

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH

TIDE & SUBMERGED LANDS ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020



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CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
Tide & Submerged Lands Annual Financial Report
Year Ended June 30, 2020

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CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH

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January 29, 2021

Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, Residents of the City of Newport Beach, and Citizens of the State of California,

I am pleased to present the City of Newport Beach – Tide and Submerged Lands (Tidelands) Fiscal Year 2019-20 Annual Financial Report. The Tidelands Report is a report for the residents of California and provides a concise, easy to read document that enables us to highlight information on the City's administration of the Tidelands pursuant to grants from the State of California.

This report reflects Tidelands fund balances, that when aggregated, agree to amounts presented in the audited, Fiscal Year 2019-20 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the City of Newport Beach, CA, which includes the Tidelands – Operating Fund and Tidelands – Harbor Capital Fund as major fund types, subject to audit.

This report only presents information on the financial condition of the Tidelands funds, and does not address the financial condition of the City of Newport Beach, CA as a whole. For more information on the financial condition of the City of Newport Beach, CA, please see the City's CAFR, which can be viewed on our website, at: www.newportbeachca.gov/CAFR.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Scott Catlett", is written over a horizontal line.

Scott Catlett
Finance Director/Treasurer

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH

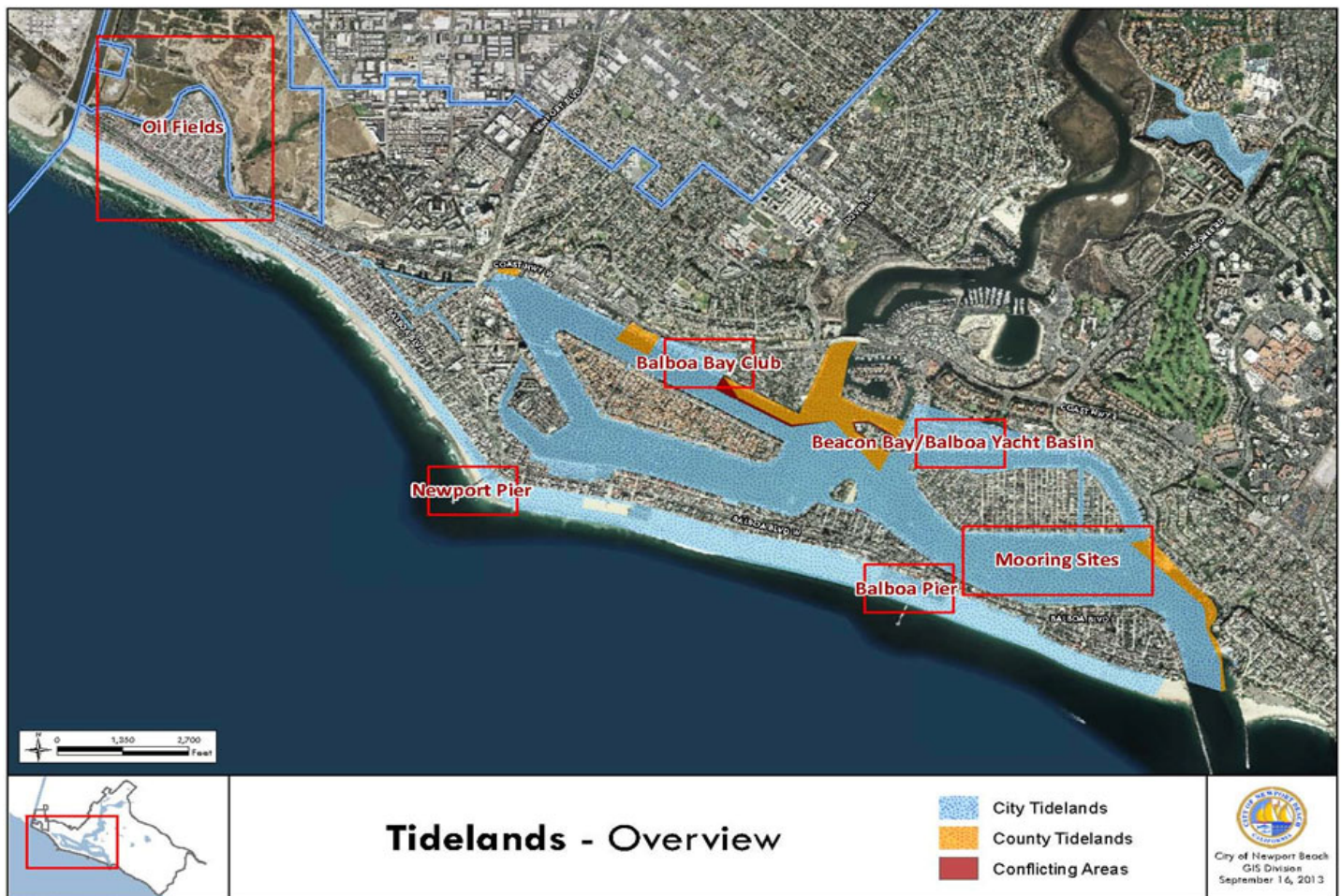
Tide and Submerged Lands Annual Financial Report for the Year Ending June 30, 2020

