.2	17.9%				
Total Long-Term Debt	\$ 169,278.1	\$ 166,221.8	\$ 3,056.3	1.8%				

Compensated Absences had an increase of \$0.5 million or 12.0% increase with an outstanding balance of \$4.4 million at year end due to cost-of-living increases in employee wages, which increased the value of compensated absences and by employee leaves not taken during the year.

On July 15, 2009, Lease Revenue Bonds Series A were issued for \$22,160,000 to prepay the outstanding principal balance of the 1998 Refunding Certificates of Participation in the amount of \$20,420,000. Also on July 15, 2009, Lease Revenue Bonds Series B were issued in the amount of \$34,780,000 to finance the acquisition, construction and improvements to the City's West Hollywood Park, including a new Public Library, a 90 space underground parking facility, a 337 space above ground parking facility and a 2.5 acre landscape park expansion. Additional information about the City's long-term debt can be found in the *Notes to the Financial Statements* on pages 77-79; Note Number 8.

On September 28, 2013, Lease Revenue Bonds were issued for \$19,155,000 to finance the acquisition and construction of a new city hall automated parking facility and related improvements and finance capital improvements to the Werle Building. Additional information about the City's long-term debt can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 77-79; Note 8.

On June 1, 2016, Lease Revenue Bonds were issued for \$85,015,000 to finance real property and improvements related to the West Hollywood Park Phase II Master Plan Implementation and Werle Building improvements, and to refinance the outstanding principal balance of the 2009 Taxable Lease Revenue Series B bonds in the amount of \$34,780,000. Additional information about the City's long-term debt can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 77-79; Note 8.

As of June 30, 2015, the City implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68 which requires that the net pension liability be recorded. For the City, the Net Pension Liability is \$40.6 million.

<u>Long-Term Debt - Successor Agency</u>

Due to the dissolution of redevelopment agencies in the State, the following long-term debt is no longer reported as Governmental Activities; Successor Agency activities are now reported with the Private Trust Funds activity. Additional information about the Successor Agency's long-term debt can be found in the Notes to the Financial Statements on pages 84-87; Note 14.

Long-Term Debt (Table 10) (in thousands)

	Successor Agency Activities						
		2017	_	2016	Ove	ariance r/(Under) st year	% of increase (decrease) over last year
Tax Allocation Bonds - 2011 Series A		27,700.0		27,727.2		(27.2)	-0.1%
Tax Allocation Bonds - 2011 Series B		8,082.4		8,392.8		(310.4)	-3.7%
Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds - 2013		8,576.2		8,901.1		(324.9)	-3.7%
Total Long-Term Debt	\$	44,358.6	\$	45,021.1	\$	(662.5)	-1.5%

Section 6 – Economic Factors and Outlook for Future Years

Although the focus of this report is based on the economic condition of the City prevailing as of June 30, 2017, there are always local, state, federal and global issues that require consideration in this report and upcoming projections, because of their future economic impact to the City.

During the last fiscal year and the six months that have followed it, the local, regional, State, and federal economies have continued to grow. This is particularly true for the local West Hollywood economy, as tourism spending and hotel occupancy rates continue to remain high and the City continues to see strong revenues. Since the end of the economic downturn seven years ago the City's economy has improved substantially and the City's revenues have increased by approximately 60%. Tourism has led this recovery as the Los Angeles region has seen a record number of tourists over the last several years. The City's transient occupancy tax receipts have increased by nearly 50% within the last five years and gross receipts at many of the City's most popular restaurants and bars are at or above pre-recession revenue peaks, leading to increased sales tax revenues for the City. A very strong real estate market in the Los Angeles region has also led to growth in the City, as a number of new real development projects have recently opened, are under construction, or are entitled and going through the plan check process. These new developments have increased property tax revenues in the City, and will lead to further property tax revenues in the future, as well as new business taxes, sales taxes, and transient occupancy taxes.

However, there are always uncertainties at the state, national, and global level that have the potential to harm the economy. For this reason, City staff closely monitors all economic indicators and trends, and conservatively budgets city revenues to help buffer against revenue declines that may occur for a variety of reasons, including economic recession.

Over the last decade the State budget has been a major concern, as deficits and cuts to services were frequent. Many of the State's efforts to balance its budget over this time have deeply impacted local governments, for this reason the City will continue to monitor legislative matters and the State budget as it continues to stabilize. At the same time, there is reason for continued optimism regarding the State budget. While the State is projected to have a surplus during the current year, and into the future, there is still uncertainty because the State's primary revenue source is personal income taxes which can fluctuate significantly depending on the economy.

The forecast for the City of West Hollywood continues to be optimistic. The City, with the use of its Long Range Financial Planning Model, continues to maintain its ability to fund enhanced levels of service for its residents without the need to use reserves for operations. Management is confident that the City can sustain and build upon its current reserves while satisfying the funding needs of future capital projects and operations. The City's financial standing was further validated by Standard & Poor's and Fitch confirming their "AA+" issuer credit ratings, with a stable outlook, for the City of West Hollywood in early 2016, as part of the City's 2016 Lease Revenue Bond issuance.

While most cities continue to struggle to return revenues to pre-recession highs, the City surpassed all pre-recession revenue peaks as of June 30, 2013. The City's largest single source of revenue (TOT) has grown by approximately 7.5% over the past ten years and nearly 10% for the past five years including a 7.7% drop in fiscal year 2009 due to the Great Recession, but a 17% increase in fiscal year 2013 as tourism accelerated in the region, increasing room rates and occupancy levels. The City hosts approximately 1.2 million visitors each year, helping it to rank among the top 20 in the State in per capita TOT with other major tourist destinations like San Francisco, Los Angeles, Anaheim, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, and Palm Springs. It is anticipated that there will be significant new growth in TOT in fiscal years 2018 and 2019 due to the opening of the 296-room Jeremy Hotel on the Sunset Strip in August 2017 and the opening of a 104-room Kimpton Hotel on La Peer Drive in January 2018. Additionally, the late-2018 opening of the west coast flagship location for the new high-end Marriott Edition hotel is anticipated to increase TOT revenues even further in the future.

The City also anticipates that sales tax, property tax, and other revenues will continue to increase as the economy continues to improve and new real estate development projects that are currently under construction in the City are completed and begin attracting new businesses, residents, and visitors. The City has also under-taken a variety of other initiatives that will help in increase City revenues, including converting existing static bus shelter advertising to digital, launching the Sunset Spectacular pilot digital billboard, and increasing various City fees based on a cost of services study which was completed in 2016. In addition to these items, the City anticipates additional new revenue in the future from the legalization of cannabis for adult use in the State and the conversion of some existing static billboards on the Sunset Strip to digital.

Taking this information into account, the City's adopted General Fund budget for fiscal year 2017-18 continues to reflect pragmatic optimism about the City's financial future. Budget projections for key revenues over the next year will be increased as the economic base expands. Higher costs for public safety, housing and social services, wages, retirement and health care counter in significant part the anticipated revenue expansion, however, the City has been able to increase its investment in infrastructure improvements and expand services for residents and businesses. The City continues to use its strategic plan, Vision 2020, in guiding its decisions during the budget process.

Contacting the City's Financial Management Staff

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the City's finances and to demonstrate the City's accountability for the funds it receives and expends. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance & Technology Services/Deputy City Manager, City of West Hollywood, 8300 Santa Monica Blvd., West Hollywood, California 90069. This report is also available online at www.weho.org/financials.





Basic Financial Statements



The sun always shines a little brighter in #WestHollywood.



STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2017

	Primary Government					
	Governmental	Business-Type				
	Activities	Activities	Total			
ASSETS:						
Cash and investments	\$ 182,752,657	\$ 1,397,956	\$ 184,150,613			
Receivables:						
Accounts	2,297,293	229	2,297,522			
Taxes	2,097,492	-	2,097,492			
Notes and loans	546,012	-	546,012			
Accrued interest	268,279	2,254	270,533			
Internal balances	19,306	(19,306)	-			
Prepaid costs	5,317	-	5,317			
Deposits	39,000	-	39,000			
Due from other governments	5,725,073	106,810	5,831,883			
Restricted assets:						
Cash held in escrow	375,000	-	375,000			
Cash and investments with fiscal agents	63,559,171	-	63,559,171			
OPEB asset	1,553,072	-	1,553,072			
Capital assets not being depreciated	82,614,245	209,835	82,824,080			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	147,504,624	10,163,219	157,667,843			
TOTAL ASSETS	489,356,541	11,860,997	501,217,538			
DEFENDED OFFEE ONG OF BEGOVEROES						
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES:	10.222.246		10.222.246			
Deferred amounts from pension	10,233,346		10,233,346			
LIABILITIES:						
Accounts payable	12,948,478	92,736	13,041,214			
Accrued liabilities	1,234,908	-,	1,234,908			
Accrued interest	1,317,278	_	1,317,278			
Unearned revenue	4,378,924	_	4,378,924			
Deposits payable	6,507,831	_	6,507,831			
Due to other governments	546,012	_	546,012			
Noncurrent liabilities:	,		,			
Due within one year	7,194,933	_	7,194,933			
Due in more than one year	162,083,191	_	162,083,191			
TOTAL LIABILITIES	196,211,555	92,736	196,304,291			
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred gain on refunding	1,357,047	-	1,357,047			
Deferred amounts from pension	2,671,741	<u></u>	2,671,741			
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4,028,788		4,028,788			
NET POSITION						
NET POSITION:	160.026.227	10 272 054	170 200 201			
Net investment in capital assets	168,026,327	10,373,054	178,399,381			
Restricted for:	20 222 004		20 222 004			
Public services	30,333,804	-	30,333,804			
Capital projects	12,333,662	-	12,333,662			
Debt service	1,255,006	1 205 205	1,255,006			
Unrestricted	87,400,745 \$ 200,340,544	1,395,207	88,795,952			
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 299,349,544	\$ 11,768,261	\$ 311,117,805			

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2017

			Program Revenues			
		Charges	Operating	Capital		
		for	Grants and	Grants and		
Functions/programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions		
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$ 22,297,943	\$ 885,815	\$ 142,771	\$ -		
Public safety	21,841,899	123,642	108,073	-		
Public services	52,937,204	23,115,575	2,794,863	15,856,846		
Interest and fiscal charges	5,363,884	-	-	-		
Total Governmental Activities	102,440,930	24,125,032	3,045,707	15,856,846		
Business-Type Activities:						
Sewer Charge	683,400	1,311,358	-	-		
Solid Waste	1,425,100	1,464,683	-	-		
Landscape District	164,840	191,235	-	-		
Sewer District	364,906	-	-	-		
Street Maintenance	301,999	294,327	-	-		
Total Business-Type Activities	2,940,245	3,261,603				
Total Primary Government	\$105,381,175	\$ 27,386,635	\$ 3,045,707	\$ 15,856,846		

General Revenues:

Taxes:

Property taxes, levied for general purposes

Transient occupancy taxes

Sales taxes

Franchise taxes

Business licenses taxes

Use of money and property

Other

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Position, before Extraordinary Item

Extraordinary item

Change in Net Position

Net Position - Beginning of Year

Net Position - End of Year

Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position			
	Primary Government		
C1	Di		
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	
Activities	Activities	Total	
\$ (21,269,357)	\$ -	\$ (21,269,357)	
(21,610,184)	_	(21,610,184)	
(11,169,920)	_	(11,169,920)	
(5,363,884)	-	(5,363,884)	
(59,413,345)	-	(59,413,345)	
-	627,958	627,958	
_	39,583	39,583	
-	26,395	26,395	
-	(364,906)	(364,906)	
-	(7,672)	(7,672)	
-	321,358	321,358	
(59,413,345)	321,358	(59,091,987)	
23,428,584	-	23,428,584	
22,636,844	-	22,636,844	
17,906,126	-	17,906,126	
2,185,515	-	2,185,515	
3,380,526	-	3,380,526	
12,509,899	4,719	12,514,618	
3,582,792		3,582,792	
85,630,286	4,719	85,635,005	
26,216,941	326,077	26,543,018	
5,647,427		5,647,427	
31,864,368	326,077	32,190,445	
267,485,176	11,442,184	278,927,360	
\$ 299,349,544	\$ 11,768,261	\$ 311,117,805	

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	General	Capital Projects Fund Debt Funded Capital Projects	Debt Service Fund Capital Projects Debt Service
ASSETS:	¢ 121.057.010	¢.	¢ 0.216.615
Cash and investments Receivables:	\$ 131,956,918	\$ -	\$ 9,216,615
Accounts	853,862	870,993	
Taxes	2,097,492	870,993	-
Notes and loans	2,097,492	-	-
Accrued interest	202,193	-	14,015
Prepaid costs	5,317	-	14,015
Deposits	39,000	_	
Due from other governments	3,763,034	_	
Due from other funds	3,708,280	11,790,788	
Restricted assets:	3,700,200	11,770,700	
Cash held in escrow	_		
Cash and investments with fiscal agents	_	_	63,559,171
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 142,626,096	\$ 12,661,781	\$ 72,789,801
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	\$ 6,259,023	\$ 5,214,430	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	1,234,908	- · · · · · · -	-
Unearned revenues	3,771,931	-	-
Deposits payable	5,540,691	518,096	-
Due to other governments	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		-
Due to other funds	_	2,940,639	11,950,509
TOTAL LIABILITIES	16,806,553	8,673,165	11,950,509
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:			
Unavailable revenues	614,718	870,993	_
TOTAL DEFERRED	014,710	070,773	
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	614,718	870,993	_
	014,710	070,773	
FUND BALANCES:			
Nonspendable:	5 217		
Prepaid costs	5,317	-	-
Deposits Particle de	39,000	-	-
Restricted: Public services			
Capital projects	-	3,117,623	60,839,292
Debt service	1,255,006	3,117,023	00,839,292
Committed to:	1,233,000	-	-
Emergency contingency	4,755,044		
Continuing appropriations	22,299,523	-	_
Assigned to:	22,277,323		
Self insurance	5,000,000	_	_
Capital projects	57,000,000	_	
Future expenditures	4,368,714	_	_
Working reserve	19,020,174	-	-
Unfunded pension costs	8,000,000		- -
Unassigned	3,462,047	_	_
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	125,204,825	3,117,623	60,839,292
	120,201,020	5,117,025	00,000,202
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS	A. 1.40. (0.4. 0.0.4.	Ф. 1 2 ((1 7 0)	Ф. 70.7 00.001
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 142,626,096	\$ 12,661,781	\$ 72,789,801

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 41,532,385	\$ 182,705,918
572,438 - 546,012	2,297,293 2,097,492 546,012
52,002	268,210 5,317
1,962,039 159,721	39,000 5,725,073 15,658,789
375,000	375,000 63,559,171
\$ 45,199,597	\$ 273,277,275
\$ 1,464,225	\$ 12,937,678 1,234,908
606,993 449,044	4,378,924 6,507,831
546,012	546,012
767,641	15,658,789
3,833,915	41,264,142
300,362	1,786,073
300,362	1,786,073
-	5,317
-	39,000
30,033,442	30,033,442
11,064,925	75,021,840
-	1,255,006
-	4,755,044
-	22,299,523
-	5,000,000
-	57,000,000
-	4,368,714
-	19,020,174 8,000,000
(33,047)	3,429,000
41,065,320	230,227,060
\$ 45,199,597	\$ 273,277,275

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RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2017

Fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 230,227,060
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets, net of depreciation have not been included as financial resources in governmental fund activity.		230,118,869
Long-term debt and compensated absences that have not been included in the governmental fund activity:		
Bonds payable	\$(110,825,000)	
Unamortized bond premiums	(13,469,666)	
Unamortized gain on refunding	(1,357,047)	
Compensated absences	(4,368,714)	
		(130,020,427)
Governmental funds report all Other Post-Employment Benefit (OPEB) contributions as expenditures, however, in the Statement of Net Position,		
any excesses or deficiencies in contributions in relation to the Annual		
Required Contribution (ARC) are recorded as an asset or liability.		1,553,072
Pension related debt applicable to the City's governmental activities are not due and payable in the current period and accordingly are not reported as fund liabilities. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions are only reported in the Statement of Net Position as the changes in these amounts effects only the government-wide statements for governmental activities: Deferred outflows of resources	10,233,346	
Deferred inflows of resources	(2,671,741)	
Pension liability	(40,614,744)	(33,053,139)
Accrued interest payable for the current portion of interest due		
on bonds is not reported in the governmental funds		(1,317,278)
Revenues reported as unavailable revenue in the governmental funds and recognized in the Statement of Activities. These are included in the		
intergovernmental revenues in the governmental fund activity.		1,786,073
The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as the information system, to individual funds.		
The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund must be added to		
the Statement of Net Position.		55,314
Net position of governmental activities		\$ 299,349,544

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

		Capital Projects Fund Debt Funded	Debt Service Fund Capital Projects
	General	Capital Projects	Debt Service
REVENUES:			
Taxes	\$ 66,312,179	\$ -	\$ -
Licenses and permits	9,515,384	-	-
Intergovernmental	156,571	-	-
Charges for services	2,612,961	-	-
Use of money and property	7,515,783	-	1,181,414
Fines and forfeitures	8,832,941	-	-
Developer participation	3,185	-	-
Miscellaneous	7,328,597	187,401	-
TOTAL REVENUES	102,277,601	187,401	1,181,414
EXPENDITURES:			
Current:			
General government	20,830,893	-	-
Public safety	20,861,793	-	-
Public services	39,322,384	-	-
Capital outlay	4,008,495	12,980,165	-
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	_	-	3,060,000
Interest and fiscal charges	-	-	5,043,345
Debt issuance cost	-	-	5,150
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	85,023,565	12,980,165	8,108,495
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER			
(UNDER) EXPENDITURES	 17,254,036	(12,792,764)	(6,927,081)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):			
Transfers in	10,380	16,701,009	8,670,512
Transfers out	 (11,714,623)		(13,251,254)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING	 		
SOURCES (USES)	 (11,704,243)	16,701,009	(4,580,742)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES,			
BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	5,549,793	3,908,245	(11,507,823)
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	<u>-</u>		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	5,549,793	3,908,245	(11,507,823)
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	 119,655,032	(790,622)	72,347,115
FUND BALANCES - END OF YEAR	\$ 125,204,825	\$ 3,117,623	\$ 60,839,292

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
\$ 2,985,698 4,328,318 820,771 3,963,453 906,116 10,507,563 1,628,054 25,139,973	\$ 69,297,877 9,515,384 4,484,889 3,433,732 12,660,650 9,739,057 10,510,748 9,144,052 128,786,389
523,872 875,651 9,625,320 2,852,873	21,354,765 21,737,444 48,947,704 19,841,533 3,060,000 5,043,345 5,150 119,989,941
11,262,257	8,796,448
840,231 (1,256,255) (416,024)	26,222,132 (26,222,132)
10,846,233	8,796,448
5,647,427	5,647,427
16,493,660	14,443,875
24,571,660	215,783,185
\$ 41,065,320	\$ 230,227,060

RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the year ended June 30, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 14,443,875
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over the the estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded asset disposal and depreciation expense in the current period. Capital outlays Depreciation expense	\$ 20,078,140 (4,896,997)	15,181,143
The issuance of long term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long term-debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position.		
Principal repayments	3,060,000	
Amortization of deferred charges	46,795	
Amortization of bond premiums/discounts	512,896	3,619,691
Accrued interest for long-term liabilities. This is the net change in accrued interest for the current period.		(880,230)
Compensated absences expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in the governmental funds.		(467,015)
Governmental funds report all contributions in relation to the annual required contribution (ARC) for OPEB as expenditures, however in the Statement of Activities only the ARC is reported as an expense.		(244,521)
Pension expense reported in the governmental funds includes the annual required contributions. In the Statement of Activities, pension expense includes the change in the net pension liability, and related change in pension amounts for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources		243,305
Revenues reported as unavailable revenues in the governmental funds and recognized in the Statement of Activities. These are included in the intergovernmental revenues in the governmental fund activity.		(128,518)
The internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of certain activities, such as the information system, to individual funds. The net revenues (expenses) of the internal service fund is reported		07.729
with governmental activities.		96,638
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$ 31,864,368

BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT BY DEPARTMENT GENERAL FUND

For year ended June 30, 2017

	Budgeted	Amounta		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 119,655,032	\$ 119,655,032	\$ 119,655,032	\$ -
Budgetary Tuna Bulance, vary 1	Ψ 119,033,032	Ψ 119,000,002	ψ 112,022,03 2	Ψ
Resources (Inflows):				
Taxes	62,585,740	62,431,574	66,312,179	3,880,605
Licenses and permits	5,333,548	6,530,673	9,515,384	2,984,711
Intergovernmental	140,200	140,200	156,571	16,371
Charges for services	2,927,676	2,954,676	2,612,961	(341,715)
Use of money and property	6,877,255	6,877,255	7,515,783	638,528
Fines and forfeitures	10,281,500	10,281,500	8,832,941	(1,448,559)
Developer participation	<u>-</u>	3,185	3,185	<u>-</u>
Miscellaneous	150,000	6,782,724	7,328,597	545,873
Transfers in	-	-	10,380	10,380
Amounts Available for Appropriations	207,950,951	215,656,819	221,943,013	6,286,194
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows): Current:				
General government:				
City Council	393,737	408,737	316,668	92,069
City Manager	1,470,318	1,777,583	1,461,057	316,526
Economic Development	2,363,555	1,447,340	974,491	472,849
Arts	· · · · -	1,031,792	903,994	127,798
Innovations	507,018	793,615	539,743	253,872
Communications	2,217,454	2,360,515	2,127,650	232,865
City Attorney	850,000	1,543,511	1,518,932	24,579
Legal Services	1,537,110	1,369,110	1,342,811	26,299
Administrative Services Administration	367,981	375,081	317,871	57,210
City Clerk	1,451,036	1,463,536	1,437,294	26,242
Human Resources	1,948,136	2,052,718	1,981,280	71,438
Finance Administration	2,729,277	3,885,342	2,916,183	969,159
Revenue Management	2,048,954	2,264,904	2,088,646	176,258
General Accounting	1,326,568	1,346,956	1,231,882	115,074
Information Technology	1,695,255	1,979,835	1,672,391	307,444
Public safety:				
Public Safety Administration	2,832,040	2,737,980	2,593,276	144,704
City Police/Protective Services	18,208,395	18,472,395	18,268,517	203,878
Public services:				
Human Services Administration	737,761	805,264	750,456	54,808
Recreation Services	3,879,355	4,011,561	3,894,089	117,472
Event Services	2,426,501	2,538,064	2,258,631	279,433
Social Services	6,195,025	7,473,358	6,243,838	1,229,520
Housing & Rent Stabilization Administration	1,983,266	1,999,739	1,836,011	163,728
Community Development Administration	1,594,144	3,053,348	1,511,370	1,541,978
Current & Historic Preservation Planning	2,446,805	2,578,855	2,323,444	255,411
Long Range & Mobility Planning	2,045,401	3,357,512	2,043,368	1,314,144
Building & Safety	1,847,844	2,938,743	2,670,363	268,380
Public Works Administration	863,306	906,756	885,509	21,247
Facilities and Field Services	7,125,614	7,730,918	7,136,371	594,547
Code Compliance	1,850,954	1,964,354	1,896,760	67,594
Parking	4,943,867	4,873,331	4,564,248	309,083
City Engineering	1,323,605	2,188,750	1,307,926	880,824
Capital outlay	4,706,568	15,884,283	4,008,495	11,875,788
Transfers out	8,000,078	11,703,857	11,714,623	(10,766)
Total Charges to Appropriations	93,916,928	119,319,643	96,738,188	22,581,455
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 114,034,023	\$ 96,337,176	\$ 125,204,825	\$ 28,867,649

