

OFFICE OF THE CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER


Date: May 29, 2025

CAO File No. 0220-05291-1674

Council File No.

Council District: ALL

To: The Mayor
The Council

From: Matthew W. Szabo, City Administrative Officer 

Reference: 2025-26 Adopted Budget

Subject: **ISSUANCE AND SALE OF 2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 IN AN AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED \$1.7 BILLION, EXECUTION OF RELATED DOCUMENTS AND ACTIONS, AND TEMPORARY INTERFUND BORROWING TO MEET GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW NEEDS**

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council, subject to the approval of the Mayor:

1. Adopt the attached Authorizing Resolution (Attachment A) authorizing the issuance and sale of the 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$1.7 billion, and the execution and delivery of various documents and actions in connection therewith; and
2. Resolve and authorize and direct the Controller and the Treasurer to make temporary transfers, as necessary to provide funds for meeting obligations of the City, from any of the funds in the attached list of funds (Attachment B) during Fiscal Year 2025-26, in accordance with provisions of Section 340(b) of the City Charter, provided that no such transfers shall be made after the last Monday in April and provided further that the total of such transfers shall not exceed \$375 million in aggregate.

SUMMARY

In accordance with the 2025-26 Adopted Budget (C.F. 25-0600), the City Administrative Officer (CAO) requests authority to issue up to \$1.7 billion in principal amount of Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRAN) to provide cash flow management for revenues and expenditures of the City's General Fund for Fiscal Year 2025-26, including the City's 2025-26 annual contribution payments to the Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System (LACERS) and the Los Angeles Fire and Police Pensions (LAFPP), which is necessitated due to certain taxes and revenues being received later in the fiscal year.

The estimated 2025-26 Proposed Budget General Fund annual contributions to LACERS and

LAFPP are \$680.7 million and \$638.6 million, respectively. The amounts are subject to change based on payroll changes in the 2025-26 Adopted Budget. As of the release date of this report, significant increases are expected for the LACERS pension contribution amount, to be offset by a small decrease to the LAFPP pension contribution amount. The issuance of the TRAN provides the City with the funds to make the annual contributions in lump sum payments to LACERS and LAFPP in July versus bi-weekly payments. This July payment will allow LACERS and LAFPP to invest the funds and earn additional interest, which will discount the required City contributions without reducing their annual receipts. The discount to the City for 2025-26 totals to \$41.9 million and represents actual savings that result from the City paying the total annual contributions by July 15, 2025 compared to paying on a bi-weekly basis throughout the fiscal year.

The 2025-26 Proposed Budget assumed \$525 million in cash flow borrowing needs, as indicated by the Controller, to alleviate short-term cash flow deficits. The Controller now requests an additional \$50 million in cash flow borrowing from special revenue funds for a total borrowing amount of \$575 million for such purposes. Based on the Controller's projected drawdown and repayment schedules, no additional funds are required to repay interest to the special revenue funds as a result of this increase from amounts in the 2025-26 Proposed Budget.

Based on the review of estimated available cash balances of the City's special revenue funds, the Controller requests that the City borrow up to \$375 million in aggregate from any of the special revenue funds in the attached list of funds (Attachment B) to assist with cash flow management in 2025-26. This Office supports the Controller's request and recommends that the City borrow \$200 million through the TRAN financing and borrow the remaining \$375 million from special revenue funds as needed to meet the City's obligations. This internal borrowing would be done in accordance with Charter Section 340(b), which allows the Treasurer and Controller, when authorized and directed by the Council, to make temporary transfers from the special revenue funds of the City to provide funds to meet the City's obligations. The Controller has provided a list of special revenue funds from which it anticipates the City can borrow to address short-term cash flow deficits (Attachment B).

Assuming the Council approves the special revenue fund borrowing of up to \$375 million for cash flow management, the CAO anticipates a TRAN issuance size of approximately \$1.50 billion. The total debt service will be approximately \$1.57 billion, to be repaid by June 25, 2026 from collected General Fund revenues and taxes set aside during the fiscal year. The total estimated interest cost of the TRAN is \$72.1 million. The interest cost is offset by additional premium proceeds, LACERS and LAFPP discounts, and interest earnings. Therefore, the issuance of the TRAN is expected to result in a net savings of approximately \$12.1 million to the General Fund. The estimated savings and interest costs may differ as actual interest rates are dependent on market conditions at the time of issuance. The request for a not-to-exceed amount of \$1.7 billion is a cushion against unforeseen market conditions and adjustments to the LACERS and LAFPP annual contribution amounts.

Given the large note issuance size and market volatility caused by federal government action regarding trade policy and tariffs and mixed economic indicators, a negotiated sale gives the City the ability to pre-market its TRAN to investors and the ability to adjust the timing of the sale if needed, with the goal of receiving the lowest true interest cost. The sale date is expected to occur

during the fourth week of June. The CAO recommends selling the notes on a negotiated basis by four underwriting firms selected from the approved qualified list of underwriters (C.F. 22-0195): BofA Securities, Inc., as senior manager, Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc. (Minority Business Enterprise (MBE)), as co-senior manager, and Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC (MBE) and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (NA), as co-managers. The underwriters will coordinate an investor outreach program to market the notes to institutional and retail investors. The underwriters have submitted their statements of corporate citizenship pursuant to the City's Responsible Banking Ordinance.

To proceed with the TRAN issuance, the Council must adopt the Authorizing Resolution (Attachment A), which provides for the issuance and sale of the TRAN in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$1.7 billion and authorizes the execution and delivery of certain documents and certain other matters relating to the TRAN. The Authorizing Resolution also provides for the terms of the TRAN, including covenants and security for repayment of the TRAN for the benefit of the noteholders.

FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

There is no additional fiscal impact expected as the 2025-26 Adopted Budget includes funding for the repayment of the Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (TRAN) and the interest on any special revenue fund borrowing. The estimated total TRAN debt service cost is \$1.57 billion, which the City will repay from collected General Fund revenues and taxes from Fiscal Year 2025-26. The estimated savings and interest costs may differ as actual interest rates are dependent on market conditions at the time of issuance.

DEBT IMPACT STATEMENT

There is no impact to the City's debt capacity as this transaction represents a short-term borrowing, which the City will repay within the same fiscal year. Therefore, the TRAN does not affect the limit of 15 percent of Total Direct Debt Service to General Revenues or the limit of six percent of Non-Voter Approved Debt Service to General Revenues.

FINANCIAL POLICY COMPLIANCE

The recommendations in this report comply with the City's Financial Policies as the recommended actions use current revenues and balances to pay for current operations.

FINDINGS

Background

Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System (LACERS) Portion

The 2025-26 Adopted Budget appropriates funds to pay debt service on notes issued to finance the City's annual contribution payment to LACERS. If the City paid its contribution to LACERS on a bi-weekly basis, the total general fund contribution would be approximately \$702.7 million. The City receives a discount for paying the contribution in whole at the beginning of the fiscal year, reducing the payment to approximately \$680.7 million and resulting in savings of \$22.0 million.

Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan (LAFPP) Portion

The 2025-26 Adopted Budget appropriates funds to pay debt service on notes issued to finance the City's annual contribution payment to LAFPP. If the City paid its contribution to LAFPP on a bi-weekly basis, the total general fund contribution would be approximately \$658.5 million. The City receives a discount for paying the contribution in whole at the beginning of the fiscal year, reducing the contribution to approximately \$638.6 million and resulting in savings of \$19.9 million.

Cash Flow Portion

The Controller has requested up to \$575 million in cash flow borrowing to alleviate short-term cash flow deficits that occur in the first half of the fiscal year because the City receives the majority of its General Fund receipts during the second half of the year. Based on its review of the estimated available cash balances of the City's special revenue funds, the Controller requests that the City borrow up to \$375 million in aggregate from any of the special revenue funds in the attached list of funds (Attachment B) to assist with cash flow management for Fiscal Year 2025-26. This Office supports the Controller's request and recommends that the City borrow \$200 million through the TRAN financing and borrow the remaining \$375 million from special revenue funds in accordance with Charter Section 340(b), which allows the Treasurer and Controller, when authorized and directed by the Council, to make temporary transfers from the special revenues funds of the City to meet the City's obligations, on condition that no such transfers shall be made after the last Monday in April.

The Controller has provided a list of special revenue funds from which it anticipates the City can borrow to address short-term cash flow deficits (Attachment B). The Controller anticipates initiating the internal borrowing in October 2025 and repaying the special revenue funds, with interest, by December 2025. Prior to each borrowing, the Controller will discuss with the appropriate fund managers the amount that the General Fund can borrow without adversely affecting the operations of the special revenue fund. Where the special revenue fund is entitled to interest, borrowed amounts will be returned with interest, calculated as the amount that the special fund would have otherwise earned in interest in the City's General Pool. In a subsequent Financial Status Report in 2025-26, this Office will recommend that the Council transfer appropriations from the TRAN Debt Service Fund to pay for interest costs attributed to the internal borrowing discussed above. The 2025-26 Adopted Budget provides sufficient funds in the TRAN Debt Service Fund to pay for the

estimated debt service on the TRAN financing as well as the estimated interest on the special fund borrowings for cash flow management.

Financing Team

The municipal advisor for this financing is Montague DeRose & Associates, LLC (MDA). The Mayor and Council previously approved MDA to serve as a general municipal advisor to the City (C.F. 19-0355-S1). Nixon Peabody LLP serves as note counsel, Kutak Rock LLP as special tax counsel, and Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, LLP as disclosure counsel. The legal counsel firms are on the City's qualified list for legal services for the City's various bond programs, previously approved by the Mayor and Council (C.F. 22-0248).

The underwriting team is comprised of BofA Securities, Inc., as senior manager, Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc. (MBE), as co-senior manager, and Cabrera Capital Markets, LLC (MBE) and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as co-managers. As part of the underwriter selection process, the CAO disseminated a mini request for proposals to several underwriters from the City's investment banking qualified list (C.F. 22-0195). As a team, the underwriters have the underwriting capacity, short-term notes experience, and institutional and retail investor networks to support and sell the notes.

Section 5852.1 of the California Government Code

Section 5852.1 of the California Government Code requires that, prior to the authorization of the issuance of bonds with a term greater than 13 months, the governing body of a public entity shall obtain and disclose specified information regarding the bonds in a meeting open to the public. While this Office expects that the term of the TRAN will be no more than 13 months, out of an abundance of caution, this Office has provided financing information obtained from MDA, the City's municipal advisor, consistent with Section 5852.1, as detailed in the table below. The amounts below are good faith estimates and subject to change as interest rates are dependent on market conditions at the time of issuance.

- True interest cost ("TIC") of the notes
- Finance charge of the notes ("Cost of Issuance")
- Amount of proceeds received from the sale of the notes ("Total Par")
- Total payment ("Total Debt Service")

TIC	Cost of Issuance	Total Par	Total Debt Service*
3.26%	\$881,677.77	\$1,495,700,000.00	\$1,567,784,430.55

*The 2025-26 Adopted Budget appropriation for total debt service does not include the principal portion of the TRAN for the Controller's cash flow portion because this principal is treated as temporary borrowing rather than as expenditure. To meet Government Code Section 5852.1 reporting requirements, the debt service amount reflected above includes the principal portion for cash flow.

Required Documents for TRAN Issuance

To proceed with the issuance of the TRAN, the Council will need to approve the Authorizing

Resolution (Attachment A). The Authorizing Resolution provides for the issuance and sale of the TRAN in an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$1.7 billion and authorizes the execution and delivery of certain documents (including a Note Purchase Contract, a Preliminary Official Statement, and a final Official Statement). The Authorizing Resolution also provides for the terms of the TRAN, including covenants and security for repayment of the TRAN for the benefit of the noteholders. The following documents have been attached for authorization and approval as described in the Authorizing Resolution:

- Form of Note, which represents a form of the note being issued with maturity dates and additional terms and amounts as necessary (Exhibit A);
- Note Purchase Contract, which is an agreement between the City and the underwriters for the sale and purchase of the TRAN by the underwriters (Exhibit B);
- Preliminary Official Statement, including Appendix A (the City's Information Statement), which is the primary disclosure and marketing document for the TRAN (Exhibit C); and
- Costs of Issuance Agreement, which is an agreement between the City and the custodian to provide for the administration of certain of the note proceeds to pay costs of issuance for the TRAN (Exhibit D).

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Attachments

Attachment A – Authorizing Resolution

Exhibit A – Form of Note, which represents a form of the note being issued with such maturity dates and additional terms and amounts as necessary

Exhibit B – Note Purchase Contract

Exhibit C – Preliminary Official Statement, including Appendix A

Exhibit D – Costs of Issuance Agreement

Attachment B – List of Borrowable Special Revenue Funds

**Attachment A –
Authorizing Resolution**

**RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA PROVIDING FOR THE BORROWING OF FUNDS FOR
FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 AND AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE AND SALE
OF NOT TO EXCEED \$1,700,000,000 IN AGGREGATE PRINCIPAL
AMOUNT OF 2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES FOR
SUCH PURPOSE, APPROVING THE FORM AND AUTHORIZING THE
PREPARATION OF A PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT AND
THE EXECUTION AND DELIVERY OF A FINAL OFFICIAL
STATEMENT AND A PURCHASE CONTRACT IN CONNECTION WITH
THE SALE OF SUCH NOTES AND AUTHORIZING CERTAIN OTHER
MATTERS WITH RESPECT THERETO**

WHEREAS, the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) is organized pursuant to a freeholders’ charter approved by the electorate of the City on June 8, 1999, and adopted, in accordance with Section 109 of said Charter, on the date of filing of the charter with the California Secretary of State, as amended from time to time (the “City Charter”); and

WHEREAS, Section 361 of the City Charter provides that, except for revenue bonds issued pursuant to Section 609 of the City Charter or related ordinance or other bonded indebtedness issued pursuant to other procedural ordinance, the laws of the State of California establishing the procedure for the creation of bonded indebtedness in force at the time any bonded indebtedness is created by the City shall, so far as applicable, be followed; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 53850) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code of the State of California (the “Act”), on or after the first day of any fiscal year, local agencies (including cities) may borrow money by issuing notes for any purpose for which the local agency is authorized to expend moneys, including, but not limited to, current expenses, capital expenditures, investment and reinvestment, and the discharge of any obligation or indebtedness of the local agency; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 53853 of the Act, the Council of the City (the “Council”) has found and determined that a sum of up to \$1,700,000,000 is needed for the requirements of the City to satisfy obligations payable from the General Fund of the City (the “General Fund”) during Fiscal Year 2025-26, and that it is necessary that an aggregate principal amount up to said sum be borrowed for such purpose at this time by the issuance of notes (the “Notes”) therefor in anticipation of the receipt of taxes, revenues and other moneys to be received by the City for the General Fund during or allocable to Fiscal Year 2025-26; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 53856 and Section 53857 of the Act, the Notes shall be a general obligation of the City and shall be paid with interest thereon from the taxes, income, revenues (including, but not limited to, revenues from the State of California (the “State”) and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys deposited in inactive or term deposits of the City and any other moneys of the City lawfully available therefor (but excepting certain moneys of the City, including moneys encumbered for a special purpose), as set forth herein; and

WHEREAS, this Resolution specifies that certain revenues which will be received by the City for the General Fund during or allocable to Fiscal Year 2025-26 shall be set aside in the Debt

Service Fund (as defined in Section 2 hereof) at the times and in the amounts hereinafter provided, and such moneys so set aside are pledged for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes; and

WHEREAS, the Notes shall be payable no later than 15 months after the date of issue, as permitted by Section 53854 of the Act and shall be payable only from revenues received or accrued during the fiscal year in which issued; and

WHEREAS, notwithstanding Section 53854 of the Act and Section 3 below, Section 53531 of the Government Code of the State permits the Notes to bear interest at a rate not exceeding twelve percent (12%) per annum; and

WHEREAS, the Notes are being issued to finance an amount up to the maximum anticipated cumulative cash flow deficit of the City for the period for which taxes or other revenues of the City (other than the proceeds of the Notes) are anticipated and during which the Notes are outstanding, all as permitted and provided in the Income Tax Regulations of the United States Treasury; and

WHEREAS, Section 53853 of the Act provides that the Notes shall be issued pursuant to a resolution adopted by the legislative body of the city authorizing the issuance thereof; and

WHEREAS, the Council hereby finds and determines that Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$1,700,000,000, when added to the interest payable thereon, does not exceed eighty-five percent (85%) of the estimated amount of the uncollected taxes, income, revenue (including, but not limited to, revenue from the State and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys of the City for the General Fund attributable to Fiscal Year 2025-26 and available for the payment of the Notes and the interest thereon, as required by Section 53858 of the Act; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of Section 13 hereof, the Council may, by adoption of a resolution relating thereto, find and determine that an additional amount of notes of the City shall be issued by the City, in addition to the Notes hereby issued, which notes, if and when issued by the City, shall be payable from the uncollected taxes, income, revenue (including, but not limited to, revenue from the State and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys of the City for the General Fund attributable to Fiscal Year 2025-26 and available for the payment of the principal amount of the additional notes and the interest thereon, provided, however, that such additional notes shall be payable on a date subsequent to the maturity date of the Notes; and

WHEREAS, the City Administrative Officer finds and recommends that, pursuant to Sections 371(e)(2) and 371(e)(10) of the City Charter, due to current market conditions and the benefits of maintaining flexibility and control of the timing and manner of the sale of the Notes in current market conditions, and upon the advice of its municipal advisor, the use of competitive bidding required under Section 371 of the City Charter to sell the Notes would be undesirable and impractical and that it is in the best financial interest of the City to propose to sell the Notes through negotiated sale, provided that, if circumstances should change, nothing herein shall preclude the City from selling the Notes on a competitive basis; and

WHEREAS, the Notes are proposed to be sold through a negotiated sale pursuant to a Note Purchase Contract (the “Purchase Contract”), by and among the City and BofA Securities, Inc., on behalf of itself and as representative of Samuel A. Ramirez & Co., Inc., Cabrera Capital Markets LLC and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as underwriters (collectively, the “Underwriters”), a form of which has been presented to this meeting of the Council; and

WHEREAS, the City will distribute a preliminary official statement (the “Preliminary Official Statement”), a form of which has been presented to this meeting of the Council, and a final official statement, each relating to the Notes in connection with the offering and sale of the Notes; and

WHEREAS, the City Administrative Officer has determined that the proposed issuance of the Notes complies with the City’s Financial Policies – Debt Management Policy; and

WHEREAS, the good faith estimates described in Section 5852.1 of the California Government Code have been obtained by the Council from the City’s municipal advisor, and such estimates have been disclosed to the public; and

WHEREAS, Section 53851 of the Act states that the powers conferred by the Act are in addition to any other powers conferred by law and any amount borrowed pursuant to the authority of the Act shall not be considered in any limitation on the amount which may be borrowed by the City under any other law applicable to it; and

WHEREAS, all acts, conditions and things required by the Constitution, laws of the State of California and the Charter of the City to exist, to have happened and to have been performed precedent to the adoption of this Resolution and in connection with the consummation of the transactions authorized hereby do exist, have happened and have been performed in regular and due time, form and manner (or, as applicable, will happen and be performed in regular due time, form and manner) as required by law, and the City is now duly authorized and empowered, pursuant to each and every requirement of law, to consummate such transactions for the purpose, in the manner and upon the terms herein provided;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it resolved by the Council of the City of Los Angeles, as follows:

Section 1. Recitals True and Correct. The recitals set forth above are true and correct, and this Council so finds and determines and incorporates such recitals into this Resolution by reference.

Section 2. Definitions. The following terms when used in this Resolution shall have the meanings set forth below, unless the context clearly requires that such term be given a different meaning:

“Act” means Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 53850) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code.

“City” means the City of Los Angeles, California.

“City Administrative Officer” means the City Administrative Officer or any Assistant City Administrative Officer, including any Acting Assistant City Administrative Officer, or a designee thereof.

“City Attorney” means the City Attorney or any Assistant City Attorney or Deputy City Attorney.

“City Treasurer” means the City Treasurer, any Assistant City Treasurer, any Acting City Treasurer, or a designee thereof.

“Code” means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and any Regulations of the U.S. Department of Treasury promulgated thereunder.

“Custodian” means Zions Bancorporation, National Association.

“Debt Service Fund” means the “Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Debt Service Fund,” a special fund so designated and established by the City in the City Treasury pursuant to the Ordinance, or, at the discretion of the City Administrative Officer, with a bank or trust company in the name of the City for the benefit of the owners of the Notes.

“General Fund” means the General Fund of the City.

“General Pool” means the City of Los Angeles Pooled Investment Fund General Pool.

“Listed Event” shall have the meaning given such term in Section 14 hereof.

“Note Proceeds Fund” means the “Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Note Proceeds Fund,” a special fund so designated and established by the City in the City Treasury pursuant to the Ordinance.

“Notes” means the notes of the City issued pursuant to this Resolution, and designated as provided in Section 3 hereof, consisting of the Tax-Exempt Notes and the Federally Taxable Notes (each, as defined in Section 3 hereof).

“Ordinance” means the ordinance adopted by the Council for the purpose of maintaining the Debt Service Fund and the Note Proceeds Fund under Section 5.167.1 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code.

“Paying Agent” means the City Treasurer, acting as Paying Agent for the Notes, appointed by the City pursuant to Section 19 hereof, or such alternate paying agent as may be appointed at the discretion of the City Administrative Officer pursuant to Section 19 hereof.

“Purchase Contract” means the Note Purchase Contract by and among the City and one or more of the Underwriters, providing for the initial purchase and sale of the Notes of one or more series.

“Repository” shall have the meaning given such term in Section 14 hereof.

“Tax Certificate” means the Tax and Nonarbitrage Certificate to be executed and delivered by the City on the date the Notes are issued, if such Notes constitute Tax-Exempt Notes.

“Underwriters” means BofA Securities, Inc., Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc., Cabrera Capital Markets LLC and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.

“Unrestricted Moneys” has the meaning given such term in Section 6 hereof.

Section 3. Authorization of Notes. Solely for the purpose of anticipating taxes, revenues and other moneys to be received by the City for the General Fund during or allocable to Fiscal Year 2025-26, and not pursuant to any common plan of financing with other debt issues of the City, the City hereby determines to and shall borrow the aggregate principal sum of not to exceed \$1,700,000,000 by the issuance of Notes under and in accordance with the Act, portions of which may be issued on a tax-exempt basis (the “Tax-Exempt Notes”) or a federally taxable basis (the “Federally Taxable Notes”), as the City Administrative Officer shall determine. The Notes shall be designated “City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes,” with such series designations as the City Administrative Officer shall determine, with an appropriate designation if more than one note is issued, shall be in fully registered form, shall be numbered R-1 (and consecutively upward in order of issuance if more than one Note is registered), shall be in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof, shall be issued on any date in Fiscal Year 2025-26 on or after July 1, 2025, shall be dated their date of issuance, shall mature on any date or dates not later than 15 months from their date of issuance and shall bear interest, payable on or before maturity and computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months at a rate not in excess of six percent (6%) per annum. All Notes may bear interest at the same rate of interest notwithstanding that the maturities of the Notes may differ. The Notes may be offered as either Tax-Exempt Notes or Federally Taxable Notes, in such series, with such maturity dates, at such interest rates and at such premium or discount from the par amount thereof and in accordance with such other terms and conditions as are consistent with the provisions of this Resolution and as may be determined by the City Administrative Officer and reflected in the Purchase Contract. Both the principal of and interest on the Notes shall be payable upon surrender thereof on or after their date or dates of maturity, in lawful money of the United States of America, at the office of the Paying Agent, provided that Notes maturing more than 12 months from their date of issue may have an additional interest payment date within such 12 months on which the Paying Agent will pay accrued interest without requiring the surrender of such Notes. The Notes shall not be subject to call or redemption prior to their stated maturity or maturities.

The definitive terms of the Notes, including the final par amount of each series of the Notes to be sold, the interest rate to be borne by each series of the Notes, the premium on the par amount of each series of the Notes which will be accepted by the City, if any, the maturity date of each series of the Notes and the amount of Unrestricted Moneys to be set aside to pay principal of and interest on the Notes at maturity, shall be conclusively established by the City Administrative Officer’s execution and delivery of the Purchase Contract reflecting such terms.

Except as provided below, the holder of all of the Notes shall be The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) and the Notes shall be initially registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee for DTC. The Notes shall be initially executed and delivered in the form of a single fully registered Note for each maturity or series of Notes in the aggregate principal

amount of the Notes of such maturity or series; provided that multiple certificates for the aggregate principal amount of the Notes may be executed and delivered by the City as may be required to comply with DTC requirements or if there are multiple registered owners of the Notes. The City may treat DTC (or its nominee) as the sole and exclusive owner of the Notes registered in its name for all purposes of this Resolution, and the City shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary. The City shall not have any responsibility, liability or obligation to any participant of DTC (a "Participant"), any person claiming a beneficial ownership interest in the Notes under or through DTC or any Participant, or any other person who is not shown on the register of the Paying Agent as being a holder, with respect to the accuracy of any records maintained by DTC or any Participant or the payment or failure to pay by DTC or any Participant of any amount in respect of the principal or interest with respect to the Notes. The Paying Agent shall pay all principal and interest with respect to the Notes only to DTC, and all such payments shall be valid and effective to fully satisfy and discharge the City's obligations with respect to the principal of and interest on the Notes to the extent of the sum or sums so paid. Except under the conditions noted below, no person other than DTC shall receive Note certificates. Upon delivery by DTC to the Paying Agent of written notice to the effect that DTC has determined to substitute a new nominee in place of Cede & Co., the term "Cede & Co." in this Resolution shall refer to such new nominee of DTC.

If the City determines that it is in the best interest of the beneficial owners that they be able to obtain Notes in certificated form and delivers a written certificate to DTC to that effect, DTC would notify the Participants of the availability through DTC of certificates evidencing the Notes. In such event, the City shall issue, transfer and exchange Notes as requested by DTC and any other holders in appropriate amounts. DTC may determine to discontinue providing its services with respect to the Notes at any time by giving notice to the City and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. Under such circumstances (if there is no successor securities depository), the City shall be obligated to deliver Notes as described in this Resolution. Whenever DTC requests the City to do so, the City will cooperate with DTC in taking appropriate action after reasonable notice to (a) make available one or more separate Notes evidencing the Notes to any DTC Participant having Notes credited to its DTC account or (b) arrange for another securities depository to maintain custody of certificates evidencing the Notes.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Resolution to the contrary, so long as any Note is registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, all payments with respect to the principal of and interest on such Notes and all notices with respect to such Notes shall be made and given, respectively, to DTC as provided in the Letter of Representation delivered by the City to DTC on or prior to the date of issuance of the Notes.

Section 4. Registration. The Notes shall be issued in fully registered form and shall be substantially in the form set forth in Exhibit A attached hereto and by reference incorporated herein, with such series designations, maturity dates and additional terms and amounts to be included as appropriate. There shall be attached to each Note a copy of the legal opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, Note Counsel to the City, respecting the validity of said Notes and of Kutak Rock LLP, Special Tax Counsel to the City, respecting the exemption from federal income taxation of any Tax-Exempt Notes.

Subject to the provisions of Section 3 hereof, the registration of any Note may, in accordance with its terms, be transferred upon the registration books kept by the Paying Agent for

such purpose, by the person in whose name it is registered, in person or by his or her duly authorized attorney, upon surrender of such Note for cancellation, accompanied by delivery of a written instrument of transfer, duly executed in a form approved by the Paying Agent.

Whenever any Note or Notes shall be surrendered for registration or transfer, the Paying Agent shall execute and deliver a new Note or Notes, for a like aggregate principal amount. The Paying Agent shall require the Note owner requesting such registration of transfer to pay any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such transfer. The City may require the owner requesting such registration of transfer to pay such additional reasonable charge as may be necessary to cover customary expenses incurred and fees charged by the Paying Agent or the City with respect to such registration of transfer. The City and the Paying Agent may treat the registered owner of any Note as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes whatsoever in accordance with this Resolution and the City and the Paying Agent shall not be affected by any notice to the contrary.

Subject to the provisions of Section 3 hereof, Notes of any series may be exchanged at the office of the Paying Agent in Los Angeles, California, for a like aggregate principal amount of Notes of such series in other authorized denominations. The Paying Agent shall require the payment by the Note owner requesting such exchange of any tax or other governmental charge required to be paid with respect to such exchange. The City may require the owner requesting such exchange to pay such additional reasonable charge as may be necessary to cover customary expenses incurred and fees charged by the Paying Agent or the City with respect to such exchange.