Overview

The City of Newport Beach manages and administers the Tidelands on behalf of all the people of California and is subject to specific legislative grants. The Tidelands within the city's boundaries are owned by the State of California and overseen by the California State Lands Commission (SLC). Some of the lands are administered by the County of Orange, but still are owned by the State.

The City, as a trustee, is required to submit an annual financial report to the SLC. This report enables us to highlight information on the City's financial administration of the Tidelands in more detail than the City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). This report only presents information on the financial position of the Tide and Submerged Land funds, and does not address the financial position of the City of Newport Beach, CA as a whole. The City's audited CAFR, can be obtained at: www.newportbeachca.gov/cafr.

The City's granted Tidelands consist primarily of the land bayward of the bulkhead and portions of the bay beaches in the Lower Bay (Coastward of the Upper Bay Bridge). Newport Beach Tidelands also include large portions of the City's ocean beaches and land covered by the Pacific Ocean from the shoreline to three (3) miles out to sea. Additionally, some areas within the Tidelands were filled in and developed long ago, and these are known as filled Tidelands. The portion of State Tidelands administered by the City is illustrated on the map below:



Guiding Legislation

The granted Tidelands must be used for purposes consistent with the public trust. Legislation known as the Beacon Bay Bill, adopted in 1978 and subsequently amended multiple times, is the guiding document that outlines how the City is to use and manage Tidelands, as well as how the City accounts for revenues and expenditures generated within Tidelands. According to the Bill, Tidelands can only be used for purposes in which there is a general statewide interest. These purposes are generally as follows:

- Establishing, improving, and operating a public harbor.
- Establishing, maintaining, and operating wharves, docks, piers, slips, quays, ways and streets, or utilities to promote commerce, fishing, or navigation.
- Establishing, improving, and operating beaches, marinas, aquatic playgrounds, and similar recreational facilities open to the public.
- Preserving, maintaining, and enhancing Tidelands in their natural state for use in scientific study, open space, and wildlife habitat.

The City has the power to regulate the use of Tidelands through leases, permits, policies, and ordinances that are consistent with the trust and relevant legislation.

Additionally, the Public Trust Doctrine and the California Constitution advise the City. The Public Trust Doctrine says that:

...The Legislature has the power to delegate the management responsibility of tidelands and submerged lands to local governments. When it does so, these lands are known as granted lands, and the grantees that manage them must ensure that they are used in ways that are consistent with the public trust and with any other conditions the Legislature imposes...

The State Constitution (Article XVI, Section 6) says that:

...The Legislature shall have no power ...to make any gift or authorize the making of any gift, of any public money or thing of value to any individual, municipal or other corporation whatever...

Accounting for Tidelands Revenues and Expenditures

Funds are used by the City as a means to track and control resources intended for specific purposes. The Tidelands funds are utilized to control and manage resources intended for purposes described in the Beacon Bay Bill.

At this time, the City uses a two-fund approach to track and control resources intended for Tidelands accounting purposes.