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

June 30, 2017

		ess-Type ivities	A	ernmental ctivities ormation
	Ente	nmajor erprise unds	S Ma Ii	System ster Plan nternal vice Fund
ASSETS: CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	\$ 1	,397,956	\$	46,739
Receivables:	Ψ 1	.,571,750	Ψ	40,737
Accounts		229		_
Accrued interest		2,254		69
Due from other governments		106,810		-
Due from other funds		101,339		
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1	,608,588		46,808
MONGLIDBENIT ACCETC				
NONCURRENT ASSETS: Capital assets, nondepreciable		209,835		
Capital assets, nondepreciable Capital assets, net of		209,633		-
accumulated depreciation	10),163,219		_
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS		0,373,054	-	
TOTAL ASSETS	11	,981,642		46,808
LIABILITIES:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable		92,736		10,800
Due to other funds		101,339		
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		194,075		10,800
TOTAL LIABILITIES		194,075		10,800
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	10	,373,054		_
Unrestricted		,414,513		36,008
TOTAL NET POSITION	11	,787,567	\$	36,008
Prior years' accumulated adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal				
service fund activities related to the enterprise funds		(22,202)		
Current year's adjustment to reflect the consolidation of the internal service				
fund activities related to the enterprise funds		2,896		
Net position of business-type activities	\$ 11	,768,261		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

		asiness-Type Activities	A	ernmental ctivities ormation
		Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Ma I	System ster Plan nternal vice Fund
OPERATING REVENUES:	¢.	2 160 062	Ф	521 104
Sales and service charges Penalties on assessments	\$	3,168,862	\$	521,194
Other fees and charges		11,823 80,918		-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		3,261,603		521,194
TOTAL OF EXATING REVENUES		3,201,003		321,134
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Administration and general		104,561		421,785
Treatment		2,264,650		-
Cost of sales and services		164,840		_
Depreciation expense		409,090		_
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES		2,943,141		421,785
OPERATING INCOME		318,462		99,409
NONOPERATING REVENUES:				
Interest revenue		4,719		125
TOTAL NONOPERATING REVENUES		4,719		125
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		323,181		99,534
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR		11,464,386		(63,526)
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	11,787,567	\$	36,008
Adjustment to reflect the consolidation of internal				
service fund activities related to enterprise funds	\$	2,896		
Change in net position - Enterprise Funds		323,181		
Change in net position of business-type activities	\$	326,077		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities	Governmental Activities
	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Information System Master Plan Internal Service Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Cash received from customers and users	\$ 3,223,713	\$ 521,194
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services	(2,003,579)	(449,310)
Cash paid to employees for services	(553,385)	
NET CASH PROVIDED		
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	666,749	71,884
DI OLDIGITI (O NOTIVILLO	000,719	71,001
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Advances from other funds	29,353	-
Transfers in	-	-
Repayment received from other funds	-	-
Repayment made to other funds	-	(25,201)
Advances to other funds	(29,353)	
NET CASH USED BY NONCAPITAL		
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(25,201)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(23,201)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND		
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(889,200)	
NET CACHAGED DV CADITAL AND		
NET CASH USED BY CAPITAL AND	(000 200)	
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(889,200)	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest received	3,985	56
NET CASH PROVIDED BY		
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	3,985	56
NET DIGDE LOS (DEGDE LOS) DI		
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN	(212.166)	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(218,466)	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - BEGINNING OF YEAR	1,616,422	-
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$ 1,397,956	\$ 46,739

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Business-Type	Governmental
	Activities	Activities
		Information
		System
	Nonmajor	Master Plan
	Enterprise	Internal
	Funds	Service Fund
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING		
INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED		
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Operating income	\$ 318,462	\$ 99,409
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to		
net cash provided (used) by operating activities:		
Depreciation expense	409,090	-
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in:		
Accounts receivable	12,192	-
Due from other governments	(50,082	-
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	(22,913	(27,525)
NET CASH PROVIDED		
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$ 666,749	\$ 71,884

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	 Agency Funds		Private-Purpose Trust Funds		
ASSETS:					
Cash and investments	\$ 451,460	\$	679,000		
Receivables:					
Accounts	72,840		-		
Taxes	503,397		-		
Accrued interest	676		167		
Restricted assets:					
Cash and investments with fiscal agents	-		32,907,153		
Capital assets:					
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	 		155,388		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,028,373		33,741,708		
LIABILITIES:					
Accounts payable	\$ 1,028,373		28,523		
Accrued interest	-		1,081,770		
Due to County	-		408,631		
Long-term liabilities:					
Due in one year	_		705,000		
Due in more than one year	 		43,653,614		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$ 1,028,373		45,877,538		
NET POSITION:					
Held in trust for other purposes			(12,135,830)		
TOTAL NET POSITION		\$	(12,135,830)		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION FIDUCIARY FUNDS

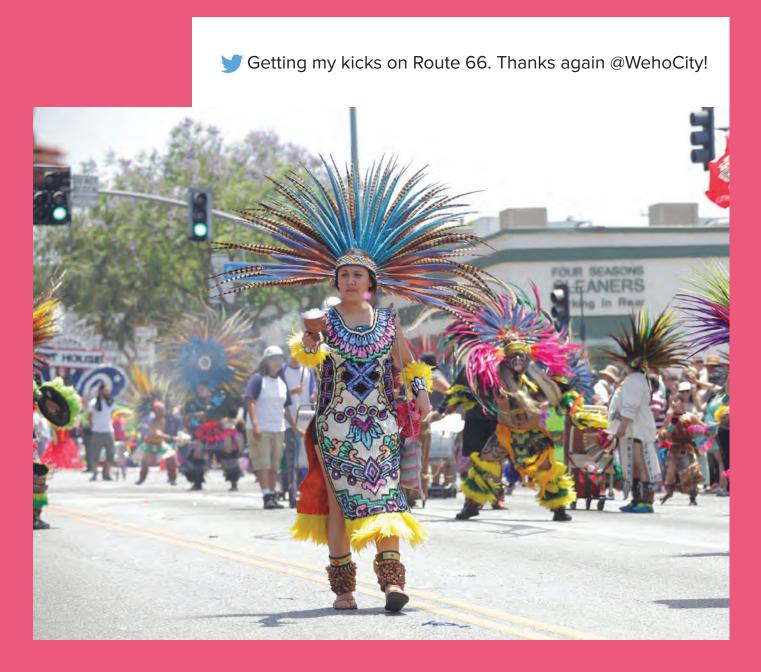
For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Private-Purpose Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:	
Taxes	\$ 4,102,315
Member contributions	138,000
Other	275
Interest and change in fair value of investments	108,955
TOTAL ADDITIONS	4,349,545
DEDUCTIONS:	
Administrative expenses	250,000
Contractual services	140,620
Interest expense	3,264,014
Depreciation expense	3,498
Extraordinary item	5,647,427
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	9,305,559
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(4,956,014)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	(7,179,816)
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ (12,135,830)



Notes to Financial Section





CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2017

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Description of the Reporting Entity:

The City of West Hollywood was incorporated on November 29, 1984, under the laws of the State of California and is entitled to all the rights and privileges applicable to a general law city. It is governed by an elected five-member board. As required by generally accepted accounting principles, these financial statements present the City of West Hollywood (the primary government) and its component units. The component units discussed below are included in the reporting entity because of their operational or financial relationships with the City of West Hollywood.

Blended Component Units:

The following three component units, although legally separate entities, in substance, are part of the City's operations, so data from these units are combined with the data of the City of West Hollywood, the primary government. All are governed by the City Council of the City of West Hollywood. Therefore, all the entities mentioned below are included in this financial presentation using the blending method.

The West Hollywood Housing Authority (also referred to as the Housing Trust fund) was established on December 17, 1990, pursuant to Section 34240 of the California Health and Safety Code. The Authority is governed by a five-member board that is the City Council of the City of West Hollywood. Although it is legally separate from the City of West Hollywood, the West Hollywood Housing Authority is reported as if it were part of the primary government because the Authority's governing body is the same as the governing body of the primary government, and the Authority's sole purpose is to increase low and moderate housing with the City of West Hollywood.

The West Hollywood Public Facilities Corporation was formed November 20, 1995, pursuant to the Non-Profit Public Benefit Corporation law of the State of California for the purpose of assisting the City in financing the acquisition, construction and improvement for public benefit within the City limits. The Corporation is governed by a five-member board that is the City Council of the City of West Hollywood.

The West Hollywood Public Financing Authority was formed on August 18, 2003, by a joint exercise of powers agreement between the City Council of West Hollywood and the West Hollywood Community Development Commission under Article 1 (commencing with Section 6500) of Chapter 5, Division 7, Title 1 of the Government Code of the State of California. The Authority was established for the purpose of issuing debt.

Separate financial statements are not issued for these component units.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

Certain eliminations have been made as prescribed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34 in regard to interfund activities, payables and receivables. All internal balances in the statement of net position have been eliminated except those representing balances between the governmental activities and the business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances and eliminated in the total primary government column. In the statement of activities, inter-fund services have been eliminated; however, those transactions between governmental and business-type activities have not been eliminated.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment.

Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Certain indirect costs are included in program expenses reported for individual functions and activities.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation:

The accounting and financial reporting treatment is determined by the applicable measurement focus and basis of accounting. Measurement focus indicates the type of resources being measured such as *current financial resources* or *economic resources*. The basis of accounting indicates the timing of transactions or events for recognition in the financial statements.

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

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued):

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants for goods, services or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions and 3) capital grants and contributions, including special assessments. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary Funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Enterprise Funds and of the Internal Service Fund are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the Enterprise Funds and the Internal Service Fund include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

The Agency Funds which have no measurement focus, but utilizes the accrual basis for reporting its assets and liabilities.

Fund Classifications:

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The <u>General Fund</u> is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The <u>Capital Projects Debt Service Fund</u> accounts for all financial activity related to the administration of proceeds generated from the issuance of long-term debt. The City issued Certificates of Participation (COPs) and Lease Revenue Bonds (LRBs) for the acquisition and construction of mixed use parking structures, fire station, homeless shelter, city hall, park renovations and new parking meters. Proceeds from the COPs are recorded in this fund and are transferred to the respective Funds as monies are spent.

Fund Classifications (Continued):

<u>Capital Projects Debt Service Fund (Continued)</u>

Principal and interest on COPs and LRBs issued are paid from resources accumulated through rents, parking fines, parking meter collections and allocation of costs to divisions in lieu of the square feet occupied at City Hall by the foresaid divisions.

The <u>Debt Funded Capital Project Fund</u> accounts for the receipt and disbursement of monies used for the construction of the major capital projects, such as mixed use parking facilities, City Hall acquisition, Homeless Shelter, Fire Station No. 7, new parking meters, the West Hollywood Library, City Hall Parking Structure and park improvements, which generally require more than one budgetary cycle to complete. These projects are funded by the General Fund, bond proceeds and donations obtained by the former West Hollywood Library Foundation Fund.

The City's fund structure also includes the following fund types:

The <u>Special Revenue Funds</u> account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditure for specified purposes.

The <u>Capital Project Fund</u> accounts for projects associated with the rehabilitation of Santa Monica Boulevard.

The <u>Enterprise Funds</u> account for operations and maintenance of sewer district, sewer charge, solid waste, landscape district and street maintenance.

The <u>Information Systems Master Plan Internal Service Fund</u> accounts for all costs incurred in the process of designing, purchasing and implementing new information systems infrastructure. The project includes costs for design, hardware and software acquisition and systems conversion. Costs are recovered from all operating units over a five-year period.

The <u>Agency Funds</u> are used to report resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity, which involves only the receipt, temporary investment and remittance of fiduciary resources to individuals, private organizations or other governments. These funds are reported on the accrual basis. The West Hollywood Design District accounts for assessments that are levied for the Avenues of Art and Design. The West Hollywood Tourism Improvement District accounts for a portion of the transient occupancy tax, which is paid to the West Hollywood Marketing Corporation for use in marketing the City.

The <u>Private-Purpose Trust Funds</u> account for financial activities and obligations of the Successor Agency Trust for assets and liabilities of the Former Redevelopment Agency and Westside Cities Council of Governments.

New Accounting Pronouncements:

Current Year Standards

GASB 73 - Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, contains provisions that address employer and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of GASB 68, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016, and did not impact the City.

GASB 74 - Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016, and did not impact the City.

GASB 77 - *Tax Abatement Disclosure*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and did not impact the City.

GASB 78 - Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and did not impact the City.

GASB 79 - Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants, contains certain provisions on portfolio quality, custodial credit risk, and shadow pricing, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2015, and did not impact the City.

GASB 80 - Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016, and did not impact the City.

Pending Accounting Standards

GASB has issued the following statements, which may impact the City's financial reporting requirements in the future:

- GASB 75 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017.
- GASB 81 *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements*, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2016.
- GASB 82 *Pension Issues*, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2016, except for certain provisions on selection of assumptions, which are effective in the first reporting period in which the measurement date of the pension liability is on or after June 15, 2017.
- GASB 83 Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018.
- GASB 84 Fiduciary Activities, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
- GASB 85 Omnibus 2017, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017.
- GASB 86 Certain Debt Extinguishment Issues, effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2017.
- GASB 87 Leases, effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Deposits and Investments and Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The City's cash and cash equivalents for the statement of cash flows are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments for the City, as well as for its component units, are reported at fair value. The State Treasurer's Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The fair value of the State Treasurer's Investment Pool is based on the stated fair value represented by the Pool.

Receivables and Payables:

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year is referred to as either "due to / from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to / from other funds" (i.e., the noncurrent portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to / from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

Property tax revenue is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes have been levied providing they become available. Available means when due, or past due and receivable within the current period and collected within the current period or expected to be collected soon enough thereafter (not to exceed 60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. The County of Los Angeles collects property taxes for the City. Tax liens attach annually as of 12:01 a.m. on the first day in January proceeding the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Taxes are levied on both real and personal property as it exists on that date. The tax levy covers the fiscal period July 1 to June 30. All secured personal property taxes and one-half of the taxes on real property are due November 1; the second installment is due February 1. All taxes are delinquent, if unpaid, on December 10 and April 10, respectively. Unsecured personal property taxes become due on the first of March each year and are delinquent on August 31.

Prepaid Costs:

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid costs in both government-wide and fund financial statements using the purchases method

Capital Assets:

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Property, plant and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component units, are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	50 years
Building improvements	30 - 50 years
Public domain infrastructure	30 - 50 years
Vehicles	5 years
Office equipment	5 years
Machinery and equipment	3 - 10 years
Equipment under lease purchase	3 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until that time. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred outflow related to pensions for employer contributions made after the measurement date of the net pension liability.
- Deferred outflow from pensions resulting from the difference in projected and actual earnings on investments of the pension plan fiduciary net position. This amount is amortized over 5 years.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position and governmental funds balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to future periods and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category:

- Deferred inflow from unavailable revenues, which is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from one source, which is grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Deferred gain on refunding that resulted from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and the reacquisition price. This amount is shown as deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Deferred inflow related to pensions for differences between expected and actual experiences. This amount is amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.
- Deferred inflow from pensions resulting from changes in assumptions. This amount is amortized over a closed period equal to the average of the expected remaining services lives of all employees that are provided with pensions through the plans.

Net Position Flow Assumption:

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g., restricted bond or grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted net position and unrestricted net position in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider restricted net position to have been depleted before unrestricted net position is applied.

Fund Balance Flow Assumptions:

Sometimes the government will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted and unrestricted resources (the total of committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance). In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned fund balance in the governmental fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the government's policy to consider a restricted fund balance to have been depleted before using any of the components of unrestricted fund balance. Further, when the components of an unrestricted fund balance can be used for the same purpose, the committed fund balance is depleted first, followed by assigned fund balance. The unassigned fund balance is applied last.

Compensated Absences:

It is the government's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. Vacation time accrued is transferable from one year to the next with the exception that no more than 360 to 380 hours (depending on the bargaining unit) of vacation time may be carried over to the next year. Employees may exchange unused vacation time for monetary compensation provided that they have taken at least two weeks of earned vacation in the prior year.

Employees are entitled to unlimited accumulation of sick leave. Employees may elect to receive compensation at 50% of their regular hourly rate of pay for each hour of sick leave accumulated in excess of 96 hours up to 200 hours. Employees may elect to receive full compensation at their regular hourly rate of pay for each hour of sick leave accumulated over 200 hours. There is no compensation for unused sick leave between zero and 96 hours.

All vacation and sick leave pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

Pensions:

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

Long-Term Obligations:

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the governmental activities, business-type activities or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Fund Balance Classifications:

Fund balance is essentially the difference between the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources reported in a governmental fund. There are five separate components of fund balance, each of which identifies the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts can be spent.

<u>Nonspendable</u> - The portion of fund balance that cannot be spent due to form, such as inventories, prepaid amounts, long-term loans, notes receivable, and property held for resale, unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned. In addition, amounts that must be maintained intact legally or contractually, such as the principal of a permanent fund, are reported as nonspendable.

<u>Restricted</u> - The portion of fund balance that is subject to externally enforceable limitations by law, enabling legislation or limitations imposed by creditors or grantors.

<u>Committed</u> - The portion of fund balance that is subject to self-imposed constraints on spending due to the formal action of the highest level of decision-making authority (the City Council). By resolution, the City Council approved for the General Fund to commit 5% of its fund balance for emergency contingency.

<u>Assigned</u> - The portion of fund balance that is constrained by the City's intent to utilize fund balance for a specific purpose. By resolution, the City Council has designated the Director of Finance & Technology Services as the official to determine and define the amounts of those components of fund balance that are classified as "Assigned Fund Balance".

<u>Unassigned</u> - This classification includes the residual balance for the City's general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in other classifications. In other funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed or assigned.

Net Position:

Net position is the excess of all the City's assets and deferred outflows over all its liabilities and deferred inflows, regardless of fund. Net position is divided into three categories. These categories apply only to net position, which is determined only at the government-wide level, and are described below:

<u>Net investment in capital assets</u> - describes the portion of net position, which is represented by the current net book value of the City's capital assets, less the outstanding balance of any debt issued to finance these assets.

<u>Restricted</u> - describes the portion of net position, which is restricted as to use by the terms and conditions of agreements with outside parties, governmental regulations, laws or other restrictions, which the City could not unilaterally alter. These principally include developer fees received for use on capital projects, debt service requirements and funds restricted to low and moderate income purposes.

<u>Unrestricted</u> - describes the portion of net position, which is not restricted to use.

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY:

General Budget Policies:

The City Council approves a bi-annual budget submitted by the City Manager. Public hearings are conducted prior to its adoption by the City Council. Supplemental appropriations, where required during the period, are also approved by the City Council. The City Manager may make transfers of appropriations within a department. Transfers of appropriations between departments require the approval of the City Council. The budget is prepared on a GAAP basis. Budgets are adopted for all funds except for the Housing Asset Special Revenue Fund. The budget period is the same as the fiscal period. The legal level of budgetary control is the department level for the General Fund and the function level for the other governmental fund types. During the year, several supplementary appropriations were necessary.

Encumbrances:

Encumbrances are estimations of costs related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. These commitments are recorded for budgetary control purposes in the General, Special Revenue and similar governmental funds. They represent the estimated amount of the expenditure ultimately to result if unperformed contracts in process at year-end are completed. They do not constitute expenditures or estimated liabilities.

Excess of Expenditures over Appropriations:

The following are funds in which certain expenditures exceeded appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017. The City manages its budget at the department level rather than at the cost center level as shown below.

Final			Variance with
Budget		Actual	Final Budget
\$ 11,703,857	\$	11,714,623	\$ 10,766
-		5,150	5,150
13,247,777		13,251,254	3,477
-		3,058	3,058
380,919		390,408	9,489
-		10,380	10,380
68,076		72,350	4,274
74,275		122,368	48,093
\$	Budget \$ 11,703,857 - 13,247,777 - 380,919 - 68,076	Budget \$ 11,703,857 \$ 13,247,777 - 380,919 - 68,076	Budget Actual \$ 11,703,857 \$ 11,714,623 - 5,150 13,247,777 13,251,254 - 3,058 380,919 390,408 - 10,380 68,076 72,350

2. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CONTINUED):

Deficit Fund Balances or Net Position:

The following funds contained deficit fund balances or net position at June 30, 2017:

	 <u> mount</u>
Other Governmental Special Revenue Funds: Sunset Mitigation	\$ (33,047)
Nonmajor Enterprise Fund: Street Maintenance	(64,633)

The City expects to eliminate these deficits from future revenues or transfers from the general fund.

3. CASH AND INVESTMENTS:

Cash and Investments:

As of June 30, 2017, cash and investments were reported in the accompanying financial statements as follows:

	<u>Unrestricted</u>	 Restricted	 Total
Governmental activities	\$ 182,752,657	\$ 63,934,171	\$ 246,686,828
Business-type activities	1,397,956	-	1,397,956
Fiduciary funds	1,130,460	 32,907,153	 34,037,613
Total cash and investments	<u>\$ 185,281,073</u>	\$ 96,841,324	\$ 282,122,397

Cash and investments held by the City at June 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

Petty cash	\$ 1,300
Deposits with financial institutions	6,604,265
Investments	275,516,832
Total cash and investments	\$ 282,122,397

The City of West Hollywood maintains a cash and investment pool that is available for use for all funds. Each fund type's position in the pool is reported on the financial statements as cash and investments. The City has adopted an investment policy, which authorizes it to invest in various investments.

Investments Authorized by the City's Investment Policy:

The list below identifies the investment types that are authorized by the City's investment policy in accordance with the California Government Code. The list does not address investments of debt proceeds held by bond trustees that are governed by the provisions of the City's debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the City's investment policy.

- 1. Demand deposits in any Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured institution.
- 2. Los Angeles County Investment Pool (LACIP) administered by the Treasurer and Tax Collector of Los Angeles County.

Investments Authorized by the City's Investment Policy (Continued):

- 3. The Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) administered by the Treasurer of the State of California.
- 4. Investment in Joint Powers Authorities: The City may invest in investment joint powers authorities provided that the City is a member, that the pool provides comprehensive, timely, monthly reports which include transaction listings, reports gains and losses, provides market values for securities, provides a quality rating for investment securities, takes delivery of securities prior to payment, third-party safekeeping of all investments, for whom an audit is conducted annually by an independent authority other than the local agency's internal auditors, the weighted average maturity of not greater than two years, and that leveraging be not more than twenty-five percent of the portfolio.
- 5. Certificates of Deposit with a maturity of two years or less and fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to the limit established under the Investment Guidelines.
- 6. Securities issued by the U.S. government which mature in two years or less up to the limit established under the Investment Guidelines.
- 7. Money Market Savings Accounts, provided that no deposit made pursuant to this paragraph in any one institution shall exceed the amount insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The City shall not invest more than the lesser of \$3,000,000 or 15% of all deposits in investment instruments with a life that exceeds one year.

Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements:

Investments of debt proceeds held by a bond trustee are governed by provisions of the debt agreements, rather than the general provisions of the City's investment policy. The list below identifies the investment types that are authorized for investments held by the bond trustee:

- 1. Federal Securities.
- 2. Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidence of indebtedness of the following Federal Agencies: U.S. Export-Import Bank, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Housing Administration, General Services Administration, GNMA, U.S. Maritime Administration, U.S. public housing notes and bonds of the U.S. Department of HUD.
- 3. Bonds, debentures, notes or other evidence of indebtedness of the following Federal Agencies: FHLB, FNMA, FHLMC, SLMA, Resolution Funding Corporation, Farm Credit System.
- 4. Money Market Funds.
- 5. Certificates of Deposit secured by collateral.
- 6. Certificates of Deposit, savings accounts, deposit accounts or money market deposits which are FDIC insured.

Investments Authorized by Debt Agreements (Continued):

- 7. Investment Agreements.
- 8. Commercial Papers.
- 9. State and Local Bonds.
- 10. Federal Funds or Bankers' Acceptances with a maximum term of one year.
- 11. Repurchase Agreements.
- 12. Pre-refunded Municipal Bonds.
- 13. Local Agency Investment Fund of the State of California.

Monies in the Reserve Funds shall not be invested in any investment having a maturity greater than five years. There are no restrictions regarding the maximum percentage allowed per investment type nor regarding the maximum investment in one issuer.

Disclosures Relating to Interest Rate Risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. In general, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising for interest rates. The City has elected to use the segmented time distribution method of disclosure for its interest rate risk.

As of June 30, 2017, the City had the following investments and original maturities:

	Remaining
	Maturity
	(in Years)
	Less Than
Investment Type	1 Year
California Local Agency Investment Fund	\$ 46,070,613
Los Angeles County Investment Pool	132,979,896
Cash with Fiscal Agents:	
California Local Agency Investment Fund	5,138,574
Money Market Mutual Funds	91,327,749
	\$ 275,516,832

Disclosures Relating to Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The City does not have a formal policy relating to a specific deposit or investment risk. As of June 30, 2017, the City's investments in external investment pools are unrated and money market mutual funds are rated AAA.

Concentration of Credit Risk:

The City's investment policy contains no limitations on the amount that can be invested in any one issuer beyond that stipulated by the California Government Code. With respect to concentration risk, as of June 30, 2017, the City has not invested more than 5% of its total investments in anyone issuer. Investments guaranteed by the U.S. government and investments in mutual funds and external investment pools are excluded from this requirement.