Section 5. Proceeds of Notes; Note Proceeds Fund; Costs of Issuance. Except as provided in Section 20 hereof, the proceeds of the sale of the Notes, including any premium paid by any purchaser of the Notes, shall be deposited in the Note Proceeds Fund and used and expended by the City for any purpose for which the City is authorized to expend funds from the General Fund, including, but not limited to, current expenses, capital expenditures, investment and reinvestment, and the discharge of any obligation or indebtedness of the City. The costs of issuing the Notes are hereby authorized to be paid by the City Administrative Officer from amounts held in the Note Proceeds Fund and as provided in Section 20 hereof.

Section 6. Source of Payment; Set-Aside Amounts. The principal amount of the Notes, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable from taxes, income, revenues (including, but not limited to, revenues from the State and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys which are received or accrued by the City for the General Fund during Fiscal Year 2025-26 and which are available for the payment of current expenses and other obligations of the City but excluding moneys encumbered for a special purpose ("Unrestricted Moneys"). As security for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, the City hereby agrees to deposit in the Debt Service Fund: (a) not later than January 29, 2026, from the Unrestricted Moneys received or accrued by the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26, an amount equal to 20% of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes; (b) not later than February 26, 2026, from the Unrestricted Moneys received or accrued by the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26, an amount equal to 20% of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes; (c) not later than March 26, 2026, from the Unrestricted Moneys received or accrued by the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26, an amount equal to 20% of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes; (d) not later than April 23, 2026, from the Unrestricted Moneys received or accrued by the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26, an

amount equal to 20% of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes; and (e) not later than May 28, 2026, from the Unrestricted Moneys received or accrued by the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26, an amount equal to 20% of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes. All amounts that are deposited by the City in the Debt Service Fund in accordance with this Section 6 are pledged to the payment of the Notes; provided, however, that the City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized, at his or her discretion, to approve any adjustment to the dates and amounts of such deposits that he or she believes to be in the best interests of the City, such approval to be conclusively evidenced by the City Administrative Officer's execution and delivery of the Purchase Contract reflecting such terms.

The City hereby pledges, with a first statutory lien pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code, any Unrestricted Moneys to secure the payment of the principal of the Notes and the interest thereon, including amounts set aside in the Debt Service Fund and pledged to the Notes in accordance with this Section 6. The City also pledges the Unrestricted Moneys to secure all deposits to the Debt Service Fund. In the event there are insufficient Unrestricted Moneys received by the City to permit the deposit into the Debt Service Fund of the full amount required to be deposited on the applicable date set forth in the preceding paragraph, then the amount of the deficiency shall be satisfied and made up from the first Unrestricted Moneys of the City in the month next following said date.

The City covenants and agrees that, not later than the date of sale of the Notes, there shall have been appropriated from the General Fund in Fiscal Year 2025-26 a sum sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes due and payable from the funds of such Fiscal Year. Appropriate officials of the City shall do and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect and apply, and to provide for the collection and application of, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes on or before the maturity date(s) thereof.

THE NOTES SHALL NOT IN ANY WAY BE CONSTRUED TO BE A DEBT OF THE CITY OR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, IN CONTRAVENTION OF ANY APPLICABLE CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY LIMITATION OR REQUIREMENT CONCERNING THE CREATION OF INDEBTEDNESS BY THE CITY, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, NOR WILL ANYTHING CONTAINED IN THIS RESOLUTION CONSTITUTE, EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN, A PLEDGE OF GENERAL REVENUES, FUNDS OR MONEYS OF THE CITY. THE OBLIGATION OF THE CITY TO PAY PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES IS NOT AN OBLIGATION OF THE CITY FOR WHICH THE CITY IS OBLIGATED TO LEVY OR PLEDGE ANY TAX OR FOR WHICH THE CITY HAS LEVIED OR PLEDGED ANY TAX.

Section 7. Debt Service Fund. The Debt Service Fund shall be held by the City among its City Treasury funds and accounts and separately accounted for by the City, or at the discretion of the City Administrative Officer, by a bank or trust company to be determined by the City Administrative Officer. All amounts in the Debt Service Fund shall be held in trust for the benefit of the holders of the Notes and any additional notes issued pursuant to Section 13 hereof and subject to the limitations provided in Section 13, and until such Notes and any additional notes and all interest thereon are paid or until provision has been made for the payment of such Notes and any additional notes at maturity with interest to maturity, the moneys in the Debt Service Fund

shall be applied only to pay the principal of and interest on such Notes and any additional notes at maturity, or on interest on an earlier date as to Notes with a maturity in excess of 12 months. Any moneys remaining in the Debt Service Fund after such Notes and any additional notes and the interest thereon have been fully paid, or provision for such payment has been made, shall be released and transferred to the City for deposit into the General Fund.

Section 8. Investment of Moneys in Note Proceeds Fund and Debt Service Fund.

Moneys in the Note Proceeds Fund and the Debt Service Fund may be invested in any authorized investment permitted by the City's Statement of Investment Policy and the State Government Code for the investment of moneys in the City's Treasury. Investment earnings on amounts held in the Note Proceeds Fund shall be held in and credited to the Note Proceeds Fund until June 25, 2026, and on and after such date, all amounts remaining in the Note Proceeds Fund, if any, shall be credited and transferred to the Debt Service Fund and applied, as a credit against the amounts required to be deposited by the City in the Debt Service Fund pursuant to Section 6 hereof, to the payment of principal of and interest due on the Notes at or before the final maturity thereof. Investment earnings on the Debt Service Fund, if any, shall be credited to and retained in such fund until the payment of the Notes at their maturity(ies). Any moneys remaining in the Note Proceeds Fund after the Notes and the interest thereon have been fully paid, or provision for such payment has been made, including any investment earnings earned prior to June 25, 2026, but not credited to the Note Proceeds Fund until the final maturity date of the Notes shall be released and transferred to the City for deposit into the General Fund.

Section 9. Findings Related to Negotiated Sale of the Notes. Pursuant to Sections 371(e)(2) and 371(e)(10) of the City Charter, the Council hereby adopts the findings and recommendations of the City Administrative Officer that, due to current market conditions and the benefits of maintaining flexibility and control of the timing and manner of the sale of the Notes in current market conditions, and upon the advice of its municipal advisor, the use of competitive bidding required under Section 371 of the City Charter to sell the Notes would be undesirable and impractical and that it is in the best financial interest of the City to sell the Notes through negotiated sale. The Council hereby approves the City Administrative Officer's recommendation of the Underwriters. The City Administrative Officer or his designee may approve additional underwriters to participate in the underwriting syndicate as the City Administrative Officer or his designee shall approve as being in the best interests of the City, such approval to be conclusively evidenced by the City Administrative Officer's execution and delivery of the Purchase Contract.

Section 10. Sale of Notes; Purchase Contract. The Purchase Contract, pursuant to which the Notes will be sold to the Underwriters, a form of which is before this Council and on file in the Office of the City Administrative Officer, is hereby approved, and the City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of and on behalf of the City, to execute and deliver one or more purchase contracts in substantially the form of the Purchase Contract considered at this meeting, with such additions and changes therein as the City Administrative Officer shall determine is necessary or desirable or otherwise approve as the City Administrative Officer believes to be in conformity with the interests of the City, and as approved as to form by the City Attorney, such determination and approval to be conclusively evidenced by the City Administrative Officer's execution and delivery of such Purchase Contract, with such additions or changes. The Underwriters' discount under a Purchase Contract shall not exceed 0.20% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes subject to sale under that Purchase Contract.

Section 11. Execution of Notes. The Mayor of the City and the City Treasurer are each hereby authorized to sign the Notes for and in the name of and on behalf of the City by manual or facsimile signature, and the City Clerk (including any interim City Clerk) and any Deputy City Clerk are each hereby authorized to countersign the same by manual or facsimile signature; provided that at least one of the aforesaid signatures is manual. Said officers are hereby authorized to cause the blank spaces thereof to be filled in as may be appropriate, and to authenticate the Note or Notes, if necessary or desirable to effectuate the purposes of this Resolution and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

Section 12. Delivery of Notes and Related Documents. The officers of the City are hereby authorized and directed to deliver the Notes and to take such other actions to accomplish the issuance and delivery thereof pursuant to this Resolution, including the execution and delivery of any additional agreements and the execution and delivery of such certificates and documents as are referred to in the Purchase Contract. All of the agreements contemplated by this Resolution may be executed in one or more counterparts, and by the parties in separate counterparts, each of which when executed shall be deemed to be an original but all of which taken together shall constitute one and the same agreement. Facsimile signatures or signatures scanned into a portable document format (.pdf file) (or signatures in another electronic format designated by the City) and sent by e-mail shall be deemed original signatures, unless stated otherwise in the agreement. All actions heretofore taken by the officers and agents of the City with respect to the authorization, sale and issuance of the Notes are hereby approved, conformed and ratified, and the Mayor of the City, City Administrative Officer, City Controller, City Treasurer, City Attorney and their designees are hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name and on behalf of the City, to do any and all things and take any and all actions and execute and deliver any and all certificates, agreements and other documents which they, or any of them, may deem necessary or advisable in order to consummate the lawful issuance and delivery of the Notes in accordance with this Resolution and all other applicable law.

Section 13. Issuance of Additional Notes. The Council may, by adoption during the Fiscal Year 2025-26 of a resolution relating thereto, find and determine that additional notes of the City, in an amount in addition to \$1,700,000,000 of Notes authorized hereunder, but not exceeding the limitation of Section 53858 of the Act, shall be issued by the City pursuant to the Act. The additional notes, if and when issued by the City, and the interest payable thereon, shall be payable from Unrestricted Moneys on a date subsequent to the maturity date of the Notes. The City covenants and agrees that the City will not establish any set-aside amounts from Unrestricted Moneys for such additional notes, and the additional notes will not be payable, on or before the maturity date of the Notes. Any additional notes issued to pay or refinance maturing Notes will not have a maturity date, and will not be paid, until after the Notes are paid.

Section 14. Reporting of Listed Events. Capitalized terms used herein shall have the meanings set forth at the end of this Section 14. The City hereby covenants and agrees as follows for the benefit of the holders of the Notes and to assist the Participating Underwriter in complying with the Rule:

Whenever the City knows or learns of the occurrence of a Listed Event, the City, in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event, shall file a notice of such occurrence with each Repository. The City shall have no obligation under this Section 14 to

give further notices after the date of the defeasance, prior redemption or payment in full of all of the Notes. If such termination occurs prior to the maturity of the Notes, the City shall give notice of such termination in the same manner as for a Listed Event.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Section 14, the City may amend this Section 14, and any provision of this Section 14 may be waived, provided that the following conditions are satisfied:

a) the amendment or waiver may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature or status of an obligated person with respect to the Notes, or the type of business conducted;

b) the undertaking, as amended or taking into account such waiver, would, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, have complied with the requirements of the Rule at the time of the original issuance of the Notes, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the Rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

c) the amendment or waiver either (i) is approved by the Note holders, or (ii) does not, in the opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel, materially impair the interests of the Note holders.

Nothing in this Section shall be deemed to prevent the City from disseminating any other information, or including any other information in any notice of occurrence of a Listed Event, in addition to that which is required by this Resolution. If the City chooses to include any information in any notice of occurrence of a Listed Event in addition to that which is specifically required by this Resolution, the City shall have no obligation under this Resolution to update such information or include it in any future notice of occurrence of a Listed Event.

All notices to be provided under this Section 14 shall be filed in the manner as prescribed from time to time by the MSRB and the SEC.

In the event of a failure of the City to comply with any provision of this Section 14, any Note holder may take such actions as may be necessary and appropriate, including applicable legal remedies to cause the City to comply with its obligations under this Section 14. A default under this Section shall not be deemed an event of default on the Notes or under this Resolution, and the sole remedy under this Resolution in the event of any failure of the City to comply with this Section shall be an action to compel performance.

This Section shall inure solely to the benefit of the City, the Participating Underwriter and holders from time to time of the Notes and no other person shall have any rights hereunder.

“Listed Event” shall mean any of the following events relating to the Notes:

1. Principal and interest payment delinquencies;
2. Non-payment related defaults, if material;

3. Unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
4. Unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
5. Substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
6. Adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Tax-Exempt Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Tax-Exempt Notes;
7. Modifications to rights of Note holders, if material;
8. Note calls, if material, and tender offers;
9. Defeasances;
10. Release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material;
11. Rating changes;
12. Bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City; provided that for the purposes of the events described in this clause, such an event is considered to occur upon: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City;
13. The consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material;
14. Appointment of a successor or additional paying agent or the change of name of a paying agent, if material;
15. Incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect Note holders, if material; and

16. Default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties.

“Financial Obligation” means a (A) debt instrument, (B) derivative instruments entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (C) guarantee of (A) or (B) above, but excluding municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to MSRB consistent with the Rule.

“Note holders or owners” shall mean, while the Notes are registered in the name of The Depository Trust Company, or Cede & Co. or any other nominee thereof, any applicable participant in its depository system, or the owner of any Note for federal income tax purposes.

“Participating Underwriter” shall mean any of the original purchaser or purchasers of the Notes required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Notes.

“Repository” means (a) the Electronic Municipal Market Access established by the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (“MSRB”) and (b) other repositories designated from time to time by the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) in accordance with said Rule.

“Rule” shall mean Rule 15c2-12 adopted by the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as the same may be amended from time to time.

Section 15. Representations and Recitals Correct. It is hereby covenanted and warranted by the City that all representations and recitals contained in this Resolution are true and correct, and that the City and its appropriate officials have duly taken all proceedings necessary to be taken by them, and will take any additional proceedings necessary to be taken by them, for the levy, collection and enforcement of the taxes, revenue, cash receipts and other moneys pledged hereunder in accordance with the law and for carrying out the provisions of this Resolution.

Section 16. Tax Covenant. The City hereby covenants to comply with all applicable requirements of Sections 103 and 141 through 150 of the Code necessary to maintain the exclusion of the interest on the Tax-Exempt Notes from gross income of the Owners of the Tax-Exempt Notes for federal income tax purposes. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the City shall deliver, concurrently with delivery of the Notes to the purchasers thereof, a Tax Certificate for the benefit of the owners from time to time of the Tax-Exempt Notes, in which the City shall affirm such covenant and make additional covenants regarding the qualification for and maintenance of the exclusion of interest on the Tax-Exempt Notes from gross income for federal income tax purposes. These covenants shall survive the payment in full or defeasance of the Tax-Exempt Notes. The City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of and on behalf of the City, to execute and deliver such Tax Certificate, and the City Administrative Officer and other appropriate officers of the City are hereby authorized to provide such certifications and representations in said Tax Certificate as to matters relating to the exclusion from gross income of the interest on the Tax-Exempt Notes, as they shall deem necessary or appropriate to accomplish the issuance and sale of the Tax-Exempt Notes.

Section 17. Notices to be Given under Resolution. Any notices required to be given to the City with respect to the Notes or this Resolution shall be mailed, first class, or personally delivered to the City Administrative Officer at the following address: City of Los Angeles, 200 North Main Street, City Hall East, Room 1500, Los Angeles, CA 90012, and all notices to the Paying Agent shall be mailed, first class, or personally delivered to the Paying Agent at the following address: City Treasurer, 200 North Spring Street, Room 201, Los Angeles, CA 90012, or such other address designated in writing by either the City or the Paying Agent, with a copy of each such notice to be emailed to the City Administrative Officer at cao.debt@lacity.org. Any notice may be delivered by email transmission to the City or the Paying Agent but shall only be effective if an original copy of said notice is also delivered by mail or personal delivery in accordance herewith.

Section 18. Preliminary and Final Official Statements. The Preliminary Official Statement relating to the Notes, in substantially the form and with substantially the content presented to this meeting and made a part hereof as though set forth in full herein, be and the same is hereby approved, and the use of the Preliminary Official Statement (including by the Underwriters) in connection with the offering and sale of the Notes is hereby authorized and approved. The City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be made such changes, insertions and omissions in such form of the Preliminary Official Statement as are deemed necessary or desirable in order for the Preliminary Official Statement to be appropriately used for such purpose. The City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of and on behalf of the City, to certify to the Underwriters that the Preliminary Official Statement has been “deemed final” for purposes of the Rule (as defined in Section 14 hereof). The preparation and delivery of a final Official Statement (the “Official Statement”), and its use (including by the Underwriters) in connection with the offering and sale of the Notes is hereby authorized and approved. The Official Statement shall be in substantially the form of the Preliminary Official Statement with such changes, insertions and omissions as may be approved by the City Administrative Officer, such approval to be conclusively evidenced by the execution and delivery of the Official Statement by the City Administrative Officer. The City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of and on behalf of the City, to execute and deliver the final Official Statement.

Section 19. Appointment of Paying Agent. The City hereby appoints the City Treasurer to act as paying agent for the Notes. The City Treasurer shall comply with all provisions of this Resolution expressly providing for actions to be taken or performed by him or her. The City Administrative Officer may, however, in his or her discretion, appoint a bank or trust company to act as a substitute paying agent to implement the provisions of Section 7 of this Resolution for the administration of the Debt Service Fund to be held in the name of the City for the benefit of the owners of the Notes and may enter into related agreements therefor providing for the establishment of necessary funds and accounts, compensation and other matters necessary or desirable to effectuate the purposes of this Resolution and not inconsistent with the provisions hereof.

Section 20. Appointment of Costs of Issuance Fund Custodian. The City hereby appoints Zions Bancorporation, National Association, as custodian (the “Custodian”) of certain Note proceeds to be deposited with the Custodian and used for the payment of certain costs of issuance in connection with issuance of the Notes, and hereby directs the Custodian to establish a

fund in the name of the City for such purpose and to deposit and disburse such funds pursuant to the written direction of the City Administrative Officer or his designee. The City Administrative Officer is hereby authorized and directed, for and in the name of and on behalf of the City, to execute and deliver an agreement with the Custodian for such purposes.

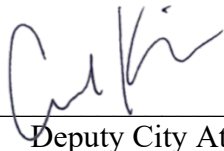
Section 21. Provisions Constitute Contract. The provisions of this Resolution shall constitute a contract between the City and the holders of the Notes and the provisions hereof shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

Section 22. Effective Date. This Resolution shall be effective immediately.

Approved as to Form:

HYDEE FELDSTEIN SOTO, City Attorney

By: _____



Deputy City Attorney

**Exhibit A –
Form of Note**

EXHIBIT A
FORM OF NOTE

Registered No.
R- _____

Registered
\$ _____

UNLESS THIS CERTIFICATE IS PRESENTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY TO THE ISSUER OR ITS AGENT FOR REGISTRATION OF TRANSFER, EXCHANGE OR PAYMENT, AND ANY CERTIFICATE ISSUED IS REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF CEDE & CO. OR SUCH OTHER NAME AS REQUESTED BY AN AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPOSITORY TRUST COMPANY AND ANY PAYMENT IS MADE TO CEDE & CO., ANY TRANSFER, PLEDGE OR OTHER USE HEREOF FOR VALUE OR OTHERWISE BY OR TO ANY PERSON IS WRONGFUL INASMUCH AS THE REGISTERED OWNER HEREOF, CEDE & CO., HAS AN INTEREST HEREIN.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTE
[SERIES ____](TAX-EXEMPT/FEDERALLY TAXABLE)]

INTEREST RATE	NOTE DATE	MATURITY DATE	CUSIP
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July __, 2025

PRINCIPAL SUM:

REGISTERED OWNER: CEDE & CO.

FOR VALUE RECEIVED, the City of Los Angeles (the “City”), State of California, promises to pay to the person named above, or lawful assigns (the “Registered Owner”) at the office of the City Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles, California (the “Paying Agent”) the principal sum shown above in lawful money of the United States of America, on the date shown above, together with interest thereon at the rate per annum shown above in like lawful money from the date hereof until payment in full of said principal sum. Both the principal of and interest on this Note shall be payable to the holder hereof as the same shall fall due; provided, however, no interest shall be payable for any period after maturity during which the holder hereof fails to properly present this Note for payment. Interest on this Note shall be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, RECITED AND DECLARED that this Note is one of an authorized issue of Notes in the aggregate principal amount of \$_____, all of like tenor, made, executed and given pursuant to and by authority of the Charter of the City and a Resolution of the City Council, duly adopted on June __, 2025 (the “Resolution”), under and by authority of Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 53850) of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2 of Title 5 of the California Government Code, and that all acts, conditions and things required to exist, happen and be performed precedent to and in the issuance of this Note have existed, happened and been performed

in regular and due time, form and manner as required by law, and that this Note does not exceed any limit prescribed by the Constitution or statutes of the State of California. Capitalized undefined terms used herein shall have the meanings set forth in the Resolution.

The principal amount of this Note, together with the interest thereon, shall be payable from taxes, income, revenues (including, but not limited to, revenues from the State and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys which are received or accrued by the City for the General Fund during Fiscal Year 2025-26 and which are available for the payment of current expenses and other obligations of the City but excluding moneys encumbered for a special purpose ("Unrestricted Moneys"). As security for the payment of the principal of and interest on the Notes, the City has agreed in the Resolution to set aside in the Debt Service Fund certain Unrestricted Moneys by the dates and in the amounts as provided therein. The principal of the Notes and the interest thereon are payable from such moneys set aside in the Debt Service Fund, and to the extent not so paid, shall be paid from any other moneys of the City lawfully available therefor. The City pledges, with a first statutory lien pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code, any Unrestricted Moneys to secure the payment of the principal of the Notes and the interest thereon, including amounts deposited in the Debt Service Fund and pledged to the Notes pursuant to the provisions of the Resolution. The City also pledges the Unrestricted Moneys to secure all deposits to the Debt Service Fund.

This Note is transferable by the Registered Owner hereof in person or by his attorney duly authorized in writing at the office of the Paying Agent in Los Angeles, California, but only in the manner, subject to the limitations in the Resolution and in this Note, and upon such surrender and cancellation of this Note. Upon such transfer, a new Note or Notes of authorized denominations and for the same aggregate principal amount will be issued to the transferee in exchange therefor.

The City and the Paying Agent may deem and treat the Registered Owner hereof as the absolute owner hereof for the purpose of receiving payment of or on account of principal hereof and interest due hereon and for all other purposes, and neither the City nor the Paying Agent shall be affected by any notice to the contrary.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the City of Los Angeles has caused this Note to be executed by the manual or facsimile signature of the City Treasurer and countersigned by the manual or facsimile signature of the Interim City Clerk and has caused this Note to be dated the __ day of July, 2025.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By _____
City Treasurer

Countersigned:

Interim City Clerk

**Exhibit B –
Note Purchase Contract**

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES**

[\$PAR]

NOTE PURCHASE CONTRACT

[PRICING DATE]

City of Los Angeles
Office of the City Administrative Officer
200 North Main Street
Room 1500, City Hall East
Los Angeles, California 90012

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The undersigned BofA Securities, Inc., on behalf of itself and as representative (the “Representative”) of the underwriters named on the signature page hereto (hereinafter, collectively called the “Underwriters”), offers to enter into the following note purchase contract (this “Note Purchase Contract”) with the City of Los Angeles (the “City”), which, upon acceptance of this offer by the City, will be binding upon the City and the Underwriters. This offer is made subject to the written acceptance hereof by the City on or before 11:59 p.m., Los Angeles Time, on the date hereof and, if not so accepted, will be subject to withdrawal by the Underwriters upon written or oral notice given to the City at any time prior to the acceptance hereof by the City.

Section 1. Purchase and Sale.

(a) Upon the terms and conditions and upon the basis of the representations and agreements set forth herein, the Underwriters, jointly and severally, hereby agree to purchase, and the City hereby agrees to sell all (but not less than all) of \$[PAR] principal amount of the City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”). The Notes shall be dated the date of delivery thereof, and shall mature on the dates and in the amounts, and shall bear interest at the rates, all as set forth in Schedule I hereto. The purchase price for the Notes shall be \$[PURCHASE PRICE] representing the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, plus [net] original issue premium of \$[PREMIUM] less the Underwriters’ discount of \$[UW DISCOUNT]. On the Closing Date (as defined herein) the Representative shall deliver the amount of \$[PURCHASE PRICE] to the City (in accordance with written instructions provided by the City) representing the purchase price.

(b) The City has delivered or caused to be delivered to the Underwriters the City’s preliminary official statement, dated [POS POSTING DATE], relating to the Notes (said preliminary official statement together with the cover page and any and all appendices thereto and including any amendments or supplements thereto being herein referred to as the “Preliminary Official Statement”). The City confirms that the Preliminary Official Statement was “deemed final” as of the date thereof, for purposes of Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12,

as amended (“Rule 15c2-12”), except for certain information permitted to be omitted by said Rule 15c2-12. The Notes are being offered pursuant to the City’s final official statement (including the cover page and any and all appendices thereto and including any amendments or supplements thereto prior to the Closing (as defined herein) relating to the Notes, dated [PRICING DATE], being herein referred to as the “Official Statement”). The Official Statement shall be in substantially the same form as the Preliminary Official Statement and, other than information previously permitted to have been omitted by Rule 15c2-12, the City shall only make such other additions, deletions and revisions in the Official Statement which are approved by the Representative (as defined herein). Capitalized terms used herein which are not otherwise defined herein shall have the respective meanings given such terms in the Preliminary Official Statement.

Section 2. The Notes.

The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Charter of the City of Los Angeles (the “Charter”), Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 53850) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code of the State of California (the “Act”) and a resolution (the “Note Resolution”) adopted on [June __, 2025], by the Council of the City of Los Angeles (the “City Council”). The terms and provisions of the Notes are set forth in the Note Resolution.

Section 3. Authority.

The Underwriters represent and warrant to the City that they are authorized to take any action under this Note Purchase Contract required to be taken by them, that the Representative is authorized to execute this Note Purchase Contract on behalf of the Underwriters and it has been duly authorized by the Underwriters to act hereunder and, as the representative of the Underwriters, to take all actions, and waive any condition or requirement, required or permitted to be taken or waived hereunder by the Underwriters, and that this Note Purchase Contract has been duly executed by a duly authorized representative of the Representative and is a binding contract of the Underwriters enforceable in accordance with its terms.

Section 4. Establishment of Issue Price.

(a) The Underwriters agree to make a public offering of the Notes at a price not in excess of the initial offering price or prices or yields not less than the yields set forth in the Official Statement, which prices may be changed from time to time by the Underwriters after such initial offering.

(b) The Representative, on behalf of the Underwriters, agrees to assist the City in establishing the issue price of the Notes and shall execute and deliver to the City at Closing an “issue price” or similar certificate (or certificates), together with the supporting pricing wires or equivalent communications, substantially in the form attached hereto as Exhibit D, with such modifications as may be appropriate or necessary, in the reasonable judgment of the Representative, the City, Note Counsel and Special Tax Counsel, to accurately reflect, as applicable, the sales price or prices or the initial offering price or prices to the public of the Notes.

(c) The City will treat the first price at which 10% of each maturity of the Notes (the “10% test”) is sold to the public as the issue price of that maturity. At or promptly after the

execution of this Note Purchase Contract, the Representative shall report to the City the price or prices at which the Underwriters have sold to the public each maturity of the Notes. For purposes of this Section, if Notes mature on the same date but have different interest rates, each separate CUSIP number within that maturity will be treated as a separate maturity of the Notes. Schedule I attached hereto sets forth the maturities of the Notes for which the 10% test has been satisfied as of the date of this Note Purchase Contract (the “10% Test Maturities”) and the prices at which the Underwriters have sold such 10% Test Maturities to the public. As shown in Schedule I, all of the maturities are 10% Test Maturities.

(d) The Representative confirms that the Underwriters have offered the Notes to the public on or before the date of this Note Purchase Contract at the offering price or prices (the “initial offering price”), or at the corresponding yield or yields, set forth in Schedule I attached hereto, except as otherwise set forth therein, Schedule I also sets forth, as of the date of this Note Purchase Contract, the maturities, if any, of the Notes for which the 10% test has not been satisfied and for which the City and the Representative, on behalf of the Underwriters, agree that the restrictions set forth in the next sentence shall apply, which will allow the City to treat the initial offering price to the public of each such maturity as of the date hereof as the issue price of that maturity (the “hold-the-offering-price rule”). So long as the hold-the-offering-price rule remains applicable to any maturity of the Notes, the Underwriters will neither offer nor sell unsold Notes of that maturity to any person at a price that is higher than the initial offering price to the public during the period starting on the sale date and ending on the earlier of the following:

- (i) the close of the fifth (5th) business day after the sale date; or
- (ii) the date on which the Underwriters have sold at least 10% of that maturity of the Notes to the public at a price that is no higher than the initial offering price to the public.

The Representative will advise the City promptly after the close of the fifth (5th) business day after the sale date whether the Underwriters have sold 10% of that maturity of the Notes to the public at a price that is no higher than the initial offering price to the public.