Operating Fund

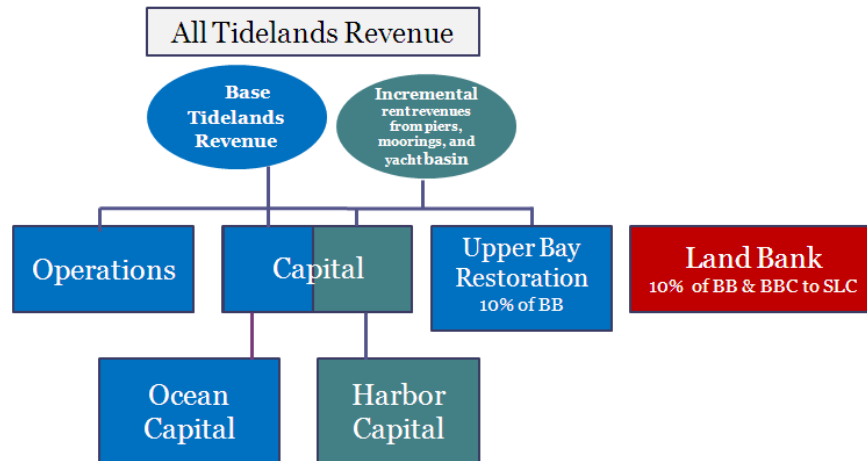
The Tidelands Operating fund is used to account for revenues related to the operation of the Tidelands under City jurisdiction, including beaches and marinas, and the related expenditures. Revenue from tideland operations includes, but is not limited to, rents from moorings, piers, and leases, as well as income from parking lots, meters, and the sale of oil. Funds intended for the Upper Bay Restoration are also accounted for in this fund in a separate reserve account.

Harbor Capital Fund

With the adoption of new permit and the adjustment of lease templates and adjusted commercial and noncommercial tidelands rent to fair market value in the years immediately subsequent to 2010, the City Council asked the State Lands Commission for permission to create a Harbor Capital Fund. This allows for the sequestration of incremental increases from tidelands rent adjustments solely to finance critical in-Harbor capital improvements, like sea walls repair, dredging, piers, and important amenities.

The following illustration identifies the structure of the City's Tidelands funds and the allocation of revenue between those funds. Additionally, the City has some discretion on the use of Tidelands revenues within the operating and capital funds.

Tidelands Funds



BB and BBC represents Beacon Bay and Balboa Bay Club respectively.

In 2011, the City Council formed the Tidelands Management Committee, a committee of three (3) Council members plus seven (7) citizen advisors, that would meet in public to make recommendations to the City Council on the prioritization and implementation of large infrastructure needs of the harbor through the publicly-available Tidelands Capital Plan. In 2017, the Council dissolved the Tidelands Management Committee and shifted its duties to the Harbor Commission. The City now manages the operations of the Tidelands. Similar to several other “master plans”, the City annually plans for the replacement, timing and means of financing critical infrastructure through the Tidelands, Harbors, and Beaches Capital Plan.

Advances and the General Fund Subsidy

Beginning in FY 2008-09, the City had an opportunity to complete a long-awaited maintenance dredging project within Lower Newport Bay, and a similar opportunity arose to remove sediments not suitable for ocean disposal that sat at the bottom of the Rhine Channel. The timing was critical, as much of the sediment within the Harbor and the Rhine needed a special repository – and that repository was in fill areas at the Port of Long Beach as the Port embarked on a major terminal expansion. To take advantage of the Port’s space for sediment not suitable for ocean disposal (where the sediment would be buried and encased in a support structure and secured), the City Council advanced a loan from the General Fund to the Tidelands Harbor Capital Fund of \$9.7 million.

In addition, City Council approved another \$6.1 million in loan advances to the Harbor Capital Fund to cover the cost of developing the 23-space visitor-serving marina at the Marina Park project on the Peninsula. These advances are non-interest bearing, and are to be paid back to the General Fund from incremental revenue increases generated from certain leases, mooring rents, and commercial and residential pier rents. The balance of advance due to the General Fund as of June 30, 2020 is \$10.7 million. Please see the notes to the financial statement for the repayment schedule.