Custodial Credit Risk:

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The California Government Code and the City's investment policy do not contain legal or policy requirements that would limit the exposure to custodial credit risk for deposits or investments, other than the following provision for deposits:

The California Government Code requires California banks and savings and loan associations to secure a City's deposits by pledging government securities with a value of 110% of a City's deposits. California law also allows financial institutions to secure City deposits by pledging first trust deed mortgage notes having a value of 150% of a City's total deposits. The collateral for deposits in federal and state chartered banks is held in safekeeping by an authorized Agent of Depository recognized by the State of California Department of Banking. The collateral for deposits with savings and loan associations is generally held in safekeeping by the Federal Home Loan Bank in San Francisco, California, as an Agent of Depository. These securities are physically held in an undivided pool for all California public agency depositors. Under Government Code Section 53655, the placement of securities by a bank or savings and loan association with an "Agent of Depository" has the effect of perfecting the security interest in the name of the local governmental agency. Accordingly, all collateral held by California Agents of Depository is considered to be held for, and in the name of, the local governmental.

At June 30, 2017, the carrying amount of the City's deposits was \$6,604,266 and the bank balance was \$9,859,985, which is insured and collateralized under California law. The \$3,255,719 difference represents outstanding checks and other reconciling items. The City's deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or collateralized as required by California law.

Investment in State Investment Pool:

The City is a voluntary participant in the Local Agency Investment Fund (LAIF) that is regulated by the California Government Code Section 16429 under the oversight of the Treasurer of the State of California. LAIF is overseen by the Local Agency Investment Board, which consists of five members, in accordance with state statute. The State of California's Treasurer's Office audits the fund annually. The fair value of the position in the investment pool is the same as the value of the pool shares.

Investment in County Investment Pool:

The City is a voluntary participant in the Los Angeles County Investment Pool (LACIP) that is regulated by the California Government Code and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors under the oversight of the Los Angeles County Treasurer-Tax Collector. The fair value of the City's investment in this pool is reported in the accompanying financial statements at amounts based upon the City's pro rata share of the fair value provided by LACIP for the entire LACIP portfolio. The balance available for withdrawal is based on the accounting records maintained by LACIP, which are recorded on an amortized cost basis.

GASB Statement No. 31:

The City adopted GASB Statement No. 31, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Certain Investments and for External Investment Pools, as of July 1, 1997. GASB Statement No. 31 establishes fair value standards for investments in participating interest earning investment contracts, external investment pools, equity securities, option contracts, stock warrants and stock rights that have readily determinable fair values. Accordingly, the City reports its investments at fair value in the financial statements. All investment income, including changes in the fair value of investments, is recognized as revenue in the operating statement. Funds which did not have sufficient investment income to offset the fiscal years' unrealized loss will reflect a negative in the use of money and property revenue category.

Fair Value Measurements:

The City categorizes its fair value measurement within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the relative inputs used to measure the fair value of the investments. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements).

The City's investments in the California Local Agency Investment Fund, the Los Angeles County Investment Pool and money market mutual funds are not subject to the fair value hierarchy.

4. HOUSING LOANS RECEIVABLE:

The City has established the Citywide Affordable Housing Trust Fund and the Housing Asset Fund, which are accounted for as special revenue funds to assist nonprofit housing and community development corporations in preserving and expanding the supply of low and moderate income housing in the City of West Hollywood. Loans in the amount of \$33,372,556 were outstanding at June 30, 2017 to qualified developers and properties at annual interest rates ranging from 3% to 6%.

All principal and interest payments on the loans are payable 30 years from the date of the loans. For certain loans included above, the City will forgive and waive all amounts due under the loans if at the date of expiration the borrowers have performed under the terms of related agreements. The loans are offset by an allowance for forgiveness, as the City does not expect repayment.

5. CAPITAL ASSETS:

A summary of changes in the Governmental Activities capital assets at June 30, 2017 is as follows:

Governmental Activities:	Balance at July 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance at June 30, 2017
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land	\$ 55,328,900	\$ 2,512,089	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,840,989
Construction in progress	11,000,569	15,139,473	(1,366,786)		24,773,256
Total capital assets, not					
being depreciated	66,329,469	17,651,562	(1,366,786)		82,614,245
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings	96,565,250	199,126	-	-	96,764,376
Improvements other than buildings	13,640,619	523,766	-	-	14,164,385
Machinery and equipment	9,188,236	1,272,033	-	-	10,460,269
Furniture and fixtures	1,799,139	14,740	-	-	1,813,879
Office equipment	1,604,385	40,523	-	-	1,644,908
Leasehold improvements	-	225,342	-	-	225,342
Infrastructure	98,400,756	1,517,834			99,918,590
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated	221,198,385	3,793,364		=	224,991,749
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings	(14,090,324)	(1,937,057)	-	-	(16,027,381)
Improvements other than buildings	(2,275,135)	(272,966)	-	-	(2,548,101)
Machinery and equipment	(6,658,190)	(513,079)	-	-	(7,171,269)
Furniture and fixtures	(1,274,298)	(246,008)	-	-	(1,520,306)
Office equipment	(1,589,000)	(11,867)	-	-	(1,600,867)
Infrastructure	(46,703,181)	(1,916,020)			(48,619,201)
Total accumulated depreciation	(72,590,128)	(4,896,997)			(77,487,125)
Total capital assets,					
being depreciated, net	148,608,257	(1,103,633)			147.504.624
Total governmental activities					
capital assets, net	<u>\$ 214,937,726</u>	<u>\$ 16,547,929</u>	\$ (1,366,786)	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 230,118,869</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government in the Governmental Activities as follows:

General government	\$ 271,728
Public safety	104,455
Public services	 4,520,814
Total depreciation expense	\$ 4,896,997

5. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED):

A summary of changes in the Business-type Activities capital assets at June 30, 2017 is as follows:

Business-type Activities:	Balance at July 1, 2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance at June 30, 2017
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Construction in progress	\$ 75,800	\$ 209,835	\$ (75,800)	\$ 209,835
Capital assets, being depreciated: Machinery and equipment Office equipment Infrastructure	32,183 34,734 20,318,513	- - 755,165	- - -	32,183 34,734 21,073,678
Total capital assets, being depreciated	20,385,430	755,165		21,140,595
Less accumulated depreciation for: Machinery and equipment Office equipment Infrastructure	(32,183) (34,734) _(10,501,369)	-	- - -	(32,183) (34,734) (10,910,459)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,568,286)	(409,090)		(10,977,376)
Capital assets, being depreciated, net	9,817,144	346,075		10,163,219
Total business-type activities capital assets, net	\$ 9,892,944	\$ 555,910	\$ (75,800)	\$ 10,373,054

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government in the Business-type Activities as follows:

Nonmajor Enterprise Funds:	
Sewer District	\$ 365,025
Sewer Charge	 44,065
Total depreciation expense	\$ 409,090

6. RETIREMENT PLANS:

General Information about the Pension Plans:

Plan Descriptions

All qualified permanent and probationary employees are eligible to participate in the City's Miscellaneous Plans, an agent multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS). 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 regarding benefit provisions, assumptions and membership information that can be found on the CalPERS website.

General Information about the Pension Plans (Continued):

Benefits Provided

CalPERS provides service 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. Members with five years of total service are eligible to retire at age 50 to 62 with statutorily reduced benefits. All members are eligible for non-industrial disability benefits after five (5) 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 June 30, 2017, are summarized as follows:

	Miscellaneous	
	Prior to	On or After
Hire date	January 1, 2013	January 1, 2013
Benefit formula	2.7%@55	2%@62
Benefit vesting schedule	5 years of service	5 years of service
Benefit payments	monthly for life	monthly for life
Retirement age	50 - 55	52 - 67
Monthly benefits, as a % of eligible compensation	2.0% to 2.7%	1.0% to 2.5%
Required employee contribution rates	8.000%	6.25%
Required employer contribution rates	19.804%	6.25%

Employees Covered

At June 30, 2017, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms for the Plans:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries	
currently receiving benefits	95
Inactive employees entitled to but	
not yet receiving benefits	181
Active employees	215
Total	491

Contributions

Section 20814(c) of the California Public Employees' Retirement Law requires that the employer contribution rates for all public employers are determined on an annual basis by the actuary and shall be effective on the July 1 following notice of a change in the rate. The total plan contributions are determined through CalPERS' annual actuarial valuation process. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. The City is required to contribute the difference between the actuarially determined rate and the contribution rate of employees. City contribution rates may change if plan contracts are amended. Payments made by the employer to satisfy contribution requirements that are identified by the pension plan terms as plan member contributions requirements are classified as plan member contributions.

Net Pension Liability:

The City's net pension liability for each Plan is measured as the total pension liability, less the pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability of each of the Plans is measured as of June 30, 2016, using an annual actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2015 and rolled forward to June 30, 2016 using standard update procedures. A summary of principal assumptions and methods used to determine the net pension liability is shown below.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liabilities in the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuations were determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

June 30, 2015
June 30, 2016
Entry Age Normal
Cost Method
7.65%
2.75%
3.00%
(1)
(2)
(3)

- (1) Varies by entry age and service
- (2) The probabilities of mortality are derived using CalPERS' membership data for all funds. The mortality table used was developed based on CalPERS' specific data. The table includes 20 years of mortality improvements using Society of Actuaries Scale BB. For more details on this table, please refer to the 2014 experience study report.
- (3) Contract COLA up to 2.75% until Purchasing Power Protection Allowance Floor on Purchasing Power applies, 2.75% thereafter.

All other actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2015 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from 1997 to 2011, including updates to salary increase, mortality and retirement rates. The Experience Study report can be obtained at the CalPERS website under Forms and Publications.

Change of Assumptions

There were no changes of assumptions during the measurement period June 30, 2016. Deferred inflows of resources for changes of assumptions presented in the financial statements represent the unamortized portion of the changes of assumptions related to prior measurement periods.

Net Pension Liability (Continued):

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.65% for each Plan. 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 of the Plans, the tests revealed the assets would not run out. Therefore, the current 7.65% discount rate is appropriate and the use of the municipal bond rate calculation is not deemed necessary. The long term expected discount rate of 7.65% is applied to all plans in the Public Employees Retirement Fund (PERF). The cash flows used in the testing were developed assuming that both members and employers will make their required contributions on time and as scheduled in all future years. 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 68 section.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments 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 (PERF) cash flows. Taking into account historical returns of all the Public Employees Retirement Funds' asset classes (which includes the agent plan and two cost-sharing plans or PERF A, B, and C funds), expected compound (geometric) 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 PERF 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.

Net Pension Liability (Continued):

Discount Rate (Continued)

The table below reflects the long-term expected real rate of return by asset class. The rate of return was calculated using the capital market assumptions applied to determine the discount rate and asset allocation. The target allocation shown was adopted by the CalPERS Board effective on July 1, 2015.

	New	Real Return	Real Return
	Strategic	Years	Years
Asset Class	Allocation	1 - 10 (a)	11+(b)
Global Equity	51.00%	5.25%	5.71%
Global Fixed Income	20.00%	0.99%	2.43%
Inflation Sensitive	6.00%	0.45%	3.36%
Private Equity	10.00%	6.83%	6.95%
Real Estate	10.00%	4.50%	5.13%
Infrastructure and Forestland	2.00%	4.50%	5.09%
Liquidity	1.00%	-0.55%	-1.05%
Total	100.00%		

- (a) An expected inflation of 2.5% used for this period.
- (b) An expected inflation of 3.0% used for this period.

Subsequent Events

After the measurement date, in December 2016, CalPERS' Board of Directors voted to lower the discount rate used in its actuarial valuations from 7.5% to 7.0% over three fiscal years, beginning in fiscal year 2018. The change in the discount rate will affect the contribution rates for employers beginning in fiscal year 2019, and result in increases to employers' normal costs and unfunded actuarial liabilities. For the GASB Statement 68 accounting valuations, the discount rate will move straight to 7% starting with the June 30, 2017 measurement date reports and will result in an increase to employer's total pension liabilities.

Net Pension Liability (Continued):

Changes in Net Pension Liability

The changes in the net pension liability for the Miscellaneous Plan, using the measurement date of June 30, 2016, are as follows:

	Increase (Decrease)			
	Total	Plan	Net Pension	
	Pension	Fiduciary	Liability	
	Liability	Net Position	(Asset)	
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$ 131,207,552	\$ 96,755,016	\$ 34,452,536	
Changes in the Year:				
Service cost	3,797,578	-	3,797,578	
Interest on the total pension liability	9,965,778	-	9,965,778	
Differences between expected				
and actual experience	(1,019,659)	-	(1,019,659)	
Changes in assumptions	-	-	-	
Changes in benefit terms	-	-	-	
Plan to plan resource movement	_	_	-	
Contributions - employer	-	4,364,184	(4,364,184)	
Contribution - employee				
(paid by employer)	-	-	-	
Contributions - employee	-	1,745,598	(1,745,598)	
Net investment income	-	530,674	(530,674)	
Administrative expense	-	(58,967)	58,967	
Benefit payments, including refunds				
of employee contributions	(3,630,140)	(3,630,140)	<u> </u>	
Net Changes	9,113,557	2,951,349	6,162,208	
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$ 140,321,109	\$ 99,706,365	\$ 40,614,744	

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the City for the Plans, calculated using the discount rate for each Plan, as well as what the City's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

1% Decrease Net Pension Liability	\$ 6.65% 61,386,423
Current Discount Rate Net Pension Liability	\$ 7.65% 40,614,744
1% Increase Net Pension Liability	\$ 8.65% 23,556,993

Net Pension Liability (Continued):

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about each pension plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued CalPERS financial reports.

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

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the City recognized pension expense of \$4,363,033. At June 30, 2017, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 4,727,517	\$ - (1,351,016)
Change in assumptions Net differences between projected and actual	-	(1,320,725)
earnings on plan investments Total	5,505,829 \$ 10,233,346	\$ (2,671,741)

Deferred outflows of resources of \$4,727,517 that are related to contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2018. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as pension expense as follows:

Year	
Ending	
June 30,	Amount
2018	\$ (1,287,716)
2019	339,494
2020	2,395,890
2021	1,386,420
2022	-
Thereafter	_

Payable to the Pension Plan:

At June 30, 2017, the City had no outstanding amount of contributions to the pension plan required for the year ended June 30, 2017.

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) RETIREMENT PLAN:

Plan Description:

The City has established the City of West Hollywood Retiree Medical Benefit Plan, a single-employer defined benefit retiree healthcare plan. The plan, which is administered by the City, provides medical insurance benefits to eligible retirees. The plan provides a lifetime benefit of \$200 per month toward the health insurance premiums of all employees who retire from employment with the City and who elect to buy insurance through CalPERS. All employees are vested after five years of employment and must reach the age of 50 and qualify for CalPERS retirement in order to receive these benefits. The plan and its contribution requirements are established by Memoranda of Understanding with the applicable employee bargaining units and may be amended by agreement between the City and the bargaining units. The plan does not issue a separate report. All transactions are included within the financial statements of the City of West Hollywood. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the City entered into an agreement with California Employers' Retiree Benefit Trust (CERBT) to prefund the City's OPEB liability.

Funding Policy:

The required contribution is based on prefunding financing requirements. For fiscal year 2016-17, the City contributed \$92,400 in the form of current premiums and \$121,232 in implicit subsidy to the plan. Plan members receiving benefits contribute the difference between the City contribution of \$200 per month and the plan members' chosen CalPERS medical plan. The funding policy is determined by the City Council.

The City's annual other post-employment benefit (OPEB) cost is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities over a period not to exceed 30 years.

The following table shows the components of the City's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan and changes in the City's net OPEB obligation (asset):

	Net OPEB		
	Obligation		
	(Asset)		
Annual required contribution	\$	473,347	
Interest on net OPEB obligation (a)		(110,015)	
Adjustment to annual required contribution		94,821	
Annual OPEB cost (expense)		458,153	
Actual contributions made		(213,632)	
Decrease in net OPEB asset		244,521	
Net OPEB asset - beginning of year		(1,797,593)	
Net OPEB asset - end of year	\$	(1,553,072)	

(a) Rate is estimated at 6.12%.

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED):

Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation (Asset):

The City's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation (asset) for the year ended June 30, 2017 and the two preceding years, were as follows:

				Actual	F	ercentage		Net	
Fiscal	Annual		Contribution		of Annual		OPEB		
Year		OPEB		(Net of)		OPEB Cost		Obligation	
Ended	Cost		Adjustments		Contributed		(Asset)		
6/30/15	\$	360,217	\$	4,267,828	\$	1184.79 %	\$	(1,840,707)	
6/30/16		127,514		84,400		66.19 %		(1,797,593)	
6/30/17		458,153		213,632		46.63%		(1,553,072)	

Funded Status and Funding Progress:

As of July 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 67.9% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$6,171,469 and the actuarial value of assets was \$4,191,807, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$1,979,662. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$21,376,515, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 9.3%.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of the occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality and the healthcare cost trends. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the basic financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions:

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future. These amounts are subject to continual revision as results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

7. OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) RETIREMENT PLAN (CONTINUED):

Funded Status and Funding Progress (Continued):

In July 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 6.12% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses), which is a blended rate of the expected long-term investment returns on plan assets and on the employer's own investments calculated based on the funded level of the plan at the valuation date, a general inflation rate of 2.75%, an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 4.5% per year and a payroll increase rate of 3.25%. The City offers a flat \$200 monthly benefit with no post-retirement benefit increases.

The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a five-year period. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period at June 30, 2017 was 20 years. As of the June 30, 2017, there were 246 participants in the plan with 215 active participants and 31 retirees receiving benefits.

8. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

The following is a summary of long-term liabilities transactions for the governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2017:

										Due	Due in
		Balance						Balance		Within	More Than
	J	uly 1, 2016	_	Additions	_	Deletions	_J	une 30, 2017	_	One Year	 One Year
Lease Revenue Bonds:											
2009 Series A	\$	10,550,000	\$	-	\$	(1,985,000)	\$	8,565,000	\$	2,070,000	\$ 6,495,000
Less: Unamortized											
original issue premium		282,385		-		(55,494)		226,891		-	226,891
2013 Series		18,320,000		-		(350,000)		17,970,000		365,000	17,605,000
Add: Unamortized											
original issue premium		197,078		-		(7,299)		189,779		-	189,779
2016 Series		85,015,000		-		(725,000)		84,290,000		980,000	83,310,000
Add: Unamortized											
original issue premium		13,503,099		-		(450,103)		13,052,996		-	13,052,996
Accrued employee benefits		3,901,699		4,245,848		(3,778,833)		4,368,714		3,779,933	588,781
Net pension liability (Note 6)		34,452,536		10,647,570		(4,485,362)		40,614,744			 40,614,744
Total	\$	166,221,797	\$	14,893,418	\$	(11,837,091)	\$	169,278,124	\$	7,194,933	\$ 162,083,191

2009 Lease Revenue Bonds, Series A:

On July 15, 2009, the West Hollywood Public Financing Authority issued \$22,160,000 of 2009 Lease Revenue Bonds, Series A to refund the outstanding principal balance of the 1998 Refunding Certificates of Participation in the amount of \$20,420,000, finance the acquisition and construction of certain public capital improvements, provide for a debt service reserve fund for the 2009 Bonds and pay the costs of issuing the Series A 2009 Bonds.

8. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED):

2009 Lease Revenue Bonds, Series A (Continued):

Interest will be payable semiannually. Interest rates range from 2.0% to 5.0%, with maturity dates starting February 2010 and ending February 2021. Principal payments range from \$1,390,000 to \$2,310,000. At June 30, 2017, the total principal outstanding was \$8,565,000.

The following is a schedule, by years, of future debt service payments for the 2009 Lease Revenue Bonds, Series A as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending			
June 30,	 Principal	 Interest	 Total
2018	\$ 2,070,000	\$ 428,250	\$ 2,498,250
2019	2,185,000	324,750	2,509,750
2020	2,310,000	215,500	2,525,500
2021	 2,000,000	 100,000	 2,100,000
	\$ 8,565,000	\$ 1,068,500	\$ 9,633,500

2013 Lease Revenue Bonds:

On September 28, 2013, the West Hollywood Public Financing Authority issued \$19,155,000 of 2013 Lease Revenue Bonds to finance the acquisition and construction of certain public capital improvements and pay the costs of issuing the 2013 Bonds. The bonds consist of \$8,795,000 of serial bonds with annual maturity dates from April 1, 2014 through April 1, 2033, with interest rates ranging from 3.000% to 5.000%, term bonds of \$4,225,000 with an interest rate of 5.170% maturing April 1, 2038 and term bonds of \$5,405,000 with an interest rate of 5.270% maturing April 1, 2043. Interest is payable semiannually beginning April 2014. At June 30, 2017, the total principal outstanding was \$17,970,000.

The following is a schedule, by years, of future debt service payments for the 2013 Lease Revenue Bonds as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending			
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total
2018	\$ 365,000	\$ 888,107	\$ 1,253,107
2019	380,000	873,506	1,253,506
2020	395,000	858,306	1,253,306
2021	410,000	842,506	1,252,506
2022	425,000	826,106	1,251,106
2023-2027	2,480,000	3,788,281	6,268,281
2028-2032	3,155,000	3,105,931	6,260,931
2033-2037	4,025,000	2,240,531	6,265,531
2038-2042	5,145,000	1,121,213	6,266,213
2043	1,190,000	60,988	1,250,988
	<u>\$ 17,970,000</u>	<u>\$ 14,605,475</u>	<u>\$ 32,575,475</u>

8. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED):

2016 Lease Revenue Bonds:

On June 1, 2016, the West Hollywood Public Financing Authority issued \$85,015,000 of 2016 Lease Revenue Bonds to currently refund the outstanding principal balance of the 2009 Lease Revenue Bonds, Series B in the amount of \$34,780,000, finance the acquisition and construction of certain public capital improvements, pay capitalized interest on the 2016 Bonds, and pay the costs of issuing the 2016 Bonds.

Interest is payable semiannually and interest rates range from 2.0% to 5.0%, with maturity dates starting April 2017 and ending April 2046. Principal payments range from \$725,000 to \$4,135,000. At June 30, 2017, the total principal outstanding was \$84,290,000.

The net carrying amount of the old debt exceeded the reacquisition price by \$1,403,842. This is being amortized over the 23 years. The City refunded the 2009 Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over 23 years by \$13,498,634 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$6,766,197.

The following is a schedule, by years, of future debt service payments for the 2016 Lease Revenue Bonds as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending			
June 30,	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	Total
2018	\$ 980,000	\$ 3,667,250	\$ 4,647,250
2019	1,010,000	3,637,850	4,647,850
2020	1,045,000	3,597,450	4,642,450
2021	1,340,000	3,555,650	4,895,650
2022	3,515,000	3,502,050	7,017,050
2023-2027	16,425,000	14,781,750	31,206,750
2028-2032	14,010,000	11,191,250	25,201,250
2033-2037	17,790,000	7,328,500	25,118,500
2038-2042	16,115,000	3,877,050	19,992,050
2043-2046	12,060,000	1,229,600	13,289,600
	\$ 84,290,000	\$ 56,368,400	\$ 140,658,400

Accrued Employee Benefits:

The City's policies relating to compensated absences are described in Note 1 of the notes to financial statements. The accrued employee benefits are normally liquidated by the General Fund. The outstanding balance at June 30, 2017 was \$4,368,714.

9. UNEARNED REVENUE:

In fiscal year 2016-17, the City received developer deposits, rent stabilization fees, and taxi related fees. These are recorded as unearned revenue in the General Fund in the amount of \$3,771,931, along with various other unearned revenues of \$606,993; total unearned revenue recorded by the City for the year ended was \$4,378,924. These unearned amounts will be reported as revenue as they are earned. The remaining unearned revenue in the General Fund and other funds includes grant monies received but not yet earned and other revenues collected in advance.

10. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS:

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2017 was as follows:

Due To/From Other Funds:

Receivable Funds	Payable Funds	Amount
General Fund	Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund	\$ 2,940,639
	Other Governmental Funds:	
	Special Grants	
	Special Revenue Fund	322,188
	Sunset Mitigation	
	Special Revenue Fund	445,453
		44
Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund	Capital Projects Debt Service Fund	11,790,788
Other Covernmental Funda:		
Other Governmental Funds:		
Parking Improvement Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Debt Service Fund	159,721
Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Debt Service Pullu	\$ 15,658,789
		<u>v 13,036,769</u>

The due to General Fund of \$3,708,280 was a result of temporary deficit cash balances in the Debt Funded Capital Projects and Other Governmental Funds.