(e) The Representative confirms that:

- (i) any agreement among underwriters, any selling group agreement and each third-party distribution agreement (to which the Representative is a party) relating to the initial sale of the Notes to the public, together with the related pricing wires, contains or will contain language obligating each Underwriter, each dealer who is a member of the selling group and each broker-dealer that is a party to such third-party distribution agreement, as applicable:

(A) (i) to report the prices at which it sells to the public the unsold Notes of each maturity allocated to it, whether or not the Closing Date has occurred, until either all Notes of that maturity allocated to it have been sold or it is notified by the Representative that the 10% test has been satisfied as to the Notes of that maturity, provided that, the reporting obligation after the Closing Date may be at reasonable periodic intervals

or otherwise upon request of the Representative and (ii) to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, if and for so long as directed by the Representative and as set forth in the related pricing wires,

(B) to promptly notify the Representative of any sales of Notes that, to its knowledge, are made to a purchaser who is a related party to an underwriter participating in the initial sale of the Notes to the public (each such term being used as defined below),

(C) to acknowledge that, unless otherwise advised by the Underwriter, dealer or broker-dealer, the Representative shall assume that each order submitted by the Underwriter, dealer or broker-dealer is a sale to the public.

(ii) any agreement among underwriters or selling group agreement relating to the initial sale of the Notes to the public, together with the related pricing wires, contains or will contain language obligating each Underwriter or dealer that is a party to a third-party distribution agreement to be employed in connection with the initial sale of the Notes to the public to require each broker-dealer that is a party to such third-party distribution agreement to (A) report the prices at which it sells to the public the unsold Notes of each maturity allocated to it, until either all Notes of that maturity allocated to it have been sold or it is notified by the Representative or such Underwriter or dealer that the 10% test has been satisfied as to the Notes of that maturity, provided that, the reporting obligation after the Closing Date may be at reasonable periodic intervals or otherwise upon request of the Representative or such Underwriter or dealer and (B) comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable, if and for so long as directed by the Representative or the Underwriter or the dealer and as set forth in the related pricing wires.

(f) The City acknowledges that, in making the representations set forth in this section, the Representative will rely on (i) the agreement of each Underwriter to comply with the requirements for establishing the issue price of the Notes, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Notes, as set forth in an agreement among underwriters and the related pricing wires, (ii) in the event a selling group has been created in connection with the initial sale of the Notes to the public, the agreement of each dealer who is a member of the selling group to comply with the requirements for establishing issue price of the Notes, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Notes, as set forth in a selling group agreement and the related pricing wires, and (iii) in the event that an Underwriter or dealer who is a member of the selling group is a party to a third-party distribution agreement that was employed in connection with the initial sale of the Notes to the public, the agreement of each broker-dealer that is a party to such agreement to comply with the requirements for establishing the issue price of the Notes, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Notes, as set forth in the third-party distribution agreement and the related pricing wires. The City further acknowledges that each Underwriter shall be solely liable for its failure to comply with its agreement regarding the requirements for establishing issue price of the Notes,

including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Notes, and that no Underwriter shall be liable for the failure of any other Underwriter, or of any dealer who is a member of a selling group, or of any broker-dealer that is a party to a third-party distribution agreement, to comply with its corresponding agreement to comply with the requirements for establishing the issue price of the Notes, including, but not limited to, its agreement to comply with the hold-the-offering-price rule, if applicable to the Notes.

(g) The Underwriters acknowledge that sales of any Notes to any person that is a related party to an underwriter participating in the initial sale of the Notes to the public (each such term being used as defined below) shall not constitute sales to the public for purposes of this section. Further, for purposes of this section:

- (i) “public” means any person other than an underwriter or a related party to an underwriter,
- (ii) “underwriter” means (A) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract with the City (or with the lead underwriter to form an underwriting syndicate) to participate in the initial sale of the Notes to the public and (B) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract directly or indirectly with a person described in clause (A) to participate in the initial sale of the Notes to the public (including a member of a selling group or a party to a third-party distribution agreement participating in the initial sale of the Notes to the public),
- (iii) a purchaser of any of the Notes is a “related party” to an underwriter if the underwriter and the purchaser are subject, directly or indirectly, to (A) more than 50% common ownership of the voting power or the total value of their stock, if both entities are corporations (including direct ownership by one corporation of another), (B) more than 50% common ownership of their capital interests or profits interests, if both entities are partnerships (including direct ownership by one partnership of another), or (C) more than 50% common ownership of the value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or the capital interests or profit interests of the partnership, as applicable, if one entity is a corporation and the other entity is a partnership (including direct ownership of the applicable stock or interests by one entity of the other), and
- (iv) “sale date” means the date of execution of this Note Purchase Contract by all parties.

Section 5. Official Statement, Delivery of Other Documents.

The City shall deliver to the Underwriters, within seven business days of the date hereof, and in any event, at least three business days prior to the Closing, the Official Statement, in such quantity as the Underwriters may reasonably request in order for the Underwriters to comply with the rules of the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the “MSRB”) and Rule 15c2-12. The City shall deliver to the Underwriters an electronic copy of the Official Statement in a form that

permits the Underwriters to satisfy their obligations under the rules and regulations of the MSRB and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Section 6. Use of Documents.

(a) The City authorizes the use by the Underwriters of the Note Resolution, the Official Statement (including any supplements or amendments thereto and including in electronic format), and the information therein contained, in connection with the public offering and sale of the Notes. The City also confirms its consent to the use by the Underwriters, prior to the date hereof, of the Preliminary Official Statement (including in electronic format) in connection with the public offering of the Notes.

(b) The Representative shall file the Official Statement, and any supplement or amendment thereto, with the MSRB via its EMMA system in accordance with the rules of the MSRB.

Section 7. Representations and Agreements of the City.

The City hereby represents and warrants as of the date hereof and agrees as follows:

(a) The City is a charter city and municipal corporation duly organized and validly existing under the Charter and the laws of the State of California.

(b) The City has the full legal power and authority under the Charter to (i) perform its obligations under the Note Resolution; (ii) execute, deliver and perform its obligations under this Note Purchase Contract; and (iii) execute and deliver the Notes to the Underwriters as provided herein.

(c) The City Council has the power under the Charter to adopt the Note Resolution.

(d) By all necessary City Council action (i) the Note Resolution has been duly adopted by the City Council; (ii) the City Council has duly approved the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement; (iii) the City Council has duly authorized and approved the execution and delivery of, and the performance by the City of its obligations to provide the information described in and its obligations contained in the Note Resolution and this Note Purchase Contract; and (iv) the City Council has duly approved the execution of all certificates and other instruments necessary to effectuate the execution and delivery of the Notes, and the performance of such ministerial acts that are necessary in order to carry out the authority conferred by the Note Resolution or to evidence said authority and its exercise. In connection with the issuance of the Notes, the City has complied in all material respects, (i) with the laws of the State of California and of the United States and (ii) with its obligations on its part contained in the Note Resolution and this Note Purchase Contract.

(e) The Notes and the Note Resolution conform in all material respects to the descriptions thereof contained in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement.

(f) At or prior to the Closing, the Note Resolution shall have been duly adopted by the City Council and this Note Purchase Contract and the Notes shall have been duly executed by

the City and shall be legal, valid and binding obligations of the City, enforceable in accordance with their respective terms, subject to applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium and other laws affecting creditors' rights generally and subject, as to enforceability, to the general principles of equity (regardless of whether enforcement is sought in a proceeding in equity or at law), to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases and to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations in the State of California.

(g) Between the date of this Note Purchase Contract and the date of the Closing, except as contemplated by the Official Statement, the City will not incur or issue any material notes, bonds or obligations for borrowed money, other than in the ordinary course of business, and, except as contemplated by the Official Statement (including any issuance of commercial paper as described in the Official Statement), there shall not have been any material adverse change in the financial condition of the City's General Fund other than changes in the ordinary course of business.

(h) The City is not in breach of or default under any applicable existing constitutional provision, law or administrative regulation of the State of California or the United States binding on the City or any existing applicable judgment, consent decree or court decree binding on the City or any existing loan agreement, indenture, bond, note, resolution, agreement or other instrument to which the City is a party which would materially adversely affect the ability of the City to pay the principal and interest on the Notes, and no event has occurred and is continuing which, with the passage of time or the giving of notice or both, would constitute such an event of default which would have such effect under any such instrument; and the adoption of the Note Resolution and the execution and delivery of this Note Purchase Contract and the performance by the City of its obligations under the Note Resolution and this Note Purchase Contract will not conflict with or constitute a breach of or default under any existing constitutional provision, law or administrative regulation of the State of California or the United States binding on the City or any existing applicable judgment, consent decree or court decree binding on the City, or any existing loan agreement, indenture, bond, note, resolution, agreement or other instrument to which the City is a party, which conflict, breach or default would materially adversely affect the ability of the City to pay the principal and interest on the Notes.

(i) Except as disclosed in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement, there is no action, suit or proceeding, at law or in equity, before or by any court, pending against the City (service of process against the City having been made) or, to the knowledge of the officer of the City executing this Note Purchase Contract after due inquiry, overtly threatened in writing (i) in any way questioning the existence of the City or the titles of the officers executing the Notes or this Note Purchase Contract to their respective offices; (ii) seeking to prohibit, restrain or enjoin the adoption of the Note Resolution, the execution or delivery of the Notes, or application of the proceeds of sale of the Notes, or in any way contesting the validity of the Note Resolution, the Notes or this Note Purchase Contract, or the tax-exempt status of interest due on the Notes or any authority for the execution and delivery of the Notes, or the execution and delivery by the City of this Note Purchase Contract; (iii) contesting the completeness or accuracy of the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement or any supplement or amendment thereto or asserting that the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement contained any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted to state any material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading; or (iv) which would result

in any material adverse change to the City's ability to perform its obligations under the Note Resolution or this Note Purchase Contract.

(j) The City will furnish such information, execute such instruments and take such other action not inconsistent with law in cooperation with the Underwriters as necessary (i) to qualify the Notes for offer and sale under the Blue Sky or other securities laws and regulations of such states and other jurisdictions of the United States as the Underwriters may designate and (ii) to determine the eligibility of the Notes for investment under the laws of such states and other jurisdictions, and will use its commercially reasonable efforts to continue such qualifications in effect so long as required for the distribution of the Notes; provided, however, that the City shall not be required to execute a general or special consent to service of process or qualify to do business in connection with any such qualification or determination in any jurisdiction.

(k) All approvals, consents and orders of any California or United States governmental authority having jurisdiction of the matter which are required for the due authorization of, which would constitute a condition precedent to, or the absence of which would materially adversely affect the due performance by the City of its obligations in connection with, the execution, sale and delivery of the Notes under this Note Purchase Contract have been obtained, except for such approvals, consents and orders as may be required under the Blue Sky or securities laws of any state in connection with the offering and sale of the Notes; and, except as disclosed in the Official Statement, all approvals, consents and orders of any California or United States governmental authority having jurisdiction of the matter which are required for the due authorization of, which would constitute a condition precedent to, or the absence of which would materially adversely affect the due performance by the City of its obligations under, the Note Resolution or this Note Purchase Contract have been obtained.

(l) The Preliminary Official Statement (other than the information contained in the Preliminary Official Statement with respect to The Depository Trust Company, Jersey City, New Jersey ("DTC") and the book-entry system, under the caption "UNDERWRITING," any information expressly provided by the Underwriters for inclusion therein, and information permitted to be omitted by Rule 15c2-12, as to which no representation is made) did not, on the date thereof, and through the period up to and including the execution of this Note Purchase Contract, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading.

(m) As of its date, the Official Statement does not, and as of the Closing, the Official Statement will not, contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, except that no representation is made with respect to the information in the Official Statement relating to DTC or the book-entry system, under the caption "UNDERWRITING" and any information expressly provided by the Underwriters for inclusion therein.

(n) If the Official Statement is supplemented or amended pursuant to subsection (o) of this Section 7, the City agrees that, at the time of each supplement or amendment thereto and (unless subsequently again supplemented or amended pursuant to such subsection) at all times

during the period from the date of this Note Purchase Contract to and including the date which is 25 days after the end of the underwriting period (as determined in accordance with Section 17 hereof), the Official Statement, as so supplemented or amended, will not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, except that the City shall have no responsibility with respect to the information in the Official Statement relating to DTC or the book-entry system, under the caption “UNDERWRITING” and any information expressly provided by the Underwriters for inclusion therein.

(o) Until twenty-five (25) days from the “end of the underwriting period” (as determined in accordance with Section 17 hereof), if any event shall occur or become known affecting the City which might adversely affect the marketability of the Notes or the market prices thereof, or which might cause the Official Statement, as then supplemented or amended, to contain any untrue statement of a material fact or to omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, the City shall notify the Underwriters thereof, and if in the reasonable opinion of the Representative such event requires the preparation and publication of a supplement or amendment to the Official Statement, the City will, at its expense, prepare and furnish to the Underwriters a reasonable number of copies of such supplement to, or amendment of, the Official Statement in a form and in a manner approved by the Underwriters. After twenty-five (25) days from the “end of the underwriting period,” the City will no longer be obligated to amend or supplement the Official Statement.

(p) The City will refrain from taking any action, or permitting any action to be taken, with regard to which the City may exercise control, that results in the loss of the tax-exempt status of the interest on the Notes.

(q) Any certificate signed by any officer of the City and delivered to the Underwriters pursuant to the Note Resolution or any document contemplated thereby shall be deemed a representation and warranty by the City to the Underwriters as to the statements made therein.

(r) For the benefit of the holders of the Notes and to assist the Underwriters in complying with Rule 15c2-12, the City is making certain undertakings relating to the filing of certain specified notices pursuant to Section 14 of the Note Resolution.

(s) The City’s Audited Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2024, fairly and accurately present the financial condition of the City’s General Fund as of that date, and, except as referred to in or contemplated by the Official Statement, there has not been, nor does the City reasonably anticipate that there will be, any adverse change of a material nature in the financial position, assets, properties, results of operations, or condition (financial or otherwise) of the City’s General Fund.

(t) The description of the application of the proceeds from the sale of the Notes contained in the Official Statement is true, accurate and complete in all material respects.

(u) During the last five years, the City has not failed to materially comply with any previous undertakings relating to continuing disclosure of information pursuant to Rule 15c2-12, except as noted in the Official Statement.

Section 8. Closing.

At 8:30 a.m., Los Angeles time, on [CLOSING DATE], or at such other time or on such later date as shall have been mutually agreed upon by the City and the Representative (the “Closing Date”), the City shall deliver to DTC in Jersey City, New Jersey, on behalf of the Underwriters, the Notes, in definitive form duly executed by the authorized officers of the City, and the Underwriters shall accept such delivery to DTC and shall pay the purchase price of the Notes as set forth in Section 1(a) hereof by delivering federal or other immediately available funds in the amount of such purchase price to the City. The City shall deliver to the Underwriters the other documents hereinafter mentioned at the offices of Nixon Peabody LLP (“Note Counsel”) in Los Angeles, California or such other place as shall have been mutually agreed upon by the City and the Representative. Such payment and delivery is herein called the “Closing.”

The Notes shall be prepared in fully registered form without coupons, in authorized denominations, shall bear CUSIP numbers and shall be registered in the name of “Cede & Co.,” as nominee of DTC; the Notes shall be made available for inspection by the Underwriters at least one business day prior to the Closing.

Section 9. Closing Conditions.

The Underwriters have entered into this Note Purchase Contract in reliance upon the representations of the City contained herein and the performance by the City of its obligations hereunder both as of the date hereof and as of the date of Closing. The Underwriters’ obligations under this Note Purchase Contract shall be conditioned upon the performance by the City of its obligations to be performed hereunder and under the other documents and instruments delivered in connection with the execution and delivery of the Notes and shall also be subject to the following further conditions:

(a) The representations of the City contained herein shall be true, complete and correct in all material respects (except to the extent already qualified by materiality, in which case such representations and warranties shall be true in all respects) on the date hereof and true, complete and correct in all material respects on the date of the Closing.

(b) At the time of the Closing (i) the Note Resolution shall be in full force and effect, and (ii) the City shall perform or have performed its obligations under this Note Purchase Contract and the Note Resolution, as applicable, which are required to be performed at or prior to the Closing.

(c) At or prior to the Closing, the Underwriters shall receive the following documents:

(1) The Official Statement and each supplement or amendment, if any, thereto, executed on behalf of the City by an authorized officer of the City;

(2) A certified copy of the Note Resolution and an executed copy of a tax certificate, in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to Note Counsel, Special Tax Counsel, the Underwriters and the City, executed on behalf of the City by an authorized officer of the City;

(3) The opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, Note Counsel, dated the date of the Closing, in substantially the form attached to the Official Statement as Appendix B;

(4) The supplemental opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, Note Counsel, dated the date of the Closing and addressed to the City and the Underwriters, in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit A hereto;

(5) The opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Special Tax Counsel, dated the date of the Closing, in substantially the form attached to the Official Statement as Appendix C;

(6) An opinion of the City Attorney, dated the date of the Closing and addressed to the Representative, in substantially the form set forth in Exhibit C hereto;

(7) The opinion of Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, counsel to the Underwriters, dated the date of Closing and addressed to the Underwriters, to the effect that: (i) the Notes are not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Note Resolution is exempt from qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended; and (ii) in their capacity as counsel to the Underwriters in connection with the purchase by the Underwriters of the Notes, without assuming any responsibility for the accuracy, completeness or fairness of any of the statements contained in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement nor making any representation regarding independent verification of the accuracy, completeness or fairness of any of the statements contained in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement, such counsel advises that no information has come to the attention of the attorneys in the firm representing the Underwriters in connection with their purchase of the Notes that would lead them to believe that the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement (except for information relating to any financial, statistical, economic or demographic data or forecasts, numbers, charts, tables, graphs, estimates, projections, assumptions or expressions of opinion, the information in Appendix B, C and D, any CUSIP numbers or information relating thereto, statements relating to the treatment of the Notes or the interest, discount or premium, if any, thereon or therefrom for tax purposes under the law of any jurisdiction, statements contained under the captions "TAX STATUS OF INTEREST ON THE NOTES" and "LITIGATION," or any information about book-entry or DTC included therein, as to which no opinion or view need be expressed) as of its date contained, or as of the date of the Closing, contains, any untrue statement of a material fact or omitted or omits to state any material fact

required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;

(8) A certificate of the authorized officer of the City, dated the date of Closing, to the effect that each of the representations set forth in Section 7 of this Note Purchase Contract is true, accurate and complete in all material respects as of the Closing and each of the agreements of the City, as set forth in this Note Purchase Contract to be complied with at or prior to the Closing, has been complied with in all material respects;

(9) Evidence reasonably satisfactory to the Underwriters that, as of the date of Closing, the Notes are rated “____” by S&P Global Ratings and “____” by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.;

(10) The opinion of Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth, a Professional Corporation, Disclosure Counsel, dated the date of Closing and addressed to the City, in substantially the form attached hereto as Exhibit B, together with a letter, dated the date of the Closing, from such Disclosure Counsel addressed to the Representative stating that the Underwriters may rely on such opinion as though it was addressed to them; and

(11) Such additional legal opinions, certificates, instruments and other documents as the Underwriters, Disclosure Counsel, Note Counsel or Special Tax Counsel may reasonably deem necessary to evidence the due execution and delivery of the Notes, the truth and accuracy as of the time of the Closing of the City’s representations contained in Section 7 hereof and performance, in all material respects, by the City at or prior to the time of the Closing of all agreements then to be performed and all conditions then to be satisfied by the City pursuant to the Note Resolution and this Note Purchase Contract.

The opinions and certificates and other material referred to above shall be in form and substance reasonably satisfactory to the Representative.

Section 10. Termination.

The Representative shall have the right to terminate the Underwriters’ obligations under this Note Purchase Contract to purchase, to accept delivery of and to pay for the Notes by notifying the City of the Underwriters’ election to do so if, after the execution hereof and prior to the Closing:

(a) the marketability of the Notes or the market price thereof, in the reasonable opinion of the Representative (after consultation with the City), has been materially adversely affected by (i) an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, (ii) any legislation (A) enacted by the United States or the State of California, (B) recommended to the Congress or, except as disclosed in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement, otherwise endorsed for passage, by press release, other form of notice or otherwise, by the President of the United States, the Treasury Department of the United States, the Internal Revenue Service or the Chairman or ranking minority member of the Committee on Finance of the United States Senate or the

Committee on Ways and Means of the United States House of Representatives, or (C) presented as an option for consideration by either such Committee, by the staff of such Committee or by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation of the United States Congress, or favorably reported for passage to either House of the Congress by any Committee of such House or by a Conference Committee of both Houses to which such legislation has been referred for consideration, or (iii) any decision of any court of the United States or by any ruling or regulation (final, temporary or proposed) on behalf of the Treasury Department of the United States, the Internal Revenue Service or any other authority of the United States or any comparable legislative, judicial or administrative development affecting the federal or state tax status of the City, its property or income, or the federal or state income tax treatment of interest on its obligations, including the Notes;

(b) there shall have occurred the outbreak or escalation of hostilities involving the United States or a national calamity or crisis, or the declaration by the United States of a national emergency or war, or any other calamity or crisis in the financial markets of the United States or elsewhere, which in the reasonable judgment of the Representative (after consultation with the City) have had a materially adverse effect on the marketability of the Notes or the market price thereof;

(c) there shall have occurred the declaration of a general banking moratorium by any authority of the United States, the State of New York or the State of California or a major financial crisis or material disruption in commercial banking or securities settlement or clearance services shall have occurred which, in the reasonable opinion of the Representative (after consultation with the City), materially adversely affects the marketability of the Notes or the market price thereof;

(d) there shall have been any downgrading, suspension or withdrawal, or any official notice or statement as to a possible downgrading, suspension or withdrawal of any rating on the Notes or any bonds or notes payable from the City's General Fund by any rating service which has rated the Notes, which in the reasonable opinion of the Representative would materially and adversely affect the market price of the Notes or the ability of the Underwriters to enforce contracts for the sale of the Notes;

(e) a general suspension of trading shall have occurred, minimum or maximum prices for trading shall have been fixed and be in force or maximum ranges or prices for securities shall have been required and be in force on the New York Stock Exchange or other national stock exchange whether by virtue of a determination by that Exchange or by order of the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other governmental authority having jurisdiction;

(f) an event described in subsection (o) of Section 7 shall have occurred or be discovered which in the reasonable opinion of the Representative (after consultation with the City) requires the preparation and publication of a supplement or amendment to the Official Statement, and, in such event, (i) the City refuses to permit the Official Statement to be supplemented to supply such statement or information in a manner satisfactory to the Representative or (ii) the effect of the Official Statement as so supplemented is, in the reasonable judgment of the Representative (after consultation with the City), to materially adversely affect the market price or marketability of the Notes or the ability of the Underwriters to enforce contracts for the sale of the Notes;

(g) a tentative decision with respect to legislation shall be favorably reported by a committee of the House of Representatives or the Senate of the Congress of the United States or legislation shall be introduced, by amendment or otherwise, in, or be enacted by, the House of Representatives or the Senate, or a decision by a court of the United States, or action (including a stop order) shall be taken or a regulation shall be issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission or other governmental agency having jurisdiction of the subject, the effect of which, in the opinion of the Representative, could be that (i) the Notes are not, or may not be, exempt from the registration, qualification or other similar requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"); (ii) the Note Resolution is not, or may not be, exempt from the registration, qualification or other requirements of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended (the "Trust Indenture Act"); or (iii) the issuance, offering, or sale of obligations of the general character of the Notes, as contemplated hereby or by the Official Statement, is or would be in violation of the federal securities law as amended and then in effect;

(h) any state blue sky or securities commission or other governmental agency or body shall have withheld registration, exemption or clearance of the offering of the Notes, or issued a stop order or similar ruling relating thereto; or

(i) the marketability of the Notes or the market price thereof, in the reasonable opinion of the Representative (after consultation with the City), has been materially adversely affected by the New York Stock Exchange or other national securities exchange, or any governmental authority, shall have imposed additional material restrictions not in force as of the date hereof upon trading in securities generally or shall have imposed, as to any bonds or similar obligations, any material, restrictions not now in force, or increase materially those now in force, with respect to the extension of credit by, or the charge to the net capital requirements of, the Underwriters.

Section 11. Expenses.

(a) The City shall, except as set forth in subsection (b) hereof, pay any expenses incident to the performance of the City's obligations hereunder, including but not limited to the following: (i) the cost of the preparation, printing and delivery of the Notes; (ii) the fees for ratings with respect to the Notes; (iii) the cost of printing and distribution of the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement; (iv) the fees and disbursements of Note Counsel, Special Tax Counsel and Disclosure Counsel; (v) the fees and disbursements of any other engineers, accountants, attorneys and other experts or consultants or advisors retained by the City; (vi) travel expenses of City employees (subject to the City's Travel Policy); and (vii) any other costs and disbursements incurred by the City in connection with the transaction. The City shall reimburse the Underwriters for expenses (included in the expense component of the Underwriters' spread) incurred on behalf of the City's employees which are incidental to implementing this Note Purchase Contract, including, but not limited to, meals, transportation and lodging of those employees.

(b) The Underwriters shall pay their own expenses (which may be included as an expense component of the Underwriter's discount) including but not limited to the fees and disbursements of any attorneys retained by the Underwriters, the fees of Digital Assurance Certification, L.L.C. for a continuing disclosure undertaking compliance review, if any, and any expenses to qualify the Notes for sale under any Blue Sky Laws, and any fees of the California

Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (“CDIAC”). Notwithstanding that such CDIAC fees are solely the legal obligation of the Underwriters, the City agrees to reimburse the Underwriters for such fees.

Section 12. Notices.

Any notice or other communication to be given to the City under this Note Purchase Contract (other than the acceptance hereof as specified in the first paragraph hereof) may be given by giving the same in writing to the City, Office of the City Administrative Officer, 200 North Main Street, Room 1500, City Hall East, Los Angeles, California 90012, Attention: Debt Management Group; and any notice or other communication to be given to the Underwriters under this Note Purchase Contract may be given by delivering the same in writing to BofA Securities, Inc., 333 S. Hope Street, Suite 3820, Los Angeles, California, 90071; Attention: Jeffrey Bower.

Section 13. Governing Law; Venue.

This Note Purchase Contract was made and entered into in the City and shall be governed by, interpreted and enforced in accordance with the laws of the State of California and the City, including any applicable statute of limitation, without regard to conflict of law principles. All litigation arising out of, or relating to this Note Purchase Contract, shall be brought in a State or Federal court in the City of Los Angeles in the State of California. The parties irrevocably agree to submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts in the State of California and waive any defense of forum *non conveniens*.

Section 14. Parties in Interest.

This Note Purchase Contract when executed by the City shall constitute the entire agreement between the City and the Underwriters and is made solely for the benefit of the City and the Underwriters (including the successors or permitted assigns of any of the Underwriters but does not include any purchasers of the Notes from the Underwriters). No other person shall acquire or have any right hereunder or by virtue hereof. All of the representations (as of the date such representations were made) of the City contained in this Note Purchase Contract shall remain operative and in full force and effect regardless of any investigation made by or on behalf of any of the Underwriters. This Note Purchase Contract may not be assigned by any party without the written consent of the other party.

Section 15. Effective Date.

This Note Purchase Contract shall be effective upon the execution hereof by the Representative on behalf of the Underwriters and the City.

Section 16. Headings.

The headings of the sections of this Note Purchase Contract are inserted for convenience only and shall not be deemed to be a part hereof.

Section 17. End of Underwriting Period.

The term “end of the underwriting period” referred to in Sections 7(n) and (o) of this Note Purchase Contract shall mean the later of such time as (i) the City delivers the Notes to the Underwriters or (ii) the Underwriters do not retain an unsold balance of the Notes for sale to the public. Unless the Representative gives notice to the contrary, the end of the underwriting period shall be deemed to be the date of the Closing. Any notice delivered pursuant to this Section 17 shall be delivered in writing to the City at or prior to the date of the Closing, and shall specify a date, other than the date of the Closing (or such other date specified by notice delivered pursuant to this Section 17), to be deemed the end of the underwriting period. In no event shall the “end of the underwriting period” extend beyond the date sixty (60) days from the Closing.

Section 18. Representation by Counsel.

Each party hereto represents and acknowledges that it has been represented by competent counsel in connection with the negotiation and execution of this Note Purchase Contract, and has been fully advised by said counsel with respect to its rights and obligations hereunder.

Section 19. Relationship of the Parties.