Historically, the Tidelands Operating Fund does not generate sufficient revenue to cover the full cost of operations – in large part because of the public safety costs (lifeguarding, EMS response, and police services) associated with the ocean beaches. This is still the case in FY 2019-20. Due to the ongoing

gap between revenues and expenditures, the City's General Fund transfers money to subsidize the operations of the Tidelands Operating Fund, on an annual basis. As Tidelands revenues and expenditures fluctuate year to year, the General Fund subsidy also fluctuates. For FY 2019-20, the General Fund transferred \$3.0 million to subsidize the Tidelands Operating Fund.

Revenues

The Beacon Bay Bill requires the City to set up a separate Tidelands trust fund or funds, and mandates that the City deposit into these funds "all moneys received directly from, or indirectly attributable to..." the granted Tidelands in the City.

Revenue from all sources total \$16.6 million for FY 2019-20. The allocation of revenue may be based

Why aren't property taxes and other taxes allocated to the Tidelands trust?

Very simply, the property owner or trustee of the property is not the intended recipient of the tax. For example, all revenue from property taxes are intended for local governments, not the property owner or trustee of the property. Regardless of who owns or operates the Tidelands property, the 1% property tax is distributed to local jurisdictions in accordance with Senate Bill 154 passed in 1978 and amended thereafter. This distribution formula includes counties, cities, special districts but does not include the property owner or trustee of the property.

on specific locations, or on a percentage located within the Tidelands. For instance, several leases are split between the General Fund and the Tidelands Operating Fund based on the location of specific rental units, or based on the percentage of units located within the Tidelands. Revenues attributable to the Tidelands are deposited and accounted for in the Tidelands Fund, consistent with grant and trust requirements.

As noted, the City has committed to using revenues generated by certain incremental increases in rental rates for leases, moorings, and piers over designated base years to support Harbor related capital improvements in the Harbor Capital Fund. This incremental increase consisted of \$1.4 million from Balboa Bay Club; \$820,007 from on-shore, off-shore, guest, and transfer moorings; \$738,879 from commercial piers; \$571,347 in increased revenues from Balboa Yacht Basin rentals of slips, apartments, and garages; and \$147,122 from residential piers.

The table to the right shows the top Tidelands Fund revenue producers for FY 2019-20.

Of the total \$16.6 million in revenue attributable to both Tidelands Funds, property income is the primary source. Combined Tidelands property income is \$15.0 million, or 90% of FY 2019-20 revenues, and is made up of \$8.3 million from leases, \$3.0 million from parking lots, \$2.9 million from rents for moorings, residential and commercial piers, \$782,662 from the sale of oil, and \$21,708 from other property income. For more details on revenue, please refer to the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance on page 10.

Top Tidelands Revenue Producers			
Top Tidelands Revenue Producers	Tide and Submerged Land - Operating	Tide and Submerged Land - Harbor Capital	Tide and Submerged Land Total
Balboa Bay Club	\$ 3,011,162	\$ 1,420,398	\$ 4,431,560
Other Revenue	736,994	898,154	1,635,148
Balboa Pier Parking Lot	1,582,481	-	1,582,481
Beacon Bay Residences	1,405,549	-	1,405,549
Oceanfront/Other Parking Meters	1,371,364	-	1,371,364
Balboa Yacht Basin	742,859	571,347	1,314,206
Commercial Piers	417,870	738,880	1,156,750
Other Leases	1,081,289	74,858	1,156,147
Offshore Moorings	623,171	512,218	1,135,389
Petroleum Royalties	782,662	-	782,662
Residential Piers	118,000	147,122	265,122
Other Moorings	-	218,033	218,033
Onshore Moorings	69,546	89,756	159,302
Total	\$ 11,942,947	\$ 4,670,766	\$ 16,613,713

Parking revenue of \$3.0 million is made up of \$1.6 million from the Balboa Parking Lot, \$917,326 from the Ocean Front Lot, and \$454,038 from a combination of smaller lots.