The due to Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund of \$11,790,788 and \$159,721 in Other Governmental Funds was a result of reimbursement of capital expenditures to be made in fiscal year 2017-2018 from the Capital Projects Debt Service Fund.

Transfers In/Out:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount				
Major Funds:						
General Fund	Other Governmental Fund:					
	Air Quality Special Revenue Fund	\$	10,380			
Capital Projects Debt Service Fund	General Fund		7,424,637			
	Other Governmental Funds:					
	Parking Improvement		1 245 075			
	Special Revenue Fund		1,245,875			
Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	3,704,165				
Dest i andea Capital i lojects i and	Capital Projects Debt Service Fund		12,996,844			
			12,550,011			
Other Governmental Funds:						
Special Grants						
Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Debt Service Fund		386			
Air Quality Special Revenue						
Fund	General Fund		10,380			
Parking Improvement						
Special Revenue Fund	Capital Projects Debt Service Fund		254,024			
Sunset Mitigation						
Special Revenue Fund	General Fund		575,441			
Special Revenue Fund	Ocherai i unu	\$	26 222 132			
		Ψ	<u></u>			

10. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED):

Transfers In/Out (Continued):

The General Fund and the Parking Improvement Special Revenue Fund transferred \$7,424,637 and \$1,245,875 respectively, to the Capital Projects Debt Service Fund for debt service payments.

The General Fund and Capital Projects Debt Service Fund transferred \$3,704,165 and \$12,996,844 respectively, to the Debt Funded Capital Projects Fund to fund the Werle Building capital expenditures and capital expenses related to West Hollywood Park Phase II.

The Capital Projects Debt Service Fund transferred \$386 and \$254,410 to the Special Grants Special Revuenue Fund, respectively, for capital expenses related to the City Hall Parking Garage.

The General Fund also transferred \$575,441 to the Sunset Mitigation Special Revenue Fund to subsidize operations.

11. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The City is a member of the Public Agency Risk Sharing Authority of California (PARSAC), a joint powers authority, which provides joint protection programs for public entities covering automobile, general liability, errors and omission losses, workers' compensation and property claims. Under the program, the City has a \$100,000 general liability and \$50,000 workers' compensation retention limit, similar to a deductible with PARSAC being responsible for losses above that amount up to \$1 million. PARSAC has additional coverage of \$34 million in excess of its \$1 million retention limit through affiliated risk management authorities. PARSAC also provides \$1 billion aggregate per occurrence property coverage to its members with such coverage provided by purchased insurance.

Liabilities of the City are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Liabilities include an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported (IBNRs). The result of the process to estimate the claims liability is not an exact amount as it depends on many complex factors, such as inflation, changes in legal doctrines and damage awards. Accordingly, claims are reevaluated periodically to consider the effects of economic and social factors. The estimate of the claims liability also includes amounts for incremental claim adjustment expenses related to specific claims and other claim adjustment expenses regardless of whether allocated to specific claims. Estimated recoveries, for example from salvage or subrogation, are another component of the claims liability estimate.

PARSAC covers workers' compensation claims up to its self-insurance limit of \$500,000. The Local Agency Workers' Compensation Excess Pool provides excess coverage to statutory limits. The City pays an annual premium to PARSAC and may share in any surplus revenues or may be required to pay additional assessments based upon PARSAC's operating results. Financial statements of PARSAC may be obtained from its administrative office located at 1525 Response Road, Suite One, Sacramento, California 95815; www.parsac.org or by calling (916) 927-7727.

Claims and lawsuits have been filed against the City in the normal course of business; certain pending lawsuits against the City seek monetary damages. As the likelihood of a judgment being awarded has not yet been determined, no accrual of this amount has been reflected in the financial statements. It is reasonably possible that the City may be liable for claims not to exceed \$100,000. In the opinion of management, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the government.

During the past three fiscal years, none of the above programs of protection experienced settlements or judgments that exceeded pooled or insured coverage. There were also no significant reductions in pooled or insured liability coverage in 2016-17.

12. COMMITMENTS:

Contractual Commitments:

The City has entered into a contract with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department to provide law enforcement services in the City of West Hollywood. Approximately \$18,445,000 was paid for these services in fiscal year 2016-17.

The following material construction commitments existed at June 30, 2017:

		Special				
	Contract	to	Date as of]	Remaining	Revenue
Contractor	 Amount	_Ju	ne 30, 2017	_C	ommitments	Fund
Unitronics	\$ 2,640,000	\$	1,080,000	\$	1,560,000	Parking Improvement
Sinanian Development Inc.	73,888,000		8,112,535		65,775,465	Capital Projects
Sully-Miller Contracting Co.	1,346,005		-		1,346,005	Capital Projects
West Coast Arborists Inc.	4,027,000		-		4,027,000	Capital Projects

Encumbrances:

At June 30, 2017, there were encumbrances of \$5,710,408 in the general fund, \$69,760,861 in the Capital Projects Debt Service Fund, and \$2,548,349 in the other governmental funds.

13. LEGISLATION AFFECTING CALIFORNIA REDEVELOPMENT AGENCIES:

On June 29, 2011, Assembly Bills 1x 26 (the Dissolution Act) and 1x 27 were enacted as part of the fiscal year 2011-12 state budget package, which dissolved the redevelopment agency.

On June 27, 2012, as part of the fiscal year 2012-13 state budget package, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed AB 1484, which made technical and substantive amendments to the Dissolution Act based on experience to-date at the state and local level in implementing the Dissolution Act.

In September 2015, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed SB 107, which made additional changes to the Dissolution Act.

Under the Dissolution Act, each California redevelopment agency (each a Dissolved RDA) was dissolved as of February 1, 2012, and the sponsoring community that formed the Dissolved RDA, together with other designated entities, initiated the process under the Dissolution Act to unwind the affairs of the Dissolved RDA. A Successor Agency was created for each Dissolved RDA which is the sponsoring community of the Dissolved RDA unless it elected not to serve as the Successor Agency. On February 6, 2012, the City Council elected to become the Successor Agency for the former redevelopment agency in accordance with the Bill as part of City resolution number 12-4266.

The Dissolution Act also created oversight boards which monitor the activities of the successor agencies. The roles of the successor agencies and oversight boards are to administer the wind-down of each Dissolved RDA, which includes making payments due on enforceable obligations, disposing of the assets (other than housing assets) and remitting the unencumbered balances of the Dissolved RDAs to the County Auditor-Controller for distribution to the affected taxing entities.

13. LEGISLATION AFFECTING CALIFORNIA REDEVELOPMENT AGENCIES (CONTINUED):

The Dissolution Act allowed the sponsoring community that formed the Dissolved RDA to elect to assume the housing functions and take over certain housing assets of the Dissolved RDA. If the sponsoring community did not elect to become the Successor Housing Agency and assume the Dissolved RDA's housing functions, such housing functions and all related housing assets would have been transferred to the local housing authority in the jurisdiction. AB 1484 modified and provided some clarifications on the treatment of housing assets under the Dissolution Act. The City elected on February 6, 2012 to serve as the Housing Successor Agency.

After the date of dissolution, the housing assets, obligations and activities of the Dissolved RDA have been transferred and are reported in a special revenue fund (Housing Asset Special Revenue Fund) in the financial statements of the City. All other assets, obligations and activities of the Dissolved RDA have been transferred and are reported in a fiduciary fund (private-purpose trust fund) in the financial statements of the City.

Provisions included in the SB 107 allowed the City, as Successor Agency to the West Hollywood Community Development Commission, to use \$5,647,427 in 2011 Series B housing bond proceeds for projects authorized by the bond indenture. During the fiscal year, the Successor Agency transferred the 2011 Series B housing bond proceeds to the City to reimburse the City Housing Asset Trust Fund Special Revenue Fund for project costs related to the projects authorized by the bond indenture. This is reported in the accompanying statements as extraordinary item.

In the current and future fiscal years, the Successor Agency will only be allocated revenue from the County of Los Angeles in the amount that is necessary to pay the estimated annual installment payments on enforceable obligations of the Dissolved RDA until all enforceable obligations of the Dissolved RDA have been paid in full and all assets have been liquidated.

14. SUCCESSOR AGENCY DISCLOSURES:

The assets and liabilities of the former Redevelopment Agency were transferred to the Successor Agency of the City of West Hollywood Redevelopment Agency on February 1, 2012, as a result of the dissolution of the former Redevelopment Agency. The City is acting in a fiduciary capacity for the assets and liabilities. Disclosures related to cash and investments, capital assets and long-term liabilities are as follows:

Cash and Investments:

Cash and investments reported in the combining statement of fiduciary net position private-purpose trust funds, consisted of the following:

Cash and investments pooled with the City	\$ 567,355
Cash and investments with fiscal agents	 32,907,153
Total cash and investments	\$ 33,474,508

Capital Assets:

	Ва	alance at							Ba	lance at
	Jul	y 1, 2016	Ado	ditions	Deletions	_	Transfers	<u> </u>	June	30, 2017
Capital assets, being depreciated:										
Land improvements	\$	174,920	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	174,920
Less accumulated depreciation for:										
Land improvements		(16,034)		(3,498)						(19,532)
Total capital assets,										
being depreciated, net	\$	158,886	\$	(3,498)	\$	_	\$	_	\$	155,388

Long-Term Liabilities:

									Due	Due in
		Balance						Balance	Within	More Than
	J	uly 1, 2016	_	Additions		 Deletions	_J	June 30, 2017	 One Year	 One Year
Tax Allocation Bonds:										
2011 Series A	\$	28,005,000	\$		-	\$ (305,000)	\$	27,700,000	\$ 320,000	\$ 27,380,000
2011 Series B		8,690,000			-	(55,000)		8,635,000	60,000	8,575,000
Less: Unamortized										
original issue discount		(575,026)			-	22,404		(552,622)	-	(552,622)
2013 Tax Allocation Refunding										
Bonds, Series A		8,645,000			-	(310,000)		8,335,000	325,000	8,010,000
Add: Unamortized										
original issue premium		256,158				 (14,922)		241,236	 	 241,236
Total	\$	45,021,132	\$			\$ (662,518)	\$	44,358,614	\$ 705,000	\$ 43,653,614

Prior to the dissolution, the City pledged a portion of the tax increment revenue that it received as security for tax allocation bonds it has issued. These bonds were to provide financing for various capital projects. Total principal and interest remaining on the debt is \$101,403,071 with annual debt service requirements as indicated below. For the current year, the total property tax revenue recognized by the City and Successor Agency for the payment of indebtedness incurred by the dissolved redevelopment agency was \$4,102,315 and the debt service obligation on the bonds was \$3,934,014.

Long-Term Liabilities (Continued):

A description of long-term debt outstanding (excluding defeased debt) of the Successor Agency as of June 30, 2017, follows:

2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series A:

In March 2011, the West Hollywood Community Development Commission issued \$30,560,000 Eastside Redevelopment Project 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series A for the purpose of financing redevelopment activities. The bonds consist of \$4,625,000 of serial bonds with annual maturity dates from September 1, 2011 through September 1, 2021, with interest rates ranging from 2.000% to 6.250%; term bonds of \$2,415,000 with an interest rate of 7.000% maturing September 1, 2026; term bonds of \$3,400,000 with an interest rate of 7.250% maturing September 1, 2031; and term bonds of \$20,120,000 with an interest rate of 7.500% maturing September 1, 2042. Interest is payable semiannually beginning September 1, 2011. At June 30, 2017, the total principal outstanding was \$27,700,000.

The following is a schedule, by years, of future debt service payments for the 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series A as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending						
June 30,	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	<u>Total</u>			
2018	\$ 320,000	\$ 2,018,988	\$ 2,338,988			
2019	330,000	2,001,512	2,331,512			
2020	350,000	1,981,938	2,331,938			
2021	370,000	1,960,337	2,330,337			
2022	395,000	1,936,894	2,331,894			
2023-2027	2,415,000	9,222,875	11,637,875			
2028-2032	3,400,000	8,195,688	11,595,688			
2033-2037	6,605,000	6,495,938	13,100,938			
2038-2042	10,835,000	3,153,938	13,988,938			
2043	2,680,000	100,500	2,780,500			
	\$ 27,700,000	\$ 37,068,608	\$ 64,768,608			

2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series B:

In March 2011, the West Hollywood Community Development Commission issued \$9,420,000 of Eastside Redevelopment Project 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series B for the purpose of financing redevelopment activities. The bonds consist of \$1,125,000 of serial bonds with annual maturity dates from September 1, 2011 through September 1, 2021, with interest rates ranging from 3.000% to 8.500%; term bonds of \$525,000 with an interest rate of 9.250% maturing September 1, 2026; term bonds of \$815,000 with an interest rate of 9.500% maturing September 1, 2031; and term bonds of \$6,955,000 with an interest rate of 9.500% maturing September 1, 2042. Interest is payable semiannually beginning September 1, 2011. At June 30, 2017, the total principal outstanding was \$8,635,000.

Long-Term Liabilities (Continued):

2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series B (Continued):

The following is a schedule, by years, of future debt service payments for the 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series B as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending					
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Principal</u>	Interest	Total		
2018	\$ 60,000	\$ 811,725	\$ 871,725		
2019	60,000	807,225	867,225		
2020	65,000	802,300	867,300		
2021	75,000	796,606	871,606		
2022	80,000	790,113	870,113		
2023-2027	525,000	3,821,406	4,346,406		
2028-2032	815,000	3,510,963	4,325,963		
2033-2037	2,060,000	2,915,075	4,975,075		
2038-2042	3,885,000	1,469,888	5,354,888		
2043	1,010,000	47,975	1,057,975		
	\$ 8,635,000	<u>\$ 15,773,276</u>	<u>\$ 24,408,276</u>		

2013 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series A:

In December 2013, the Successor Agency to the West Hollywood Community Development Commission issued \$9,370,000 of East Side Redevelopment Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series A for the purpose for refunding the outstanding balance of the Eastside Redevelopment Project 2003 Tax Allocation Bonds, Series A. The entire issuance was purchased by County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority. The bonds consist of \$6,675,000 of serial bonds with annual maturity dates from September 1, 2014 through September 1, 2029, with interest rates ranging from 3.000% to 5.000% and term bonds of \$2,595,000 with an interest rate of 5.000% maturing September 1, 2033. Interest is payable semiannually beginning September 1, 2014. At June 30, 2017, the total principal outstanding was \$8,335,000.

The reacquisition price exceeded the net carrying amount of the old debt by \$67,066. The Successor Agency refunded the 2003 Bonds to reduce its total debt service payments over 20 years by \$1,074,397 and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$775,448.

Long-Term Liabilities (Continued):

2013 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series A (Continued):

The following is a schedule, by years, of future debt service payments for the 2013 Tax Allocation Refunding Bonds, Series A as of June 30, 2017:

Year Ending						
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>P</u>	<u>Principal</u>		<u>Interest</u>		Total
2018	\$	325,000	\$	395,900	\$	720,900
2019		345,000		379,150		724,150
2020		360,000		361,525		721,525
2021		380,000		343,025		723,025
2022		400,000		323,525		723,525
2023-2027		2,290,000		1,309,781		3,599,781
2028-2032		2,880,000		709,656		3,589,656
2033-2034		1,355,000		68,625		1,423,625
	<u>\$</u>	8,335,000	\$	3,891,187	\$	12,226,187

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

On August 16, 2017, Department of Finance approved the transfer of the \$9,276,727 of 2011 Series B housing bond proceeds from the Successor Agency to the West Hollywood Community Development Commission to the City of West Hollywood to be used for projects authorized by the bond indenture. The transfer of funds from the Successor Agency to the City was made in fiscal year 2018.

On September 18, 2017, the City Council approved cancellation of an unsecured promissory note dated February 25, 2008, with total amount of \$1,959,054 (principal amount of \$1,170,996 and accrued interest of \$369,668 as of August 31, 2017), by Laurel Place West Hollywood Inc. The loan is connected to predevelopment expenses for the Laurel Place Senior Housing Project and is offset by an allowance for forgiveness.

Events occurring after June 30, 2017 have been evaluated for possible adjustments to the financial statements or disclosure as of December 28, 2017, which is the date these financial statements were available to be issued.

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Required Supplementary Information



✓ A shout out to The West Hollywood Sheriffs

Department for being nice to me just now!!



SCHEDULES RELATED TO PENSION AND OPEB RETIREMENT PLANS

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SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN THE NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Fiscal Year	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Measurement Date	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Total Pension Liability: Service cost Interest on total pension liability Differences between expected and actual experience Changes in assumptions Changes in benefits Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	\$ 3,797,578 9,965,778 (1,019,659) - (3,630,140)	\$ 3,731,187 9,303,597 (1,107,374) (2,521,383) - (3,154,574)	\$ 3,727,364 8,686,093 - - (2,816,524)
Net Change in Total Pension Liability	9,113,557	6,251,453	9,596,933
Total Pension Liability - Beginning of Year	131,207,552	124,956,099	115,359,166
Total Pension Liability - End of Year (a)	\$ 140,321,109	\$ 131,207,552	\$ 124,956,099
Plan Fiduciary Net Position: Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Plan to plan resource movement Net investment income Administrative expense Benefit payments	\$ 4,364,184 1,745,598 530,674 (58,967) (3,630,140)	\$ 4,068,260 1,709,766 (9,485) 2,065,984 (108,929) (3,154,574)	\$ 3,844,786 1,951,930 13,430,248 (2,816,524)
Net Change in Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,951,349	4,571,022	16,410,440
Plan Fiduciary Net Position - Beginning of Year Plan Fiduciary Net Position - End of Year (b) Not Position Liability - Ending (c) (b)	96,755,016 \$ 99,706,365 \$ 40,614,744	92,183,994 \$ 96,755,016 \$ 24,452,536	\$ 92,183,994 \$ 22,772,105
Net Pension Liability - Ending (a)-(b)	\$ 40,614,744	\$ 34,452,536	\$ 32,772,105
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.06%	73.74%	73.77%
Covered - employee payroll	\$ 22,071,252	\$ 20,512,704	\$ 20,793,935
Net pension liability as percentage of covered - employee payroll	184.02%	167.96%	157.60%

Notes to Schedule:

Benefit Changes:

There were no changes in benefits.

Changes in Assumptions:

From fiscal year June 30, 2015 to June 30, 2016:

GASB 68, paragraph 68 states that the long-term expected rate of return should be determined net of pension plan investment expense but without reduction for pension plan administrative expense. The discount rate of 7.50% used for the June 30, 2014 measurement date was net of administrative expenses. The discount rate of 7.65% used for the June 30, 2015 measurement date is without reduction of pension plan administrative expense.

From fiscal year June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2017:

There were no changes in assumptions.

^{* -} Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only three years are shown.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS - DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

Last Ten Fiscal Years*

Fiscal year	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016		Ju	ine 30, 2015
Actuarially determined contribution	\$	4,727,517	\$	4,485,362	\$	4,063,914
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contributions		(4,727,517)		(4,485,362)		(4,063,914)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$	-	\$		\$	
Covered - employee payroll	\$	22,101,007	\$	22,071,252	\$	20,512,704
Contributions as a percentage of covered - employee payroll		21.39%		20.32%		19.81%
Notes to Schedule:						
Valuation Date		6/30/2014		6/30/2013		6/30/2012
Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:						

Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:

Single and agent employers Entry age**

Amortization method Level percentage of payroll, closed**

Asset valuation method Market Value***

2.75%** Inflation

Salary increases Depending on age, service, and type of employment**

Investment rate of return 7.50%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation**

50 years for the 2.7%@55, and 52 years for the 2%@62 Retirement age

Mortality Mortality assumptions are based on mortality rates resulting from the most recent

CalPERS Experience Study adopted by the CalPERS Board.**

Fiscal year 2015 was the 1st year of implementation, therefore only three years are shown.

^{** -} The valuation for June 30, 2012 and 2013 (applicable to fiscal years ended June 30, 2015 and 2016, respectively) included the same actuarial assumptions.

^{*** -} The valuation for June 30, 2012 (applicable to fiscal year ended June 30, 2015) valued assets using a 15 Year Smoothed Market method. The market value asset valuation method was utilized for the June 30, 2013 and 2014 valuations (applicable to fiscal years ended June 30, 2016 and 2017, respectively).

SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS RETIREMENT PLAN

	Actuarial	Actuarial				
	Value	Accrued	Unfunded			UAAL as a
Actuarial	of Assets	Liability	AAL	Funded	Covered	% of
Valuation	(AVA)	(AAL)	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
Date	(a)	(b)	(b) - (a)	(a)/(b)	(c)	[(b)-(a)]/c]
06/30/11	\$ -	\$ 2,983,000	\$ 2.983.000	0.00%	\$ 17,339,000	17.20%
	φ -	, ,	, , , , , , , , ,		, ,	
06/30/13	-	3,862,000	3,862,000	0.00%	19,182,000	20.13%
01/01/15	-	3,286,298	3,286,298	0.00%	21,376,515	15.37%
07/01/15	4,191,807	6,171,469	1,979,662	67.92%	21,376,515	9.26%

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SupplementaryInformation



✓ One of my favorite places on the planet. #westhollywood



COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

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SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

These funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action to expenditures for a specified purpose. The City of West Hollywood has the following Special Revenue Funds:

SPECIAL GRANTS FUND:

This fund is used to account for various grants the City receives that are restricted for a specific purpose, but do not warrant a separate fund for each grant.

PROPOSITION "A" FUND:

This revenue is derived from a voter approved increase of 0.5% on sales tax within the County of Los Angeles, sales of bus passes, purchase of Prop. A funds from other cities and incentive funds from Los Angeles County received at 25% of the net operating cost of the Taxi Coupon program. These funds can be used only for the purposes of providing transportation programs to residents.

PROPOSITION "C" FUND:

This revenue is derived from a voter approved increase of 0.5% on sales tax within the County of Los Angeles. The expenditures for this fund must be related to transit programs, which may include paving projects.

MEASURE "R" FUND:

This revenue is derived from a voter approved funds to meet the transportation needs of the County of Los Angeles. The expenditures for this fund must be related to transportation projects and programs.

GAS TAX FUND:

Street and Highway Code sections 2106, 2107 and 2107.5 provide apportionment of certain monies from the State Highway Fund between the cities and counties; the City shares in proportion to its population. These funds must be used exclusively for the purposes of extensive maintenance, right-of-way, or construction of streets which are major thoroughfares or collector streets.

AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT FUND:

Assembly Bill 2766 authorized a fee on motor vehicle registrations to fund programs to reduce mobile source air pollution. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD) administers the program which distributes forty cents of every dollar collected to the cities based on population. Additional grant funds may also be available from AQMD.

TRAFFIC FUND:

Fees imposed on developers and Federal Grants provide revenues to this fund, which are used to improve traffic flow in the City.

PUBLIC BEAUTIFICATION AND ART FUND:

City Ordinance requires the developer of new projects to either install an art object as approved by the Fine Arts Advisory Board or make a contribution to the Public Beautification and Art Fund in an amount established by resolution of the City Council. These funds are to be used for beautification of the City for other art related activities.

PARK DEVELOPMENT FUND (QUIMBY ACT):

The State Government Code authorizes the City to have developers either dedicate land or pay fees to provide open space and park amenities in the City.

CITY LIGHTING FUND:

The City receives a small portion of the 1.0% ad-valorem tax that is assessed on property by the County of Los Angeles. These revenues are used to provide city-wide lighting. In prior years, the City had recorded these revenues in the Lighting and Landscape Fund.

PUBLIC ACCESS CORPORATION FUND:

This Fund receives 1.0% of the Franchise Fees paid to the General Fund by the local cable company. The money is restricted to the use of the community channel 36 operation.

PARKING IMPROVEMENT FUND:

Revenue for this fund comes from predetermined amount of parking meter collections, allocated parking fines, and exactions from the developers of commercial and residential projects. These funds will be used for construction of parking structures.

PERMIT PARKING FUND:

Revenue for this fund comes from parking permit fees established to restrict parking within the preferential parking districts in the City. The major expenses are those incurred in managing and enforcing parking in the districts and developing shared parking programs.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT FUND (CDBG):

This U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development grant provides resources for revitalization of low income urban areas, including beautification of the East Side, rehabilitation of low-income rental housing, shelter for the homeless, and assistance to low-income business owners.

HOUSING TRUST FUND:

This fund is used to account for the fees paid by developers of residential properties, as required by City Ordinance. The fees are used to create affordable housing, which includes long term loans to non-profit developers to provide housing to low income residents. Loans issued by the dissolved former redevelopment agency have been transferred to this fund.

HOUSING ASSET FUND:

This fund is used to account for funds transferred to the housing successor and funds generated by housing assets. This fund includes loans and grants made to non-profit developers to provide housing to low income residents.