The City acknowledges and agrees that: (i) the Underwriters are not acting as municipal advisors within the meaning of Section 15B of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, (ii) the primary role of the Underwriters, as underwriters, is to purchase securities, for resale to investors, in an arm’s length commercial transaction between the City and the Underwriters and the Underwriters have financial and other interests that differ from those of the City; (iii) the Underwriters are acting solely as principals and are not acting as agents, municipal advisors, financial advisors or fiduciaries to the City and have not assumed any advisory or fiduciary responsibility to the City with respect to the transaction contemplated hereby and the discussions, undertakings and procedures leading thereto (irrespective of whether the Underwriters have provided other services or are currently providing other services to the City on other matters); (iv) the only contractual obligations the Underwriters have to the City with respect to the transaction contemplated hereby expressly are set forth in this Note Purchase Contract; and (v) the City has consulted its own financial and/or municipal, legal, accounting, tax and other advisors, as applicable, to the extent it has deemed appropriate.

Section 20. Counterparts.

This Note Purchase Contract may be executed by manual or facsimile signature in any number of counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and all of which shall constitute but one and the same instrument. The parties further agree that facsimile signatures or signatures scanned into PDF format (or signatures in another electronic format designated by the City) and sent by e-mail shall be deemed original signatures.

Section 21. City Standard Provisions.

Each of the Underwriters agrees that it will comply with the Standard Provisions for City Contracts attached hereto as Exhibit E.

Section 22. Iran Contracting Act of 2010

In accordance with California Public Contract Code Sections 2200-2208, all bidders submitting proposals for, entering into, or renewing contracts with the City of Los Angeles for goods and services estimated at \$1,000,000 or more are required to complete, sign, and submit the “Iran Contracting Act of 2010 Compliance Affidavit.” Each of the Underwriters shall complete, sign, and submit the “Iran Contracting Act of 2010 Compliance Affidavit” prior to the date of the execution of this Note Purchase Contract.

[Signatures appear on next page.]

Very truly yours,

BOFA SECURITIES, INC.
SAMUEL A. RAMIREZ & COMPANY, INC.
CABRERA CAPITAL MARKETS LLC
WELLS FARGO BANK, NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION

By: _____
Name: Jack Tsang
Title: Director
BOFA SECURITIES, INC.
as Representative of the Underwriters

Agreed and Accepted:

This ____ day of June, 2025

CITY OF LOS ANGELES,
a Municipal Corporation

By signing below, the signatory attests that
they have no personal, financial, beneficial
or familial interest in this contract

By: _____
Name:
Title: [Assistant City Administrative Officer]

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

HYDEE FELDSTEIN SOTO
City Attorney

By: _____
Name:
Title: [Deputy City Attorney]

[Signature Page to Note Purchase Contract – 2025 Notes]

SCHEDULE I

Maturity Date[*]	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Yield	Price
	\$[PAR]	X.XXX%	X.XXX%	

[* 10% Test Maturity.]

EXHIBIT A

FORM OF NOTE COUNSEL'S SUPPLEMENTAL OPINION

[CLOSING DATE]

City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

BofA Securities, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc.
Los Angeles, California

Cabrera Capital Markets LLC
Los Angeles, California

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association
Los Angeles, California

Re: \$[PAR] City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue
Anticipation Notes

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Note Counsel in connection with the sale and issuance by the City of Los Angeles, California (the "City") of \$[PAR] aggregate principal amount of the City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the "Notes"). The Notes are authorized under applicable provisions of California Law, including the Charter of the City of Los Angeles and Article 7.6 of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 of the California Government Code, being Sections 53850 through 53858 inclusive (the "Act") and a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City (the "City Council") on [June __, 2025] (the "Resolution"). This supplemental opinion is rendered pursuant to Section 9(c)(4) of the Note Purchase Contract, dated [PRICING DATE] (the "Note Purchase Contract"), by and between the City and BofA Securities, Inc. (the "Representative"), as Representative of itself, Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc., Cabrera Capital Markets LLC and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (collectively, the "Underwriters"). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Note Purchase Contract.

In arriving at the opinions and conclusions hereinafter expressed, we have examined: the Resolution and the Note Purchase Contract. In addition, we have relied upon and examined opinions of counsel to the City, certificates of the City and others, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein. We have also examined the Preliminary Official Statement, dated [POS POSTING DATE] (the "Preliminary Official Statement") and the Official Statement, dated [PRICING DATE], (the "Official Statement") relating to the Notes.

The opinions expressed herein are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. Such opinions may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether any such actions are taken or omitted or events do occur or whether any other matters come to our attention after the date hereof. We have assumed the genuineness of all documents and signatures presented to us (whether as originals or as copies) and the due and legal execution and delivery thereof by, and validity against, any parties other than the City. We have assumed, without undertaking to verify, the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the documents, and of the legal conclusions contained in the opinions, referred to in the second paragraph hereof. We have further assumed compliance with all covenants and agreements contained in such documents. The rights and obligations under the Notes, the Note Purchase Contract and other documents, and their enforceability may be subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, to the limitations on legal remedies against municipal corporations in the State, and to the application of laws of the State relating to conflicts of interest to which public agencies are subject.

Based upon and subject to the foregoing, as of the date hereof and under existing law, we are of the following opinions or conclusions:

1. The statements in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement under the captions "THE NOTES" and "SECURITY FOR THE NOTES" and in Appendix B—"FORM OF APPROVING OPINION OF NOTE COUNSEL," insofar as such statements expressly summarize provisions of the Resolution and the Notes, are accurate in all material respects for the Preliminary Official Statement as of the date of the Preliminary Official Statement and as of [PRICING DATE], and for the Official Statement as of the date of the Official Statement and as of the date hereof. Except as specifically described in this paragraph, we express no opinion with respect to and have not undertaken to determine independently the accuracy, fairness or completeness of any statements contained or incorporated by reference in the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement.

2. The Note Purchase Contract has been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the City and is a valid, legal and binding agreement of the City, enforceable in accordance with its terms, except that the rights and obligations under the Note Purchase Contract are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, fraudulent conveyance and other similar laws affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles if equitable remedies are sought, to the exercise of judicial discretion in appropriate cases, to limitations on legal remedies against public agencies in the State, and to the application of laws of the State relating to conflicts of interest to which public agencies are subject, and provided that no opinion is expressed with respect to any indemnification or contribution provisions contained therein.

3. The Notes are not subject to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Resolution is exempt from qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

This opinion is furnished by us as Note Counsel to the City. No attorney client relationship has existed or exists between our firm and the Underwriters in connection with the Notes or by virtue of this supplemental opinion. This supplemental opinion is furnished to the Underwriters solely for your benefit in your capacity as Underwriters in connection with the original issuance and delivery of the Notes, and may not be provided, quoted or otherwise referred to, or relied upon by you for any other purpose or by any other person. This supplemental opinion is not intended to be relied upon by owners of the Notes or by any other party to whom it is not specifically addressed. We do not undertake to advise you of any subsequent events or developments which might affect the statements contained herein. Our engagement with respect to this matter has terminated as of the date hereof, and we disclaim any obligation to update this opinion.

Respectfully submitted,

EXHIBIT B

FORM OF OPINION OF DISCLOSURE COUNSEL

City of Los Angeles, California
Los Angeles, California

BofA Securities, Inc., as Representative
Los Angeles, California

Re: City of Los Angeles 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as Disclosure Counsel to the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) in connection with the issuance of \$[PAR] aggregate principal amount of its 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”). The Notes are being issued pursuant to a resolution of the City Council of the City of Los Angeles adopted on [June __, 2025] authorizing the issuance of the Notes (the “Resolution”). This letter is being delivered pursuant to Section 9(c)(10) of the Note Purchase Contract, dated [PRICING DATE] (the “Note Purchase Contract”), by and among the City and BofA Securities, Inc., on behalf of itself and as representative of the underwriters named therein (collectively, the “Underwriters”) relating to the Notes. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given such terms in the Note Purchase Contract.

We have examined the record of proceedings submitted to us relative to the sale and issuance of the Notes and originals or copies certified or otherwise identified to our satisfaction of (i) the Resolution, (ii) the Preliminary Official Statement for the Notes dated [POS POSTING DATE] (the “Preliminary Official Statement”), (iii) the Official Statement for the Notes dated [PRICING DATE], including Appendix A thereto (the “Official Statement”), and (iv) certain documents, certificates, opinions of counsel, instructions and records delivered in connection with the issuance of the Notes.

We have assumed, but not independently verified, that the signatures on all documents, letters, opinions, certificates and instructions which we have examined are genuine, that all documents submitted to us are authentic and were duly and properly executed by the parties thereto and that all representations made and opinions expressed in the documents that we have reviewed are true and accurate. Our services did not include financial or other non-legal advice.

We are not passing upon and have not undertaken to determine independently or to verify the accuracy or completeness of the statements contained in the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement and are, therefore, unable to make any representation to you in that regard. Based on our participation in conferences with the City, the City Attorney, Note Counsel, Special Tax Counsel, the City’s Municipal Advisor, the Underwriters, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, as counsel to the Underwriters, and others, during which conferences the content of the Preliminary Official Statement, the Official Statement, and related matters were discussed, our reliance on the oral and written statements of the City and others, our review of and reliance upon the documents, certificates, instructions and records and the opinions of counsel described above and our understanding of applicable law, and subject to the limitations on our role as Disclosure Counsel to the City, we advise you as a matter of fact but not opinion that no information has come to the attention of the attorneys in the firm representing the City as Disclosure Counsel on this matter which caused us to believe that: (i)

the Preliminary Official Statement as of its date, and as of [PRICING DATE], contained any untrue statement of a material fact, or as of its date, and as of [PRICING DATE], omitted to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading in any material respect (except that we express no view with respect to any CUSIP numbers, financial, accounting, statistical, economic, engineering or demographic data or forecasts, numbers, charts, tables, graphs, estimates, projections, assumptions or expressions of opinion, or as to Appendices B and C to the Preliminary Official Statement, information concerning DTC and its book-entry system, the City's compliance with its prior continuing disclosure undertakings, or information permitted to be omitted from the Preliminary Official Statement pursuant to Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12), or (ii) the Official Statement as of its date contained, or as of the date hereof contains, any untrue statement of a material fact, or as of its date omitted, or as of the date hereof omits, to state a material fact required to be stated therein or necessary to make the statements therein, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading in any material respect (except that we express no view with respect to any CUSIP numbers, financial, accounting, statistical, economic, engineering or demographic data or forecasts, numbers, charts, tables, graphs, estimates, projections, assumptions or expressions of opinion, or as to Appendices B and C to the Official Statement, information concerning DTC and its book-entry system, or the City's compliance with its prior continuing disclosure undertakings).

By acceptance of this letter, you acknowledge that the preceding paragraph is neither a legal opinion nor a guarantee regarding the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement; rather it is a statement of negative assurance regarding factual information that did not come to the attention of attorneys in our firm working on this matter during the limited activities that we performed as Disclosure Counsel to the City. Further, in accepting this letter the City recognizes and acknowledges that (i) the scope of those activities performed by us were inherently limited and do not encompass all activities that the City may be responsible to undertake in preparing the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement, (ii) those activities performed by us relied substantially on representations, warranties, certifications and opinions made by representatives of the City and others, and are otherwise subject to the matters set forth in this letter, and (iii) while such statements of negative assurance are customarily given to an underwriter of municipal bonds to assist them in discharging their responsibilities under federal securities laws, the responsibilities of the City under those laws may differ from those of the Underwriters in material respects, and the preceding paragraph may not serve the same purpose or provide the same utility to them as it would to the Underwriters.

We advise you that, other than reviewing the various certificates and opinions regarding the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement delivered in connection with the issuance of the Notes, we have not taken any steps since the date of the Official Statement to verify the accuracy of the statements contained in the Preliminary Official Statement as of its date or the Official Statement as of its date and the date hereof.

We call attention to the fact that the foregoing conclusions may be affected by actions taken (or not taken) or events occurring (or not occurring) after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or to inform any person, whether such actions or events are taken (or not taken) or occur (or do not occur), and we expressly disclaim any responsibility to advise you as to events occurring after the date hereof with respect to the Notes or other matters discussed in the Preliminary Official Statement or the Official Statement.

This letter is furnished by us as Disclosure Counsel to the City. No attorney-client relationship has existed or exists between our firm and the Underwriters in connection with the Notes or by virtue of this letter.

This letter is delivered to the City as the issuer of the Notes and the Representative (in its capacity as representative of the underwriters of the Notes), is solely for the benefit of the City and the Underwriters, and is not to be used, circulated, quoted or otherwise referred to or relied upon for any other purpose or by any other person. We express no opinion herein with respect to the validity of the Notes or the tax treatment of the interest with respect thereto or the compliance with, or applicability of, any “blue sky” laws of any state as they relate to the offer or sale of the Notes. This letter is not intended to be relied upon by holders of the Notes. Our engagement with respect to the Notes terminates as of the date hereof.

Respectfully submitted,

EXHIBIT C

FORM OF OPINION OF
THE CITY ATTORNEY OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES

[CLOSING DATE]

BofA Securities, Inc.,
As Representative
Los Angeles, California

Re: City of Los Angeles, California
2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

Ladies and Gentlemen:

This office has served as counsel to the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) in connection with the issuance of the City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”) in the aggregate principal amount of \$[PAR]. The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Charter of the City (the “Charter”), Article 7.6 (commencing with Section 53850) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code of the State of California and a resolution adopted by the Council of the City (the “City Council”) on [June __, 2025] (the “Note Resolution”). This letter is being delivered pursuant to Section 9(c)(6) of the Note Purchase Contract, dated [PRICING DATE] (the “Note Purchase Contract”), by and among the City and BofA Securities, Inc., on behalf of itself and as representative of the underwriters named therein (collectively, the “Underwriters”) relating to the Notes. Capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings given such terms in the Note Purchase Contract.

In the course of the proceedings relating to the issuance of the Notes and in connection with the delivery of the opinions stated in this letter, we have examined originals or copies of the following: (a) the Charter, (b) the Note Resolution, (c) the Note Purchase Contract, (d) the Official Statement dated [PRICING DATE] (the “Official Statement”), relating to the Notes, (e) the Incumbency and Signature Certificate of the City, dated of even date herewith, and (f) such other records, documents, agreements, instruments, opinions, certificates and other matters as we deemed relevant, necessary or appropriate to render the opinions set forth below.

As to relevant factual matters, we have relied upon without undertaking to verify independently, among other things, the City’s factual representations contained in the records, documents, agreements, instruments, certificates and other matters described above. We have assumed the genuineness of all signatures, the authenticity of all documents submitted to us as originals, and the conformity with originals of all documents submitted to us as copies.

From such examination, on the basis of our reliance upon the assumptions in this letter and our consideration of those questions of existing law we considered relevant, and subject to the limitations and qualifications in this letter, as of the date hereof, we are of the following opinions:

1. The City is a charter city and municipal corporation of the State of California duly organized and existing under the Constitution of the State of California and the Charter.

2. The Note Resolution was duly adopted by the City Council at a meeting which was held pursuant to the terms of the Charter and all other applicable law and with all required notice having been given, and at which a quorum was present at the time of adoption of such Note Resolution. The Note Resolution has not been modified, amended or rescinded and is in full force and effect on and as of the date hereof.

3. The Note Purchase Contract and the Official Statement have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the City.

4. To the best of our knowledge, the adoption by the City Council of the Note Resolution and execution and delivery by the City of the Note Purchase Contract, do not, in any material respect, (a) violate any applicable judgment, order or regulation applicable to the City or any Charter provision, law or ordinance of the City, and (b) conflict with or result in a breach of any of the provisions of or constitute a default under any indenture, agreement or other instrument to which the City is a party or by which it is bound, and with respect to which, where such violation, conflict, breach or default would materially and adversely affect the ability of the City to pay principal and interest on the Notes.

5. To the best of our knowledge, except as otherwise set forth in the Official Statement, there is no action, suit or proceeding before or by any court, public board or body pending (with service of process having been given to the City) or threatened against the City wherein an unfavorable decision, ruling or finding would (a) question the creation, organization, existence or powers of the City or the titles of the executive officers executing the Notes or the Note Purchase Contract to their respective offices, (b) seek to restrain or enjoin the issuance or delivery of any of the Notes, (c) contest the validity of the Notes, the Note Resolution or the Note Purchase Contract, (d) contest the power of the City to issue the Notes or to enter into the Note Purchase Contract, or (e) restrain or enjoin the repayment of the Notes by the City.

We express no opinion on the enforceability of the Notes, the Note Resolution or the Note Purchase Contract against the City.

The law covered by the opinions expressed herein is limited to the present law of the State of California. We express no opinion as to the laws of any other jurisdiction, and we express no opinion as to any Blue Sky laws, federal and state securities laws and tax laws.

We express no opinion with respect to any indemnification, contribution, penalty, lien priority, choice of law, choice of forum, choice of venue, severability or waiver provisions contained in the Note Resolution or the Note Purchase Contract.

The matters set forth in paragraph 5 are factual confirmations and not legal opinions.

The opinions set forth herein may be affected by actions taken or omitted by the City or other parties, or by events, facts or circumstances occurring after the date hereof. This letter speaks only as of the date hereof and we do not undertake, and expressly disclaim, any obligation to amend or supplement this letter as events, facts and circumstances come to our attention, or changes in law occur, after the date hereof which could affect the opinions set forth herein.

The opinions expressed herein are matters of professional judgment and are not a guarantee of result. The opinions are expressly limited to the matters set forth above, and we render no opinion, whether by implication or otherwise, as to any other matters. This letter is given in an official capacity only and not personally, and no personal liability shall derive herefrom.

This letter is for the sole benefit of the addressees hereof and is not to be used, circulated, quoted or otherwise referred to for any purpose; provided, however, that it may be included in the transcript of record of proceedings relating to the Notes. No other person may rely on this letter without our prior written consent. Other than the City, no attorney-client relationship has existed or exists between our office and the addressees of this letter in connection with the Notes or by virtue of this letter.

Respectfully submitted,

HYDEE FELDSTEIN SOTO, City Attorney

By: _____
Name:
Title: [Deputy City Attorney]

EXHIBIT D

ISSUE PRICE CERTIFICATE (REPRESENTATIVE)

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

\$[PAR]

The undersigned BofA Securities, Inc. (the “Representative”), on its own behalf and on behalf of Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc., Cabrera Capital Markets LLC and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (collectively, the “Underwriting Group”), hereby certifies as set forth below with respect to the sale and issuance of the above-captioned obligations (the “Notes”).

1. ***Sale of the Notes.*** As of the date of this certificate, for each Maturity of the Notes, the first price at which at least 10% of such Maturity of the Notes was sold to the Public is the respective price listed in Schedule A attached hereto.

2. ***Defined Terms.***

(a) ***10% Test Maturities*** means those Maturities of the Notes listed in Schedule A hereto as the “10% Test Maturities.”

(b) ***City*** means the City of Los Angeles, California.

(c) ***Maturity*** means Notes with the same credit and payment terms. Notes with different maturity dates, or Notes with the same maturity date but different stated interest rates, are treated as separate maturities.

(d) ***Public*** means any person (including an individual, trust, estate, partnership, association, company, or corporation) other than a Regulatory Underwriter or a related party to a Regulatory Underwriter.

(e) ***Regulatory Underwriter*** means (i) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract with the City (or with the lead underwriter to form an underwriting syndicate) to participate in the initial sale of the Notes to the Public, and (ii) any person that agrees pursuant to a written contract directly or indirectly with a person described in clause (i) of this paragraph to participate in the initial sale of the Notes to the Public (including a member of a selling group or a party to a retail distribution agreement participating in the initial sale of the Notes to the Public).

(f) ***Related Party.*** Generally means any two or more persons who have greater than 50 percent common ownership, directly or indirectly.

(g) ***Tax Compliance Certificate*** means the Tax Compliance Certificate, dated [CLOSING DATE], executed and delivered by the City in connection with the issuance of the Notes.

The representations set forth in this certificate are limited to factual matters only. Nothing in this certificate represents the Representative's interpretation of any laws, including specifically Sections 103 and 148 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and the Treasury Regulations thereunder. The undersigned understands that the foregoing information will be relied upon by the City with respect to certain of the representations set forth in the Tax Compliance Certificate and with respect to compliance with the federal income tax rules affecting the Notes, and by Kutak Rock LLP, as Special Tax Counsel to the City, in connection with rendering its opinion that the interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, the preparation of the Internal Revenue Service Form 8038-G, and other federal income tax advice that it may give to the City from time to time relating to the Notes. The representations set forth herein are not necessarily based on personal knowledge and, in certain cases, the undersigned is relying on representations made by the other members of the Underwriting Group.

BofA Securities, Inc., as Representative of the
Underwriting Group

By _____
Authorized Representative

Dated: [CLOSING DATE]

SCHEDULE A

SALE PRICES OF THE 10% TEST MATURITIES

<u>Maturity Date[*]</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Yield</u>	<u>Price</u>
	\$[PAR]	X.XXX%	X.XXX%	

[* 10% Test Maturity.]

EXHIBIT E

Standard Provisions for City Contracts

Each Underwriter, on its own behalf and not on behalf of any other Underwriter, agrees to comply with the following requirements of the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) in connection with the Note Purchase Contract, dated [PRICING DATE] (the “Note Purchase Contract”), between the City and BofA Securities, Inc., as the Representative (capitalized undefined terms used in this Exhibit have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Note Purchase Contract):

Section 1. Independent Contractor. Each Underwriter is an independent contractor and not an agent or employee of the City. Each Underwriter shall not represent or otherwise hold out itself or any of its directors, officers, partners, employees or agents to be an agent or employee of the City.

Section 2. Retention of Records, Audits and Reports. The Underwriters shall maintain all records, including records of financial transactions, pertaining to the performance of this Note Purchase Contract, in their original form or as otherwise approved by the City. These records shall be retained for a period of no less than three years from the later of the following: (1) final payment made by the City or (2) the expiration or termination of this Note Purchase Contract. The records will be subject to examination and audit by authorized City personnel or the City’s representatives at any time. The Underwriters shall provide any reports requested by the City regarding performance of this Note Purchase Contract. Any subcontract entered into by any Underwriter for work to be performed under this Note Purchase Contract must include an identical provision.

In lieu of retaining the records for the term as prescribed in this provision, the Underwriters may, upon the City’s written approval, submit the required information to the City in an electronic format, e.g. USB flash drive, at the expiration or termination of this Note Purchase Contract.

Section 3. Taxpayer Identification Number (“TIN”) and Withholding Taxes. The Representative declares that it has an authorized TIN which will be provided to the City on Form W-9 or such equivalent form prior to payment under the Note Purchase Contract. Payments made under the Note Purchase Contract shall be subject to any federal or state taxes as may be required to be withheld pursuant to any applicable law or regulation, unless otherwise exempted by such applicable law, regulations, or other evidence of exemption.

Section 4. Indemnification. The Underwriters shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City and the City’s boards, officers, agents, employees, assigns and successors in interest from and against all suits and causes of action, claims, losses, demands and expenses, including but not limited to attorneys’ fees and costs of litigation, to the extent such suits and causes of action, claims, losses, demands and expenses arise out of or are based upon information provided by the Underwriters to the City for use in the Preliminary Official Statement and the Official Statement under the heading “UNDERWRITING.”

Section 5. Insurance. During the term of this Note Purchase Contract, each Underwriter shall provide and maintain at its own expense professional liability insurance in the amount of One Million Dollars (\$1,000,000) which covers the services performed pursuant to this Note Purchase Contract, and that it will expend every reasonable effort to keep such insurance or its equivalent in effect at all times during performance of the Note Purchase Contract and for one (1) year after the termination of the Note Purchase Contract. The insurance must: (1) conform to the City’s

requirements; (2) comply with the Insurance Contractual Requirements attached to the Request for Qualifications, and (3) otherwise be in a form acceptable to the Office of the City Administrative Officer, Risk Management.

Section 6. Warranty and Responsibility of the Underwriters. The Underwriters warrant that the work performed under this Note Purchase Contract shall be completed in a manner consistent with professional standards practiced among those firms within the Underwriters' profession, doing the same or similar work under the same or similar circumstances.

Section 7. Mandatory Provisions Pertaining to Non-Discrimination in Employment.

Unless otherwise exempt, this Note Purchase Contract is subject to the applicable non-discrimination, equal employment practices, and affirmative action program provisions in the Los Angeles Administrative Code ("LAAC") Section 10.8 et seq., as amended from time to time.

- A. Each Underwriter shall comply with the applicable non-discrimination and affirmative action provisions of the laws of the United States of America, the State of California, and the City. In performing this Note Purchase Contract, each Underwriter shall not discriminate in any of its hiring or employment practices against any employee or applicant for employment because of such person's race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity, age, disability, domestic partner status, marital status or medical condition.
- B. The provisions of Section 10.8.3 of the LAAC are incorporated and made a part of this Note Purchase Contract by reference and will be known as the "Equal Employment Practices" provisions of this Note Purchase Contract.
- C. The provisions of Section 10.8.4 of the LAAC are incorporated and made a part of this Note Purchase Contract by reference and will be known as the "Affirmative Action Program" provisions of this Note Purchase Contract.

Any subcontract entered into by any Underwriter for work to be performed under this Note Purchase Contract must include an identical provision.

Section 8. Child Support Assignment Orders. Each Underwriter shall comply with the Child Support Assignment Orders Ordinance, Section 10.10 of the LAAC, as amended from time to time. Pursuant to Section 10.10(b) of the LAAC, each Underwriter (and any subcontractor providing services to the City under this Note Purchase Contract) shall (1) fully comply with all State and Federal employment reporting requirements for each Underwriter's or the subcontractor's employees; (2) certify that the principal owner(s) of each Underwriter and applicable subcontractor are in compliance with any Wage and Earnings Assignment Orders and Notices of Assignment applicable to them personally; (3) fully comply with all lawfully served Wage and Earnings Assignment Orders and Notices of Assignment in accordance with California Family Code Section 5230, et seq.; and (4) maintain such compliance throughout the term of this Note Purchase Contract.

Failure of any Underwriter or an applicable subcontractor to comply with all applicable reporting requirements or to implement lawfully served Wage and Earnings Assignment or Notices of Assignment, or the failure of any principal owner(s) of any Underwriter or applicable subcontractor to comply with any Wage and Earnings Assignment or Notices of Assignment applicable to them

personally, shall constitute a default by such Underwriter under this Note Purchase Contract. Failure of any Underwriter or applicable subcontractor or principal owner to cure the default within 90 days of the notice of default will subject this Note Purchase Contract to termination for breach. Any subcontract entered into by any Underwriter for work to be performed under this Note Purchase Contract must include an identical provision.

Section 9. Access and Accommodations.

Each Underwriter represents and certifies that:

- A. Each Underwriter shall comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 12101 et seq., the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. Section 701 et seq., the Fair Housing Act, and its implementing regulations and any subsequent amendments, and California Government Code Section 11135;
- B. Each Underwriter shall not discriminate on the basis of disability or on the basis of a person's relationship to, or association with, a person who has a disability;
- C. Each Underwriter shall provide reasonable accommodation upon request to ensure equal access to City-funded programs, services and activities;
- D. Construction will be performed in accordance with the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS), 24 C.F.R. Part 40; and
- E. The buildings and facilities used to provide services under this Note Purchase Contract are in compliance with the federal and state standards for accessibility as set forth in the 2010 ADA Standards, California Title 24, Chapter 11, or other applicable federal and state law.

Each Underwriter understands that the City is relying upon these certifications and representations as a condition to funding this Note Purchase Contract. Any subcontract entered into by each Underwriter for work to be performed under this Note Purchase Contract must include an identical provision.

Section 10. Contractor Responsibility Ordinance. Each Underwriter shall comply with the Contractor Responsibility Ordinance, LAAC Section 10.40 et seq., as amended from time to time.

Section 11. Restrictions on Campaign Contributions and Fundraising in City Elections. Unless otherwise exempt, if this Note Purchase Contract is valued at \$100,000 or more and requires approval by an elected City office, each Underwriter, their principals, and any subcontractors expected to receive at least \$100,000 for performance under this Note Purchase Contract, and the principals of those subcontractors (the "Restricted Persons") shall comply with Charter Section 470(c)(12) and Los Angeles Municipal Code ("LAMC") Section 49.7.35. Failure to comply entitles the City to terminate this Note Purchase Contract and to pursue all available legal remedies. Charter Section 470(c)(12) and LAMC Section 49.7.35 limit the ability of the Restricted Persons to make campaign contributions to and engage in fundraising for certain elected City officials or candidates for elected City office for twelve months after this Note Purchase Contract is signed. Additionally, any Underwriter subject to Charter Section 470(c)(12) is required to comply with disclosure requirements by submitting a completed and signed Ethics Commission Form 55 and to amend the information in that form as

specified by law. Any Underwriter subject to Charter Section 470(c)(12) shall include the following notice in any contract with any subcontractor to receive at least \$100,000 for performance under this Note Purchase Contract:

“Notice Regarding Restrictions on Campaign Contributions and Fundraising in City Elections.