Lease revenue of \$8.3 million consists of the following:

- 1) \$4.4 million from the Balboa Bay Club lease
Per the amendment to the ground lease in FY 2014 with the Balboa Bay Club and the State Lands statute, revenues from the Balboa Bay Club are split – 95% to Tidelands operating fund and 5% to the State Lands Commission’s Land Bank fund. Starting in FY 2019, they were modified – 90% to Tidelands operating fund and 10% to the State Lands Commission’s Land Bank fund.
- 2) \$1.3 million from Balboa Yacht Basin leases for slips, apartments, garages, offices, and electricity
Balboa Yacht Basin revenues are split – 53% to the General fund and 47% to Tidelands based on the percentage of area in the Tidelands.
- 3) \$1.4 million from Beacon Bay residential leases
Tidelands-related Beacon Bay lease revenues are split – 80% to the Tideland Operating fund, 10% restricted within the Tidelands Operating fund for Upper Newport Bay Restoration, and 10% deposited in the Land Bank fund held and administered by the State Lands Commission. Some of the Beacon Bay residences are actually on uplands, and lease revenue from these properties goes to the General Fund.
- 4) The remaining \$1.2 million is derived from a variety of smaller leases.

Newport Beach is home to approximately 4,300 boats, 1,200 moorings, 1,200 residential piers, and 1,900 commercial slips and ties, resulting in \$2.9 million in revenue from rentals, including \$1.5 million in revenue from off-shore, on-shore, guest, and transfer moorings, \$1.2 million from commercial piers, and \$265,122 from residential piers.

The City received \$782,662 in revenues from the sale of oil. During FY 2019-20, 16,787 barrels of oil were produced from 11 working wells located in West Newport. The City has set aside \$720,000 in the Tideland’s Operating Fund for future improvements to these oil wells, but as of the date of this report, no determination has been made to proceed with these improvements.

Additional revenue sources include:

- 1) \$56,863 from licenses and permits, derived from pier transfer fees, live aboard permits, dredging permit application fees, and marine activities permits.
- 2) \$10,541 in charges for services from harbor appeals, impound release fees, and waitlist fees.
- 3) \$22,719 from fines and forfeitures for administrative fines, abandoned vessels, and delinquencies.
- 4) \$1.5 million from investment income and net increase in fair value of investments.

Expenditures

Generally, the Beacon Bay Bill permits the City to expend the revenues accruing from use of the Tidelands for the management, operation, and control of the lands and/or any improvements, betterments, or structures, as well as for any use that furthers the purposes of the trust. Total Tidelands expenditures for FY 2019-20 totaled \$19.3 million. The City’s expenditure approach is reviewed regularly between City staff and SLC staff.

Direct Costs are those activities, programs, or functions whose primary purpose wholly or substantially benefit the Tidelands. These expenditures are charged directly to the activity, program, or function that benefits from them. There are currently five (5) types of expenditures charged directly to the Tidelands funds: 1) Harbor Operations division operating costs of \$1.1 million; 2) Public Works - Utilities operating costs of \$545,777; 3) Tidelands Management division operating costs of \$295,939; 4) Community Development operating costs of \$2,661; and 5) capital projects directly benefitting, or located within the Tidelands of \$1.4 million.

Indirect Costs are those City-wide costs for services that support a variety of City activities, programs, and functions and are centrally budgeted. Examples include but are not limited to; 1) Public safety

services to Tidelands users, including Police, Fire, and Marine safety services of \$12.4 million; 2) Public Works services that protect or otherwise support the Tidelands, such as water quality, stormwater protection, dredging, infrastructure maintenance, and municipal operations of \$2.4 million; and 3) General government administrative services of \$1.1 million including City Council, City Clerk, City Attorney, City Manager, Finance, Human Resources, building use, which generally consists of the Tidelands' share of this overhead, and parking operations.

The City uses outside cost allocation experts, currently MGT of America Inc. (MGT), to develop the indirect cost allocation plan that identifies and distributes these indirect costs to all operating activities, programs, and functions within the City's organizational structure. This allocation plan includes allocation of costs to the Tidelands Operating fund.

The cost allocation plan takes a detailed approach to analyzing the costs attributable to Tidelands Operations. MGT interviewed staff in each department and analyzed data within each central activity to determine: 1) what services are provided; 2) which functions or departments receive benefits from these services; and 3) how to determine the amount of benefit received, or what is the best driver for allocating centrally budgeted services to programs or functions receiving the benefits.