SUNSET STRIP BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT FUND:

Created in 2002, the Sunset Strip Business Improvement District is an assessment district that improves the business and neighboring residential environment on Sunset Blvd. through security, street maintenance, public outreach, and marketing. Businesses located on Sunset Blvd. from Doheny Road on the west to a half block west of Havenhurst Drive on the east are assessed if they fall within a qualifying category: nightclubs, bars, adult businesses, hotels, restaurants, and other, which includes liquor stores/convenience stores with liquor; valet parking services; and retail stores. This fund is used to account for the annual assessments and expenditures within the District.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD FUND:

This fund is used to account for projects associated with the rehabilitation of Santa Monica Boulevard.

DEBT FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - MAJOR FUND:

This fund is used to account for the receipt and disbursement of monies used for the construction of the major capital projects, such as mixed use parking facilities, City Hall acquisition, Homeless Shelter, Fire Station No. 7, new parking meters, the West Hollywood Library, and the City Hall Parking Structure, which generally require more than one budgetary cycle to complete. These projects are funded by the General Fund, bond proceeds and donations obtained by the West Hollywood Library Foundation Fund.

DEBT SERVICE FUND

CAPITAL PROJECTS DEBT SERVICE FUND - MAJOR FUND:

Accounts for all financial activity related to the administration of proceeds generated from the issuance of long-term debt. The City issued Certificates of Participation (COPs) and Lease Revenue Bonds (LRBs) for the acquisition and construction of mixed use parking structures, fire station, homeless shelter, city hall, park renovations, parking meters, and the City Hall Parking Structure.

Principal and interest on COPs and LRBs issued are paid from resources accumulated through rents, parking fines, parking meter collections and allocation of costs to divisions in lieu of the square feet occupied at City Hall by the foresaid divisions.

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds								
	Special Grants	Proposition A	Proposition C	Measure R					
ASSETS:	•	* • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	* * * * * * * * * *	0 (01 107					
Cash and investments	\$ -	\$ 2,712,484	\$ 764,971	\$ 621,405					
Receivables:	100 (00								
Accounts	109,680	-	-	-					
Notes and loans	-	2.072	1.200	-					
Accrued interest	-	3,973	1,200	930					
Due from other governments	1,639,342	96,814	-	-					
Due from other funds	-	-	-	-					
Restricted assets:									
Cash held in escrow									
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,749,022	\$ 2,813,271	\$ 766,171	\$ 622,335					
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts payable	\$ 39,190	\$ 348,163	\$ -	\$ 39,795					
Unearned revenues	313,585	<u>-</u>	-	-					
Deposits payable	-	-	_	_					
Due to other governments	_	_	_	_					
Due to other funds	322,188	_	_	_					
TOTAL LIABILITIES	674,963	348,163	-	39,795					
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:									
Unavailable revenues	300,362	_	_	_					
TOTAL DEFERRED									
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	300,362								
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT):									
Restricted:									
Public services	773,697	2,465,108	766,171	582,540					
Capital projects	-	,, <u>-</u>	-	-					
Unassigned	_	_	_	_					
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)	773,697	2,465,108	766,171	582,540					
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS									
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$ 1,749,022	\$ 2,813,271	\$ 766,171	\$ 622,335					

Special Revenue Funds (Cor	itinued)	
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	Gas Tax	Air Quality Improvement				Traffic	Ве	Public eautification and Art		Quimby Act		City Lighting	1	Public Access rporation
\$	351,013	\$	133,477	\$ 346,774	\$	1,600,630	\$	2,023,346	\$	2,340,022	\$	13,919		
	-		-	-		-		-		6,323		-		
	526 1,314		200	520		2,399		3,033		3,508 22,539		21		
	-		-	-		-		-		-		-		
•	252.052	Φ.	122 (77	 		1 (02 020	_	2.026.270	•			- 12.040		
\$	352,853	\$	133,677	\$ 347,294		1,603,029		2,026,379	\$	2,372,392	\$	13,940		
\$	60,471	\$	-	\$ 69,443	\$	93,808 89,251	\$	-	\$	97,954	\$	322		
	3,801		-	14,977 -		-		-		3,094		-		
	64,272		<u>-</u>	84,420	_	183,059		<u>-</u> -	_	101,048		322		
												<u>-</u>		
	-			 			_							
	288,581		133,677	262,874		1,419,970		2,026,379		2,271,344		13,618		
	288,581		133,677	262,874	_	1,419,970		2,026,379		2,271,344		13,618		
\$	352,853	\$	133,677	\$ 347,294	\$	1,603,029	\$	2,026,379	\$	2,372,392	\$	13,940		

(Continued)

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

June 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds (Continued)							
		Parking Imrpovement		Permit Parking		CDBG	Housi Trus	-
ASSETS:								
Cash and investments	\$	5,129,335	\$	856,233	\$	-	\$ 18,989	,279
Receivables:								
Accounts		35,663		-		-		-
Notes and loans		-		-		546,012		-
Accrued interest		5,898		1,282		- -	20	,042
Due from other governments		-		-		202,030		-
Due from other funds		159,721		-		-		-
Restricted assets:		275.000						
Cash held in escrow		375,000		-		-		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	5,705,617	\$	857,515	\$	748,042	\$ 19,009	,321
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts payable	\$	191,263	\$	7,734	\$	192,351	\$ 58	,750
Unearned revenues		204,157		· -		-		_
Deposits payable		391,020		_		9,679		-
Due to other governments		-		_		546,012		-
Due to other funds		-		-		-		-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		786,440		7,734		748,042	58	,750
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES:								
Unavailable revenues		-		_		-		_
TOTAL DEFERRED								
INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT):								
Restricted:								
Public services		-		_		-	18,950	,571
Capital projects		4,919,177		849,781		-		_
Unassigned		-		_		-		-
TOTAL FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT)		4,919,177		849,781		-	18,950	,571
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS								
OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	5,705,617	\$	857,515	\$	748,042	\$ 19,009	,321

Special Revenue Funds (Continued)				Capital					
Housing Asset		Su I Im	nset Strip Business provement District		Santa Monica Boulevard	Total Other Governmental Funds			
\$	78,794	\$	-	\$	5,570,703	\$ 41,532,385			
	- - 118		420,772		- - 8,352	572,438 546,012 52,002			
	-		- -		-	1,962,039 159,721			
						375,000			
\$	78,912	\$	420,772	\$	5,579,055	\$ 45,199,597			
\$	-	\$	8,366	\$	256,615	\$ 1,464,225			
	-		-		26,473	606,993 449,044			
	-		-		-	546,012			
			445,453		202.000	767,641			
		-	453,819		283,088	3,833,915			
						300,362			
						300,362			
	78,912		-		-	30,033,442			
	-		-		5,295,967	11,064,925			
	78,912		(33,047)		5,295,967	(33,047) 41,065,320			
	10,712		(33,047)		3,273,707	41,003,320			
\$	78,912	\$	420,772	\$	5,579,055	\$ 45,199,597			

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds								
	Special Grants	Proposition A	Proposition C	Measure R					
REVENUES:	d.	ф. 652. 712	ф. 544.202	406776					
Taxes	\$ - 1,571,140	\$ 653,712	\$ 544,283	\$ 406,776					
Intergovernmental Charges for services	1,3/1,140	1,786,263	-	-					
Use of money and property	(303)	9,974	3,649	3,022					
Fines and forfeitures	(303)),)/ -	3,047	5,022					
Developer participation	_	_	_	_					
Miscellaneous		29,304							
TOTAL REVENUES	1,570,837	2,479,253	547,932	409,798					
EXPENDITURES:									
Current:									
General government	3,058	-	-	-					
Public safety	108,073	-	-	-					
Public services	176,160	3,209,810	177,572	390,408					
Capital outlay	460,682	41,771		11,401					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	747,973	3,251,581	177,572	401,809					
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	822,864	(772,328)	370,360	7,989					
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):									
Transfers in	386	_	_	_					
Transfers out									
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	386	- _		<u>-</u> _					
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES, BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	823,250	(772,328)	370,360	7,989					
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM									
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	823,250	(772,328)	370,360	7,989					
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	(49,553)	3,237,436	395,811	574,551					
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR	\$ 773.607	\$ 2.465.100	\$ 766 171	\$ 582.540					
TOTAL BALANCES (DEFICIT) - END OF TEAK	\$ 773,697	\$ 2,465,108	\$ 766,171	\$ 582,540					

Special Revenue Funds (C	Continued)	
--------------------------	------------	--

Gas Tax	Air Quality Improvement	Traffic	Public Beautification and Art	Quimby Act	City Lighting	Public Access Corporation
\$ - 736,252	\$ 46,470 -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ - -	\$ 1,194,876 6,822	\$ 139,581 -
2,499	493	2,915	4,654	2,216	5,233	116
- - -	- - -	44,454	309,740	872,792 	6,323	525
738,751	46,963	47,369	314,394	875,008	1,213,254	140,222
-	-	-	174,378	-	-	151,635
1,081,950 423,366	32,630 8,308	199,528 394,153	- - -	31,459	743,377 242,906	- - -
1,505,316	40,938	593,681	174,378	31,459	986,283	151,635
(766,565)	6,025	(546,312)	140,016	843,549	226,971	(11,413)
	10,380 (10,380)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
(766,565)	6,025	(546,312)	140,016	843,549	226,971	(11,413)
- (7(6,5(5)		(54(212)	140.016	- 042.540	- 226 071	(11, 412)
(766,565)	6,025	(546,312)	140,016	843,549	226,971	(11,413)
1,055,146	127,652	809,186	1,279,954	1,182,830	2,044,373	25,031
\$ 288,581	\$ 133,677	\$ 262,874	\$ 1,419,970	\$ 2,026,379	\$ 2,271,344	\$ 13,618

(Continued)

CITY OF WEST HOLLYWOOD

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Special Revenue Funds (Continued)				
	Parking Improvement	Permit Parking	CDBG	Housing Trust	
REVENUES:		•		•	
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
Intergovernmental	444.520	-	227,841	-	
Charges for services Use of money and property	444,520 3,009,833	915,941	-	(12.657)	
Fines and forfeitures	906,116	913,941	-	(12,657)	
Developer participation	90,000	_	_	9,190,577	
Miscellaneous	- -	-	-	1,575,497	
TOTAL REVENUES	4,450,469	915,941	227,841	10,753,417	
EXPENDITURES: Current:					
General government	72,433	-	-	-	
Public safety	-	-	-	-	
Public services	1,502,627	770,587	34,275	1,306,396	
Capital outlay	515,801	<u> </u>	193,566		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,090,861	770,587	227,841	1,306,396	
EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES	2,359,608	145,354		9,447,021	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES):					
Transfers in	254,024	_	_	_	
Transfers out	(1,245,875)				
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(991,851)		<u>-</u> _		
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES, BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEM	1,367,757	145,354	-	9,447,021	
EXTRAORDINARY ITEM				5,647,427	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	1,367,757	145,354	-	15,094,448	
FUND BALANCES (DEFICITS) - BEGINNING OF YEAR	3,551,420	704,427		3,856,123	
FUND BALANCES (DEFICIT) - END OF YEAR	\$ 4,919,177	\$ 849,781	\$ -	\$ 18,950,571	

Special F Funds (Co	Revenue	Capital Projects Fund	
Housing Asset	Sunset Strip Business Improvement District	Santa Monica Boulevard	Total Other Governmental Funds
\$ - - 253 - - 16,405	\$ - 376,251 - - -	\$ - - 15,615 - -	\$ 2,985,698 4,328,318 820,771 3,963,453 906,116 10,507,563 1,628,054
16,658	376,251	15,615	25,139,973
- - - -	122,368 767,578 -	529,460	523,872 875,651 9,625,320 2,852,873
	889,946	529,460	13,877,716
16,658	(513,695)	(513,845)	11,262,257
<u>-</u>	575,441		840,231 (1,256,255)
	575,441		(416,024)
16,658	61,746	(513,845)	10,846,233
			5,647,427
16,658	61,746	(513,845)	16,493,660
62,254 \$ 78,912	(94,793) \$ (33,047)	5,809,812 \$ 5,295,967	24,571,660 \$ 41,065,320

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SPECIAL GRANTS SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted Amounts					
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)		
Budgetary Fund Balance (Deficit), July 1	\$ (49,553)	\$ (49,553)	\$ (49,553)	\$ -		
Resources (Inflows):						
Intergovernmental	1,960,512	2,924,164	1,571,140	(1,353,024)		
Use of money and property	· -	-	(303)	(303)		
Transfers in			386	386		
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,910,959	2,874,611	1,521,670	(1,352,941)		
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):						
Current:						
General government	_	_	3,058	(3,058)		
Public safety	100,000	456,158	108,073	348,085		
Public services	207,566	378,764	176,160	202,604		
Capital outlay	1,652,946	3,558,162	460,682	3,097,480		
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,960,512	4,393,084	747,973	3,645,111		
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (49,553)	\$ (1,518,473)	\$ 773,697	\$ 2,292,170		

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PROPOSITION A SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 3,237,436	\$ 3,237,436	\$ 3,237,436	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Taxes	660,000	660,000	653,712	(6,288)
Intergovernmental	1,593,333	2,718,333	1,786,263	(932,070)
Use of money and property	8,000	8,000	9,974	1,974
Miscellaneous	32,000	32,000	29,304	(2,696)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	5,530,769	6,655,769	5,716,689	(939,080)
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Current:				
Public services	3,424,233	3,557,631	3,209,810	347,821
Capital outlay	320,224	320,224	41,771	278,453
Total Charges to Appropriations	3,744,457	3,877,855	3,251,581	626,274
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,786,312	\$ 2,777,914	\$ 2,465,108	\$ (312,806)

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PROPOSITION C SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted Amounts					Fir	riance with all Budget Positive	
		Original		Final		Actual	(Negative)	
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$	395,811	\$	395,811	\$	395,811	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):								
Taxes		550,000		550,000		544,283		(5,717)
Use of money and property		1,000		1,000		3,649		2,649
Amounts Available for Appropriations		946,811		946,811		943,743		(3,068)
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):								
Current:		212 202		216.007		177.570		20.515
Public services		213,293		216,087		177,572		38,515
Capital outlay		200,000		200,000				200,000
Total Charges to Appropriations		413,293		416,087		177,572		238,515
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$	533,518	\$	530,724	\$	766,171	\$	235,447

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

MEASURE R SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted Amounts						Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
	Original			Final	Actu		ual (N	
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$	574,551	\$	574,551	\$	574,551	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):								
Taxes		405,000		405,000		406,776		1,776
Use of money and property		1,000		1,000		3,022		2,022
Amounts Available for Appropriations		980,551		980,551		984,349		3,798
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows): Current:								
Public services		380,919		380,919		390,408		(9,489)
Capital outlay		125,000		246,575		11,401		235,174
Total Charges to Appropriations		505,919		627,494		401,809		225,685
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$	474,632	\$	353,057	\$	582,540	\$	229,483

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

GAS TAX SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted		Variance with Final Budget Positive	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,055,146	\$ 1,055,146	\$ 1,055,146	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	721,000	721,000	736,252	15,252
Use of money and property	4,000	4,000	2,499	(1,501)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,780,146	1,780,146	1,793,897	13,751
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Current:				
Public services	1,130,252	1,234,195	1,081,950	152,245
Capital outlay		785,559	423,366	362,193
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,130,252	2,019,754	1,505,316	514,438
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 649,894	\$ (239,608)	\$ 288,581	\$ 528,189

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted	l Amo	unts		Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive	
	Original		Final	Actual		(Negative)	
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 127,652	\$	127,652	\$ 127,652	\$	-	
Resources (Inflows):							
Taxes	42,000		42,000	46,470		4,470	
Use of money and property	1,000		1,000	493		(507)	
Transfers in	 			 10,380		10,380	
Amounts Available for Appropriations	 170,652		170,652	 184,995		14,343	
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):							
Current:							
Public services	52,500		54,181	32,630		21,551	
Capital outlay	-		187,187	8,308		178,879	
Transfers out	 			 10,380		(10,380)	
Total Charges to Appropriations	 52,500		241,368	51,318		190,050	
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 118,152	\$	(70,716)	\$ 133,677	\$	204,393	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

TRAFFIC SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

		Budgeted	l Amo					riance with lal Budget Positive
	Original		Final		Actual		(Negative)	
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$	809,186	\$	809,186	\$	809,186	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):								
Use of money and property		1,500		1,500		2,915		1,415
Developer participation		25,000		40,000		44,454		4,454
		<u> </u>				<u> </u>		
Amounts Available for Appropriations		835,686		850,686		856,555		5,869
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):								
Current:								
Public services		219,220		238,113		199,528		38,585
Capital outlay		335,000		783,780		394,153		389,627
1 3								
Total Charges to Appropriations		554,220		1,021,893		593,681		428,212
	ф	201.466	Ф	(171.007)	Ф	262.074	ф	42.4.001
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$	281,466	\$	(171,207)	\$	262,874	\$	434,081

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PUBLIC BEAUTIFICATION AND ART SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted Original	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,279,954	\$ 1,279,954	\$ 1,279,954	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	1,000	1,000	4,654	3,654
Developer participation	50,000	300,000	309,740	9,740
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,330,954	1,580,954	1,594,348	13,394
Tamound Tamoud to Tappa production		1,000,50	1,00 1,0 10	
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows): Current:				
General government	225,500	254,739	174,378	80,361
Total Charges to Appropriations	225,500	254,739	174,378	80,361
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,105,454	\$ 1,326,215	\$ 1,419,970	\$ 93,755

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

QUIMBY ACT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 1,182,830	\$ 1,182,830	\$ 1,182,830	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	1,500	1,500	2,216	716
Developer participation	50,000	850,000	872,792	22,792
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,234,330	2,034,330	2,057,838	23,508
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Capital outlay	185,000	583,059	31,459	551,600
Total Charges to Appropriations	185,000	583,059	31,459	551,600
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 1,049,330	\$ 1,451,271	\$ 2,026,379	\$ 575,108

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

CITY LIGHTING SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 2,044,373	\$ 2,044,373	\$ 2,044,373	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Taxes	1,009,500	1,009,500	1,194,876	185,376
Intergovernmental	6,000	6,000	6,822	822
Use of money and property	2,500	2,500	5,233	2,733
Miscellaneous			6,323	6,323
Amounts Available for Appropriations	3,062,373	3,062,373	3,257,627	195,254
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Current:				
Public services	725,000	792,660	743,377	49,283
Capital outlay	2,635,000	2,891,622	242,906	2,648,716
Total Charges to Appropriations	3,360,000	3,684,282	986,283	2,697,999
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (297,627)	\$ (621,909)	\$ 2,271,344	\$ 2,893,253

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PUBLIC ACCESS CORPORATION SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted Amounts						Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final			Actual	(N	legative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$	25,031	\$	25,031	\$	25,031	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):								
Taxes		150,000		150,000		139,581		(10,419)
Use of money and property		250		250		116		(134)
Miscellaneous		500		500		525		25
Amounts Available for Appropriations		175,781		175,781		165,253		(10,528)
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):								
Current:								
General government		152,675		152,675		151,635		1,040
Total Charges to Appropriations		152,675		152,675		151,635		1,040
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$	23,106	\$	23,106	\$	13,618	\$	(9,488)

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PARKING IMPROVEMENT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

		l Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 3,551,420	\$ 3,551,420	\$ 3,551,420	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Charges for services	200,000	425,000	444,520	19,520
Use of money and property	2,582,500	2,582,500	3,009,833	427,333
Fines and forfeitures	950,000	950,000	906,116	(43,884)
Developer participation	-	90,000	90,000	-
Transfers in		254,024	254,024	
Amounts Available for Appropriations	7,283,920	7,852,944	8,255,913	402,969
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Current:				
General government	68,076	68,076	72,433	(4,357)
Public services	1,982,347	2,008,718	1,502,627	506,091
Capital outlay	884,300	2,971,536	515,801	2,455,735
Transfers out	1,245,875	1,245,875	1,245,875	
Total Charges to Appropriations	4,180,598	6,294,205	3,336,736	2,957,469
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 3,103,322	\$ 1,558,739	\$ 4,919,177	\$ 3,360,438

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PERMIT PARKING SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted Original	l Amounts Final	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 704,427	\$ 704,427	\$ 704,427	\$ -
	, , , ,	, , , ,	, , , ,	•
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	919,000	919,000	915,941	(3,059)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	1,623,427	1,623,427	1,620,368	(3,059)
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Current:	4.440.206	1 1 10 206		2 (2 = 1 2
Public services	1,140,306	1,140,306	770,587	369,719
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,140,306	1,140,306	770,587	369,719
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 483,121	\$ 483,121	\$ 849,781	\$ 366,660

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	Budgeted Original	Amounts Final -	Actual \$ -	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Resources (Inflows):				
Intergovernmental	227,354	227,841	227,841	
Amounts Available for Appropriations	227,354	227,841	227,841	
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Current:	22.700	25,000	24.275	725
Public services	33,788	35,000	34,275	725
Capital outlay	193,566	193,566	193,566	
Total Charges to Appropriations	227,354	228,566	227,841	725
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ -	\$ (725)	\$ -	\$ 725

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

HOUSING TRUST SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 3,856,123	\$ 3,856,123	\$ 3,856,123	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	7,500	7,500	(12,657)	(20,157)
Developer participation	1,000,000	9,000,000	9,190,577	190,577
Miscellaneous	-	1,500,000	1,575,497	75,497
Extraordinary item		5,647,427	5,647,427	
Amounts Available for Appropriations	4,863,623	20,011,050	20,256,967	245,917
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows): Current:				
Public services	427,199	1,433,199	1,306,396	126,803
Total Charges to Appropriations	427,199	1,433,199	1,306,396	126,803
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 4,436,424	\$ 18,577,851	\$ 18,950,571	\$ 372,720

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SUNSET STRIP BUSINESS IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

	Budgeted	Amoi	unts		Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	Original		Final	Actual	(N	legative)
Budgetary Fund Balance (Deficit), July 1	\$ (94,793)	\$	(94,793)	\$ (94,793)	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):						
Taxes	-		-	-		-
Intergovernmental	-		-	-		-
Charges for services	266,412		366,412	376,251		9,839
Transfers in	 575,441		575,441	575,441		
Amounts Available for Appropriations	 747,060		847,060	856,899		9,839
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):						
Current:						
General government	74,275		74,275	122,368		(48,093)
Public safety	 767,578		767,578	 767,578		
Total Charges to Appropriations	 841,853		841,853	 889,946		(48,093)
Budgetary Fund Balance (Deficit), June 30	\$ (94,793)	\$	5,207	\$ (33,047)	\$	(38,254)

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SANTA MONICA BOULEVARD CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

	Budgeted	Amounts		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 5,809,812	\$ 5,809,812	\$ 5,809,812	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	25,000	25,000	15,615	(9,385)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	5,834,812	5,834,812	5,825,427	(9,385)
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Capital outlay	1,100,000	1,675,116	529,460	1,145,656
Total Charges to Appropriations	1,100,000	1,675,116	529,460	1,145,656
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 4,734,812	\$ 4,159,696	\$ 5,295,967	\$ 1,136,271

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

DEBT FUNDED CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND - MAJOR FUND

	 Budgetee	d Am			Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive
	 Original		Final	Actual	()	Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance (Deficit), July 1	\$ (790,622)	\$	(790,622)	\$ (790,622)	\$	-
Resources (Inflows):						
Miscellaneous	_		187,401	187,401		_
Transfers in	-		17,865,929	16,701,009		(1,164,920)
Amounts Available for Appropriations	 (790,622)		17,262,708	16,097,788		(1,164,920)
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows): Capital outlay	_		101,040,206	12,980,165		88,060,041
Total Charges to Appropriations	 		101,040,206	 12,980,165		88,060,041
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ (790,622)	\$	(83,777,498)	\$ 3,117,623	\$	86,895,121

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

CAPITAL PROJECTS DEBT SERVICE FUND - MAJOR FUND

	D. J. (Variance with Final Budget
		Amounts		Positive
	Original	Final	Actual	(Negative)
Budgetary Fund Balance, July 1	\$ 72,347,115	\$ 72,347,115	\$ 72,347,115	\$ -
Resources (Inflows):				
Use of money and property	916,025	916,025	1,181,414	265,389
Transfers in	8,670,512	8,670,512	8,670,512	
Amounts Available for Appropriations	81,933,652	81,933,652	82,199,041	265,389
Charges to Appropriations (Outflows):				
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	3,130,000	3,130,000	3,060,000	70,000
Interest and fiscal charges	5,547,022	5,547,022	5,043,345	503,677
Debt issuance cost	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , <u>-</u>	5,150	(5,150)
Transfers out		13,247,777	13,251,254	(3,477)
Total Charges to Appropriations	8,677,022	21,924,799	21,359,749	565,050
Budgetary Fund Balance, June 30	\$ 73,256,630	\$ 60,008,853	\$ 60,839,292	\$ 830,439

NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS (PROPRIETARY FUNDS)

ENTERPRISE FUNDS:

The following enterprise funds are used to account for the provision of goods and services, primarily to the public at large, on a user charge basis.