You are a subcontractor in connection with the Note Purchase Contract, dated [PRICING DATE] (the “Note Purchase Contract”), between the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) and BofA Securities, Inc., as the Representative. Pursuant to the City of Los Angeles Charter Section 470(c)(12) and related ordinances, you and your principals are prohibited from making campaign contributions to and fundraising for certain elected City of Los Angeles officials and candidates for elected City office for twelve months after the Note Purchase Contract is signed. You are required to provide the names and contact information of your principals to the underwriting firm and to amend that information within ten business days if it changes during the twelve month time period. Failure to comply may result in termination of the Note Purchase Contract and any other available legal remedies. Information about the restrictions may be found online at ethics.lacity.org or by calling the Los Angeles City Ethics Commission at (213) 978-1960.”

Section 12. Contractor’s Use of Criminal History for Consideration of Employment Applications. Each Underwriter shall comply with the City’s “Contractor Use of Criminal History for Consideration of Employment Applications” Ordinance, LAAC Section 10.48 et seq., as amended from time to time. Any subcontract entered into by any Underwriter for work to be performed under this Note Purchase Contract must include an identical provision.

[Signatures appear on next page.]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Underwriter has caused this Exhibit E (Standard Provisions for City Contracts) of this Note Purchase Contract to be executed by its duly authorized representative as of the date of this Note Purchase Contract.

[UNDERWRITER]

By:_____

Name:_____

Title:_____

**Exhibit C –
Preliminary Official Statement, including
Appendix A**

This Preliminary Official Statement and the information contained herein are subject to completion or amendment. These securities may not be sold, nor may offers to buy them be accepted, prior to the time the Official Statement is delivered in final form. Under no circumstances shall this Preliminary Official Statement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy, nor shall there be any sale of, these securities in any jurisdiction in which such offer, solicitation or sale would be unlawful.

DRAFT

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL STATEMENT DATED JUNE __, 2025

[DAC LOGO]

NEW ISSUE – FULL BOOK-ENTRY ONLY

RATINGS:

Moody's: "[[MIG 1]]"

S&P: "[[SP-1+]]"

See "RATINGS" herein.

In the opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Special Tax Counsel, based on existing laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions and assuming compliance with certain covenants in the Note Resolution and other documents pertaining to the Notes and requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as described herein, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Interest on the Notes may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. In the further opinion of Special Tax Counsel, interest on the Notes is exempt from personal income taxes imposed by the State of California. See "TAX STATUS OF INTEREST ON THE NOTES" herein.



\$ _____^{*}
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES
Interest Rate: _____%; Yield: _____%; Price: _____
CUSIP[†] Number _____

Dated: Date of Delivery

Due: June 25, 2026

This cover contains information for general reference only. It is not a summary of this issue. Investors must read the entire Official Statement to obtain information essential to making an informed investment decision.

The City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the "Notes") described herein will be issued in the aggregate principal amount of \$ _____^{*}. In accordance with the laws of the State of California (the "State") and the Note Resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Los Angeles on June __, 2025 (the "Note Resolution"), the Notes are general obligations of the City of Los Angeles, California (the "City"), payable from the taxes, income, revenues (including, but not limited to, revenues from the State and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys which are received or accrued by the City for the General Fund of the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26 and which are available for the payment of current expenses and other obligations of the City, but excluding moneys encumbered for a special purpose (collectively, the "Unrestricted Moneys"). The City has established a special fund, designated the "Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Debt Service Fund" (the "Debt Service Fund"), and has agreed to deposit in the Debt Service Fund for the repayment of the Notes, from the Unrestricted Moneys: (a) not later than January 29, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, (b) not later than February 26, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, (c) not later than March 26, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, (d) not later than April 23, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, and (e) not later than May 28, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes (each such payment being a "Set-Aside Payment" and, collectively, the "Set-Aside Payments").

Under the Note Resolution, the City pledges, with a first statutory lien pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code, any Unrestricted Moneys to secure the payment of the principal of the Notes and the interest thereon, including amounts set-aside in the Debt Service Fund and pledged to the Notes in accordance with the Note Resolution. The City also pledges the Unrestricted Moneys to secure all deposits to the Debt Service Fund. In the event there are insufficient Unrestricted Moneys received by the City to permit the deposit into the Debt Service Fund of the full amount required to be deposited on the applicable set-aside date as set forth above, then the amount of the deficiency shall be satisfied and made up from the first Unrestricted Moneys of the City in the month next following said date. See "SECURITY FOR THE NOTES" herein.

The City is authorized to issue additional notes by adoption of an additional resolution during Fiscal Year 2025-26; provided, however, that pursuant to the Note Resolution, any such additional notes may only be payable on a date subsequent to the maturity date of the Notes. See "THE NOTES — Additional Notes" herein.

The Notes are not subject to redemption prior to maturity.

^{*} Preliminary; subject to change.

[†] Copyright© 2025 CUSIP Global Services. See inside cover page for further information regarding CUSIP data.

The Notes will be delivered in fully registered form. Purchasers of the Notes will not receive physical certificates representing their interests in the Notes. The Notes will be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”). DTC will act as securities depository of the Notes. Individual purchases of the Notes will be made in book-entry form only, in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable on the maturity date thereof by the City Treasurer, acting as Paying Agent (the “Paying Agent”), by wire transfer to DTC. DTC is expected to remit such principal and interest payment to its Direct Participants, which in turn will remit such principal and interest to the Indirect Participants or the Beneficial Owners of the Notes, as described herein. See “THE NOTES — Book-Entry Only System” herein.

The Notes are offered when, as and if issued, subject to the final legal opinions of Nixon Peabody LLP, Los Angeles, California, Note Counsel to the City, and Kutak Rock LLP, Denver, Colorado, Special Tax Counsel, and certain other conditions. Certain legal matters will be passed upon for the City by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Newport Beach, California, Disclosure Counsel to the City, and by Hydee Feldstein Soto, City Attorney, and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California. It is anticipated that the Notes will be available for delivery through the book-entry facilities of DTC on or about July __, 2025.

BofA Securities

Ramirez & Co., Inc.

Cabrera Capital Markets LLC

Wells Fargo Securities

Dated: June __, 2025

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

MAYOR

Karen Bass

CITY COUNCIL

Eunisses Hernandez, *District 1*
Adrin Nazarian, *District 2*
Bob Blumenfield, *District 3*
Nithya Raman, *District 4*
Katy Yaroslavsky, *District 5*

Imelda Padilla, *District 6*
Monica Rodriguez, *District 7*
Marqueece Harris-Dawson, *District 8*
Curren D. Price, Jr.¹, *District 9*
Heather Hutt, *District 10*

Traci Park, *District 11*
John S. Lee, *District 12*
Hugo Soto-Martinez, *District 13*
Ysabel J. Jurado, *District 14*
Tim McOsker, *District 15*

CITY OFFICIALS

Hydee Feldstein Soto, *City Attorney*
Kenneth Mejia, *City Controller*
Matthew W. Szabo, *City Administrative Officer*
Petty Santos, *Interim City Clerk*
Diana Mangioglu, *City Treasurer*

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Note Counsel
Nixon Peabody LLP
Los Angeles, California

Special Tax Counsel
Kutak Rock LLP
Denver, Colorado

Disclosure Counsel
Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP
Newport Beach, California

Municipal Advisor
Montague DeRose and Associates, LLC
Westlake Village, California

Paying Agent
Treasurer of the City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

¹ On June 13, 2023, the Los Angeles County District Attorney brought certain criminal charges against Councilmember Price. See APPENDIX A — “OTHER MATTERS—Public Corruption Matters.”

No dealer, broker, salesperson or other person has been authorized by the City to give any information or to make any representations other than those contained herein, and if given or made, such other information or representations must not be relied upon as having been authorized by the City. This Official Statement does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy nor shall there be any sale of the Notes by a person in any jurisdiction in which it is unlawful for such person to make an offer, solicitation or sale. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract with the purchasers of the Notes.

The Underwriters have provided the following sentence for inclusion in this Official Statement. The Underwriters have reviewed the information in this Official Statement in accordance with, and as a part of, their responsibilities to investors under the federal securities laws as applied to the facts and circumstances of this transaction, but the Underwriters do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information.

The information set forth herein has been obtained by the City from sources which are believed to be reliable. The information in the section “THE NOTES — Book-Entry Only System” and in APPENDIX D — “DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM” herein has been furnished by The Depository Trust Company and no representation has been made by the City, the Underwriters or the Municipal Advisor as to the accuracy or completeness of such information. The information and expressions of opinions herein are subject to change without notice and neither delivery of this Official Statement nor any sale made hereunder shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the City since the date thereof. This Official Statement is submitted with respect to the sale of the Notes referred to herein and may not be reproduced or used, in whole or in part, for any other purpose, unless authorized in writing by the City. All summaries of documents and laws are made subject to the provisions thereof and do not purport to be complete statements of any or all such provisions.

Statements contained in this Official Statement that involve estimates, forecasts or matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so described herein, are intended solely as such and are not to be construed as a representation of facts. Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in the Official Statement constitute “forward-looking statements.” Such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements contained in the table titled “CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 (Projections).” Such statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used such as “plan,” “expect,” “estimate,” “budget” or other similar words. The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause actual results, performance or achievements described to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. The City has no plans to issue any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements in this Official Statement, including statements regarding the City’s budgets, if or when its expectations, or events, conditions or circumstances on which such statements are based occur or change. No assurance is given that actual results will meet City forecasts in any way, regardless of the level of optimism communicated in the information.

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This Official Statement, including any supplement or amendment hereto, is intended to be filed with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board through the Electronic Municipal Marketplace Access website. A wide variety of other information, including financial information, concerning the City, is available from publications and websites of the City, the County of Los Angeles and others. No such information is a part of or incorporated into this Official Statement, except as expressly noted herein.

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§ _____ *

CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

INTRODUCTION

This introduction is not a summary of this Official Statement. It is only a brief description of and guide to, and is qualified by, more complete and detailed information contained in the entire Official Statement, including the cover page and appendices hereto, and the documents described herein. All statements contained in this introduction are qualified in their entirety by reference to the entire Official Statement. References to, and summaries of, provisions of the Constitution and laws of the State of California and any documents referred to herein do not purport to be complete and such references are qualified in their entirety by reference to the complete provisions. All capitalized terms used in this Official Statement and not otherwise defined herein have the meanings set forth in the Note Resolution (as hereinafter defined).

The City of Los Angeles (the “City”) is issuing \$ _____ * aggregate principal amount of its 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”). The Notes are issued under the authority of Article 7.6, Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 (commencing with Section 53850) of the California Government Code (the “Act”) and a resolution (the “Note Resolution”) adopted by the Council of the City (the “City Council”) on June __, 2025.

As provided in the Act, the Notes are general obligations of the City payable only from the taxes, income, revenues (including, but not limited to, revenues from the State of California (the “State”) and federal governments), cash receipts and other moneys which are received or accrued by the City for the General Fund of the City during Fiscal Year 2025-26 and which are available for the payment of current expenses and other obligations of the City, but excluding moneys encumbered for a special purpose (collectively, the “Unrestricted Moneys”). See “SECURITY FOR THE NOTES” herein.

The proceeds of the Notes will be used to provide cash flow management for revenues and expenditures of the City’s General Fund for Fiscal Year 2025-26, including the City’s Fiscal Year 2025-26 annual contribution payments to the Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan and the Los Angeles City Employees’ Retirement System.

This Official Statement contains brief descriptions of, among other things, the Notes, the Note Resolution and the City. References to the Notes are qualified in their entirety by references to the form of Note included in the Note Resolution. Information regarding the City, including certain financial information, is set forth in APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT” attached hereto. Investors are advised to carefully consider the information set forth in Appendix A hereto and elsewhere in this Official Statement to make an informed investment decision.

THE NOTES

General

The City will issue the Notes in the principal amount of \$ _____ *. Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget adopted by the City (the “Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget”) (see APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget”), the City has appropriated from amounts in the General Fund of the City, attributable to Fiscal Year 2025-26, an amount sufficient to pay debt service on the Notes. The Notes will be issued in registered form in denominations of \$5,000 and integral multiples thereof. Interest on the Notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve

* Preliminary; subject to change.

30-day months and will be payable solely on the maturity date thereof. The Notes mature on the date set forth on the cover of this Official Statement. The Notes are not subject to call or redemption prior to their maturity date.

The Notes will be initially registered in the name of Cede & Co., as registered owner and nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”), with the interest rate shown on the cover page of this Official Statement. The principal of and interest on the Notes will be payable on their maturity date by the City Treasurer, acting as Paying Agent (the “Paying Agent”), to DTC. DTC in turn is expected to remit such principal and interest to its Direct Participants (as defined in Appendix D hereto), which in turn will remit such principal and interest to the Indirect Participants (as defined in Appendix D hereto) or to the Beneficial Owners (as defined below) of the Notes. See “—Book-Entry Only System” below and APPENDIX D — “DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM” herein.

Additional Notes

Pursuant to the Note Resolution, the City Council may, by adoption of an additional resolution during Fiscal Year 2025-26, issue additional notes of the City pursuant to the Act. Such additional notes, if and when issued by the City, would be in addition to the \$ _____* of the Notes authorized under the Note Resolution. The additional notes, if and when issued, and the interest payable thereon would be payable from Unrestricted Moneys on a date subsequent to the maturity date of the Notes. In addition, pursuant to the Note Resolution, the City covenants and agrees that it will not establish for any such additional notes any set-aside amounts from Unrestricted Moneys on or before the maturity date of the Notes. Any additional notes issued to pay or refinance maturing Notes will not have a maturity date, and will not be paid, until after the Notes are fully paid.

Book-Entry Only System

DTC will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One or more fully registered certificates will be issued in the aggregate principal amount of the Notes and will be deposited with DTC. See APPENDIX D — “DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM” herein.

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC’s records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Note (“Beneficial Owner”) is in turn to be recorded on the records of the Direct Participants and Indirect Participants. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive physical certificates representing their ownership interests in the Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued. To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC’s partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC.

Principal and interest payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. Making required payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City or the Paying Agent; disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

* Preliminary; subject to change.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered. The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Note certificates will be printed and delivered. See APPENDIX D — “DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM” herein.

NEITHER THE CITY NOR THE PAYING AGENT WILL HAVE ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR OBLIGATION TO DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, TO INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS OR TO ANY BENEFICIAL OWNER WITH RESPECT TO (i) THE ACCURACY OF ANY RECORDS MAINTAINED BY DTC, ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR ANY INDIRECT PARTICIPANT; (ii) THE PAYMENT BY DTC OR ANY DIRECT PARTICIPANT OR INDIRECT PARTICIPANT OF ANY AMOUNT WITH RESPECT TO THE PRINCIPAL OF OR INTEREST DUE ON THE NOTES; OR (iii) ANY CONSENT GIVEN OR OTHER ACTION TAKEN BY DIRECT PARTICIPANTS, AS ASSIGNEES OF DTC AS OWNER OF THE NOTES. THE RULES APPLICABLE TO DTC ARE ON FILE WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION, AND THE PROCEDURES OF DTC TO BE FOLLOWED IN DEALING WITH DIRECT PARTICIPANTS AND INDIRECT PARTICIPANTS ARE ON FILE WITH DTC.

SECURITY FOR THE NOTES

As provided in the Act, the Notes are general obligations of the City payable from Unrestricted Moneys. The proceeds of the sale of the Notes will be deposited in the City’s “Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Note Proceeds Fund” (the “Note Proceeds Fund”) established pursuant to Section 5.167.1 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code and used and expended by the City for any purpose for which the City is authorized to expend funds from its General Fund, including, but not limited to, current expenses, capital expenditures, investment and reinvestment, and the discharge of any obligation or indebtedness of the City.

The City has also established under Section 5.167.1 a special fund designated the “Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Debt Service Fund” (the “Debt Service Fund”), which shall be held by the City among its City Treasury funds and accounts and separately accounted for by the City. All amounts in the Debt Service Fund shall be held in trust for the benefit of the holders of the Notes and any additional notes issued pursuant to and subject to the limitations set forth in the Note Resolution. Until the Notes and any additional notes and all interest thereon are paid or until provision has been made for the payment of such Notes and any additional notes at maturity with interest to maturity, the moneys in the Debt Service Fund shall be applied only to pay the principal of and interest on such Notes and any additional notes at the respective maturity dates thereof. Any moneys remaining in the Debt Service Fund after the Notes and any additional notes and the interest thereon have been fully paid, or provision for such payment has been made, shall be released and transferred to the City for deposit into the General Fund.

Pursuant to the Note Resolution, as security for the payment of principal of and interest on the Notes, the City has agreed to deposit in the Debt Service Fund for the repayment of the Notes, from the Unrestricted Moneys (each such payment being a “Set-Aside Payment” and, collectively, the “Set-Aside Payments”): (a) not later than January 29, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, (b) not later than February 26, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, (c) not later than March 26, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, (d) not later than April 23, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes, and (e) not later than May 28, 2026, an amount equal to 20 percent of the total principal and interest due on all of the Notes (collectively, the “Pledged Moneys”). In the event there are insufficient Unrestricted Moneys received by the City to permit the deposit into the Debt Service Fund of the full amount required to be deposited on the applicable set-aside date as set forth above, the amount of the deficiency shall be satisfied and made up from the first Unrestricted Moneys of the City in the month next following said date. In addition, in the event there are insufficient Unrestricted Moneys to make the set-aside payment, the City may: (i) borrow from the Reserve Fund (provided that if amounts in the Reserve Fund are

below 2.75 percent of all General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, including if such borrowing would cause amounts in the Reserve Fund to fall below 2.75 percent of the General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, additional action must be taken by City Council to approve such borrowing); (ii) borrow from special funds as authorized and directed by the City Council for any Set-Aside Payment date that occurs on or before the last Monday in April (i.e., the first four Set-Aside Payment dates); (iii) make budget adjustments through City Council action; and/or (iv) disencumber General Fund cash initially allocated to other uses. See “GENERAL FUND CASH FLOWS” herein. The City has made the required set-aside payments in full and on time as required in connection with each issuance of tax and revenue anticipation notes by the City since Fiscal Year 2004-05, the earliest year for which documentation is available. See APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget” for a discussion of amounts projected to be available in the Reserve Fund.

The City pledges, with a first statutory lien pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code, any Unrestricted Moneys to secure the payment of the principal of the Notes and the interest thereon, including amounts set-aside in the Debt Service Fund and pledged to the Notes in accordance with the Note Resolution. The City also pledges the Unrestricted Moneys to secure all deposits to the Debt Service Fund.

Pursuant to the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget (see APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget”), the City has appropriated from amounts in the General Fund of the City, attributable to Fiscal Year 2025-26, an amount sufficient to pay debt service on the Notes. Appropriate officials of the City are required to do and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect and apply, and to provide for the collection and application of, a sum sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Notes on or before the maturity date thereof.

The additional notes, if and when issued by the City, and the interest payable thereon, shall be payable from Unrestricted Moneys on a date subsequent to the maturity date of the Notes. Pursuant to the Note Resolution, the City covenants and agrees that the City will not establish any set-aside payments from Unrestricted Moneys for such additional notes, and the additional notes will not be payable, on or before the maturity date of the Notes. Any additional notes issued to pay or refinance maturing Notes will not have a maturity date, and will not be paid, until after the Notes are fully paid.

The estimated amount needed to repay all of the Notes on their maturity date is \$ _____.*. The City’s Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund cash flow projections are set forth below. See “GENERAL FUND CASH FLOWS” herein. See also “BORROWABLE RESOURCES” herein for a description of additional resources available to the City to repay the Notes, if necessary.

THE NOTES SHALL NOT IN ANY WAY BE CONSTRUED TO BE A DEBT OF THE CITY OR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, IN CONTRAVENTION OF ANY APPLICABLE CONSTITUTIONAL OR STATUTORY LIMITATION OR REQUIREMENT CONCERNING THE CREATION OF INDEBTEDNESS BY THE CITY, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, OR ANY POLITICAL SUBDIVISION THEREOF, NOR WILL ANYTHING CONTAINED IN THE NOTE RESOLUTION CONSTITUTE, EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH THEREIN, A PLEDGE OF GENERAL REVENUES, FUNDS OR MONEYS OF THE CITY. THE OBLIGATION OF THE CITY TO PAY PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST WITH RESPECT TO THE NOTES IS NOT AN OBLIGATION OF THE CITY FOR WHICH THE CITY IS OBLIGATED TO LEVY OR PLEDGE ANY TAX OR FOR WHICH THE CITY HAS LEVIED OR PLEDGED ANY TAX.

GENERAL FUND CASH FLOWS

Set forth below is a summary of the City’s actual Fiscal Year 2023-24 General Fund cash flows, the City’s estimated 2024-25 General Fund cash flows (based on actual data through May 15, 2025) and the City’s

projected Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund cash flows. See APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — OVERVIEW OF THE CITY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION” and “— BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget” attached hereto.

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund cash flow projections set forth below are based on the City’s Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget, which was adopted by the City Council on May __, 2025 and approved by the Mayor on June __, 2025. As described in Appendix A, the City’s revenue assumptions for Fiscal Year 2025-26 are based on trends in receipts, analyses conducted by departments, and relevant industry forecasts as of April 2025, and assume that an economic recession will not occur. Future economic uncertainty presents particular challenges in connection with the revenue forecast for Fiscal Year 2025-26. See APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.”

In the Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund cash flow projections, the “Available Borrowable Resources” represents amounts that the City Controller may borrow from (i) the Reserve Fund (provided that if amounts in the Reserve Fund are below 2.75 percent of all General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, including if such borrowing would cause amounts in the Reserve Fund to fall below 2.75 percent of the General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, additional action must be taken by the City Council to approve such borrowing) and (ii) the special funds as authorized and directed by the City Council for any Set-Aside Payment date that occurs on or before the last Monday in April (i.e., the first four Set-Aside Payment dates). See APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget” for a discussion of amounts projected to be available in the Reserve Fund.

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget and Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund cash flow projections also include a number of other assumptions relating to the City’s revenues and expenditures. Actual circumstances may be significantly different from the assumptions, and such difference may be material and adverse.

Inclusion of the projected cash flows in this Official Statement should not be regarded as a representation by any person that the results contained in the projected cash flows will be achieved. Neither the City’s independent auditors, nor any other independent accountants, have compiled, examined or performed any procedures with respect to the estimated and projected cash flows contained herein, nor have they expressed any opinion or any other form of assurance on such information or its achievability, and assume no responsibility for, and disclaim any association with, the estimated or projected cash flows.

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW
FISCAL YEAR 2023-24
(Actuals as of June 30, 2024)
(In Thousands)**

<i>MONTH ENDING</i>	<i>July 31</i>	<i>August 31</i>	<i>September 30</i>	<i>October 31</i>	<i>November 30</i>	<i>December 31</i>	<i>January 31</i>	<i>February 28</i>	<i>March 31</i>	<i>April 30</i>	<i>May 31</i>	<i>June 30</i>	<i>Total</i>
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	\$ 715,054	\$ 674,010	\$ 707,445	\$ 643,827	\$ 400,827	\$ 341,244	\$ 846,318	\$ 959,148	\$ 641,143	\$ 470,649	\$ 538,595	\$ 702,802	
RECEIPTS	30,101	84,761	--	--	33,372	745,873	563,181	108,630	8,529	574,612	558,567	96,974	2,804,600
Property Taxes	50,606	61,237	49,741	51,917	67,472	47,296	34,314	83,783	49,502	48,493	69,768	67,568	681,697
Utility Users Tax	56,066	88,082	54,671	107,380	94,283	101,618	73,831	95,536	96,263	58,741	143,576	337,892	1,307,939
Licenses, Permits, Fees and Fines	66,369	50,763	57,532	58,436	55,418	57,200	52,070	61,183	56,771	53,096	56,626	53,393	678,857
Sales Tax	13,856	20,601	16,064	15,443	12,439	5,315	13,953	70,932	403,194	135,715	57,984	13,800	779,296
Business Tax	81,885	305,779	260,970	133,827	94,285	117,407	173,194	124,085	126,092	141,019	138,728	369,136	2,066,407
Expenditure Transfers and Reimbursements	81,213	83,371	76,969	245,002	133,707	43,477	171,189	70,095	22,330	63,599	98,881	135,785	1,225,618
Other Revenues	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Borrowing from Other Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	122,348	61,174	61,173	244,695
Transfer from Proprietary Funds	1,513,121	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,513,121
2023 TRAns Proceeds	30,101	84,761	--	--	33,372	745,873	563,181	108,630	8,529	574,612	558,567	96,974	2,804,600
Total Receipts	1,893,217	694,594	515,947	612,005	490,976	1,118,186	1,081,732	614,244	762,681	1,197,623	1,185,304	1,135,721	11,302,230
DISBURSEMENTS													
Salaries	389,261	316,919	322,511	481,092	328,856	355,931	349,610	348,146	342,804	512,773	343,110	357,088	4,448,101
Allocations to Other Funds	56,212	110,126	71,584	54,456	52,660	53,963	75,886	82,038	76,732	64,349	69,558	75,919	843,483
Services, Equipment and Supplies	115,618	181,675	133,700	136,908	105,294	150,675	168,235	110,014	130,840	142,440	198,351	169,794	1,743,544
Other Disbursements	1,373,170	52,439	51,770	183,223	63,075	52,543	63,094	79,974	70,722	98,038	98,001	452,164	2,638,213
Repayment of Borrowings from Other Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2023 TRAns Debt Service Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	312,077	312,077	312,077	312,077	312,077	--	1,560,385
Total Disbursements	1,934,261	661,159	579,565	855,679	549,885	613,112	968,902	932,249	933,175	1,129,677	1,021,097	1,054,965	11,233,726
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	(41,044)	33,435	(63,618)	(243,674)	(58,909)	505,074	112,830	(318,005)	(170,494)	67,946	164,207	80,756	
ENDING CASH BALANCE	\$ 674,010	\$ 707,445	\$ 643,827	\$ 400,153	\$ 341,244	\$ 846,318	\$ 959,148	\$ 641,143	\$ 470,649	\$ 538,595	\$ 702,802	\$ 783,558	

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$222,128 Reserve Fund transfer to close the revenue gap during the year end closing.
Source: Office of the City Controller.

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW
FISCAL YEAR 2024-25
(Actuals as of May 15, 2025)⁽¹⁾
(In Thousands)**

<i>MONTH ENDING</i>	<i>July 31</i>	<i>August 31</i>	<i>September 30</i>	<i>October 31</i>	<i>November 30</i>	<i>December 31</i>	<i>January 31</i>	<i>February 28</i>	<i>March 31</i>	<i>April 30</i>	<i>May 31</i>	<i>June 30</i>	<i>Total</i>
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	\$ 783,558	\$ 766,734	\$ 570,996	\$ 431,686	\$ 289,245	\$ 244,932	\$ 799,162	\$ 835,024	\$ 608,700	\$ 432,168	\$ 597,959	\$ 611,137	
RECEIPTS													
Property Taxes	20,949	87,821	--	--	34,461	778,657	591,556	109,528	8,306	616,218	560,105	128,943	2,936,544
Utility Users Tax	52,565	58,356	50,449	69,440	51,829	57,879	65,513	42,886	71,924	41,736	57,909	62,674	683,160
Licenses, Permits, Fees and Fines	69,360	82,819	106,607	100,327	96,079	106,836	79,371	80,711	102,552	109,537	91,790	406,056	1,432,045
Sales Tax	65,850	49,117	56,120	49,406	53,904	55,787	49,421	62,972	51,833	47,177	59,823	49,242	650,652
Business Tax	20,268	18,518	18,311	16,926	10,939	16,176	66,638	197,663	385,311	29,907	22,294	12,979	815,930
Expenditure Transfers and Reimbursements	81,965	89,930	360,687	277,819	121,496	140,849	101,239	118,119	134,562	178,052	21,420	27,740	1,653,878
Other Revenues	100,748	86,241	93,087	68,749	89,219	110,223	32,921	86,502	66,996	84,703	73,838	242,031	1,135,258
Borrowing from Other Funds	--	--	--	--	75,000	50,000	--	50,000	--	--	--	--	175,000
Transfer from Proprietary Funds	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	109,656	54,828	54,828	--	219,312
2024 TRANS Proceeds	1,566,073	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,566,073
Total Receipts	1,977,778	472,802	685,261	582,667	532,927	1,316,407	986,659	748,381	931,140	1,162,158	942,007	929,665	11,267,852
DISBURSEMENTS													
Salaries	348,136	343,543	487,307	376,672	332,039	381,216	353,656	412,624	542,864	353,444	359,907	355,128	4,646,536
Allocations to Other Funds	57,362	104,545	82,544	61,535	59,436	62,329	79,547	59,556	55,429	82,427	58,173	96,597	859,480
Services, Equipment and Supplies	161,870	160,272	130,142	159,106	118,791	129,376	128,300	111,656	115,285	140,357	120,500	190,130	1,665,785
Other Disbursements	1,427,234	60,180	124,578	127,795	66,974	64,256	65,571	67,146	70,371	96,415	66,525	212,438	2,449,483
Repayment of Borrowings from Other Funds	--	--	--	--	--	125,000	--	--	--	--	--	50,000	175,000
2024 TRANS Debt Service Fund	--	--	--	--	--	--	323,723	323,723	323,723	323,724	323,724	--	1,618,617
Total Disbursements	1,994,602	668,540	824,571	725,108	577,240	762,177	950,797	974,705	1,107,672	996,367	928,829	904,293	11,414,901
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	(16,824)	(195,738)	(139,310)	(142,441)	(44,313)	554,230	35,862	(226,324)	(176,532)	165,791	13,178	25,372	
ENDING CASH BALANCE	\$ 766,734	\$ 570,996	\$ 431,686	\$ 289,245	\$ 244,932	\$ 799,162	\$ 835,024	\$ 608,700	\$ 432,168	\$ 597,959	\$ 611,137	\$ 636,509	

⁽¹⁾ Based on actual figures through May 15, 2025; figures for the remainder of the Fiscal Year (May 16 – June 30) are estimates.
Source: Office of the City Controller.