For example, Public Works salaries and operating expenses may be allocated based on a time study of which programs or functions were worked on; Accounts Payable salaries and operating expenses may be allocated on the number of checks processed for a program or function; City Clerk salaries and operating expenses may be allocated based on the number of agenda items per program or function. There are many alternative drivers to choose from, and the City relies on MGT's expertise in selecting these drivers.

The drivers are used to allocate General government activities among the City's departments and divisions, then administrative costs within the departments and divisions are allocated to the various activities, programs, and functions of the City using similar methodologies. Indirect costs are added to direct costs to determine the full cost of each activity, program, and function.

Finally, a share of the full cost of activities, programs, and functions that provide services to the Tidelands are allocated using the best drivers and methodologies identified by MGT. For FY 2019-20, total expenditures of \$19.3 million for both funds included indirect cost allocations to the Tidelands Operating Fund totaling \$16.0 million.

The City regularly reports its expenditure information, including the indirect cost allocation, to the State Lands Commission for review and approval to ensure the City is meeting all the obligations of the Beacon Bay Bill; using Tidelands funds only for Tidelands purposes.

Conclusion

The City endeavors to manage and administer Tidelands in accordance with the appropriate legislation while working with the California State Lands Commission to ensure Newport Harbor continues to be a prosperous and effective harbor. It is always fair to re-evaluate both Tidelands revenue sources and expenditure purposes on a regular basis, and the City does so with the City Council, the community, and the State Lands Commission. Changes to the allocations, if consistent with the Trust and related legislation, should be viewed both on their merits and how they might impact City operations, services, and other funds.

Comprehensive financial detail on City of Newport Beach Tidelands can be found in the financial statements that follow.

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
Tide and Submerged Lands
Balance Sheet
June 30, 2020

	Tide and Submerged Land - Operating	Tide and Submerged Land - Harbor Capital	Tide and Submerged Land Total Funds
Assets			
Cash and investments	\$ 3,242,024	\$ 27,188,090	\$ 30,430,114
Receivables:			
Accounts (net of allowance)	1,790,646	-	1,790,646
Total assets	\$ 5,032,670	\$ 27,188,090	\$ 32,220,760
Liabilities, Deferred inflows of resources, and Fund Balances			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 909,661	\$ 112,899	\$ 1,022,560
Accrued payroll	20,126	-	20,126
Deposits payable	184,924	-	184,924
Unearned Revenue	757,105	-	757,105
Advance from other funds (note 2)	-	10,676,659	10,676,659
Total liabilities	1,871,816	10,789,558	12,661,374
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Unavailable revenue	289,331	-	289,331
Total deferred inflows of resources	289,331	-	289,331
Fund balances:			
Restricted:			
Upper Newport Bay Restoration	1,099,953	-	1,099,953
Other	433,973	15,734,065	16,168,038
Encumbrance	617,597	664,467	1,282,064
Committed:			
Oil and Gas Liabilities	720,000	-	720,000
Total fund balances	2,871,523	16,398,532	19,270,055
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ 5,032,670	\$ 27,188,090	\$ 32,220,760