SEWER DISTRICT FUND:

The Sewer District Fund was transferred from the County of Los Angeles when the City took over the Sewer District. Use of this fund is designated for the improvement of the underground sewer lines.

SEWER CHARGE FUND:

Assessments for the sewers are determined by the City Engineer based on the type of dwellings and their usage. These assessments are attached to the property tax bill and then distributed to the City by the County of Los Angeles. Uses of this fund are for all engineering costs, mileage, overhead and maintenance costs related to the sewers.

SOLID WASTE FUND:

The City levies assessments for collection of solid waste from residential and/or commercial premises. The revenues are used to support the Engineering Division of the Department of Public Works

LANDSCAPE DISTRICT FUND:

An assessment is levied on the lots and parcels of property within the designated Landscape Maintenance District. Collection and distribution of the assessment is done by the County of Los Angeles. The revenue generated in this fund is used for maintenance, operation and servicing of boulevard median and parkways within the District.

STREET MAINTENANCE FUND:

An assessment is levied on parcels of property within the City limits. Collection and distribution of the assessment is done by the County of Los Angeles. The revenue will be used for maintenance, operation, and servicing of the roadways within the City.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fund			
	Sewer	Sewer	Solid	
	District	Charge	Waste	
ASSETS:				
CURRENT ASSETS:				
Cash and investments	\$ -	\$ 846,648	\$ 387,560	
Receivables:				
Accounts	-	229	-	
Accrued interest	-	1,269	737	
Due from other governments	-	43,224	51,483	
Due from other funds			101,339	
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	<u> </u>	891,370	541,119	
NONCURRENT ASSETS:				
Capital assets, nondepreciable	-	209,835	-	
Capital assets, net of				
accumulated depreciation	7,150,412	3,012,807		
TOTAL NONCURRENT ASSETS	7,150,412	3,222,642		
TOTAL ASSETS	7,150,412	4,114,012	541,119	
LIABILITIES:				
CURRENT LIABILITIES:				
Accounts payable	-	53,728	-	
Due to other funds	33,559			
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	33,559	53,728		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	33,559	53,728		
NET POSITION:				
Net investment in capital assets	7,150,412	3,222,642	_	
Unrestricted	(33,559)	837,642	541,119	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ 7,116,853	\$ 4,060,284	\$ 541,119	

Business-Type Activities
Enterprise Funds (Continued

	Enterprise Funds (Continued)							
	andscape		treet					
]	District	Main	tenance	Total				
\$	163,748	\$	-	\$ 1,397,956				
	-		-	229				
	248		-	2,254				
	2,114		9,989	106,810				
	-			101,339				
	166,110		9,989	1,608,588				
	-		-	209,835				
				10,163,219				
				10,373,054				
	166,110		9,989	11,981,642				
	32,166		6,842	92,736				
	-		67,780	101,339				
	32,166		74,622	194,075				
	32,166		74,622	194,075				
	_		_	10,373,054				
	133,944		(64,633)	1,414,513				
\$	133,944	\$	(64,633)	\$ 11,787,567				

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fur			
	Sewer	Sewer	Solid	
	District	Charge	Waste	
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Sales and service charges	\$ -	\$ 1,227,022	\$ 1,459,846	
Penalties on assessments	-	3,418	4,837	
Other fees and charges	-	80,918	-	
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		1,311,358	1,464,683	
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Administration and general	-	33,244	55,870	
Treatment	-	606,091	1,370,319	
Cost of sales and services	-	-	-	
Depreciation expense	365,025	44,065	-	
TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES	365,025	683,400	1,426,189	
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(365,025)	627,958	38,494	
NONOPERATING REVENUES:				
Interest revenue	-	2,870	1,162	
TOTAL				
NONOPERATING REVENUES		2,870	1,162	
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(365,025)	630,828	39,656	
NET POSITION -				
BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,481,878	3,429,456	501,463	
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ 7,116,853	\$ 4,060,284	\$ 541,119	

Business-Type Activities
Enterprise Funds (Continued)

Enterprise Funds (Continued)							
L	andscape		Street				
	District	Ma	aintenance		Total		
\$	188,799	\$	293,195	\$	3,168,862		
	2,436		1,132		11,823		
	-		-		80,918		
	191,235		294,327		3,261,603		
	_		15,447		104,561		
	-		288,240		2,264,650		
	164,840		-		164,840		
	-		-		409,090		
	164,840		303,687		2,943,141		
	26,395		(9,360)		318,462		
	687				4,719		
	687				4,719		
	27,082		(9,360)		323,181		
	107.072		(55.072)		11 464 206		
	106,862		(55,273)		11,464,386		
\$	133,944	\$	(64,633)	\$	11,787,567		

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Funds								
	~ ~	wer trict	Sewer Charge	Solid Waste					
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:									
Cash received from customers and users	\$	-	\$ 1,292,499	\$ 1,449,838					
Cash paid to suppliers for goods and services		-	(492,128)	(1,236,072)					
Cash paid to employees for services		-	(169,098)	(191,454)					
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED)	<u> </u>								
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES			631,273	22,312					
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL									
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:									
Advances from other funds		-	-	-					
Advance to other funds		-	-	(29,353)					
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY									
NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES				(29,353)					
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND									
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:									
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		-	(889,200)	-					
NET CASH USED BY CAPITAL AND									
RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES			(889,200)						
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:									
Interest received		-	2,593	844					
NET CASH PROVIDED BY									
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			2,593	844					
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN									
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		-	(255,334)	(6,197)					
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS -									
BEGINNING OF YEAR			1,101,982	393,757					
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS - END OF YEAR	\$		\$ 846,648	\$ 387,560					

Business-Type Activities

Enterprise Funds (Continued)							
Landscape	Street						
District	Maintenance	Total					
\$ 190,947	\$ 290,429	\$ 3,223,713					
(148,430)	(126,949)	(2,003,579)					
	(192,833)	(553,385)					
42,517	(29,353)	666,749					
-	29,353	29,353					
		(29,353)					
-	29,353	_					
		(880 200)					
		(889,200)					
		(889,200)					
548		3,985					
548		3,985					
43,065	-	(218,466)					
120,683		1,616,422					
\$ 163,748	\$ -	\$ 1,397,956					

(Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NONMAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS (CONTINUED)

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise Fu						
	Sewer District		Sewer Charge		Solid		
						Waste	
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME							
(LOSS) TO NET CASH PROVIDED (USED)							
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES:							
Operating income (loss)	\$	(365,025)	\$	627,958	\$	38,494	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)							
to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:							
Depreciation expense		365,025		44,065		-	
Changes in assets and liabilities:							
(Increase) decrease in:							
Accounts receivable		-		6,914		4,906	
Due from other governments		-		(25,773)		(19,751)	
Increase (decrease) in:							
Accounts payable		-		(21,891)		(1,337)	
		_		_			
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED)							
BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$		\$	631,273	\$	22,312	
		,					

Business-Type Activities Enterprise Funds (Continued)

Enterprise Funds (Continued)									
La	ındscape		Street						
I	District		intenance		Total				
\$	26,395	\$	(9,360)	\$	318,462				
	-		-		409,090				
	359 (647)		13 (3,911)		12,192 (50,082)				
	16,410		(16,095)		(22,913)				
\$	42,517	\$	(29,353)	\$	666,749				

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FIDUCIARY FUNDS

AGENCY FUNDS

WEST HOLLYWOOD DESIGN DISTRICT - AGENCY:

This is a business improvement district formed in 1996 to market and promote the area as a premier designation for art, design restaurants, boutiques and specialty retail. Businesses located between Santa Monica Boulevard and Beverly Boulevard, between Doheny Drive and La Cienega Boulevard are assessed based on the category in which their business falls. Assessments are a combination of a base assessment (determined by category of business) and a sliding scale assessment (based on annual gross sales).

WEST HOLLYWOOD TOURISM IMPROVEMENTS DISTRICT - AGENCY:

The West Hollywood Tourism Improvement District was established in 2013 (previously the Hotel Marketing Benefit Zone) to promote the City of West Hollywood as a destination and to develop a thriving visitor market. This fund accounts for the receipt of 3% of the Transient Occupancy Tax (hotel tax) collected by the City on behalf of West Hollywood Marketing Corporation (known as Visit West Hollywood). This receipt of 3% assessment is granted to the WHMC to use to advertise the City as a travel destination and convention site.

SUCCESSOR AGENCY PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

HOUSING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS:

This fund accounts for project cost including the structuring of previous bond issues. Monies are transferred into this Fund as payments are made from the Obligation Payment Fund; that Fund receives property tax monies from the Los Angeles County, based on the approved ROPS, which are used for payment of long-term debt and any remaining obligations.

NON-HOUSING CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS:

This fund accounts for bond proceeds issued for Plummer Park improvements. Monies are transferred into this Fund as payments are made from the Obligation Payment Fund; that Fund receives property tax monies from the Los Angeles County, based on the approved ROPS, which are used for payment of long-term debt and any remaining obligations.

SUCCESSOR AGENCY ADMINISTRATION:

This fund accounts for administrative obligations specified on the EOPS/ ROPS of the dissolved redevelopment agency; Monies are transferred into this Fund as payments are made from the Obligation Payment Fund; that Fund receives property tax monies from the Los Angeles County, based on the approved ROPS, which are used for payment of long-term debt and any remaining obligations.

SUCCESSOR AGENCY DEBT SERVICE FUND:

This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt issued to finance projects in the Eastside Redevelopment Project Area. Monies are transferred into this Fund as payments are made from the Obligation Payment Fund; that Fund receives property tax monies from the Los Angeles County, based on the approved ROPS, which are used for payment of long-term debt and any remaining obligations.

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OBLIGATION PAYMENT FUND:

This fund was created by the legislation (34170.5(a)) to take in allocations from The Redevelopment Property Tax Trust Fund administered by Los Angeles County Auditor - Controller County. These monies will be used to pay obligations specified on the ROPS of the dissolved redevelopment agency. Monies received are transferred during the year to the respective Successor Agency fund.

SUCCESSOR AGENCY DEBT SERVICE FUND:

This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt issued to finance projects in the Eastside Redevelopment Project Area. Currently, resources consist of property tax monies received from the Los Angeles County, based on the approved ROPS, which are used for payment of long-term debt and any remaining obligations.

WESTSIDE CITIES COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUND

WESTSIDE CITIES COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS:

This fund is used to account for the monies received and spent related to the Westside Cities Council of Governments (WSCCOG) Trust Fund. WSCCOG is a joint powers authority created by the cities of Beverly Hills, Culver City, Santa Monica, West Hollywood, and Los Angeles and the County of Los Angeles to voluntarily engage in regional and cooperative planning and coordination of government services.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	,	West Hollywood Design		Hollywood			
	Но			Γourism			
	Γ			provement			
		District		District		Total	
ASSETS							
Cash and investments	\$	_	\$	451,460	\$	451,460	
Receivables:							
Accounts		72,840		-		72,840	
Taxes		-		503,397		503,397	
Accrued interest		-		676		676	
Due from other funds		_		812		812	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	72,840	\$	956,345	\$	1,029,185	
							
LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable	\$	72,028	\$	956,345	\$	1,028,373	
Due to other funds		812		_		812	
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	72,840	\$	956,345	\$	1,029,185	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ALL AGENCY FUNDS

		Balance ly 1, 2016	Additions Deletions		Balance June 30, 2017			
WEST HOLLYWOOD DESIGN DISTRICT								
ASSETS:								
Cash	\$	-	\$	219,977	\$	(219,977)	\$	-
Receivables:								
Accounts	_	49,114	Φ.	155,153	_	(131,427)	_	72,840
TOTAL ASSETS		49,114	\$	375,130	\$	(351,404)	\$	72,840
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts payable	\$	41,350	\$	268,541	\$	(237,863)	\$	72,028
Due to other funds		7,764		101,219		(108,171)		812
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	49,114	\$	369,760	\$	(346,034)	\$	72,840
WEST HOLLYWOOD TOURISM IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT								
IM NO VENEZU DISTRICT								
ASSETS:								
Cash and investments	\$	390,563	\$	5,554,282	\$	(5,493,385)	\$	451,460
Receivables:		512 (51		502 200		(512 (52)		502 207
Taxes Accrued interest		513,651 359		503,398 676		(513,652) (359)		503,397 676
Due from other funds		7,764		101,219		(108,171)		812
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	912,337	\$	6,159,575	\$	(6,115,567)	\$	956,345
				.,,		(-, -,)		
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts payable	\$	912,337	\$	5,435,383		(5,391,375)	\$	956,345
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	912,337	\$	5,435,383	\$	(5,391,375)	\$	956,345
TOTAL - ALL AGENCY FUNDS								
ASSETS:								
Cash and investments	\$	390,563	\$	5,774,259	\$	(5,713,362)	\$	451,460
Receivables:								
Accounts		49,114		155,153		(131,427)		72,840
Taxes		513,651		503,398		(513,652)		503,397
Accrued interest Due from other funds		359 7.764		676		(359)		676
Due from other rungs		7,764		101,219		(108,171)		812
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	961,451	\$	6,534,705	\$	(6,466,971)	\$	1,029,185
LIABILITIES:								
Accounts payable	\$	953,687	\$	5,703,924	\$	(5,629,238)	\$	1,028,373
Due to other funds		7,764		101,219		(108,171)		812
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$	961,451	\$	5,805,143	\$	(5,737,409)	\$	1,029,185

COMBINING STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION ALL PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	Priv	uccessor Agency ate-Purpose ust Funds	Co Gov Priva	tside Cities buncil of vernments tte-Purpose ust Fund		Total ivate-Purpose Trust Funds			
ASSETS:									
Cash and investments	\$	567,355	\$	111,645	\$	679,000			
Receivables:									
Accrued interest		-		167	167				
Restricted assets:									
Cash and investments with fiscal agents		32,907,153		-	32,907,153				
Capital assets:									
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation		155,388				155,388			
TOTAL ASSETS		33,629,896		111,812		33,741,708			
LIABILITIES:									
Accounts payable		6,080		22,443		28,523			
Accrued interest		1,081,770		-		1,081,770			
Due to County		408,631		-		408,631			
Long-term liabilities:									
Due in one year		705,000		-		705,000			
Due in more than one year		43,653,614				43,653,614			
TOTAL LIABILITIES		45,855,095		22,443		45,877,538			
NET POSITION:									
Held in trust for other purposes		(12,225,199)		89,369		(12,135,830)			
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$	(12,225,199)	\$	89,369	\$	(12,135,830)			

COMBINING STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION ALL PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

				tside Cities		
		Successor	C	ouncil of		
		Agency	Go	vernments		Total
	Pr	rivate-Purpose	Priva	ate-Purpose	Pr	ivate-Purpose
		Trust Funds	Tr	rust Fund		Trust Funds
ADDITIONS:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Taxes	\$	4,102,315	\$	-	\$	4,102,315
Member contributions		-		138,000		138,000
Other		275		-		275
Interest and change in fair value of investments		108,172		783		108,955
TOTAL ADDITIONS		4,210,762		138,783		4,349,545
DEDUCTIONS:						
Administrative expenses		250,000		-		250,000
Contractual services		-		140,620		140,620
Interest expense		3,264,014		-		3,264,014
Depreciation expense		3,498		-		3,498
Extraordinary item		5,647,427				5,647,427
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		9,164,939		140,620		9,305,559
CHANGE IN NET POSITION		(4,954,177)		(1,837)		(4,956,014)
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR		(7,271,022)		91,206		(7,179,816)
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$	(12,225,199)	\$	89,369	\$	(12,135,830)

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION ALL SUCCESSOR AGENCY PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

June 30, 2017

	Housing Capital Improvements	Non-Housing Capital Improvements	Successor Agency Administration
ASSETS:			
Cash and investments	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 353,332
Restricted assets:			
Cash and investments with fiscal agents	758,650	-	-
Capital assets:			
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	-	155,388	-
TOTAL ASSETS	758,650	155,388	353,332
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	-	-	6,080
Accrued interest	-	-	-
Due to County	-	-	347,252
Long-term liabilities:			
Due in one year	60,000	-	-
Due in more than one year	8,334,374		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	8,394,374		353,332
NET POSITION:			
Held in trust for other purposes	(7,635,724)	155,388	
TOTAL NET POSITION	\$ (7,635,724)	\$ 155,388	\$ -

01.1			uccessor						
Oblig		_	ency Debt		Т-4-1				
Paymer	it Funa	Ser	vices Fund	Total					
\$ 2	14,023	\$	-	\$	567,355				
2,3	30,171		29,818,332	í	32,907,153				
					155,388				
2,5	44,194		29,818,332		33,629,896				
	-		-		6,080				
	-		1,081,770		1,081,770				
	61,379		-		408,631				
	-		645,000		705,000				
	-		35,319,240		43,653,614				
	61,379		37,046,010		45,855,095				
2,4	82,815		(7,227,678)		12,225,199)				
\$ 2,4	82,815	\$	(7,227,678)	\$ (12,225,199)				

COMBINING SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION ALL SUCCESSOR AGENCY PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS

For the year ended June 30, 2017

	Housing Capital Improvements	Non-Housing Capital Improvements	Successor Agency Administration
ADDITIONS:			
Taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Transfers from other funds	872,495	-	250,000
Other	-	-	-
Interest and change in fair value of investments	(4,836)		40
TOTAL ADDITIONS	867,659		250,040
DEDUCTIONS:			
Administrative expenses	-	-	250,000
Interest expense	829,074	-	-
Depreciation expense	-	3,498	-
Transfers to other funds	-	-	-
Extraordinary item	5,647,427		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS	6,476,501	3,498	250,000
CHANGE IN NET POSITION	(5,608,842)	(3,498)	40
NET POSITION - BEGINNING OF YEAR	(2,026,882	158,886	(40)
NET POSITION - END OF YEAR	\$ (7,635,724	\$ 155,388	\$ -

Obligation	Successor Agency Debt	
Payment Fund	Services Fund	Total
\$ 4,102,315	\$ -	\$ 4,102,315
-	3,065,526	4,188,021
275	-	275
2,510	110,458	108,172
4,105,100	3,175,984	8,398,783
-	-	250,000
-	2,434,940	3,264,014
-	-	3,498
4,188,021	-	4,188,021
<u> </u>		5,647,427
4,188,021	2,434,940	13,352,960
(82,921)	741,044	(4,954,177)
() /	,	, , ,
2,565,736	(7,968,722)	(7,271,022)
\$ 2,482,815	\$ (7,227,678)	\$ (12,225,199)

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Statistical Section



Thank u @eltonofficial @westhollywood @ladygaga 4 putting on such a wonderful treat 4 us here in #WeHo 2day!!



DESCRIPTION OF STATISTICAL SECTION CONTENTS

June 30, 2017

The Statistical Section is included to provide financial statement users with additional historical perspective, context and detail for use in evaluating the information contained within the financial statements, notes to the financial statements, and required supplementary information with the goal of providing the user a better understanding of the City's economic condition.

FINANCIAL TRENDS INFORMATION- These schedules contain information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

- Table 1 Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 2 Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 3 Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 4 Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 5 General Fund Tax Revenues by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years

REVENUE CAPACITY INFORMATION- These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue sources.

- Table 6 Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 7 Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 8 Principal Property Taxpayers Current Year and Nine Years Ago
- Table 9 Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years

DEBT CAPACITY INFORMATION- These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.

- Table 10- Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 11 Direct and Overlapping Debt June 30, 2017
- Table 12 Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years
- Table 13 East Side Project Area Bonds Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years

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DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION- These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Table 14 - Demographic and Economic Statistics - Last Ten Calendar Years

Table 15 - Principal Employers - Current Year and Nine Years Ago

OPERATING INFORMATION - These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial statements relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Table 16 - Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 17 - Operating Indicators by Function - Last Ten Fiscal Years

Table 18 - Capital Assets by Function- Last Ten Fiscal Years

TABLE 1
NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

Page 1 of 2 **Fiscal Year** 2008 2009 2011 2012 2010 Governmental activities Net investment in capital assets 85,785,512 103,042,403 94,984,874 123,634,342 141,101,458 Restricted 51,021,978 49,054,483 57,860,664 74,265,052 32,450,082 58,335,334 25,483,889 61,864,889 Unrestricted 71,516,525 61,509,140 Total governmental activities net position \$ 208,324,015 210,432,220 214,354,678 223,383,283 235,416,429 \$ \$ Business-type activities Net investment in capital assets 9,947,480 \$ 10,151,952 \$ 9,942,991 \$ 10,551,949 \$ 10,649,541 Unrestricted 1,440,942 1,123,836 964,639 190,846 185,090 10,834,631 Total business-type activities net position 11,388,422 11,275,788 \$ 10,907,630 \$ 10,742,795 \$ \$ Primary government Net investment in capital assets 95,732,992 113,194,355 104,927,865 134,186,291 151,750,999 Restricted 51,021,978 49,054,483 57,860,664 74,265,052 32,450,082 Unrestricted 72,957,467 59,459,170 62,473,779 25,674,735 62,049,979 Total primary government net position \$ 219,712,437 221,708,008 225,262,308 234,126,078 246,251,060

Source: City of West Hollywood.