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW
FISCAL YEAR 2025-26
(Projections)
(In Thousands)**

<i>MONTH ENDING</i>	<i>July 31</i>	<i>August 31</i>	<i>September 30</i>	<i>October 31</i>	<i>November 30</i>	<i>December 31</i>	<i>January 31</i>	<i>February 28</i>	<i>March 31</i>	<i>April 30</i>	<i>May 31⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>June 30</i>	<i>Total</i>
BEGINNING CASH BALANCE													
RECEIPTS													
Property Taxes													
Utility Users Tax													
Licenses, Permits, Fees and Fines													
Sales Tax													
Business Tax													
Expenditure Transfers and Reimbursements ⁽²⁾													
Other Revenues ⁽³⁾													
Borrowing from Other Funds													
Transfer from Proprietary Funds													
2025 TRANs Proceeds ⁽⁴⁾													
Total Receipts													
DISBURSEMENTS													
Salaries													
Allocations to Other Funds													
Services, Equipment and Supplies													
Other Disbursements ⁽⁵⁾													
Repayment of Borrowings from Other Funds													
2025 TRANs Debt Service Fund ⁽⁶⁾													
Total Disbursements													
SURPLUS/DEFICIT													
ENDING CASH BALANCE⁽⁷⁾													
AVAILABLE BORROWABLE RESOURCES⁽⁸⁾⁽⁹⁾⁽¹⁰⁾													
Other Borrowable Funds													
Reserve Fund													
Total Borrowable Funds													

[Footnotes on Following Page]

- (1) The Set-Aside Payment to be made on May __, 2026 occurs after the City Charter restriction on borrowing from special funds.
- (2) Expenditure Transfers and Reimbursements represent reimbursements from special funds for direct costs.
- (3) Other Revenues include parking fines, transient occupancy tax, documentary transfer tax, parking users' tax, franchise income, interest income, grants, tobacco settlement, surplus transfer from the Special Parking Revenue Fund, and residential development tax.
- (4) Includes the Notes.
- (5) Other Disbursements include inter-fund billings such as water and electricity, health and dental insurance subsidy, lease payments, and the portion of the City's Fiscal Year 2025-26 annual contributions to the Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System and the Fire and Police Pension Plan payable from proceeds of the Notes.
- (6) 2025 TRANs Debt Service Fund amounts represent the Set-Aside Payments.
- (7) Totals may not equal component parts due to rounding.
- (8) Amounts shown are net of allocations to the General Fund and other budgeted disbursements and do not reflect the actual Reserve Fund or "Other Borrowable Funds" balances throughout the fiscal year. The actual amounts available to be borrowed at any given time will depend on a variety of factors and is subject to change.
- (9) Pursuant to Section 340 of the City Charter, the City may borrow from special funds up to the last Monday in April during the fiscal year. The City has access to the Reserve Fund all year round.
- (10) Requires City Council action to transfer funds.
- Source: Office of the City Controller.

BORROWABLE RESOURCES

General

Based on the revenue and expenditure assumptions set forth in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget, the City currently anticipates that sufficient Unrestricted Moneys will be available to make Set-Aside Payments during Fiscal Year 2025-26. If Unrestricted Moneys are insufficient to make a Set-Aside Payment, the amount of the deficiency shall be satisfied and made up from the first Unrestricted Moneys of the City in the month next following said date. In addition, in the event there are insufficient Unrestricted Moneys to make the Set-Aside Payment, the City may: (i) borrow from the Reserve Fund (provided that if amounts in the Reserve Fund are below 2.75 percent of all General Fund receipts anticipated for Fiscal Year 2025-26 in the adopted budget, including if such borrowing would cause amounts in the Reserve Fund to fall below 2.75 percent of the General Fund receipts anticipated for Fiscal Year 2025-26 in the adopted budget, additional action must be taken by City Council to approve such borrowing); (ii) borrow from special funds as authorized and directed by the City Council for any Set-Aside Payment date that occurs on or before the last Monday in April (*i.e.*, the first four Set-Aside Payment dates); (iii) make budget adjustments through City Council action; and/or (iv) disencumber General Fund cash initially allocated to other uses through City Council action.

Reserve Fund

The Reserve Fund is a fund of the City into which surplus moneys of the General Fund are deposited (the “Reserve Fund”) and from which the City Council may authorize expenditures by supplemental appropriation. For additional information regarding the City’s Reserve Fund, see APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies” attached hereto. In addition to making the budgeted transfers of revenue from the Reserve Fund to the General Fund, the City may, pursuant to the City Charter, borrow from the Reserve Fund on a temporary basis. In the event the City Controller determines that internal cash resources are required to manage timing differences between planned General Fund receipts and disbursements, funds may be borrowed from the Reserve Fund without further City Council action; provided that if amounts in the Reserve Fund are below 2.75 percent of all General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, including if such borrowing would cause amounts in the Reserve Fund to fall below 2.75 percent of the General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, any such borrowing shall require approval by a two-thirds vote of the City Council with the concurrence of the Mayor, or, in the event of a Mayoral veto, by a three-fourths vote of the City Council. Concurrent with any transfer that would result in amounts in the Reserve Fund being below 2.75 percent of the General Fund receipts anticipated for that fiscal year in the adopted budget, the City Council shall, pursuant to the City Charter, make a finding of urgent economic necessity, the basis for which includes, but is not limited to, a significant economic downturn after the budget is adopted, a natural disaster, such as additional wildfires, an earthquake, civil unrest, or other significant unanticipated events requiring the expenditure of General Fund resources. See the table titled “CITY OF LOS ANGELES GENERAL FUND CASH FLOW FISCAL YEAR 2025-26 (Projections)” for the amounts projected to be in the Reserve Fund at the date of each Set-Aside Payment.

Special Funds

Borrowing from the special funds is authorized by the City Charter up to the last Monday in April within the current fiscal year and must be repaid from *ad valorem* taxes accruing to the City before any other obligation of the City is met from such taxes. Borrowings from the special funds must be authorized and directed by the City Council. The first four dates for Set-Aside Payments of Pledged Moneys occur on or before the last Monday in April and therefore borrowings from special funds (upon authorization and direction by City Council action) may be available to make up any deficiency in such Set-Aside Payments. The Set-Aside Payment due on May 28, 2026, occurs after the last Monday in April and no borrowing from special funds will be available to make up any deficiency.

The City has more than 20 special funds from which it could legally borrow to make payments on the Notes. The projections for borrowable resources set forth in the cash flows under “GENERAL FUND CASH FLOWS” represent the total for 15 of the largest sources. The actual amount available to be borrowed at any given time will depend on a variety of factors, including the actual revenues and expenditures attributable to the special funds over the course of the fiscal year, and any prior borrowings from such special funds, and is subject to change. The amounts in the special funds, together with amounts in the Reserve Fund, which are eligible and may be available for borrowing by the City Controller with City Council action through the last Monday in April 2026 are projected to range from a low of approximately \$____ billion to a high of approximately \$____ billion. See “Other Borrowable Funds” under the heading “Available Borrowable Resources” in the City’s Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund projections set forth above under “GENERAL FUND CASH FLOWS” herein.

INVESTMENTS

Pursuant to the Note Resolution, moneys in the Note Proceeds Fund and the Debt Service Fund may be invested in any authorized investment permitted by the City’s Statement of Investment Policy and the California Government Code and may be invested for a period of time in the “The City of Los Angeles Pooled Investment Fund General Pool” (the “General Investment Pool”). Investment earnings on amounts held in the Note Proceeds Fund shall be held in and credited to the Note Proceeds Fund until the maturity of all of the Notes, and on and after such date, all amounts remaining in the Note Proceeds Fund, if any, shall be credited and transferred to the Debt Service Fund and applied, as a credit against the amounts required to be deposited by the City in the Debt Service Fund pursuant to the Note Resolution, to the payment of principal and interest as provided in the Note Resolution. Any moneys remaining in the Note Proceeds Fund after the Notes and the interest thereon have been fully paid, or provision for such payment has been made, including any investment earnings earned prior to the maturity of all of the Notes, but not credited to the Note Proceeds Fund until after the maturity of all of the Notes, shall be released and transferred to the City for deposit into its General Fund. Investment earnings on the Debt Service Fund, if any, shall be credited to and retained in such fund until the payment of the Notes at the final maturity date thereof. See “RISK FACTORS — Bankruptcy.”

The City’s treasury operations are managed in compliance with the California Government Code and according to the City’s Statement of Investment Policy, which sets forth permitted investment vehicles, liquidity parameters and maximum maturity of investments. The investment policy is reviewed and approved by the City Council on an annual basis.

The City Treasurer does not invest in long range notes, inverse floating rate investments, or mortgage-derived interest or principal-only strips, among other instruments prohibited by State law and the City’s Investment Policy. With respect to the Notes, the City will be in possession of the taxes and other revenues that will be set aside and pledged to repay the Notes and these funds may be invested for a period of time in the General Investment Pool. The City believes that its investments in the General Investment Pool have not caused it to exceed any debt limitation or restriction imposed by the laws of the State. For further information concerning the investment policy of the City, see APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — City Treasury Investment Practices and Policies” attached hereto.

RISK FACTORS

The following factors, along with all other information in this Official Statement, must be considered by potential investors in evaluating the risks inherent in the purchase of the Notes. The following description is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the risks associated with the purchase of the Notes and the order of presentation below does not necessarily reflect the relative importance of the various risks.

The City's Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget; City Financial Challenges

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 General Fund cash flow projections set forth above are based on the City's Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget. The City's Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget is based on a number of assumptions regarding both revenues and expenditures. As described in Appendix A, the City's revenue assumptions for Fiscal Year 2025-26 are based on trends in receipts, analyses conducted by departments, and relevant industry forecasts as of April 2025, and assume that an economic recession will not occur.

As described in Appendix A, the City is facing significant financial challenges. In addition, future economic uncertainty and the potential impact of changes in federal policy present particular challenges in connection with the revenue forecast for Fiscal Year 2025-26. See APPENDIX A — "CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL INFORMATION — OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION" and "—BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget." Accordingly, the City's actual Fiscal Year 2025-26 cash flows may differ from the above projections and such difference may be material and adverse. Inclusion of the projected cash flows in this Official Statement should not be regarded as a representation by any person that the results contained in the projected cash flows will be achieved.

Limitations on Remedies

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Notes, and the obligations incurred by the City, may become subject to the exercise by the United States of America of the powers delegated to it by the Constitution, or the reasonable and necessary exercise, in certain exceptional situations, of the police powers inherent in the sovereignty of the State and its governmental bodies in the interest of serving a significant and legitimate public purpose and the limitations on remedies against public agencies in the State.

Bankruptcy

The enforceability of the rights and remedies of the owners of the Notes (including the enforceability and priority of the statutory lien pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code), and the obligations incurred by the City, may become subject to the federal Bankruptcy Code and applicable bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium, or similar laws relating to or affecting the enforcement of creditors' rights generally, now or hereafter in effect, or equity principles which may limit the specific enforcement under State law of certain remedies. Bankruptcy proceedings, or the exercise of powers by the federal or State government, if initiated, could subject the owners of the Notes to judicial discretion and interpretation of their rights in bankruptcy or otherwise and consequently may entail risks of delay, limitation, or modification of their rights.

The City is authorized under California law to file for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 9 of the Bankruptcy Code. However, third parties cannot bring involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the City.

Should the City become a debtor in a federal bankruptcy proceeding, the owners of the Notes would continue to have a lien on Pledged Moneys because that lien is imposed by statute. Unlike other types of pledges and liens that are cut off by the Bankruptcy Code upon the filing of the bankruptcy case, statutory liens continue both after the filing and the conclusion of the case. In 1996, in the case of *Alliance Capital Management L.P. v. County of Orange*, a part of the Chapter 9 proceeding of Orange County, the United States District Court for the Central District of California held that the lien imposed pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code creates a statutory lien for purposes of the federal Bankruptcy Code. Accordingly, the City believes that, in a Chapter 9 case of the City, pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code holders of the Notes would have a first priority statutory lien on Pledged Moneys. While a decision outside of California (in the bankruptcy case of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) has questioned certain aspects of the reasoning of the Alliance Capital Management decision, it remains the governing case law in California for the proposition that, in a Chapter 9 case of the City, the owners of the Notes would have statutory lien on the Pledged Moneys.

In another 1996 decision in the Chapter 9 case of Orange County, in the case of *County of Orange v. Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.*, et al. the bankruptcy court held that a State statute providing for a priority of distribution of property held in trust conflicted with, and was preempted by, federal bankruptcy law. In that case, the court addressed the priority of the disposition of moneys held in a county investment pool upon bankruptcy of the county, and held that a state statute purporting to create a priority secured lien on a portion of such monies was ineffective unless such funds could be traced. The court was not required to directly address Section 53856 of the California Government Code. With respect to the Notes, the City will be in possession of the taxes and other revenues that will be set-aside and pledged to repay the Notes and these funds may be invested for a period of time in the General Investment Pool. See APPENDIX A — “CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT — FINANCIAL OPERATIONS — City Treasury Investment Practices and Policies” attached hereto. If the City were to file for bankruptcy relief under Chapter 9 of the federal Bankruptcy Code, if sufficient funds are not available to address all obligations, a court might hold that the owners of the Notes do not have a valid and/or prior lien on the Pledged Moneys where such amounts are deposited in the General Investment Pool and may not provide the owners of the Notes with a priority interest in such amounts. In that circumstance, unless the owners could “trace” the funds from the Debt Service Fund that have been deposited in the General Investment Pool, the owners would be unsecured creditors of the City. There can be no assurance that the owners of Notes could successfully so “trace” the Pledged Moneys and other revenues in the General Investment Pool or that they will have a priority in such funds under the statutory lien imposed pursuant to Section 53856 of the California Government Code.

Regardless of any specific determinations by a bankruptcy court in a City bankruptcy proceeding, the mere filing by the City for bankruptcy protection likely would have a material adverse effect on the marketability and market price of the Notes.

TAX STATUS OF INTEREST ON THE NOTES

In General

In the opinion of Kutak Rock LLP, Special Tax Counsel, under existing laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and is exempt from current State of California personal income taxes. The opinions described in the preceding sentence assume compliance by the City with covenants made in connection with the issuance of the Notes designed to satisfy the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Notes. Failure to comply with such covenants and requirements could cause interest on the Notes to be included in gross income for federal and State of California income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. The City has covenanted in the Note Resolution and the Tax and Nonarbitrage Certificate executed and delivered in connection with the issuance of the Notes to comply with such requirements. Special Tax Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding other federal or state tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes. Interest on the Notes may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations.

The opinions expressed by Special Tax Counsel are made in reliance upon the opinion of Note Counsel that the Notes constitute legally valid and binding obligations of the City and that the Notes are enforceable in accordance with their terms.

A copy of the form of opinion of Special Tax Counsel is included in APPENDIX C hereto.

The accrual or receipt of interest on the Notes may otherwise affect the federal income tax liability of the owners of the Notes. The extent of these other tax consequences will depend upon such owners’ particular tax status and other items of income or deduction. Special Tax Counsel has expressed no opinion regarding any such consequences.

Purchasers of the Notes, particularly purchasers that are corporations (including S corporations, foreign corporations operating branches in the United States of America, and certain corporations subject to the alternative minimum tax imposed on corporations), property or casualty insurance companies, banks, thrifts, or other financial institutions, certain recipients of Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits, taxpayers entitled to claim the earned income credit, taxpayers entitled to claim the refundable credit in Section 36B of the Code for coverage under a qualified health care plan or taxpayers who may be deemed to have incurred or continued indebtedness to purchase or carry tax-exempt obligations, should consult their tax advisors as to the tax consequences of purchasing or owning the Notes.

The amount treated as interest on the Notes and excluded from gross income will depend upon the taxpayer's election under Internal Revenue Service Notice 94-84, 1994 2 C.B. 559. Notice 94 84 states that the Internal Revenue Service is studying whether the amount of the payment at maturity on debt obligations such as the Notes that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes is (a) the stated interest payable at maturity, or (b) the difference between the issue price of the Notes and the aggregate amount to be paid at maturity of the Notes (the "original issue discount"). For this purpose, the issue price of the Notes is the first price at which a substantial amount of the Notes is sold to the public (excluding bond houses, brokers or similar persons or organizations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers). Until the Internal Revenue Service provides further guidance, taxpayers may treat either the stated interest payable at maturity or the original issue discount as interest that is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. However, taxpayers must treat the amount to be paid at maturity on all tax-exempt debt obligations with a term that is not more than one year from the date of issue in a consistent manner. Taxpayers should consult their own tax advisors with respect to the tax consequences of ownership of Notes if the taxpayer elects original issue discount treatment.

Tax Treatment of Original Issue Premium

The following disclosure relates to purchasers of the Notes who, under Notice 94-84 discussed above, treat the stated interest payable at the maturity of the Notes as the amount excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. An amount equal to the excess of the issue price of a Note over its stated redemption price at maturity constitutes original issue premium on such Note. An initial purchaser of a Note must amortize any original issue premium in accordance with the provisions of Section 171 of the Code. Purchasers of a Note with original issue premium should consult their tax advisors with respect to the determination and treatment of amortizable premium for federal income tax purposes and with respect to state and local tax consequences of owning Notes with original issue premium.

Changes in Federal and State Tax Law

From time to time, there are legislative proposals in the Congress and in the states that, if enacted, could alter or amend the federal and state tax matters referred to under this heading "TAX STATUS OF INTEREST ON THE NOTES" or adversely affect the market value of the Notes. It cannot be predicted whether or in what form any such proposal might be enacted or whether if enacted it would apply to obligations issued prior to enactment. In addition, regulatory actions are from time to time announced or proposed and litigation is threatened or commenced which, if implemented or concluded in a particular manner, could adversely affect the market value of the Notes. It cannot be predicted whether any such regulatory action will be implemented, how any particular litigation or judicial action will be resolved, or whether the Notes or the market value thereof would be impacted thereby. Purchasers of the Notes should consult their tax advisors regarding any pending or proposed legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation. The opinions expressed by Special Tax Counsel are based upon existing legislation and regulations as interpreted by relevant judicial and regulatory authorities as

of the date of issuance and delivery of the Notes and Special Tax Counsel has expressed no opinion as of any date subsequent thereto or with respect to any pending legislation, regulatory initiatives or litigation.

LITIGATION

There is no action, suit or proceeding pending (with service of process having been given) against the City or, to the knowledge of its respective officers, threatened, seeking to restrain or enjoin the issuance, sale, execution or delivery of the Notes or in any way contesting or affecting the validity of the Notes or the Note Resolution or any proceedings of the City taken with respect to the issuance or sale of the Notes, or the pledge or application of any moneys or security provided for the payment of the Notes or the use of the proceeds of the Notes.

The City is routinely subject to various actions, suits or proceedings. A description of certain recently completed, pending or threatened actions, suits and/or proceedings involving the City, which if determined in a final and conclusive manner adverse to the City may, individually or in the aggregate, materially affect the General Fund's financial position, is included in Appendix A.

CERTAIN LEGAL MATTERS

Nixon Peabody LLP, Los Angeles, California, Note Counsel to the City, will render its approving opinion with respect to the validity of the Notes on the date of the issuance of the Notes in substantially the form set forth in APPENDIX B — “FORM OF APPROVING OPINION OF NOTE COUNSEL” attached hereto. Kutak Rock LLP, Denver, Colorado, Special Tax Counsel, will render an opinion with respect to federal and State income tax matters on the date of the issuance of the Notes in substantially the form set forth in APPENDIX C — “FORM OF OPINION OF SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL” attached hereto. Note Counsel and Special Tax Counsel express no opinion regarding the accuracy or completeness of this Official Statement. Certain legal matters will be passed on for the City by Stradling Yocca Carlson & Rauth LLP, Newport Beach, California, Disclosure Counsel to the City, and by the City Attorney, and for the Underwriters by their counsel, Norton Rose Fulbright US LLP, Los Angeles, California. Compensation for Note Counsel, Special Tax Counsel, and Disclosure Counsel's services is entirely contingent upon the sale and delivery of the Notes.

The legal opinions and other letters of counsel to be delivered concurrently with the delivery of the Notes express the professional judgment of the attorneys rendering the opinions or advice regarding the legal issues and other matters expressly addressed therein. By rendering a legal opinion or advice, the giver of such opinion or advice does not become an insurer or guarantor of the result indicated by that opinion, or the transaction on which the opinion or advice is rendered, or of the future performance of parties to the transaction. Nor does the rendering of an opinion guarantee the outcome of any legal dispute that may arise out of the transaction.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2024 (the “Financial Statements”), including the Independent Auditor's Report, are available on the EMMA website at <https://emma.msrb.org/P21898640.pdf>. The Financial Statements are incorporated herein by reference thereto. The Financial Statements have been audited by Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP, certified public accountants. Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP has not consented to the inclusion by reference of its report in this Official Statement and has not undertaken to update its report or to take any action intended or likely to elicit information concerning the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the statements made in this Official Statement, and no opinion is expressed by Macias Gini & O'Connell LLP with respect to any event subsequent to the date of the Independent Auditor's Report.

RATINGS

Moody's Investors Service Inc. ("Moody's") and S&P Global Ratings ("S&P") have assigned ratings of "[MIG 1]" and "[SP-1+]" respectively, to the Notes. The ratings provided by each of the rating agencies reflect only the views of such organizations and an explanation of the significance of such ratings may only be obtained from the respective agencies at the following website addresses: Moody's at <https://www.moody.com> and S&P at <http://www.standardandpoors.com>. No information from such websites is incorporated herein by reference. There is no assurance that such ratings will continue for any given period of time or that they will not be revised downward or withdrawn entirely by the rating agencies, if in the judgment of such rating agency, circumstances so warrant. Any such downward revisions or withdrawals of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the Notes. The City undertakes no responsibility to maintain any rating on the Notes or to take any action, except as may be required by the provisions of the Note Resolution relating to its continuing disclosure obligations, in the event of a downgrade, suspension or withdrawal of a rating.

CONTINUING DISCLOSURE

The City has agreed in the Note Resolution, in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of certain "Listed Events," to report the occurrence of such event to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") through its EMMA website at <http://emma.msrb.org>. Listed Events include any of the following events with respect to the Notes: (1) principal and interest payment delinquencies, (2) non-payment related defaults, if material, (3) unscheduled draws on debt service reserves reflecting financial difficulties, (4) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties, (5) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform, (6) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the Notes, or other material events affecting the tax status of the Notes, (7) modifications to rights of Note holders, if material, (8) note calls, if material, and tender offers, (9) defeasances, (10) release, substitution, or sale of property securing repayment of the Notes, if material, (11) rating changes, (12) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the City; provided that for the purposes of the events described in this clause, such an event is considered to occur upon: the appointment of a receiver, fiscal agent or similar officer for the City in a proceeding under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code or in any other proceeding under state or federal law in which a court or government authority has assumed jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, or if such jurisdiction has been assumed by leaving the existing governing body and officials or officers in possession but subject to the supervision and orders of a court or governmental authority, or the entry of an order confirming a plan of reorganization, arrangement or liquidation by a court or governmental authority having supervision or jurisdiction over substantially all of the assets or business of the City, (13) consummation of a merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving the City or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the City (other than in the ordinary course of business), the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material, (14) appointment of a successor or additional paying agent, or the change of name of a paying agent, if material, (15) incurrence of a Financial Obligation of the City, if material, or agreement to covenants, events of default, remedies, priority rights, or other similar terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which affect Note holders, if material, and (16) default, event of acceleration, termination event, modification of terms, or other similar events under the terms of a Financial Obligation of the City, any of which reflect financial difficulties. "Financial Obligation" means a (A) debt instrument, (B) derivative instruments entered into in connection with, or pledged as security or a source of payment for, an existing or planned debt obligation, or (C) guarantee of (A) or (B) above, but excluding municipal securities as to which a final official statement has been provided to MSRB consistent with Rule 15c2-12, promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("Rule 15c2-12"). These covenants have been made in order to assist the Underwriters (as defined hereafter) in complying with Rule 15c2-12. The City's failure to comply with any of such covenants shall not be deemed an event of default on the Notes or under the Note Resolution, and the sole remedy under the Note Resolution in the event of any failure by the City to comply with such covenants shall be an action to compel performance.

The City and its related entities issue a variety of bonds, notes and obligations (collectively, “Obligations”), including Obligations issued through the City’s proprietary enterprise programs and for its housing program and other conduit borrowers, as well as Obligations secured by special taxes and special assessments. The representations made by the City in this section regarding its previous continuing disclosure undertakings relate only to those Obligations which are managed by the City Administrative Officer and its staff, including Obligations secured by the City’s general fund (including the City’s Judgment Obligation Bonds and the bonds and notes issued through the Municipal Improvement Corporation of Los Angeles), General Obligation Bonds, Wastewater System Revenue Bonds, Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes, Solid Waste Revenue Bonds, and Landscape and Lighting District 96-1 Bonds. The City’s Department of Airports, Department of Water and Power and Harbor Department (each of which is governed by a Board of Commissioners that is separate from the City Council) enter into separate continuing disclosure undertakings in connection with the bonds and notes that are secured and payable from their respective enterprise revenues.

MUNICIPAL ADVISOR

Montague DeRose and Associates, LLC, Westlake Village, California (the “Municipal Advisor”) has served as independent registered municipal advisor to the City in connection with the issuance of the Notes. The Municipal Advisor assisted the City in preparation of this Official Statement and in other matters related to the planning, structuring, execution and delivery of the Notes. The Municipal Advisor will receive compensation upon the sale and delivery of the Notes.

The Municipal Advisor has not audited, authenticated or otherwise independently verified the information set forth in this Official Statement, or any other related information available to the City, with respect to accuracy and completeness of disclosure of such information. Because of this limited participation, the Municipal Advisor makes no guaranty, warranty or other representation respecting accuracy and completeness of this Official Statement or any other matter related to this Official Statement.

UNDERWRITING

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of a Note Purchase Contract for the Notes (the “Purchase Contract”) between the City and BofA Securities, Inc., on behalf of itself and as representative of Samuel A. Ramirez & Company, Inc., Cabrera Capital Markets LLC, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (collectively, the “Underwriters”), the Underwriters have agreed to purchase the Notes from the City at an aggregate purchase price of \$ _____, representing the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, plus an original issue premium of \$ _____, and less the Underwriters’ discount of \$ _____.

The Purchase Contract provides, among other things, that the obligations of the Underwriters are subject to certain terms, conditions and precedents, and that the Underwriters will be obligated to purchase all of the Notes offered under the Purchase Contract, if any of the Notes offered thereunder are purchased.

The Underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include sales and trading, commercial and investment banking, advisory, investment management, investment research, principal investment, hedging, market making, brokerage and other financial and non-financial activities and services. In the various course of their various business activities, the Underwriters and their respective affiliates, officers, directors and employees may purchase, sell or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade securities, derivatives, loans, commodities, currencies, credit default swaps and other financial instruments for their own account and for the accounts of their customers, and such investment and trading activities may involve or relate to assets, securities and/or instruments of the City (directly, as collateral securing other obligations or otherwise) and/or persons and entities with relationships with the City. The Underwriters and their respective affiliates may also communicate independent investment recommendations, market color or trading ideas and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such assets, securities or instruments and may at any time hold, or recommend to clients that they should acquire, long and/or short positions in such assets, securities and instruments.