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
Tide and Submerged Lands
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Tide and Submerged Land - Operating	Tide and Submerged Land - Harbor Capital	Tide and Submerged Land Total Funds
Revenues:			
Licenses and permits	\$ 56,863	\$ -	\$ 56,863
Charges for services	10,541	-	10,541
Fines and forfeitures	22,719	-	22,719
Investment income	337,036	484,209	821,245
Net Increase in Fair Value of Investments	288,127	413,945	702,072
Income from the use of property and money			
Parking			
Balboa Lot	1,582,481	-	1,582,481
Other parking	1,371,364	-	1,371,364
Total Parking	2,953,845	-	2,953,845
Leases			
Balboa Yacht Basin Slips (net of increment)	653,171	536,307	1,189,478
Balboa Yacht Basin Garages (net of increment)	35,344	33,155	68,499
Balboa Yacht Basin Apartments (net of increment)	30,456	1,885	32,341
Balboa Yacht Basin Offices	14,645	-	14,645
Balboa Yacht Basin Electricity	9,243	-	9,243
Balboa Bay Club	3,011,162	1,420,398	4,431,560
Beacon Bay	1,405,549	-	1,405,549
Other Leases	1,081,289	74,858	1,156,147
Total Leases	6,240,859	2,066,603	8,307,462
Rent			
Moorings Off-Shore (net of increment)	623,171	512,218	1,135,389
Moorings On-Shore (net of increment)	69,546	89,756	159,302
Moorings Guest (net of increment)	-	170,903	170,903
Moorings Transfers (net of increment)	-	47,130	47,130
Residential Piers Rent (net of increment)	118,000	147,122	265,122
Commercial Piers Rent (net of increment)			
Large Com Marina Rent	248,441	500,571	749,012
Medium Com Marina Rent	-	80,909	80,909
Small Com Marina Rent	47,662	88,184	135,846
Vessel Charter Bus Rent	26,833	29,218	56,051
Vessel Rental Facility Rent	20,510	20,560	41,070
HOA NONMEM <13,000 sqf	11,831	-	11,831
HOA NONMEM 13K-30K sqf	13,891	-	13,891
Yacht Club Guest Slip Rent	14,255	-	14,255
Restaurant Rent	8,466	-	8,466
Shipyard Rent	6,559	9,508	16,067
Other Rent - Bldg over Tld	5,325	5,265	10,590
Fuel Dock - Base/Plus Rent	9,651	-	9,651
Sport Fishing Charter Rent	4,446	4,665	9,111
Total Commercial Piers Rent	417,870	738,880	1,156,750
Total Rent	1,228,587	1,706,009	2,934,596
Sale of Oil	782,662	-	782,662
Other	21,708	-	21,708
Total property income	11,227,661	3,772,612	15,000,273
Total Revenues	\$ 11,942,947	\$ 4,670,766	\$ 16,613,713

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH
Tide and Submerged Lands
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2020

Continued

	Tide and Submerged Land - Operating	Tide and Submerged Land - Harbor Capital	Tide and Submerged Land Total Funds
Expenditures			
General government:			
City council - Indirect	\$ 6,488	\$ -	\$ 6,488
City clerk - Indirect	311	-	311
City attorney - Indirect	135,946	-	135,946
City manager - Indirect	10,599	-	10,599
Finance - Indirect	75,229	-	75,229
Human resources - Indirect	15,894	-	15,894
Building use - Indirect	184,719	-	184,719
Parking operations - Indirect	675,472	-	675,472
Total General government	<u>1,104,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,104,658</u>
Public safety:			
Police - Indirect	3,476,045	-	3,476,045
Fire - Indirect	2,461,322	-	2,461,322
Marine safety - Indirect	6,483,399	-	6,483,399
Total Public safety	<u>12,420,766</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,420,766</u>
Public works:			
Public works - Indirect	44,074	-	44,074
Public works - Utilities - Direct	545,777	-	545,777
Public works - Utilities - Indirect	2,387,602	-	2,387,602
Total Public works	<u>2,977,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,977,453</u>
Community development:			
Community development - Direct	2,661	-	2,661
Total Community development	<u>2,661</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,661</u>
Community services:			
Tidelands management - Direct	295,939	-	295,939
Harbor operations - Direct	1,088,712	-	1,088,712
Total Community services	<u>1,384,651</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,384,651</u>
Capital improvement projects: - All are Direct			
Abandoned Watercraft Abatement	34,646	5,458	40,104
American Legion Bulkhead	93,958	-	93,958
Arches Storm Drain Diversion	32,335	-	32,335
Balboa Island Swim Platforms	-	58,750	58,750
Bayview Heights Drainage	1,184	-	1,184
Beach and Bay Sand Management	-	87,565	87,565
Bilge Pumpout/Oil Collection	2,450	2,155	4,605
Grand Canal Emergency	-	256,785	256,785
Harbor Bulkheads Seawalls	139,910	-	139,910
Harbor Dredging	1,409	387,185	388,594
Harbor Piers Rehabilitation	-	1,279	1,279
Harbor Seawalls/Bulkheads Repair	92,414	-	92,414
Harbor Tide Gauge	-	13,922	13,922
Newport Pier Building Platform	-	5,062	5,062
Ocean Piers Inspect/Maintenance	123,319	-	123,319
Tide Valve Replacement Program	391	-	391
TMDL Compliance/Water Quality Imp	100,590	1,810	102,400
Total Capital improvement projects	<u>622,606</u>	<u>819,971</u>	<u>1,442,577</u>
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 18,512,795</u>	<u>\$ 819,971</u>	<u>\$ 19,332,766</u>
Other financing sources			
Transfers in	3,042,672	5,414,939	8,457,611
Transfers out	(10,740)	-	(10,740)
Total other financing sources	<u>3,031,932</u>	<u>5,414,939</u>	<u>8,446,871</u>
Net change in fund balance	(3,537,916)	9,265,734	5,727,818
Fund balance, beginning	<u>6,409,439</u>	<u>7,132,798</u>	<u>13,542,237</u>
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$ 2,871,523</u>	<u>\$ 16,398,532</u>	<u>\$ 19,270,055</u>