(Continued)

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									1 ago 2 oi 2
				F	iscal Year				
	2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
\$	144.933.718	\$	142.442.200	\$	145.114.783	\$	150.346.852	\$	168,026,327
*	, ,	•	, ,	•		_	, ,	*	43,922,472
	65,143,908		66,956,579		56,447,708		82,141,974		87,400,745
\$	245,532,089	\$	262,145,791	\$	248,698,824	\$	267,485,176	\$	299,349,544
_	44.000.040	_	40.040.000	•	10.011.700	•	0.000.011	•	10.070.071
\$, ,	\$, ,	\$		\$		\$	10,373,054
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						1,395,207
\$	10,985,263	\$	11,008,808	\$	11,278,020	\$	11,442,184	\$	11,768,261
\$	155,943,534	\$	153,054,500	\$	155,329,566	\$	160,239,796	\$	178,399,381
·	35,454,463	·	52,747,012		47,136,333	·	34,996,350		43,922,472
	65,119,355		67,353,087		57,510,945		83,691,214		88,795,952
\$	256,517,352	\$	273,154,599	\$	259,976,844	\$	278,927,360	\$	311,117,805
	\$ \$	\$ 144,933,718 35,454,463 65,143,908 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 11,009,816 (24,553) \$ 10,985,263 \$ 155,943,534 35,454,463 65,119,355	\$ 144,933,718 \$ 35,454,463 65,143,908 \$ 245,532,089 \$ \$ 11,009,816 \$ (24,553) \$ 10,985,263 \$ \$ 155,943,534 \$ 35,454,463 65,119,355	\$ 144,933,718 \$ 142,442,200 35,454,463 52,747,012 65,143,908 66,956,579 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 262,145,791 \$ 11,009,816 \$ 10,612,300 (24,553) 396,508 \$ 10,985,263 \$ 11,008,808 \$ 155,943,534 \$ 153,054,500 35,454,463 52,747,012 65,119,355 67,353,087	2013 2014 \$ 144,933,718 \$ 142,442,200 \$ 35,454,463 52,747,012 65,143,908 66,956,579 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 262,145,791 \$ \$ 11,009,816 \$ 10,612,300 \$ (24,553) 396,508 \$ 10,985,263 \$ 11,008,808 \$ \$ 155,943,534 \$ 153,054,500 \$ 35,454,463 52,747,012 65,119,355 67,353,087	\$ 144,933,718 \$ 142,442,200 \$ 145,114,783 35,454,463 52,747,012 47,136,333 65,143,908 66,956,579 56,447,708 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 262,145,791 \$ 248,698,824 \$ 11,009,816 \$ 10,612,300 \$ 10,214,783 (24,553) 396,508 1,063,237 \$ 10,985,263 \$ 11,008,808 \$ 11,278,020 \$ 155,943,534 \$ 153,054,500 \$ 155,329,566 35,454,463 52,747,012 47,136,333 65,119,355 67,353,087 57,510,945	2013 2014 2015 \$ 144,933,718 \$ 142,442,200 \$ 145,114,783 \$ 35,454,463 \$ 52,747,012 47,136,333 65,143,908 66,956,579 56,447,708 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 262,145,791 \$ 248,698,824 \$ \$ 11,009,816 \$ 10,612,300 \$ 10,214,783 \$ (24,553) 396,508 1,063,237 \$ 10,985,263 \$ 11,008,808 \$ 11,278,020 \$ \$ 155,943,534 \$ 153,054,500 \$ 155,329,566 \$ 35,454,463 52,747,012 47,136,333 65,119,355 67,353,087 57,510,945	2013 2014 2015 2016 \$ 144,933,718 \$ 142,442,200 \$ 145,114,783 \$ 150,346,852 35,454,463 52,747,012 47,136,333 34,996,350 65,143,908 66,956,579 56,447,708 82,141,974 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 262,145,791 \$ 248,698,824 \$ 267,485,176 \$ 11,009,816 \$ 10,612,300 \$ 10,214,783 \$ 9,892,944 (24,553) 396,508 1,063,237 1,549,240 \$ 10,985,263 \$ 11,008,808 \$ 11,278,020 \$ 11,442,184 \$ 155,943,534 \$ 153,054,500 \$ 155,329,566 \$ 160,239,796 35,454,463 52,747,012 47,136,333 34,996,350 65,119,355 67,353,087 57,510,945 83,691,214	2013 2014 2015 2016 \$ 144,933,718 \$ 142,442,200 \$ 145,114,783 \$ 150,346,852 \$ 35,454,463 \$ 52,747,012 47,136,333 34,996,350 \$ 65,143,908 66,956,579 56,447,708 82,141,974 \$ 245,532,089 \$ 262,145,791 \$ 248,698,824 \$ 267,485,176 \$ \$ (24,553) \$ 396,508 1,063,237 1,549,240 \$ 10,985,263 \$ 11,008,808 \$ 11,278,020 \$ 11,442,184 \$ \$ (24,546,463) \$ 52,747,012 47,136,333 34,996,350 \$ 35,454,463 52,747,012 47,136,333 34,996,350 \$ 65,119,355 67,353,087 57,510,945 83,691,214

TABLE 2
CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING)

Page 1 of 4

				Fiscal Year		
Expenses		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$	21,093,563	\$ 23,286,253	\$ 22,283,500	\$ 19,875,065	\$ 23,165,824
Public safety		13,164,284	14,031,263	14,693,505	14,697,422	14,049,362
Public services		35,875,120	47,202,159	37,851,081	42,408,254	39,406,297
Interest on long-term debt		2,039,747	1,994,805	3,753,074	4,016,175	3,235,260
Total governmental activities expenses Business-type activities:		72,172,714	86,514,480	78,581,160	80,996,916	79,856,743
Sewer		1,006,626	824,817	930.895	949,508	975,899
Solid waste		1,136,337	1,202,666	1,266,869	1,282,212	1,303,572
Landscape and lighting		156,616	182,353	175,253	183,915	176,687
Street maintenance		366,655	392,463	396,000	435,088	437,763
Total business-type activities expenses		2,666,234	2,602,299	2,769,017	2,850,723	2,893,921
Total primary government expenses	\$	74,838,948	\$ 89,116,779	\$ 81,350,177	\$ 83,847,639	\$ 82,750,664
Program Revenues					 	
Governmental activities:						
Charges for services:						
General government	\$	446,180	\$ 406,506	\$ 502,745	\$ 586,368	\$ 563,320
Public safety		692,071	1,260,919	1,149,849	1,076,360	980,518
Public services		23,401,515	15,417,753	14,551,173	18,748,179	19,947,996
Operating grants and contributions		4,828,524	5,317,302	4,688,118	4,257,901	4,397,509
Capital grants and contributions		1,027,706	4,439,194	2,198,352	4,278,207	1,676,294
Total governmental activities						
program revenues		30,395,996	26,841,674	23,090,237	28,947,015	27,565,637
Business-type activities:						
Charges for services:						
Sewer		686,056	607,434	609,880	757,422	1,046,131
Solid waste		1,231,080	1,289,496	1,301,527	1,346,954	1,350,986
Landscape and lighting		172,501	176,224	173,623	174,009	179,821
Street maintenance		284,924	284,872	288,216	287,801	286,854
Total business-type activities						
program revenues		2,374,561	2,358,026	2,373,246	2,566,186	2,863,792
Total primary government						
program revenues	\$	32,770,557	\$ 29,199,700	\$ 25,463,483	\$ 31,513,201	\$ 30,429,429
Net (expense)/revenue						
Governmental activities	\$	(41,776,718)	\$ (59,672,806)	\$ (55,490,923)	\$ (52,049,901)	\$ (52,291,106)
Business-type activities	_	(291,673)	(244,273)	(395,771)	(284,537)	(30,129)
Total Primary government net expense	\$	(42,068,391)	\$ (59,917,079)	\$ (55,886,694)	\$ (52,334,438)	\$ (52,321,235)

Source: City of West Hollywood

(Continued)

Page 2 of 4

					Fiscal Year				
Expenses		2013		2014	2015		2016		2017
Governmental activities:									
General government	\$	25,539,217	\$	20,615,002	\$ 20,388,425	\$	24,431,737	\$	22,297,943
Public safety		14,916,605		14,980,054	17,270,756		19,026,873		21,841,899
Public services		36,552,396		47,313,347	46,146,254		47,539,207		52,937,204
Interest on long-term debt		2,600,257		3,609,405	3,360,030		3,115,548		5,363,884
Total governmental activities expenses		79,608,475		86,517,808	87,165,465		94,113,365		102,440,930
Business-type activities:	-								
Sewer		955,951		1,014,614	1,082,870		1,024,557		1,048,306
Solid waste		1,365,401		1,531,511	1,448,043		1,484,564		1,425,100
Landscape and lighting		168,908		190,288	203,135		189,115		164,840
Street maintenance		449,303		456,132	299,122		323,553		301,999
Total business-type activities expenses		2,939,563		3,192,545	3,033,170		3,021,789		2,940,245
Total primary government expenses	\$	82,548,038	\$	89,710,353	\$ 90,198,635	\$	97,135,154	\$	105,381,175
Program Revenues									
Governmental activities:									
Charges for services:									
General government	\$	682,095	\$	1,247,385	\$ 841,309	\$	987,225	\$	885,815
Public safety		1,163,801		935,387	694,016		309,435		123,642
Public services		18,242,612		24,740,324	25,929,989		24,770,086		23,115,575
Operating grants and contributions		4,458,171		2,800,726	3,490,256		5,130,523		3,045,707
Capital grants and contributions Total governmental activities		383,071		1,914,153	1,710,539		2,039,004		15,856,846
program revenues		24,929,750		31,637,975	32,666,109		33,236,273		43,027,585
Business-type activities:		24,929,730		31,037,973	32,000,109		33,230,273		45,027,565
Charges for services:									
Sewer		1,060,866		1,154,927	1,394,096		1,248,228		1,311,358
Solid waste		1,390,918		1,417,997	1,436,329		1,467,202		1,464,683
Landscape and lighting		176,142		187,117	178,418		173,174		191,235
Street maintenance		291,127		288,581	290,112		288,244		294,327
Total business-type activities		-		-	-				·
program revenues		2,919,053		3,048,622	3,298,955		3,176,848		3,261,603
Total primary government									
program revenues	\$	27,848,803	\$	34,686,597	\$ 35,965,064	\$	36,413,121	\$	46,289,188
Net (expense)/revenue									
Governmental activities	\$	(54,678,725)	\$	(54,879,833)	\$ (54,499,356)	\$	(60,877,092)	\$	(59,413,345)
Business-type activities	,	(20,510)		(143,923)	265,785		155,059		321,358
Total Primary government net expense	\$	(54,699,235)	\$	(55,023,756)	\$ (54,233,571)	\$	(60,722,033)	\$	(59,091,987)
			_			_		_	

TABLE 2 CHANGES IN NET POSITION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Page 3 of 4

					Fi	iscal Year				
General Revenue and Other Changes in		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012
Net Assets										
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property tax	\$	16,094,302	\$	17,963,819	\$	18,349,422	\$	18,002,980	\$	15,515,421
Transient occupancy tax		13,133,591		12,124,316		12,590,134		14,089,667		15,414,055
Sales tax		13,935,810		12,743,088		12,308,132		12,775,378		14,004,171
Franchise tax		2,093,383		2,039,944		2,257,600		2,359,255		2,408,295
Business tax		2,454,969		2,727,228		2,603,306		2,515,615		2,637,647
Motor vehicle in-lieu		3,013,166		3,307,057		3,451,448		3,349,580		3,382,436
Use of money and property		12,186,976		9,906,326		7,322,293		7,298,634		7,999,846
Other		333,347		524,470		623,043		803,397		2,454,053
Sale of capital assets		-		-		-		-		-
Extraordinary gain(loss) on dissolution of RDA		-		-		-		-		185,683
Transfers		(86,684)		(100,000)		(100,000)		(116,000)		(118,700)
Total governmental activities		63,158,860		61,236,248		59,405,378		61,078,506		63,882,907
Business-type activities:										
Use of money and property		51,884		31,639		9,600		3,702		3,265
Transfers		86,684		100,000		100,000		116,000		118,700
Total business-type activities		138,568		131,639		109,600		119,702		121,965
Total primary government	\$	63,297,428	\$	61,367,887	\$	59,514,978	\$	61,198,208	\$	64,004,872
Change in Net Position										
Governmental Activities	\$	21.382.142	\$	1,563,442	\$	3,914,455	\$	9.028.605	\$	11,591,801
Business-type activities	φ	(153,105)	φ	(112,634)	φ	(286,171)	φ	(164,835)	φ	91,836
<i>5</i> .	Ф.		φ		r		r		r	
Total primary government	\$	21,229,037	\$	1,450,808	\$	3,628,284	\$	8,863,770	\$	11,683,637

Source: City of West Hollywood

(Continued)

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			ı	Fiscal Year		
General Revenue and Other Changes in	 2013	2014		2015	2016	2017
Net Assets						
Governmental activities:						
Taxes						
Property tax	\$ 13,332,465	\$ 14,516,251	\$	19,613,651	\$ 21,540,248	\$ 23,428,584
Transient occupancy tax	18,062,326	18,983,466		20,903,442	22,268,519	22,636,844
Sales tax	14,669,198	15,635,224		16,117,944	16,441,681	17,906,126
Franchise tax	2,467,311	2,469,575		2,551,024	2,546,182	2,185,515
Business tax	2,573,491	3,005,510		3,088,786	3,431,563	3,380,526
Motor vehicle in-lieu	3,488,271	3,771,692		-	-	-
Use of money and property	9,574,917	11,681,771		12,876,245	13,313,788	12,509,899
Other	897,756	1,581,952		1,642,123	155,142	3,582,792
Sale of capital assets	-	-		-	-	-
Extraordinary gain(loss) on dissolution of RDA	576,058	-		-	-	5,647,427
Transfers	 (171,106)	(164,557)		-	-	
Total governmental activities	65,470,687	71,480,884		76,793,215	79,697,123	91,277,713
Business-type activities:						
Use of money and property	36	2,911		3,427	9,105	4,719
Transfers	 171,106	164,557		-	-	-
Total business-type activities	171,142	167,468		3,427	9,105	4,719
Total primary government	\$ 65,641,829	\$ 71,648,352	\$	76,796,642	\$ 79,706,228	\$ 91,282,432
Change in Net Position						
Governmental Activities	\$ 10,791,962	\$ 16,601,051	\$	22,293,859	\$ 18,820,031	\$ 31,864,368
Business-type activities	150,632	23,545		269,212	164,164	326,077
Total primary government	\$ 10,942,594	\$ 16,624,596	\$	22,563,071	\$ 18,984,195	\$ 32,190,445

TABLE 3
FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Page 1 of 2

					F	iscal Year				
		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012
General Fund										
Reserved	\$	11,088,861	\$	12,483,127	\$	8,737,738	\$	-	\$	-
Unreserved		71,182,870		64,027,333		59,826,908		-		-
General Fund										
Nonspendable		-		-		-		783,625		186,823
Debt Service		-		-		-		-		-
Committed		-		-		-		18,787,130		7,735,781
Assigned		-		-		-		40,500,000		58,557,142
Unassigned		-		-		-		15,077,764		9,295,313
Total General Fund	\$	82,271,731	\$	76,510,460	\$	68,564,646	\$	75,148,519	\$	75,775,059
All other governmental funda										
All other governmental funds Reserved	\$	6,367,024	Ф	43,819,590	Ф	25,444,012	\$		\$	
Unreserved, reported in:	φ	0,307,024	Φ	43,619,590	Φ	25,444,012	Φ	-	Φ	-
		21 072 701		2 602 005		2 245 665				
Special revenue funds		21,073,781		2,682,085		3,215,665		-		-
Capital projects funds Debt service funds		(7,352,494)		(39,316,074)		(18,527,488)		-		-
		20,005,025		24,115,084		38,372,032		-		-
Permanent funds		(9,825)		(7,675)		(6,986)		-		-
Nonspendable		-		-		-		770		8,856
Restricted										
Public services		_		-		_		10,835,831		14,764,382
Capital projects		_		_		_		38,671,862		6,462,100
Debt service		_		-		_		15,863,936		12,293,855
Low and moderate activities		_		_		_		11,100,827		-
Committed to:								,,-		
Emergency Contingency		_		-		_		_		-
Continuing appropriations		_		-				_		-
Assigned to:										
Self Insurance		_		_		_		_		_
Capital projects		_		_		_		_		_
Future expenditures		_		_		_		_		_
Working reserve		_		_		_		_		_
Unfunded pension cost		_		_		_		_		_
Unassigned		_		_		_		(6,331,086)		(6,312,241)
Total all other								(=,==,,===)		(=,= :=,= : :)
governmental funds	\$	40,083,511	\$	31,293,010	\$	48,497,235	\$	70,142,140	\$	27,216,952

Note: The change in fund balance presentation starting fiscal year 2011 is due to implementation of GASB 54.

Source: City of West Hollywood.

(Continued)

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					F	iscal Year				
		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017
General Fund										
Reserved	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Unreserved		-		-		-		-		-
General Fund										
Nonspendable		65,340		39,510		35,708		139,575		44,317
Debt Service		1,255,006		1,255,006		1,255,006		1,255,006		1,255,006
Committed		9,367,610		11,177,318		12,076,505		18,386,688		27,054,567
Assigned		63,018,495		76,904,392		89,684,697		96,366,055		93,388,888
Unassigned		10,329,622		5,060,905		4,894,121		3,507,708		3,462,047
Total General Fund	\$	84,036,073	\$	94,437,131	\$	107,946,037	\$	119,655,032	\$ 1	25,204,825
All other governmental funds										
Reserved	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Unreserved, reported in:	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_
Special revenue funds		_		_				_		_
Capital projects funds		_		_		_		_		_
Debt service funds		_		_		_		_		_
Permanent funds		-		-		-		-		-
Nonspendable		7,569		6,796		6,618		_		-
Restricted		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		-,		2,2.2				
Public services		15,327,037		16,528,180		20,785,979		18,201,767		30,033,442
Capital projects		13,694,034		7,330,666		6,674,257		78,861,354		75,021,840
Debt service		5,178,386		24,133,063		16,877,020		-		-
Low and moderate activities		_		_		_		_		_
Committed to:										
Emergency Contingency		_		_		_		_		_
Continuing appropriations		_		_		_		_		_
Assigned to:										
Self Insurance		_		_		_		_		_
Capital projects		_		_		_		_		_
Future expenditures		_		_		_		_		_
Working reserve		_		_		_		_		_
Unfunded pension cost		-		-		-		-		-
Unassigned		(7,385,459)		(2,076,017)		(4,750,992)		(934,968)		(33,047)
Total all other		, , = = = , = = ,		, , , , ,		(,,-2—)		(== ,= ==)		(,,-
governmental funds	\$	26,821,567	\$	45,922,688	\$	39,592,882	\$	96,128,153	\$ 1	05,022,235

TABLE 4
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					Page 1 of 2
		0000	Fiscal Year	6644	0046
Davis	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Revenues	Ф 40 020 602	¢ 47.064.450	¢ 46 407 245	¢ 40.056.004	¢ 40 600 270
Taxes Licenses and permits	\$ 48,030,682 6,463,934	\$ 47,964,152 3,749,814	\$ 46,197,345 3,380,036	\$ 49,856,094 4,718,357	\$ 49,608,370 5,520,319
Intergovernmental	9,326,675	10,216,862	8,273,817	9,340,661	8,459,564
Charges for services	3,204,181	3,192,149	3,289,924	3,389,975	3,551,985
Use of money and property	11,800,400	9,518,263	6,866,344	9,794,397	7,934,591
Fines and forfeitures	9,426,028	9,404,794	8,969,664	10,033,205	10,443,347
Contributions	-	3,122,985	1,373,409	2,947,907	1,500,348
Developer participation	3,963,162	345,161	388,298	834,235	1,530,782
Miscellaneous	1,627,926	657,738	709,999	2,154,698	2,603,628
Total revenues	93,842,988	88,171,918	79,448,836	93,069,529	91,152,934
Expenditures			,,	,,	
Current:					
General government	17,656,982	22,464,073	21,699,975	19,233,560	19,874,229
Public Safety	12,671,110	13,951,163	14,613,812	14,619,971	14,068,721
Public Services	33,086,061	44,571,826	36,093,478	39,455,917	35,669,727
Capital outlay	8,463,971	19,191,828	29,206,055	24,746,798	12,477,205
Debt service:	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,
Principal retirement	935,000	980,000	22,030,000	1,760,000	3,795,000
Interest and fiscal charges	2,052,264	2,013,074	3,166,842	3,481,149	4,352,546
Debt issuance costs			790,384	712,845	-
Total expenditures	74,865,388	103,171,964	127,600,546	104,010,240	90,237,428
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	18,977,600	(15,000,046)	(48,151,710)	(10,940,711)	915,506
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	3,354,513	5,450,450	28,871,861	63,005,020	44,975,210
Transfers out	(3,441,197)	(5,550,450)	(28,971,861)	(63,121,020)	(45,093,910)
Long-term debt issued	-	-	-	39,980,000	-
Payment to refunded bond					
escrow agent	-	-	-	-	-
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	22,160,000	-	-
Bonds issued	-	-	34,780,000	-	-
Bond premium	-	-	665,937	-	-
Bond discount	-	-	(95,813)	(694,511)	-
Sale of capital assets	-	91	-	-	-
Extraordinary gain/(loss) on					(40 500 700)
dissolution of RDA		-	-	-	(43,536,799)
Total other financing					
sources (uses)	(86,684)	(99,909)	57,410,124	39,169,489	(43,655,499)
Net change in fund balances	\$ 18,890,916	\$ (15,099,955)	\$ 9,258,414	28,228,778	\$ (42,739,993)
Debt service as a percentage					
of noncapital expenditures	4.2%	3.5%	25.8%	6.6%	10.4%
Capital Outlay	4,462,135	18,777,662	29,786,812	24,455,298	12,006,900

Note: Capital Outlay from Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

Source: City of West Hollywood.

(Continued	I)
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					Page 2 of 2
	0040	0044	Fiscal Year	0040	0047
Revenues	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Taxes	\$ 52,722,760	\$ 57,785,812	\$ 62,056,552	\$ 67,228,461	\$ 69,297,877
Licenses and permits	4,990,941	7,968,949	9,327,431	9,301,203	9,515,384
Intergovernmental	7,339,250	5,323,009	4,193,972	5,531,157	4,484,889
Charges for services	3,382,268	3,609,803	3,444,145	3,088,746	3,433,732
Use of money and property	9,574,917	12,154,214	13,066,956	13,487,275	12,660,650
Fines and forfeitures	10,576,985	11,936,215	11,597,951	10,514,809	9,739,057
Contributions	122,321	16,689	247,588	184,829	9,739,037
Developer participation	872,764	3,730,002	3,018,883	3,083,370	10,510,748
Miscellaneous	997,287	1,699,059	2,699,051	257,382	9,144,052
Total revenues	90,579,493	104,223,752	109,652,529	112,677,232	128,786,389
	90,579,495	104,223,732	109,032,329	112,077,232	120,760,369
Expenditures					
Current:	00 007 404	00 000 000	00.000.000	00 500 500	04.054.705
General government	20,387,134	22,623,280	23,886,096	23,590,529	21,354,765
Public Safety	14,916,605	14,902,172	17,190,760	18,937,633	21,737,444
Public Services	36,438,556	42,477,061	42,023,194	44,067,723	48,947,704
Capital outlay	6,066,194	10,072,944	13,783,900	16,182,343	19,841,533
Debt service:	4.045.000	4 005 000	0.440.000	0.005.000	0.000.000
Principal retirement	1,645,000	1,905,000	2,140,000	2,235,000	3,060,000
Interest and fiscal charges	2,600,257	3,110,788	3,449,479	3,359,278	5,043,345
Debt issuance costs		358,483	-	596,000	5,150
Total expenditures	82,053,746	95,449,728	102,473,429	108,968,506	119,989,941
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	8,525,747	8,774,024	7,179,100	3,708,726	8,796,448
Other financing sources (uses)					
Transfers in	4,687,613	17,187,207	14,807,483	16,045,505	26,222,132
Transfers out	(5,358,719)	(17,467,240)	(14,807,483)	(16,095,505)	(26,222,132)
Long-term debt issued	(5,556,719)	19,155,000	(14,007,403)	85,015,000	(20,222,132)
Payment to refunded bond	_	19, 133,000	_	03,013,000	_
escrow agent		_	_	(33,898,880)	_
Refunding bonds issued	-	-	_	(33,090,000)	-
Bonds issued	-	-	_	-	-
Bond premium	_	218,975	_	13,503,099	_
Bond discount	-	210,973	_	13,303,099	-
Sale of capital assets	- 10,988	3,067,000	_	_	-
Extraordinary gain/(loss) on	10,900	3,007,000	-	-	-
dissolution of RDA					
Total other financing					
· ·	(000.440)	00.400.040		0.4.500.040	
sources (uses)	(660,118)	22,160,942	-	64,569,219	-
Net change in fund balances	\$ 7,865,629	\$ 30,934,966	\$ 7,179,100	\$ 68,277,945	\$ 8,796,448
Debt service as a percentage					
of noncapital expenditures	5.6%	5.9%	6.3%	6.0%	8.1%
Capital Outlay	6,117,191	9,932,816	13,153,552	15,945,031	20,078,140

TABLE 5
GENERAL FUND TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	(1) Transient Occupancy Tax	(2) Sales Taxes	(3) (4) Property Taxes	Franchise Taxes	Business License Tax	Total General Fund Taxes
2008	13,133,591	12,951,731	10,436,713	1,965,000	2,375,905	40,862,940
2009	12,124,316	12,112,025	10,941,349	1,940,166	2,611,390	39,729,246
2010	12,590,134	10,730,268	9,971,747	2,123,395	2,383,438	39,729,245
2011	14,089,667	11,642,605	11,191,866	2,212,579	2,425,126	37,798,981
2012	15,414,055	12,279,783	12,071,755	2,278,536	2,637,647	41,561,844
2013	18,062,326	13,236,253	13,971,978	2,310,145	2,573,491	50,154,193
2014	18,982,361	13,799,302	17,247,544	2,323,502	2,863,828	55,216,537
2015	20,903,442	14,560,587	18,469,653	2,400,839	3,001,630	59,336,151
2016	22,268,519	16,094,074	20,331,695	2,399,738	3,296,161	64,390,187
2017	22,636,844	16,242,475	22,112,662	2,045,934	3,274,264	66,312,179

Notes:

- (1) Does not include marketing assessment for West Hollywood Visitors and Convention Bureau.
- (2) Does not include Prop A, C and Measure R sales taxes.
- (3) Does not include redevelopment agency or Lighting District. In fiscal year 2009-10, the State of California borrowed 8% of all property taxes. \$1,385,432 was repaid in 2012-13.
- (4) Property Tax included Motor Vehicle In-Lieu (MVLF) revenues for fiscal years 2013-2014 and 2014-2015.

Source: City of West Hollywood.