BofA Securities, Inc., an underwriter of the Notes, has entered into a distribution agreement with its affiliate Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated (“Merrill”). As part of this arrangement, BofA Securities, Inc. may distribute securities to Merrill, which may in turn distribute such securities to investors through the financial advisor network of Merrill. As part of this arrangement, BofA Securities, Inc. may compensate Merrill as a dealer for their selling efforts with respect to the Notes.

Wells Fargo Securities is the trade name for certain securities-related capital markets and investment banking services of Wells Fargo & Company and its subsidiaries, including Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, which conducts its municipal securities sales, trading and underwriting operations through the Wells Fargo Bank, NA Municipal Finance Group, a separately identifiable department of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a municipal securities dealer pursuant to Section 15B(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, acting through its Municipal Finance Group (“WFBNA”), one of the underwriters of the Notes, has entered into an agreement (the “WFA Distribution Agreement”) with its affiliate, Wells Fargo Clearing Services, LLC (which uses the trade name “Wells Fargo Advisors”) (“WFA”), for the distribution of certain municipal securities offerings, including the Notes. Pursuant to the WFA Distribution Agreement, WFBNA will share a portion of its underwriting or remarketing agent compensation, as applicable, with respect to the Notes with WFA. WFBNA has also entered into an agreement (the “WFSLLC Distribution Agreement”) with its affiliate Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (“WFSLLC”), for the distribution of municipal securities offerings, including the No. Pursuant to the WFSLLC Distribution Agreement, WFBNA pays a portion of WFSLLC’s expenses based on its municipal securities transactions. WFBNA, WFSLLC, and WFA are each wholly-owned subsidiaries of Wells Fargo & Company.

MISCELLANEOUS

This Official Statement contains brief descriptions of, among other things, the Notes, the Note Resolution and the City. Such descriptions do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. All references in this Official Statement to documents are qualified in their entirety by references to such documents, and references to the Notes are qualified in their entirety by reference to the form of Note included in the Note Resolution.

Any statements in this Official Statement involving matters of opinion, whether or not expressly so stated, are intended as such and not as representations of fact. This Official Statement is not to be construed as a contract or agreement between the City and the purchasers or owners of any of the Notes.

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement have been duly authorized by the City.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES

By: _____
Assistant City Administrative Officer

DRAFT¹

APPENDIX A

CITY OF LOS ANGELES INFORMATION STATEMENT

¹ Appendix A to be updated as appropriate prior to being finalized for the posted Preliminary Official Statement, including to reflect information contained in the 2025-26 Adopted Budget and the 2024-25 Year-End Financial Status Report when available.

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PART 1: FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Appendix A constitute “forward-looking statements.” Such forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by the terminology used such as “plan,” “expect,” “estimate,” “project,” “budget” or other similar words. The achievement of certain results or other expectations contained in such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. No assurance is given that actual results will meet City forecasts in any way, regardless of the level of optimism communicated in the information. The City has no plans to issue any updates or revisions to those forward-looking statements if or when its expectations, or events, conditions or circumstances on which such statements are based, occur, do not occur, or change.

In addition, this Appendix A contains historic financial, economic and demographic information regarding the City with a focus on the City’s General Fund. Accordingly, information concerning the City’s finances that does not materially impact the availability of moneys deposited in, or available for transfer to, the General Fund, or the expenditure of such moneys, and, in each case, material risks related thereto (including information relating to the City’s proprietary departments (such as the Department of Airports, Harbor Department, and Department of Water and Power), enterprise funds (such as the City’s Sewer Construction and Maintenance Fund), and special funds (such as the Solid Waste Resources Revenue Fund), is generally not included in Appendix A or, if included, is not described in detail.

The information provided in this Appendix A is limited to the time periods indicated and reflect data, assumptions and other information available as of the indicated dates. It is not possible to predict whether the trends shown continued beyond the historical data set forth herein (certain of which may be subject to subsequent adjustment) will continue.

Numbers in tables in this Appendix A may not sum to the total due to rounding.

OVERVIEW OF THE CITY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Significant Financial Challenges

The City is facing significant financial challenges. Because of various budgetary pressures over the past two years, the City has had to rely on its Reserve Fund to balance its budgets in Fiscal Years 2023-24 and 2024-25, even after making significant other budget adjustments. While the City began Fiscal Year 2023-24 with a Reserve Fund of \$648.3 million (8.2 percent of General Fund revenues), it drew down reserves over the two fiscal years so that, if not for the appropriation of [\$194.8 million] as part of the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget, it would have begun Fiscal Year 2025-26 with only [\$289.9 million (3.6 percent)] in the Reserve Fund. With the appropriation, it is projected to begin the fiscal year on July 1, 2025 with a Reserve Fund of [\$484.7 million (6.0 percent)]. See the caption “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies.”

Financial Results and Budget

[In preparing the Proposed Budget submitted by the Mayor on April 21, 2025, a budget gap as high as \$1 billion needed to be addressed. Major factors in that gap were continuing increases in personnel costs, revenue growth below historical average, the funding up of reserves at policy levels, increased funding for liability claims, and General Fund subsidies to the solid waste system). To address the budget gap, and to provide the foundation for long-term structural budget balance, the Mayor proposed a number of significant actions, including the elimination of 1,647 filled and 1,076 vacant positions, the elimination of various expenses, and the reduction of General Fund subsidies for solid waste by increasing refuse collection fees. See the caption

“BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget.”] [To update with the adopted budget when available.]

Projected 2024-25 Financial Results. [As a result of actual revenues falling an estimated \$___ million below Fiscal Year 2024-25 projections and expenditures higher than originally expected by \$___ million, the City is projected to end Fiscal Year 2024-25 with a significant reduction in its “Total General Fund Reserves,” which are comprised of the Reserve Fund, the Budget Stabilization Fund (“BSF”), and the Unappropriated Balance (“UB”) line item for mid-year adjustments. While Fiscal Year 2024-25 began with [\$592.7 million, or 7.4 percent] in Total General Fund Reserves (\$330.6 million in the Reserve Fund, \$202.7 million in the Budget Stabilization Fund, and \$59.4 in the UB – Reserve for Mid-Year Adjustments), the balances as of [Year-End FSR date] were only \$_____ million in Total General Fund Reserves (\$_____ million in the Reserve Fund, \$_____ in the Budget Stabilization Fund, and \$_____ in the UB – Reserve for Mid-Year Adjustments). The restoration of these reserves to above their minimum policy requirements represents approximately 27.5 percent of the approximately \$1 billion Fiscal Year 2025-26 budget challenge.] See the caption “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies.”

[As described in “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Estimated Fiscal Year 2024-25 Results,” on June __, 2025, the City Administrative Officer (“CAO”) released the Year-End Financial Status Report for Fiscal Year 2024-25 (the “Year-End FSR”). The Year-End FSR reports that year-end General Fund revenue estimates based on actual receipts through April 2025 are \$___ million below the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget projections. [The Year-End FSR provides the Controller with the authority to transfer any amount required from the Reserve Fund to address this revenue shortfall.] [To discuss Year-End FSR Highlights when available.] See “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies” for a description of the Reserve Fund policy.

[The City’s Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget is balanced, with total General Fund revenues and appropriations of \$___ billion. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget projects overall revenue growth of ___ percent as compared to the revised General Fund revenues estimated in the Year-End FSR, when transfers from the Reserve Fund are excluded. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget reflected the continuation of compensation increases negotiated in Fiscal Year 2023-24. In order to balance the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget, authorized positions are reduced in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget by ___ percent (_____ positions, including base-level positions (referred to as “regular authority” positions) and annually approved personnel (referred to as “resolution authority” positions)) for General Fund direct cost savings of \$___ million, and total combined General Fund and special fund savings of \$___ million. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget assumes a Reserve Fund balance as of July 1, 2025 of \$_____ million, or ___ percent of budgeted General Fund revenues, [just above the minimum amount required by policy and its lowest percentage level since Fiscal Year 2020-21; at this level, even a small additional revenue shortfall, without a corresponding reduction in expenditures, will drop the balance below the five percent policy minimum]. Total General Fund Reserves total \$___ million, or ___ percent of budgeted General Fund revenues, at the beginning of Fiscal Year 2025-26. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget does not include transfers from the Reserve Fund, but actual results may vary from the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget resulting in the need for transfers from the Reserve Fund during Fiscal Year 2025-26.] [To incorporate and update with Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget]

The Four-Year Budget Outlook (the “Outlook”), prepared annually in connection with the budget and updated in connection with the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget, projects operating surpluses in Fiscal Years 2026-27 through 2029-30; however, no cost-of-living adjustment to labor costs is assumed beyond the expiration of current labor agreements in 2027 and 2028 and the Outlook excludes certain potential large capital projects. In addition, the Outlook projections do not take into account any potential impacts of an economic recession, potential liability claims relating to the Palisades Fire (defined below), or _____. “See “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—General Fund Budget Outlook.”]

Certain Significant Challenges

Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event. Beginning on January 7, 2025, a severe fire fueled by windstorms originated in the Pacific Palisades neighborhood (the “Palisades Fire”) of Los Angeles County, which is part of the City. On January 7, 2025, the Mayor declared a local emergency throughout the City and the Governor of California proclaimed a State of Emergency with respect to the Palisades Fire. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, almost 24,000 acres were burned in the Palisades Fire, with an estimate of more than 7,800 structures damaged or destroyed in the affected areas, as well as the loss of several lives.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (“FEMA”) approved Fire Management Assistance Grants to support areas impacted by the fires, and on January 8, 2025, then President Biden approved a Major Disaster declaration for California. As a result of such declaration and subsequent federal action, funding from FEMA is generally available under FEMA’s Public Assistance Program to recover 75% of eligible costs to restore facilities damaged as a result of natural disasters to their pre-disaster condition and 100% of the costs for emergency protective measures (emergency response activities) and debris removal in the public right of way for a 180-day period within the first 270 days of the incident.

The City also plans to pursue cash flow loans in accordance with recently enacted Assembly Bill No. 100 that allows for the Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (CalOES) to provide zero interest loans for FEMA reimbursable work, to be repaid by funding from FEMA as work is completed and submitted to FEMA for reimbursements. The City anticipates submission of loan requests on a rolling basis with the first submissions to occur before the end of the current fiscal year.

While the City is still in the process of assessing the overall financial impact, as of April 21, 2025 the City estimates approximately \$335 million in costs to the City, which includes over \$271 million in damage or destruction to structures and equipment. These estimates are preliminary and are expected to change as the damage assessment and recovery efforts continue.

The Palisades Fire is also expected to have negative impacts on certain City revenues, including property tax, business tax, sales tax and transient occupancy tax revenues. See the caption “MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES.”

The City’s process for recovering from the Palisades Fire is at an early stage. The City continues to focus on debris removal and assessing the immediate financial impact of the Palisades Fire. There also may be long-term impacts of the Palisades Fire on the City’s fiscal condition and the local economy.

Litigation Relating to the Palisades Fire. Multiple lawsuits have been filed (and additional lawsuits continue to be filed) against the City and the Department of Water and Power of the City (“LADWP”), a proprietary department of the City, by property owners whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire under the doctrine of inverse condemnation. The doctrine of inverse condemnation is a “takings clause” cause of action under the State and federal constitutions that entitles property owners to just compensation if their private property is damaged by a public use. California courts have imposed liability on public agencies in legal actions brought by private property holders for damages, where the inherent risks in the public agency’s infrastructure, as deliberately designed, constructed or maintained, are determined to be a substantial cause of damage to the property. A number of the complaints also bring various tort claims, including negligence and vicarious liability, negligence per se, dangerous condition of public property, trespass, private nuisance, public nuisance, negligent infliction of emotional distress, and interference with prospective economic advantage. Certain other plaintiffs have indicated that they intend to bring tort claims as well.

See “LITIGATION—*Litigation Relating to the Palisades Fire*” for more information regarding lawsuits filed against the City relating to the Palisades fire.

The City intends to vigorously defend against these lawsuits, and any others that may be filed. The City is unable to assess at this time whether additional claims will be asserted by the plaintiffs, the likelihood of success of the plaintiffs' cases or any possible outcome. There can be no assurances that additional causes of action will not be asserted by the current plaintiffs, or additional litigation will not be brought by other plaintiffs whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire.

Investigations Relating to the Palisades Fire. A number of investigations and reviews of the fire events and of local agency preparation and response actions are being undertaken, including an independent review at the direction of the Governor, an investigation and after-incident review by the Los Angeles Fire Commission, and reviews and investigations by other federal, State and local agencies.

The Federal Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives ("ATF") is leading an investigation into the cause of the Palisades Fire, and such investigation is ongoing. LADWP has provided information to the ATF and other agencies in connection with their investigations. The ATF has examined LADWP's overhead transmission facilities that are near, but outside of, the area where the Palisades Fire reportedly ignited. To the present date, neither the ATF nor any other investigating authority has issued a cause and origin report identifying the source of the Palisades Fire, and no investigating authority has indicated that LADWP's power system facilities were involved in the ignition of the Palisades Fire or have asked LADWP to preserve any of its electrical facilities in the area.

Homelessness. The City faces challenges in connection with its large homeless population. Voters approved Measure H in 2017, increasing County-wide sales taxes by $\frac{1}{4}$ percent to fund services to the homeless population. On November 5, 2024, voters approved Los Angeles County Measure A, which repealed the Measure H $\frac{1}{4}$ percent sales tax and replaced it with a sales tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ percent with the primary objective of expanding efforts to address the driver of homelessness through affordable housing construction, homelessness prevention, and support for vulnerable renters. Voters also approved Proposition HHH in 2016, authorizing \$1.2 billion in City general obligation bonds to finance low income and supportive housing, of which nearly \$ 1.114 billion has been issued. In 2022, voters approved Measure ULA, discussed below, a special documentary transfer tax dedicated to affordable housing programs. However, Measure A, Proposition HHH and Measure ULA funding is still inadequate to meet the needs of this population.

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget anticipates approximately \$904.2 million in spending to combat homelessness. This includes \$302.8 million in General Fund spending, a reduction of \$34.6 million as compared to the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget also includes \$601.5 million in spending from various special funds, including federal and State grants, the City's Proposition HHH general obligation bonds, described above, and ULA (defined below) special tax proceeds.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the City participated in "Project Roomkey" (PRK), a program instituted by the State of California under which cities, counties, and housing authorities cooperated to secure hotel and motel rooms for people experiencing homelessness to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and to reduce its impact to the health care system. In all, the City submitted \$192 million in PRK reimbursement requests, and as of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 revised revenue estimate the City anticipates \$179 million of PRK receipts, of which \$134 million has been received in Fiscal Year 2024-25. FEMA has obligated another \$24 million, and the remaining \$21 million is anticipated with no additional risk of reduced funding.

The City was subject to a lawsuit (*LA Alliance for Human Rights et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.*) for violating various State and federal laws in connection with the City's and County's alleged failures in responding to homelessness. On June 14, 2022, a settlement between the City and the plaintiffs was approved by the court. On February 20, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a motion to compel the City to comply with the terms of the settlement. See "LITIGATION—*LA Alliance for Human Rights et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.*"

Measure ULA Special Tax. On November 8, 2022, the City's voters approved "Measure ULA—Funding for Affordable Housing and Tenant Assistance Programs Through A Special Tax on Real Property

Transfers Over \$5 Million” (“ULA”), a voter initiative to fund affordable housing projects and programs. ULA, which passed with approximately 58 percent of the vote, amends the City’s present documentary transfer tax by adding a new tax, subject to certain exemptions, of (a) 4.0 percent on the sale or transfer of real property exceeding \$5 million but less than \$10 million, and (b) 5.5 percent on the sale or transfer of real property of \$10 million or more. Measure ULA authorizes the Director of Finance to adjust the consideration or value thresholds based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics Chained Consumer Price Index (C-CPI-U). The thresholds of \$5 million and \$10 million have been adjusted to \$5.15 million and \$10.3 million for 2025. The City already imposed and continues to impose a documentary transfer tax at a rate of approximately 0.45 percent on properties sold for over \$100. Proceeds of such previously existing documentary transfer tax are deposited in the General Fund, while proceeds of the ULA special tax are deposited into a special fund to be used for affordable housing projects and programs as set forth under ULA. The ULA special tax became effective pursuant to its terms on April 1, 2023.

Several lawsuits have been filed attempting to invalidate the ULA special tax. See “LITIGATION—*Measure ULA Special Tax*” for more information regarding such lawsuits. The City will continue to defend ULA and its interests in these matters. The City cannot provide any assurances that ULA and the ULA special tax will ultimately be upheld in court. In the event the ULA special tax is invalidated in court, the General Fund may be at risk of repaying ULA special tax receipts that have been expended.

In addition to the legal challenges to ULA, the availability of ULA special tax revenues is subject to actual receipt of these tax revenues. Documentary transfer tax revenues such as the ULA special tax are volatile because the growth (or decline) of this revenue source is magnified when home prices and sales volume move together. In the first full fiscal year of collection (Fiscal Year 2023-24), ULA special tax revenues underperformed expectations. In the Fiscal Year 2023-24 Adopted Budget, special tax revenues were projected to be approximately \$672 million, but actual revenues for the year were \$297 million. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget projected approximately \$269 million in ULA special tax revenues: \$264 million in estimated Fiscal Year 2024-25 tax receipts and \$5 million in interest earnings. [As of March 31, 2025, the City has collected approximately \$349 million in Fiscal Year 2024-25 ULA special tax receipts and \$9 million in interest earnings. The revised estimated Fiscal Year 2024-25 total revenue for ULA tax receipts and interest is approximately \$448 million (\$438 million in tax receipts and \$10 million in interest).]

Street and Sidewalks Repairs and Maintenance; Americans With Disabilities Act Compliance. The City faces costs in the billions of dollars relating to the repair and maintenance of streets and sidewalks in the City, and compliance with the Americans With Disabilities Act (“ADA”). See “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Capital Program.” These costs include costs relating to the City’s Pavement Preservation Program and Sidewalk Repair Program for street repairs and sidewalk (including access and curb ramps) remediation projects. Certain of the activities under the Pavement Preservation Program, such as street resurfacing and reconstruction, trigger the application of current ADA provisions, which requires the updating of existing access ramps or the construction of new ramps where there are none. These expenditures related to street and sidewalk repair and maintenance also include expenditures required by the settlement of previous litigation in 2016 (*Willits, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*), under which the City committed to expend approximately \$1.4 billion over a 30-year period for various sidewalk remediation projects as part of its Sidewalk Repair Program. From Fiscal Year 2015-16 to Fiscal Year 2023-24, the City has expended approximately \$288 million in compliance with the *Willits* litigation settlement.

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget appropriates \$120.1 million (of which \$23.7 million represented appropriations from the General Fund) for street and sidewalk repair and maintenance (including costs of ADA compliance required in connection with such repair and maintenance and \$36.9 million appropriated in said budget pursuant to the *Willits* litigation settlement). The amount and timing of expenditures relating to the repair and maintenance of streets and sidewalks in the City, and compliance with the ADA related thereto, is expected to increase significantly in future fiscal years.

The *Willits* plaintiffs have alleged that the City has failed to fully comply with certain requirements of the *Willits* settlement to satisfy ADA requirements in connection with certain activities under the Pavement Preservation Program described above. In the event that the dispute is not resolved informally, the plaintiffs may attempt to seek relief through the court overseeing the *Willits* settlement.

There can be no assurances that potential future actions or enforcement activities under the ADA (including potential enforcement actions pursuant to the *Willits* settlement) will not result in the expansion or acceleration of remediation or compliance activities. Significant increases in required street and sidewalk repair and maintenance above currently contemplated levels, or acceleration of those requirements, could materially adversely impact the General Fund.

The City also anticipates significant additional costs as a result of implementation of the Measure HLA ordinance. See “OTHER MATTERS—City Mobility Plan Street Improvement Measures Initiative Ordinance.”

Litigation. The City is routinely party to a variety of pending and threatened lawsuits and proceedings that, if determined in a final and conclusive manner adverse to the City, may, individually or in the aggregate, materially affect the General Fund’s financial position. See “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Risk Management and Retention Program” and “LITIGATION.”

For several years, the City’s actual liability claims payments have been significantly higher than the budgeted amounts. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget provided a General Fund budget of \$100 million for liability claims (including amounts budgeted in the UB – Reserve for Extraordinary Liability). The City estimates that actual General Fund payments for liability claims will total approximately \$281.9 million in Fiscal Year 2024-25. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget appropriates \$180 million for General Fund liability claims, with an additional \$20 million appropriated in the Unappropriated Balance, which is less than actual expenditures in the prior two fiscal years. See the caption “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Risk Management and Retention Program.”

Clean Water Compliance. On July 23, 2021, the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (“LARWQCB”) adopted the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (“MS4 Permit”). Eighty-four of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County (including the City), the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD), and the counties of Los Angeles and Ventura are covered by the MS4 permit, which requires the collective expenditure of tens of billions of dollars by the impacted municipalities through 2037. The City’s share of the costs is estimated to be approximately \$8 billion. While a portion of these costs are expected to be funded through the Measure W county-wide parcel tax, like many other impacted municipalities, the City has not identified funding sources for a significant portion of these costs. To the extent other funding sources are not available, the General Fund could be impacted. See “OTHER MATTERS—Clean Water Compliance.”

Federal Grants. Recent actions taken by the President Trump administration impact federal funding to states and local governments and present a fiscal risk to the City. As of March 27, 2025, 87 grant funding opportunities have been canceled or are otherwise no longer available nationwide, seven of which are grants that City departments have received in the past. In addition, 34 grant funding opportunities have been postponed nationwide, including the U.S. Department of Interior’s WaterSMART grant program, impacting five grant applications submitted by the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and the Bureau of Sanitation. Federal grant guidance has been amended or is expected to be amended to require that all applicants be in compliance with recent Presidential Executive Orders or federal department orders or notices, including a prohibition against operating programs that promote “diversity, equity, and inclusion” or “gender ideology.” Certain of such federal actions are the subject of ongoing litigation, and the City cannot predict the outcome of any such litigation.

[In Fiscal Year 2025-26, City departments (excluding proprietary departments) anticipate receiving \$374 million in federal grant receipts, \$86 million of funds from competitive grants and \$278 million from formula grants. The City anticipates that the cancellation by the federal government of numerous funding

opportunities and Executive Orders prohibiting the promotion of diversity, equity, and inclusion, gender ideology, and defunding sanctuary jurisdictions (all of which are being legally challenged) may have an impact on future competitive grant opportunities. In addition, the federal administration's proposed Fiscal Year 2025-26 budget eliminates a number of key formula grants the City has historically received. Although the City does not anticipate a negative fiscal impact in Fiscal Year 2025-26, the outcome of the Fiscal Year 2025-26 federal budget deliberations may result in a significant fiscal impact on the City's Fiscal Year 2026-27 budget.]

[Capital Projects – Convention Center. The City is in the process of evaluating a phased expansion and modernization of the Los Angeles Convention Center, which could in aggregate cost \$2 billion or more (exclusive of interest and other financing costs). If the City determines to pursue such project, the first phase is anticipated to commence in _____, 2025 and be financed through the issuance of approximately \$ _____ in lease revenue bonds, which would be payable from the General Fund.]

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

The City provides a full range of governmental services, which include police, fire and paramedics; residential refuse collection and disposal, wastewater collection and treatment, street maintenance, traffic management, storm water pollution abatement, and other public works functions; enforcement of ordinances and statutes relating to building safety; public libraries, recreation and parks and cultural events; community development, housing and aging services; and planning. The City also operates and maintains the water and power utilities, harbor and airport, all served by proprietary departments within the City.

The City is a charter city; under the State Constitution, charter cities such as the City are generally independent of the State Legislature in matters relating to municipal affairs. Charter cities, however, are subject to State Constitutional restrictions; see "LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS." The most recent Charter was adopted in 1999, became effective July 1, 2000, and has been amended a number of times by voter approval.

The City is governed by the Mayor and the Council. The Mayor is elected at-large for a four-year term. As executive officer of the City, the Mayor has the overall responsibility for administration of the City. The Mayor recommends and submits the annual budget to the Council and passes upon subsequent appropriations and transfers, approves or vetoes ordinances, and appoints certain City officials and commissioners. The Mayor supervises the administrative process of local government and works with the Council in matters relating to legislation, budget, and finance. The Mayor operates an executive department, of which the Mayor is the ex-officio head. The current Mayor, Karen Bass, was elected to the office at the November 8, 2022 general election and assumed office on December 12, 2022.

The Council, the legislative body of the City, is a full-time council. The Council enacts ordinances subject to the approval of the Mayor and may override the veto of the Mayor by a two-thirds vote. The Council orders elections, levies taxes, approves utility rates, authorizes public improvements, approves contracts, adopts zoning and other land use controls, and adopts traffic regulations. The Council adopts or modifies the budget proposed by the Mayor. The Council consists of 15 members elected by district for staggered four-year terms.

The other two elective offices of the City are the Controller and the City Attorney, both elected for four-year terms. The Controller is the chief accounting officer for the City. The current Controller, Kenneth Mejia, assumed office on December 12, 2022.

The City Attorney is the attorney and legal advisor to the City and to all City boards, departments, officers, and entities, and prosecutes misdemeanors and violations of the Charter and City ordinances. The current City Attorney, Hydee Feldstein Soto, assumed office on December 12, 2022.

All citywide elected officials are subject to term limits of two four-year terms, while Council members are subject to term limits of three four-year terms.

The City Administrative Officer (“CAO”) is the chief fiscal advisor to the Mayor and Council and reports directly to both. The CAO is appointed by the Mayor, subject to Council confirmation.

The Office of Finance (“Finance”) serves as the custodian of all funds deposited in the City Treasury and all securities purchased by the City. Finance actively manages the investment of the City’s general and special pool investment portfolios and cash programs.

The City has 41 departments and bureaus for which operating funds are annually budgeted by the Council. Two additional departments, the Los Angeles City Employees’ Retirement System (“LACERS”) and the Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan (“LAFPP”), are under the control of boards whose memberships consist of mayoral appointees and representatives elected by system members. In addition, three departments (the Department of Water and Power (“DWP”), the Harbor Department, and the Department of Airports) and one State-chartered public agency (the Housing Authority of the City) are under the control of boards appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council.

BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Financial Reporting and Fiscal Year 2023-24 Results

The City prepares its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”) as promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (“GASB”). The Financial Statements include a consolidated statement of governmental activities, which accounts for all functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and other revenues not intended to recover costs through user fees and charges. GAAP requires the inclusion of both pension and retiree health liabilities in the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The City’s Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (the “ACFR”) for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024 reported a deficit balance for the governmental activities’ unrestricted net position of \$5.807 billion, largely due to a net long-term pension liability of \$6.577 billion and net liability of \$0.850 billion for Other Post-Employment Benefits such as health care (“OPEB”).

The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the City, and the focus of this Appendix A. It is used to account for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

The following two tables summarize financial information for the General Fund contained in the City’s audited Basic Financial Statements presented in the ACFR and prepared in accordance with GAAP for the periods indicated.