See accompanying notes to basic financial statements

NOTES

1) Basis of Accounting and Measurement Focus

The basic financial statements of the Newport Beach, CA Tide and Submerged Lands are comprised of fund financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

The fund financial statements utilize the current financial resources measurement focus and thus have a short-term focus measuring inflows of current spendable assets. The resulting net difference between current financial assets, deferred outflows of resources, current financial liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources is otherwise known as fund balance. Fund balance is similar to net working capital in the private sector, a measure of the entity's ability to finance activities in the near term.

Tidelands are accounted for in two Special Revenue funds. These Special Revenue funds are used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for the Tide and Submerged Lands. Fund descriptions are:

Tide and Submerged Land – Operating Fund is a Special Revenue fund used to account for revenues related to the operation of the City's tidelands, including beaches and marinas, and the related expenditures. Revenue from tideland operations includes, but is not limited to, rents from moorings, piers, and leases, as well as income from parking lots, meters, and the sale of oil.

Tide and Submerged Land – Harbor Capital Fund is used to account for incremental increases in revenue from certain property leases, piers, and mooring rentals that exceed Council designated base year revenue amounts, as well as other designated revenues and the related expenditures for capital projects, maintenance, and servicing of loan advances from the General fund.

These funds are presented using the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Their revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available as net current assets. *Measurable* means that the amounts can be estimated or otherwise determined. *Available* means that the amounts were collected during the reporting period or soon enough thereafter to be available to finance the expenditures accrued for the reporting period. The City uses an availability period of 60 days for all revenues in the Tidelands fund.

2) Advances

Advances from the General Fund to the Tide and Submerged Land – Harbor Capital Fund are primarily for the purpose of funding expenditures for dredging, seawall repairs and maintenance, and other high impact projects within the City's tidelands, specifically within, or benefitting the Newport Harbor. Over the years, the General Fund has advanced \$15.8 million to the Tide and Submerged Land – Harbor Capital Fund. The balance of advance due to the General Fund as of June 30, 2020 is \$10.7 million.

	<u>Advance from</u>	<u>Advance to</u>
General Fund	\$ 10,676,659	\$ -
Tide and Submerged Land - Harbor Capital Fund	-	10,676,659
Total	<u>\$ 10,676,659</u>	<u>\$ 10,676,659</u>

The advances will be paid back to the General Fund from incremental revenue increases generated from certain leases, mooring rents, and commercial and residential pier rents. Below is the repayment schedule:

Harbor Capital Fund Advance - Repayment Terms (Zero Interest Advance)			
Fiscal Year	Advance #1 Dredging Projects Repayment	Advance #2 Marina Park Project Repayment	Total Repayment
2021	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2022	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2023	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2024	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2025	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2026	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2027	750,000	500,000	1,250,000
2028	426,659	500,000	926,659
2029	-	500,000	500,000
2030	-	500,000	500,000
Total	\$ 5,676,659	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 10,676,659

3) Revenue

In some instances, governmental accounting standards permit revenues in governmental funds to be reported net of certain costs. Accordingly, parking meter revenues and other property income are reported net of credit card service costs, refunds, rebates, and bad debt.



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