TABLE 6
ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		City	/		Redevelopment Agency (2)			
Fiscal Year	Real	Personal	Utility	Taxable Assessed Value	Real	Personal	Taxable Assessed Value	(1) Total Direct Tax Rate
2008	6,373,345,094	228,602,564	-	6,601,947,658	951,801,448	56,859,555	1,008,661,003	0.17868
2009	7,009,111,165	236,763,650	-	7,245,874,815	1,058,948,970	78,842,651	1,137,791,621	0.17868
2010	7,306,658,686	255,528,456	-	7,798,950,792	1,102,501,562	76,501,939	1,179,003,501	0.17868
2011	7,092,242,356	246,804,306	-	7,339,046,662	1,092,479,944	58,529,021	1,151,008,965	0.17868
2012	7,165,583,831	245,451,656	-	7,411,035,487	1,095,456,515	56,318,710	1,151,775,225	0.17868
2013	7,428,850,165	214,074,391	-	7,642,924,556	-	-	-	-
2014	8,030,943,513	232,968,580	-	8,263,912,093	-	-	-	-
2015	8,521,737,715	254,099,939	-	8,775,937,654	-	-	-	-
2016	9,399,247,185	241,047,130	-	9,640,294,315	-	-	-	-
2017	10,281,108,246	284,379,639	-	10,565,487,885	-	-	-	-
				City				
Fiscal Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional	Vacant	Unsecured	Exempt	Miscellaneous
2008	4,198,886,194	1,848,538,526	106,965,663	8,468,205	165,815,465	228,602,564	(40,799,784)	44,671,041
2009	4,548,816,044	2,087,688,951	129,499,453	8,475,051	179,912,157	236,763,650	(39,815,305)	54,719,509
2010	4,700,824,638	2,215,996,458	124,520,350	8,634,600	201,009,939	255,582,456	(39,815,305)	55,672,701
2011	4,508,821,240	2,207,046,276	119,797,791	8,545,494	187,245,938	246,804,306	(43,820,302)	60,785,617
2012	4,569,615,124	2,307,068,042	118,063,479	15,654,530	107,810,012	245,451,656	(43,062,601)	47,372,644
2013	4,641,087,206	2,416,505,481	126,189,320	11,932,704	181,754,788	214,074,391	(43,936,286)	51,380,108
2014	4,880,737,922	2,873,271,627	126,102,125	20,614,997	79,186,013	232,968,580	(43,062,601)	51,030,829
2015	5,248,440,604	2,984,016,565	128,835,236	26,729,863	93,002,999	254,099,939	(43,062,601)	40,812,448
2016	5,775,856,634	3,269,847,990	146,324,801	19,871,019	143,717,923	241,047,130	(43,062,601)	43,628,818
0047	0.044.457.400	0.000.015.440	107 501 005	04 000 000	405.040.005	004070000	(40.444.000)	05 400 000

21,092,830

125,640,835 284,379,639

(48,114,029)

65,406,808

Notes: Assessed values reflect current market values as established by the County Assessor.

3,666,915,419 187,594,925

Source: Hdl, Coren & Cone

6,214,457,429

2017

⁽¹⁾ Rate includes City rate (.1639) and Lighting (.01478) which totals 0.17868

⁽²⁾ The approval of ABX1 26 eliminated Redevelopment from the State of California for the fiscal year 2012/13 and years thereafter.

TABLE 7
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(RATE PER \$100 OF TAXABLE VALUE)

Page 1 of 2

			Fiscal Year		
Agency	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Basic Levy (1)	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
County Detention Facilities 1987 Debt	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
LA Ccd Ds 2005 2012 Series F	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
LA Community College District	0.00879	0.02212	0.02311	0.04031	0.03530
LA County Flood Control	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
LA USD Measure K 2010 Series KY	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Los Angeles Unified School District	0.12334	0.12478	0.15181	0.18695	0.16819
Metropolitan Water District	0.00450	0.00430	0.00430	0.00370	0.00370
Total Direct & Overlapping Tax Rates (2)	1.13664	1.15120	1.17922	1.23096	1.20718
City's Share of 1% Levy Per Prop 13 (3)	0.17868	0.17868	0.17868	0.17868	0.17868
General Obligation Debt Rate					
Redevelopment Rate (4)	1.00454	1.00436	1.00430	1.00370	1.00370
Total Direct Rate (5)	0.24024	0.24840	0.24955	0.24888	0.24835

Notes:

- (1) In 1978, California voters passed Proposition 13 which set the property tax rate at a 1.00% fixed amount. This 1.00% is shared by all taxing agencies for which the subject property resides within. In addition to the 1.00% fixed amount, property owners are charged taxes as a percentage of assessed property values for the payment of any voter approved bonds.
- (2) Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City. Not all overlapping rates apply to all city property owners.
- (3) City's Share of 1% Levy is based on the City's share of the general fund tax rate area with the largest net taxable value within the City. ERAF general fund tax shifts may not be included in tax ratio figures. The City's total direct rate includes a "lighting rate" in addition to the "City rate". The City receives a small portion of the 1% ad-valorem tax that is assessed on property by the County of Los Angeles.
- (4) Redevelopment Rate is based on the largest RDA tax rate area and only includes rate(s) from indebtedness adopted prior to 1989 per California State statute. RDA direct and overlapping rates are applied only to the incremental property values. The approval of ABX1 26 eliminated Redevelopment from the State of California for the fiscal year 2012/13 and years thereafter.
- (5) Because basic and debt rates vary by tax rate area individual rates cannot be summed. The Total Direct Rate is the weighted average of all individual direct rates applied by the government preparing the statistical section information.

Source: HdL Coren & Cone

(Continued)

					Page 2 of 2
_			Fiscal Year		
-	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Basic Levy (1)	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000	1.00000
County Detention Facilities 1987 Debt	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
LA Ccd Ds 2005 2012 Series F	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
LA Community College District	0.03756	0.04454	0.04017	0.03575	0.03596
LA County Flood Control	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
LA USD Measure K 2010 Series KY	0.00001	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Los Angeles Unified School District	0.17560	0.14644	0.14688	0.12971	0.1311
Metropolitan Water District	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.00350	0.0035
Total Direct & Overlapping Tax Rates (2)	1.22786	1.194448	1.19055	1.16896	1.17055
City's Share of 1% Levy Per Prop 13 (3)	0.17868	0.17868	0.17868	0.17868	0.17868
General Obligation Debt Rate					
Redevelopment Rate (4)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Direct Rate (5)	0.24440	0.175970	0.175990	0.175900	0.17583

TABLE 8
PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	 20	17	 2008	
Taxpayer	 Taxable Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
Mani Brothers*	\$ 244,513,604	2.31%	\$ 211,326,804	3.20%
NWLWH LLC*	205,483,310	1.94%		
Pacific Red LLC*	193,325,495	1.83%		
Pacific Design Center LLC	176,674,214	1.67%	156,103,691	2.36%
Wolverines Owner LLC*	170,673,176	1.62%		
8490/8940 Sunset Blvd. WH Owner LLP	154,463,933	1.46%		
KR Sunset WEHO LLC	136,132,791	1.29%		
8500 Sunset Blvd. WH Owner LLP	133,942,375	1.27%		
Studio Lending Group LLC*	117,725,723	1.11%		
Essex Monarch Santa Monica Apts LP*	89,635,930	0.85%		
BPRC Millennium LLC*			105,000,000	1.59%
CLPF West Hollywood LP			78,425,352	1.19%
Mondrian Holdings LLC			74,056,597	1.12%
BA Studios LLC			54,186,241	0.82%
W Bel Age LLC			51,204,000	0.78%
LHO Le Parc LP			48,069,862	0.73%
Combined Sunset LLC			38,432,097	0.58%
Monte Overstreet	 		 34,796,179	0.53%
TOTALS	\$ 1,622,570,551	15.36%	\$ 851,600,823	12.90%

Notes: Assessed valuation includes land, building and improvements.

Source: HdL Coren & Cone.

Los Angeles County Assessor combined Tax Rolls.

^{* -} Pending Appeals on Parcels

TABLE 9
PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

		Total Tax	Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		(1) Collections in	Total Collections to Date		
Fiscal Year		Levied for Fiscal Year	Amount	Percent of Levy	Subsequent Years	Amount	Percent of Levy	
2008		16,098,006	15,743,855	97.8%	-	15,743,855	97.8%	
2009		17,997,324	17,933,878	99.6%	-	17,933,878	99.6%	
2010		18,868,848	18,094,850	95.9%	-	18,094,850	95.9%	
2011		18,271,704	17,803,309	97.4%	-	17,803,309	97.4%	
2012	(2)	15,008,242	14,527,572	96.8%	-	14,527,572	96.8%	
2013	(3)	11,346,248	11,065,252	97.5%	-	11,065,252	97.5%	
2014	(3)	12,189,784	11,922,644	97.8%	-	11,922,644	97.8%	
2015		12,886,560	12,730,399	98.8%	-	12,730,399	98.8%	
2016		14,005,495	13,721,310	98.0%	-	13,721,310	98.0%	
2017		15,237,515	15,004,752	98.5%	-	15,004,752	98.5%	

Notes: Includes secured property taxes and unsecured taxes of the Redevelopment Agency up to FY 2012-13.

Source: HdL and City of West Hollywood

⁽¹⁾ The County of Los Angeles does not provide this information on collection of prior years taxes, inclusion of amounts paid would result in reporting amounts above 100% in some years.

⁽²⁾ As part of the budget process for 2011-12, the State of California dissolved all Redevelopment Agencies. Since the City received half of the 2012 year's proceeds, only half of the tax levy for the RDA has been included.

⁽³⁾ Starting in FY2013-14 only General Fund tax levies are included. The General Fund amount shown does not include prior year taxes received in the current year, property tax redemption funds, property transfer tax funds, RDA residual funds, or RDA pass-through funds. FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 amounts were revised in FY 2014-15 to reflect proper amounts.

TABLE 10
RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Governm	ental Activities		Business-	type Activities			
Fiscal Year	Tax Allocation Bonds (1)	Certificates of Participation (2)	Lease Revenue Bonds (3)	General Obligation	Certificates of Participation	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (4)	Debt Per Capita
2008	10,665,000	21,185,000	-	-	-	31,850,000	1.7%	854.19
2009	10,450,000	20,420,000	-	-	-	30,870,000	1.7%	824.52
2010	10,230,000	-	56,940,000	-	-	67,170,000	3.7%	1,776.75
2011	49,985,000	-	55,550,000	-	-	105,535,000	5.9%	3,043.02
2012	-	-	54,432,848	-	-	54,432,848	3.0%	1,561.78
2013	-	-	51,140,548	-	-	51,140,548	2.7%	1,458.16
2014	-	-	68,546,774	-	-	68,546,774	3.6%	1,953.46
2015	-	-	66,350,325	-	-	66,350,325	3.5%	1,847.02
2016	-	-	127,867,562	-	-	127,867,562	6.3%	3,563.56
2017	-	-	124,294,665	-	-	124,294,665	N/A	N/A

Notes: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

- (1) Issued \$11,500,000 Tax Allocation Bonds in fiscal year 2003-04. Issued \$30,560,000 Eastside Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds Series A in fiscal year 2010-11 Issued \$9,420,000 Eastside Redevelopment Tax Allocation Bonds Series B in fiscal year 2010-11 Effective February 2, 2012, Tax Allocation Bonds transferred to Successor Agency were excluded from Governmental Activities.
- (2) Issued \$9,940,000 General Fund Certificate of Participation in fiscal year 1994-95. Issued \$19,745,000 General Fund Certificate of in fiscal year 1995-96. Redeemed 1995 General Fund Certificate of Participation in full for \$9,655,000 in fiscal year 1997-98. Redeemed 1996 General Fund Certificate of Participation in full for \$17,555,000 in fiscal year 1997-98. Redeemed 1998 Refunding Certificates of Participation in full for \$20,420,000 in fiscal year 2009-10.
- (3) Issued \$22,160,000 Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'A' in 2009-10 Issued \$34,780,000 Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'B' in 2009-10. Issued \$19,155,000 Lease Revenue Bonds Series 'A&B' in 2013-14. Issued \$85,015,000 Lease Revenue Bonds in 2015-16. The 2009 Lease Revenue Bonds Series B was refunded by the 2016 Lease Revenue Bonds. Amounts include principal balance of \$113,885,000, and unamortized premiums/discounts of \$13,982,562.
- (4) Personal Income information not available for 2017 at this time.

Source: HdL Coren & Cone and City of West Hollywood

TABLE 11 DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT JUNE 30, 2017 (UNAUDITED)

Jurisdiction	Net General Obligation Debt Outstanding	Percentage Applicable to City of West Hollywood	Amount Applicable to City of West Hollywood June 30, 2017
Overlapping General Fund Debt: Metropolitan Water District Los Angeles County Community College District Los Angeles Unified School District Subtotal, overlapping debt	36,281,674 3,847,890,000 9,815,110,000 13,699,281,674	0.859000% 1.415000% 1.744000%	311,550 54,432,768 171,133,216 225,877,534
City direct governmental debt 2009 Lease Revenue Bonds Series A 2013 Lease Revenue Bonds Series 2016 Lease Revenue Bonds Series Subtotal, city direct governmental debt	8,791,891 18,159,779 97,342,995 124,294,665	100.000% 100.000% 100.000%	8,791,891 18,159,779 97,342,995 124,294,665
Overlapping Tax Increment Debt 2013 Tax Allocation Revenue Refunding Bonds 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds Series A 2011 Tax Allocation Bonds Series B Subtotal, overlapping tax increment debt	8,576,237 27,433,004 8,349,373 44,358,614	100.000% 100.000% 100.000%	8,576,237 27,433,004 8,349,373 44,358,614
Subtotal, overlapping debt			270,236,148
Subtotal, direct debt			124,294,665
Grand Total direct and overlapping governmental debt			\$ 394,530,813

Note: Overlapping rates are those of local and county governments and/or special districts that apply to property owners within certain geographic boundaries in the City. The overlap percentage was calculated based on the agencies assessed valuation located within the boundaries of the City by Hdl Coren & Cone. Per Hdl Coren & Cone, overlapping rates are those of local and county governments that apply to property owners within the City. Not all overlapping rates apply to all city property owners. The overlapping debt per each jurisdiction is totalled and summarized per each jurisdiction.

Source: HdL Coren & Cone.

LA County Assessor and Auditor Combined Lien Date Tax Rolls

TABLE 12 LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

					Page 1 of 2
			Fiscal Year		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Debt limit	\$ 990,292,149	\$ 1,086,881,222	\$ 1,134,328,071	\$ 1,100,856,999	\$ 1,111,655,323
Total net debt applicable to limit	 38,605,000	38,605,000	68,440,000	108,420,000	108,420,000
Legal debt margin	\$ 951,687,149	\$ 1,048,276,222	\$ 1,065,888,071	\$ 992,436,999	\$ 1,003,235,323
Total net debt applicable to the limit as percentage of debt limit	3.90%	3.55%	6.03%	9.85%	9.75%

Notes:

- (1) Section 43605 of the Government Code of the State of California limits the amount of indebtedness for public improvements to 15% of the assessed valuation of all real and personal property of the City.
- (2) The approval of ABX1 26 eliminated Redevelopment from the State of California for the fiscal year 2012/13 and years thereafter. Therefore, effective fiscal year 2013, the calculation of debt applicable to limit does not include the Successor Agency's debt.

Sources: Los Angeles County Auditor-Controller. City of West Hollywood.

					(Continued)
			Fiscal Year		Page 2 of 2
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt limit	\$ 1,146,438,683	\$ 1,239,586,814	\$ 1,316,390,648	\$ 1,446,044,147	\$ 1,584,823,183
Total net debt applicable to limit	50,775,000	68,546,274	66,350,325	127,867,562	124,294,665
Legal debt margin	\$ 1,095,663,683	\$ 1,171,040,540	\$ 1,250,040,323	\$ 1,318,176,585	\$ 1,460,528,518
Total net debt applicable to the limit as percentage of debt limit	4.43%	5.53%	5.04%	8.84%	7.84%
	Legal Debt Margir	າ Calculation for Fi	scal Year 2017		
	Assessed value Debt limit (1)				\$10,565,487,885 1,584,823,183
	Debt applicable to Lease Revenue Net amoun Legal debt	124,294,665 \$ 1,460,528,518			

TABLE 13
EAST SIDE PROJECT AREA BONDS COVERAGE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal	Gross	Less: Operating	Net Revenue Available for				
Year	Revenue	Expenses	Debt Service	Principal	Interest	Total	Coverage
2008	5,460,803	591,958	4,868,845	215,000	572,045	787,045	6.19
2009	6,443,020	679,740	5,763,280	220,000	565,595	785,595	7.34
2010	6,144,778	584,778	5,560,526	220,000	561,745	781,745	7.11
2011	6,118,409	653,896	5,464,514	225,000	553,395	778,395	7.02
2012	5,792,253	250,000	5,542,253	2,200,000	1,771,598	3,971,598	1.40
2013	5,640,024	250,000	5,390,024	595,000	3,486,860	4,081,860	1.32
2014	6,334,528	250,000	6,084,528	570,000	3,243,026	3,813,026	1.60
2015	4,024,823	250,000	3,774,823	750,000	3,307,537	4,057,537	0.93
2016	4,208,819	250,000	3,958,819	635,000	3,297,628	3,932,628	1.01
2017	4,102,315	250,000	3,852,315	670,000	3,264,014	3,934,014	0.98

Note:

- (1) East Side Redevelopment Agency issued Tax Allocation Bonds of \$11,500,000 in fiscal year 2003-04 and \$39,980,000 in fiscal year 2010-11.
- (2) The State of California dissolved all redevelopment agencies as part of the 2011-12 State budget. Successor Agencies are responsible for paying the enforceable obligations of the redevelopment agency at the time of dissolution until all enforceable obligations have been paid in full. As necessary, revenues of the former Commission are allocated for bond payments and other continuing contractual obligations entered into prior to 2011-12, any excess revenues are then allocated to each taxing entity, based on their share of the 1% general property tax levy.
- (3) In December 2013, the Succesor Agency to the West Hollywood Community Development Commission issued \$9,370,000 East Side Redevelopment Tax Allocation Refunding bonds, Series A for the purpose of refunding the outstanding balance of the Eastside Redevelopment Project 2003 Tax Allocation Bonds Series A. The entire issue was purchased by County of Los Angeles Redevelopment Refunding Authority.

Source: City of West Hollywood.

TABLE 14
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Calendar Year	Population (1)	Personal Income (In Thousands) (2)	Per Capita Personal Income (3)	Unemployment Rate (4)
2008	37,287	1,851,096	49,645	6.3%
2009	37,440	1,804,703	48,203	9.8%
2010	37,805	1,825,641	48,291	10.7%
2011	34,681	1,778,372	51,278	10.4%
2012	34,853	1,839,716	52,785	7.8%
2013	35,072	1,880,876	53,629	6.4%
2014	35,090	1,880,964	53,604	6.9%
2015	35,923	1,905,211	53,036	5.6%
2016	35,882	2,023,778	56,401	4.3%
2017	36,958	2,084,491	56,401	N/A

Notes: Annual income and unemployment figures for 2016 was not available at time of publication of this CAFR.

Sources: (1) Data is from Hdl, Coren & Cone. Data is based on California Department of Finance.

(2) (3) Data is from Hdl, Coren & Cone. 2000-2009 Income, Age and Education Data: ESRI - Demographic Estimates are based on the last available Census. Projections are developed by incorporating all of the prior census data released to date. Demographic Data is totaled from Census Block Groups that overlap the City's bounderies. 2010 and later - Income, Age and Education Data - US Census Bureau, most recent American Community Survey. 2016 population and personal income was estimate last year and updated this year based on data from Hdl. 2017 population and personal income is an estimate.

(4) Unemployment data: California Employment Development Department

TABLE 15
PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2	2017	2008			
	# Employees	% Percent of Total City Employment	# Employees	% Percent of Total City Employment		
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (5)	574	2.1%	(2)			
Target Corp. (5)	414	1.6%	411	1.6%		
CityGrid Media/Inter Active Corp (5)	288	1.1%	(2)			
City of West Hollywood	222	0.8%	200	0.8%		
Sunset Marquis (5)	200	0.7%				
1 OAK LA (5)	200	0.7%				
Hollywood Standard LLC (The Standard Hotel) (5)	200	0.7%	189	0.7%		
Mondrian	217	0.8%	400	1.5%		
The London West Hollywood	181	0.7%				
Pavilions (5)	180	0.7%				
Andaz West Hollywood	167	0.6%				
Sunset Tower Hotel (4)	159	0.6%	100	0.4%		
Whole Foods Market (5)	153	0.6%	(2)			
Oprah Windfrey Network (OWN) (5)	150	0.6%				
Ralphs (2 locations) (5)	141	0.5%	(2)			
nCompass (5)	128	0.5%				
The Jeremy Hotel	120	0.4%				
Dailey & Associates (5)	100	0.4%	209	0.8%		
Best Buy (5)	100	0.4%	(2)			
Saddle Ranch Restaurant	100	0.4%	100	0.4%		
Outrigger Lodging Services LLP (Le Parc Suite Hotel)	82	0.3%	105	0.4%		
Outrigger Lodging Services LLP (Chamberlain Hotel)	75	0.3%				
Outrigger Lodging Services LLP (Le Montrose Hotel)	82	0.3%				
Outrigger Lodging Services LLP (The Grafton Hotel)	65	0.2%				
HMBL LLC (Best Western Sunset Plaza)	40	0.1%	125	0.5%		
House of Blues (3)			230	0.9%		
SC Club LP (Key Club)* (Sold)			100	0.4%		
Suissa Miller Advertising LLC			100	0.4%		
Ticketmaster (1)			1,300	4.9%		
Wyndham Bel Age Hotel LP			230	0.9%		
Hyatt Corp (Hyatt West Hollywood Hotel)			165	0.6%		
Total Jobs By Principal Employers	4,338	16.2%	3,964	15.0%		
Total Jobs (estimated) in City of West Hollywood	26,700	100%	26,421	100%		

⁽¹⁾ Ticketmaster merged with LiveNation in 2010, subsequently reducing labor and moving headquarters to Los Angeles.

Sources: City of West Hollywood.

California Employment Development Department.

⁽²⁾ Prior years' information not available.

⁽³⁾ Closed in FY 2014-2015.

⁽⁴⁾ Formerly KKHG Management LLC (Sunset Tower Hotel)

⁽⁵⁾ The figures presented were estimates.

TABLE 16
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year									
	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Function										
General Government										
Legislative & Executive	24.6	24.6	24.6	23.6	25.6	25.6	39.8	36.8	27.8	13.0
Administration	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.8	26.8	26.8	17.7	17.8	25.8	24.8
Finance & Information Technology	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	23.9	22.9	22.9	22.9	23.9
Public Information	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	7.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Community Services										
Human Services & Rent Stabilization	50.6	50.6	53.4	53.4	52.4	52.4	54.4	56.9	56.6	57.8
Housing & Rent Stabilization	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Community Development	28.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	33.0	33.0
Department of Public Works	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	44.0	46.0	46.0	47.0	48.0
Communications Department	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
Economic Development	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0
Total	206.6	205.6	209.4	208.5	207.4	209.4	216.4	216.4	218.2	222.3

Source: City of West Hollywood

TABLE 17
OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year										
	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Function											
Police (1)											
Incidents	7,425	6,700	7,171	7,036	7,460	6,370	6,975	6,060	10,931	8,976	
Arrests	3,477	2,955	3,320	3,007	3,069	3,407	3,312	2,230	2,569	2,004	
Sewers											
Miles of system	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	
Percent inspected	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Parks and Recreation											
Number of parks	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	
Community Development											
Commercial building permits	253	254	235	337	221	221	796	358	400	364	
Residential building permits	531	377	551	522	396	396	1,548	548	577	636	
Mixed-use building permits (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	3	
Parking											
Citations issued	194,003	190,000	190,979	200,164	195,345	182,930	211,404	211,583	196,834	181,639	

Notes:

Source: City of West Hollywood.

⁽¹⁾ Police statistics are base on calendar year; Information for 2016 was updated to reflect the actual number of arrect and incidents; the 2017 information is an estimate.

⁽²⁾ FY 15 information was revised to include the mixed-use building permits issued.

TABLE 18 CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

	Fiscal Year										
	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Function/ program										-	
Public Safety											
This a contracted service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Parking:											
Parking Structures	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	
Parking Lots	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	
Cultural & Recreation:											
Parks	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	
General Services:											
Sidewalks (length/feet)	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	275,638	
Streets (miles)	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	
Traffic signals	56	56	56	56	56	56	60	61	61	62	
Wastewater:											
Sanitary sewers (miles)	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	
Manholes	395	395	395	395	395	395	885	885	885	885	
City-Line:											
Number of Buses	5	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	

Source: City of West Hollywood

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West Hollywood Core Values

Respect and Support for People

Responsiveness to the Public

Idealism, Creativity and Innovation

Quality of Residential Life

Promote Economic Development

Public Safety

Responsibility for the Environment

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