Table 1
BALANCE SHEETS FOR THE GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Years Ending June 30
(\$ in thousands)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Assets					
Cash and Pooled Investments ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,433,584	\$ 1,856,003	\$1,992,342	\$2,160,051	\$1,845,716
Other Investments	451	762	727	305	328
Taxes Receivable	682,470	782,303	1,116,337	874,789	825,201
Accounts Receivable	127,181	139,628	147,123	178,284	196,101
Special Assessments Receivable	2,863	3,550	4,459	4,693	5,245
Investment Income Receivable	10,014	7,812	10,463	18,025	17,610
Intergovernmental Receivable	152,247	193,305	284,965	215,079	162,112
Leases Receivable	-	-	1,977	1,623	1,451
Loans Receivable	42	1,331	1,382	1,417	7,337
Due from Other Funds	196,394	104,675	111,970	95,198	111,863
Inventories	42,053	39,760	39,228	49,643	51,047
Prepaid Items and Other Assets	11	34	408	430	548
Advances to Other Funds	20,831	21,374	26,859	19,863	23,581
Properties Held for Housing Development	-	-	-	15,438	41,323
Total Assets	\$ 2,668,141	\$ 3,150,537	\$3,738,240	\$3,634,838	\$3,289,463
Liabilities:					
Accounts, Contracts and Retainage Payable	\$ 254,392	\$ 272,990	\$ 286,482	\$ 278,353	\$ 288,474
Obligations Under Securities Lending Transactions	13,799	19,333	39,182	11,690	2,793
Accrued Salaries and Overtime Payable	252,022	120,242	181,678	160,568	179,257
Accrued Compensated Absences Payable	7,912	11,529	5,385	10,869	14,083
Estimated Claims and Judgments Payable	35,741	37,511	42,358	51,899	171,103
Intergovernmental Payable	1,010	882	953	948	5,477
Due to Other Funds	188,702	174,796 ⁽⁵⁾	102,491 ⁽⁵⁾	122,554 ⁽⁵⁾	158,772 ⁽⁵⁾
Unearned Revenue	-	322,085 ⁽⁶⁾	302,455 ⁽⁶⁾	105,235 ⁽⁶⁾	68,202 ⁽⁶⁾
Deposits and Advances	9,184	11,901	21,739	14,967	22,806
Advances from Other Funds	131,093	81,148	56,130	6,451	38,697
Other Liabilities	53,177	89,104	66,079	78,502	75,649
Total Liabilities	\$ 947,032	\$ 1,141,521	\$1,104,932	\$ 842,036	\$1,025,313
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Real Estate Tax	\$ 88,615	\$ 88,635	\$ 86,191	\$ 88,413	\$ 105,327
Taxes Other than Real Estate	398,251	431,719	699,740	531,063	464,310
Receivables from Other Government Agencies	129,309	142,325	135,673	133,824	132,793
Interest Receivable on Loans and Others	112,805	122,360	212,092	184,500	122,643
Leases	-	-	1,918	1,422	1,429
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	\$ 728,980	\$ 785,039	\$1,135,614	\$ 939,222	\$ 826,502
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable ⁽²⁾	\$ 62,895	\$ 61,168	\$ 66,495	\$ 69,936	\$ 75,176
Restricted	-	-	-	-	-
Committed	37,386	71,733	85,078	52,600	93,011
Assigned ⁽³⁾	356,167	426,654	724,278	397,413	377,040
Unassigned ⁽⁴⁾	535,681	664,422	621,843	1,333,631	892,421 ⁽⁷⁾
Total Fund Balances	\$ 992,129	\$ 1,223,977	\$1,497,694	\$1,853,580	\$1,437,648
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 2,668,141	\$ 3,150,537	\$3,738,240	\$3,634,838	\$3,289,463

⁽¹⁾ Includes securities held under securities lending transactions, offset by the Liability "Obligations Under Securities Lending Transactions."

⁽²⁾ Includes inventories and certain advances to other funds.

⁽³⁾ Includes encumbrances, various revolving funds, and certain net receivables.

⁽⁴⁾ Primarily consists of the City's Reserve Fund and BSF (defined below).

⁽⁵⁾ Includes approximately \$90.8 million, \$34.8 million, \$29.9 million, and \$53.4 million to be paid to the City's wastewater enterprise fund for Fiscal Year 2020-21, Fiscal Year 2021-22, Fiscal Year 2022-23, and Fiscal Year 2023-24 respectively, which may be accelerated in connection with potential budgetary constraints of the wastewater enterprise fund.

⁽⁶⁾ Represents unspent cash balances of American Rescue Plan Act ("ARPA") receipts.

⁽⁷⁾ Unassigned Fund Balance, which includes the Budget Stabilization Fund (\$194.9 million) and the Reserve Fund (\$697.5 million), reflects the audited balance at June 30, 2024. The actual Reserve Fund balance on July 1, 2024 shown in Table 4 is \$330.6 million due to reappropriation of amounts to accounts from which funds originated based on Council actions.

Source: City of Los Angeles, ACFRs.

Table 2
STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND
BALANCES FOR THE GENERAL FUND
For Fiscal Years Ending June 30
(\$ in thousands)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenues:					
Property Taxes	\$ 2,213,899	\$ 2,401,848	\$ 2,492,320	\$ 2,658,390	\$ 2,794,794
Sales Taxes	536,362	562,217	694,218	704,915	676,722
Utility Users Taxes	643,564	610,946	632,433	705,538	684,071
Business Taxes	668,035	686,520	756,960	817,325	782,139
Other Taxes	620,653	521,955	778,563	820,981	754,788
Licenses and Permits	34,999	29,390	31,493	33,344	28,640
Intergovernmental	27,284	28,145	43,171	53,143	42,055
Charges for Services	351,983	358,772	341,191	367,473	489,930
Services to Enterprise Funds	368,706	328,481	327,326	377,220	376,943
Fines	113,643	100,559	116,805	120,670	114,892
Special Assessments	769	1,731	2,691	2,592	3,177
Investment Earnings	99,248	28,579	35,770	77,448	98,062
Change in Fair Value of Investments ⁽¹⁾	-	(34,572)	(145,900)	(40,425)	43,959
Program Income	-	-	-	22	-
Other	65,406	46,107	62,094	46,360	55,547
Total Revenues	\$ 5,744,551	\$ 5,670,678	\$ 6,169,135	\$ 6,744,996	\$ 6,945,719
Expenditures:					
Current:					
General Government ⁽²⁾	\$ 1,553,572	\$ 1,478,060	\$ 1,573,832	\$ 1,585,693	\$ 1,891,972
Protection of Persons and Property	3,269,764	3,221,865	3,414,251	3,419,259	3,746,815
Public Works	219,657	147,933	201,042	259,554	309,147
Health and Sanitation	107,329	121,325	164,898	210,706	232,064
Transportation	102,720	112,490	139,871	125,186	157,079
Cultural and Recreational Services	52,220	44,018	79,454	92,120	87,000
Community Development	84,944	134,074	108,209	163,922	193,244
Capital Outlay	54,241	29,164	53,975	67,738	135,936
Debt Service: Principal	-	-	20,682	35,589	36,636
Debt Service: Interest ⁽³⁾	19,609	5,194	3,752	38,970	49,710
Debt Service: Cost of Issuance	559	1,103	867	806	677
Total Expenditures	\$ 5,464,615	\$ 5,295,226	\$ 5,760,833	\$ 5,999,543	\$ 6,840,280
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	\$ 279,936	\$ 375,452	\$ 408,302	\$ 745,453	\$ 105,439
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Transfers In ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 292,948	\$ 584,808	\$ 910,652	\$ 460,094	\$ 317,081
Transfers Out ⁽⁵⁾	(714,147)	(728,412)	(1,060,079)	(864,763)	(873,378)
Lease and Subscription Liabilities Issued ⁽⁶⁾	-	-	14,842	15,102	34,926
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	\$ (421,199)	\$ (143,604)	\$ (134,585)	\$ (389,567)	\$ (521,371)
Net Change in Fund Balance	\$ (141,263)	\$ 231,848	\$ 273,717	\$ 355,886	\$ (415,932)
Fund Balances, July 1	\$ 1,106,041	\$ 992,129	\$ 1,223,977	\$ 1,497,694	\$ 1,853,580
Cumulative Effect of Change in Accounting Principle ⁽⁷⁾	27,351	-	-	-	-
(Decrease) Increase in Reserve for Inventories	-	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances, July 1 Restated	\$1,133,392	-	-	-	-
Fund Balances, June 30	\$ 992,129	\$ 1,223,977	\$ 1,497,694	\$ 1,853,580	\$ 1,437,648

⁽¹⁾ When minor, any losses due to fair market valuation are netted out of interest earnings. Losses were reported separately in Fiscal Years 2020-21, 2021-22, and 2022-23 to provide a more meaningful illustration of real investment earnings.

⁽²⁾ The increase in general government expenditures from Fiscal Year 2022-23 to Fiscal Year 2023-24 is primarily attributed to labor costs related to cost of living adjustments, excess sick payouts, and bonus pay provisions for civilian labor agreements.

⁽³⁾ Increase in Fiscal Year 2022-23 primarily reflects an increase in interest rates for the City's Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes financing.

⁽⁴⁾ Historically, this line item has constituted primarily of transfers from the Power Revenue Fund; see "MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES—Power Revenue Transfers to General Fund." Fiscal Year 2020-21 includes \$317.4 million in ARPA funds. Fiscal Year 2021-22 includes \$659.1 million in ARPA funds.

⁽⁵⁾ Primarily Charter-required transfers to the Library Department and the Department of Recreation and Parks of amounts equal to 0.0300 percent and 0.0325 percent, respectively, of assessed value of all property in the City and includes transfers to pay for General Fund lease-financing obligations. Increase in Fiscal Year 2021-22 reflect increases in transfers for parks and recreational operational facilities (\$132.6 million), debt service obligations (\$57.5 million), housing and community programs (\$50.5 million), and libraries (\$13.1 million).

⁽⁶⁾ Represents certain privately placed financings for the acquisition of capital assets and Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements as required by GASB Statement 96.

⁽⁷⁾ In compliance with implementation guidelines for GASB Statement 84, certain activities were re-categorized from a Fiduciary Fund type to the appropriate governmental funds, including the General Fund as reported above.

Source: City of Los Angeles, ACFRs.

City's Budgetary Process

The City's fiscal year extends from July 1 through June 30. Under the Charter, the Mayor is required each year to submit to the Council a Proposed Budget (the "Proposed Budget") by April 20. Because April 20, 2025 was a Sunday, the Proposed Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 was released on Monday, April 21, 2025. The Proposed Budget is available online at the following website: <https://cao.lacity.gov/budget>.

The Proposed Budget is based on the Mayor's budget priorities and includes estimates of receipts from the City's various revenue sources. By Charter, the Mayor presents and the Council adopts a balanced budget with no deficit.

The Mayor's Proposed Budget is reviewed by the Council's Budget and Finance Committee, which reports its recommendations to the full Council. The Council is required by Charter to adopt the Mayor's Proposed Budget, as modified by the Council, by June 1. If Council does not act on the Mayor's Proposed Budget by June 1, pursuant to the Charter, the Mayor's Proposed Budget becomes the City Budget for the ensuing fiscal year. If the Council acts and modifies the Mayor's Proposed Budget, the Mayor has five working days after adoption to approve or veto any items modified by the Council. The Council then has five working days to override by a two-thirds vote any items vetoed by the Mayor. After that time, the budget becomes the "Adopted Budget."

The budget is subject to revision throughout the fiscal year to reflect any changes in revenue and expenditure projections. During the fiscal year, the City monitors its revenues, expenditures and reserve estimates, and the CAO issues interim financial status reports (each an "FSR") as deemed appropriate. These reports identify various potential expenditures that could exceed budgeted amounts and recommend transfers to address them. These reports also update revenue projections and the condition of budgetary reserves and raise issues of concern. These and other changes approved by the Mayor and Council throughout the fiscal year become the basis of the "revised budget" reported in each subsequent year's Proposed and Adopted Budget. FSRs are typically issued each fiscal year at the end of October, early December, early March, and early June.

Estimated Fiscal Year 2024-25 Results

[To discuss highlights from the Year-End FSR and estimated Fiscal Year 2024-25 results]

Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Adopted] Budget

[To update with the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget:] [Total budgeted General Fund revenue for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is \$ ____ billion, which represents an increase of ____ percent from the revised revenue estimate for Fiscal Year 2024-25. Actual General Fund revenues for Fiscal Year 2024-25 were \$ ____ million below the revised estimates. As a result, the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget reflected ____ percent growth as compared to actual Fiscal Year 2024-25 General Fund revenues. Revenue assumptions used for the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget were based on trends in receipts, analyses conducted by departments, and relevant industry forecasts as of [April 2025], and assumed that an economic recession would not occur. [Future economic uncertainty presents particular challenges in connection with the revenue forecast for Fiscal Year 2025-26, as well as future fiscal years included in the Four-Year Budget Outlook.]

The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget _____. [to discuss highlights of significant items in Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget].

The following table presents the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget and the Adopted Budgets for the preceding Fiscal Years. The table does not reflect changes made to the budgets subsequent to their original adoption, which have been substantial in each year. For Fiscal Years 2021-22, the changes were substantial due to pandemic-related revenue shortfalls and the availability of federal relief funds. In Fiscal Year 2022-23, substantial changes included higher than expected Utility Users Tax receipts (\$707 million actual, as opposed to

\$614 million budgeted) due to increased energy prices and consumption, offset by over-expenditures in the Fire Department. In Fiscal Year 2023-24, actual General Fund receipts of \$7.68 billion were \$222 million less than the Fiscal Year 2023-24 Adopted Budget projection. The City believes this reduction is due to inflation and high interest rates, which impacted consumer demand and the City's economically sensitive tax receipts. Significant over-expenditures of \$161 million in Fiscal Year 2023-24 include the Police Department, primarily due to costs of the agreement with the Los Angeles Police Protective League executed during Fiscal Year 2023-24, and payouts for Liability Claims.

The City does not prepare the budget based on GAAP classifications, so that historic revenues and expenditures in the table below will vary from those used in Table 2 above, which is derived from the City's ACFR and prepared on a GAAP basis. Besides the basic accounting basis of recognition of revenues on a cash basis (budget), meaning receipts are recognized when cash is received, rather than accrual basis (GAAP), which recognizes revenues on a "modified accrual" basis, inter-fund transfers and other transactions are classified in a different manner. For example, certain line items such as Departmental Receipts are substantially different between the budget and the financial statements; in the financial statements, significant reimbursements to the General Fund from special revenues funds are netted out along with corresponding expenditures. See the City's ACFR Note 1-D and Note 3 for a discussion of the basis for reporting.

With respect to both the historical budgetary information and the projected budgetary information set forth below and elsewhere in this Appendix A, it is not possible to predict whether the trends set forth in the tables will continue in the future.

Table 3A
SUMMARY OF GENERAL FUND ADOPTED BUDGET

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
General Fund Revenues					
Property Taxes ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,400,250,000	\$ 2,535,005,000	\$ 2,640,250,000	\$ 2,770,359,000	
Property Tax – Ex-CRA Tax Increment	111,990,000	153,800,000	143,730,000	142,560,000	
Other Taxes ⁽²⁾	2,442,702,000	2,783,590,000	2,897,065,000	2,863,875,000	
Departmental Receipts ⁽³⁾	1,466,009,998	1,526,675,386	1,620,128,165	1,683,757,194	
Intergovernmental ⁽⁴⁾	225,819,000	229,721,000	236,502,000	227,481,000	
Other General Fund ⁽⁵⁾	835,848,794	180,646,799	288,661,081	260,485,874	
Interest	20,603,000	36,610,000	77,000,000	84,501,000	
Total General Fund Revenue	\$ 7,503,222,792	\$ 7,446,048,185	\$ 7,903,336,246	\$ 8,033,019,068	
General Fund Appropriations					
Fire Department	\$ 737,168,351	\$ 771,870,860	\$ 826,191,237	\$ 813,637,423	
Police Department	1,702,988,343	1,803,434,641	1,785,894,868	1,910,326,288	
Other Budgetary Departments	1,042,389,720	1,097,320,359	1,222,282,938	1,176,842,306	
Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes ⁽⁶⁾	1,333,686,071	1,336,147,626	1,373,059,172	1,430,690,005	
Capital Finance Administration ⁽⁷⁾	224,436,534	228,856,646	178,053,731	192,889,836	
Human Resources Benefits	774,377,710	805,331,098	861,864,205	915,695,993	
Other General Fund Appropriations	1,688,176,063	1,403,086,955	1,655,990,095	1,592,937,217	
Total General Fund Appropriations	\$ 7,503,222,792	\$ 7,446,048,185	\$ 7,903,336,246	\$ 8,033,019,068	

⁽¹⁾ Also included are property taxes remitted to the City as replacement revenue for both State Vehicle License Fees and sales and use taxes.

⁽²⁾ Other taxes include utility users tax, business tax, sales tax, transient occupancy tax, documentary transfer tax, parking occupancy tax, and residential development tax. See “MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES” for a discussion of these taxes.

⁽³⁾ This item includes State Vehicle License Fees, parking fines and franchise income, which are described under “MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES.”

⁽⁴⁾ Intergovernmental revenues include proprietary departments’ transfers.

⁽⁵⁾ Other General Fund receipts include grant receipts, tobacco settlement, transfers from the Special Parking Revenue Fund, and any transfers from the Reserve Fund or the BSF. For Fiscal Years 2021-22 and 2022-23, this item includes one-time revenues from ARPA.

⁽⁶⁾ A significant portion of the City’s Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (“TRANs”) proceeds are used to pay the annual contribution to LACERS and LAFPP. The budget line item for TRAN repayment is primarily for principal for this portion of the program and is made in lieu of direct appropriations for contributions to the two retirement systems. See “RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEMS.” As in prior years, interest due on the City’s TRANs for Fiscal Year 2024-25 is also included in this line item.

⁽⁷⁾ This fund is used to make lease payments on various lease revenue bonds, privately placed leases and commercial paper notes.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

General Fund Budget Outlook

The CAO periodically prepares a four-year Outlook, which compares projected revenues to projected expenditures in order to identify trends and potential future pressures. The most recent Outlook, presented below, was prepared in [April] 2025 to reflect the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget (referred to as the “Outlook,” herein).

Each Outlook begins with the revenues and expenditures in the balanced budget for the current budget year, in compliance with the City’s requirement to adopt a balanced budget, and projects revenue and expenditure changes for the subsequent four fiscal years. Annual growth in revenues and expenditures may be higher or lower than projected in the Outlook. While the most recent Outlook projects surpluses in each of Fiscal Years 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, and 2029-30, a number of factors could result in budget gaps emerging in each of those fiscal years, including future compensation increases. Any actual budget gap that is projected at the time of budget preparation will be addressed with the adoption of a balanced budget for that year.

Significant assumptions used by the City in the development of the Outlook presented below include the following: [To Update with Adopted Budget:]

- Revenues will increase moderately each year. Projected aggregate increases range from 0.4 percent in Fiscal Year 2025-26 to 4.1 percent in Fiscal Year 2029-30, the latter reflecting historical growth rates. The Outlook does not assume the occurrence of a recession. Sales tax revenue estimates reflect decreasing consumer demand under inflation.

- Expenditures reflect major expenses known at the time of preparation of the Outlook.
- The City's contributions rates to LACERS and LAFPP are based on information calculated by the systems' actuaries. The Outlook assumes there will be no changes in assumptions during the projection period. Due to recent investment market volatility, the City's projected contributions assume a zero percent rate of return in 2025-26 and seven percent rate of return thereafter. [As of April 2024, on a preliminary, unaudited basis, the rate of return for Fiscal Year 2023-24 was approximately 7.16 percent and 6.18 percent (gross of fees) for LACERS and LAFPP, respectively.] If the annual rate of return falls short of the 7.0 percent assumption, all else being equal, the City's contributions in future years will exceed the amounts that the Outlook projects. See "RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEMS."
- The Outlook includes employee compensation adjustments for Fiscal Year 2025-26 consistent with existing agreements, and all other required salary adjustments. Fiscal Years 2026-27 through 2028-29 reflect adjustments required by existing labor agreements. The Outlook does not include any projections for compensation adjustments from future labor agreements. It does include a 2.0 percent annual increase to account for natural salary growth, for example due to the net impact of turnover and step increases. See the caption "BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Labor Relations."
- The Outlook does not include certain potentially large capital expenditures, including potential expenditures in connection with the City's Civic Center Master Plan, the Convention Center expansion project, acceleration of the sidewalk and access ramp programs, restoration of the Los Angeles River, or mitigation of stormwater pollution, which the City has yet to approve. The Outlook assumes capital and technology funding in future years at the amount required to meet the policy spending level of 1.5 percent of General Fund revenue. See "BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATION—Capital Program."
- The Outlook assumes a [\$61.6] million reduction in the General Fund portion of the City's Homelessness Budget in Fiscal Year 2025-26, with such reduced funding projected in future years.
- The Outlook assumes the City will pay \$200 million per year in litigation losses. Actual payments have exceeded that amount in certain past fiscal years, including in the prior two fiscal years, and may exceed that amount in certain future fiscal years. See "—Risk Management and Retention Program" and "LITIGATION."

While the City believes that the assumptions used in the development of the Outlook are reasonable, actual results will likely differ, and such differences may be material and adverse. There can be no assurance circumstances not reflected in the Outlook, including future compensation increases, will not arise which could materially adversely impact the financial condition of the City.

Following is a summary presentation of the Outlook.

Table 3B
GENERAL FUND BUDGET OUTLOOK SUMMARY
As prepared and updated in connection with the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget
(\$ in millions)

	[Proposed] 2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND REVENUE					
General Fund Base ⁽¹⁾	\$8,033.0	\$8,061.7	\$8,334.6	\$8,654.8	\$9,012.9
<u>Incremental Revenue Growth:</u>					
Property Related Taxes ⁽²⁾	118.1	140.7	188.2	191.7	198.8
Business, Sales Taxes and Utility Taxes	(58.2)	37.8	52.3	54.2	56.2
Departmental Receipts	176.7	135.9	80.6	84.4	88.3
Other Fees, Taxes, and Transfers ⁽³⁾	(207.9)	(41.5)	(0.9)	27.8	29.2
Total Revenue	\$8,061.7	\$8,334.6	\$8,654.8	\$9,012.9	\$9,385.4
General Fund Revenue Increase ⁽⁴⁾	\$28.7	\$ 272.9	\$ 320.2	\$358.1	\$ 372.5
General Fund Revenue Increase % ⁽⁴⁾	0.4%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.1%
ESTIMATED GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES					
General Fund Base ⁽¹⁾	\$8,033.0	\$8,061.7	\$8,321.5	\$8,513.6	\$8,687.2
<u>Incremental Expenditure Growth:</u>					
Employee Compensation Adjustments	199.0	183.6	118.6	34.6	41.6
City Employees' Retirement System	(25.3)	77.4	72.5	35.2	52.7
Fire and Police Pension ⁽⁵⁾	(21.5)	19.0	(17.3)	22.4	64.7
Benefits	35.0	26.5	27.6	28.3	30.0
Comprehensive Homeless Strategy ⁽⁶⁾	(61.6)	-	-	-	-
Net-Other Additions and Deletions ⁽⁷⁾	(96.9)	(46.7)	(9.3)	53.1	54.8
Total Expenditures	\$8,061.7	\$8,321.5	\$8,513.6	\$8,687.2	\$8,931.0
Expenditure Growth (Reduction) \$	\$28.7	\$259.8	\$192.1	\$173.6	\$243.8
Expenditure Growth (Reduction) %	0.4%	3.2%	2.3%	2.0%	2.8%
REVENUES OVER (BELOW) EXPENDITURES⁽⁸⁾	\$-	\$13.1	\$141.2	\$325.7	\$454.4

(1) Based on prior year revenues and expenditures.

(2) Includes all property-related tax revenues, including the redirection of ex-CRA tax increment monies, Documentary Transfer Tax, and Residential Development Tax.

(3)

(4) Increase in Fiscal Year 2025-26 is in comparison to Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget.

(5) [This retirement plan is projected to reach full funding by the June 2024 valuation. The decrease in the contribution to Fire and Police Pensions reflects full amortization of an unfavorable 2009 "charge layer" (the 2009 loss amortized over 25 years) when the plan reaches full funding. Also in 2023, LAFPP and LACERS adopted changes to economic and demographic assumptions, which include reducing payroll growth from 3.25 percent to 3.0 percent. This also contributes to the decrease in the City's contribution to Fire and Police Pensions in Fiscal Year 2025-26. The increases in contributions in Fiscal Years 2026-27 and 2028-29 result from implementation of labor contracts.]

(6) The Comprehensive Homeless Strategy line item represents a decrease of [\$34.6 million] from the General Fund appropriation for homelessness-related services and expenditures within the context of the City's Comprehensive Homeless Strategy. The Fiscal Year 2026-27 amount deletes Fiscal Year 2025-26 expenditures considered to be one-time.

[FOOTNOTES CONTINUE ON FOLLOWING PAGE]

[FOOTNOTES CONTINUE FROM PREVIOUS PAGE]

- (7) The decrease in Fiscal Year 2025-26 is driven by the (1) decrease to the Unappropriated Balance – Department Payroll Reconciliation Account for previously approved salary adjustments, which is incorporated in Fiscal Year 2025-26 departmental salary accounts, (2) the elimination of funding in the Unappropriated Balance – Reserve for Allocation of FEMA Reimbursement, and (3) the deletion of 375 resolution authority positions that are not continued in Fiscal Year 2025-26. The decrease in Fiscal Year 2025-26 is partially offset by a one-time appropriation of \$194.8 million to the Reserve Fund. Projections for subsequent years include projected expenditures for the restoration of one-time expenditure reductions, hotel development incentive agreements, the recycling incentives program, and increased appropriations to Recreation and Parks and the Library.
- (8) Represents the surplus (or deficit) projected to be generated that fiscal year if remedial action were not taken.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies

[To update with Adopted Budget:] The City maintains a number of budgetary reserves and other funds designed to help manage its risks and ensure sufficient resources to meet contingencies. These funds represent a major component of what is reported as Unassigned Fund Balance at year-end in the City’s financial reports. See the footnotes for “Table 1—Balance Sheets for the General Fund.”

The City maintains a Reserve Fund, which was created by the Charter (the “Reserve Fund”). The City may transfer moneys from the Reserve Fund as part of an Adopted Budget or throughout the fiscal year for unanticipated expenditures, or may transfer funds from the Reserve Fund as a loan to other funds. The City may also transfer moneys to the Reserve Fund from time to time throughout the year. All unencumbered cash amounts in the General Fund revert to the Reserve Fund at the end of the Fiscal Year; some of those funds will be re-appropriated at the beginning of the following fiscal year (primarily for General Fund capital projects, advances, and technical adjustments).

In addition, the City maintains a number of other funds that can be used to finance contingencies as they arise, the most important of which are the BSF and the UB line item for mid-year adjustments. Taken together, the Reserve Fund, the BSF, and the UB line item for mid-year adjustments comprise what the City considers to be its “Total General Fund Reserves.”

The Reserve Fund. The City’s Financial Policies (“Financial Policies”) include a Reserve Fund policy setting forth the goal that the City maintain a budget-based Reserve Fund balance equal to at least 5 percent of General Fund revenues. The City’s Reserve Fund policy addresses budget-based reserves and does not set specific goals for GAAP-based year-end fund balances.

The Reserve Fund is composed of two accounts—an Emergency Reserve Account and a Contingency Reserve Account. Amounts in the Emergency Reserve Account, representing 2.75 percent of General Fund revenues, are restricted under the Charter for funding an “urgent economic necessity” upon a finding by the Mayor and Council of such necessity. If the City were to utilize amounts in the Emergency Reserve Account, the City would be expected to replenish the amount expended therefrom in the subsequent fiscal year except in the case of a catastrophic event, in which case the requirement can be temporarily suspended by Council and Mayoral action. The balance of the available Reserve Fund is allocated to the Contingency Reserve Account and is available to address unexpected expenditures relating to existing programs or revenue shortfalls upon authorization by the Mayor and Council.

The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget assumed a Reserve Fund balance of \$407 million or 5.07 percent of budgeted General Fund revenues. Due to Fiscal Year 2023-24 General Fund actual revenues falling short of projections and Fiscal Year 2023-24 year-end transfers from the Reserve Fund for overspending, the actual Reserve Fund balance on July 1, 2024 was \$330.6 million or 4.1 percent of budgeted General Fund revenues. [Over the course of the fiscal year, the Reserve Fund was used to meet various budgetary needs, including transfers to pay liability claims.]

[The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget complies with the Reserve Fund policy by including an appropriation of \$194.8 million to the Reserve Fund and assumes a July 1, 2025 Reserve Fund balance of \$484.7 million or 6.01 percent of budgeted General Fund revenues. Without the appropriation of \$194.8 million in General Funds to the Reserve Fund, the beginning balance on July 1, 2025 would have been \$289.9 million.]

The Budget Stabilization Fund (“BSF”). Pursuant to the ordinance that regulates the BSF, as part of the annual budget process, a portion of the economically sensitive revenues projected to be above the historical average must be deposited into the BSF, which can then be used to help fund future expenditures when these revenues are stagnant or is in decline. The economically sensitive revenues consist of seven General Fund tax revenue sources: property, utility users, business, sales, transient occupancy, documentary transfer, and parking occupancy taxes. When the growth of these revenues falls short of the historical average, the budget may include a withdrawal from the BSF. For purposes of the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget, the growth rate used to determine BSF contributions was calculated to be 4.1 percent, based on the 20-year historical average of these tax revenues.

Under the BSF Financial Policy, projected ongoing revenue growth assumed in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget is below the average annual ongoing growth threshold by approximately 3.65 percent or \$211 million; therefore, a withdrawal of \$32 million from the BSF is permitted under the policy. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget does not, however, include a withdrawal from the BSF and assumes a BSF balance of \$208 million.

The Unappropriated Balance (“UB”). The UB was created by the Charter, which requires that an amount be included in the budget to be available for appropriations later in the fiscal year to meet contingencies as they arise. The amount and types of items identified in the UB vary each year depending on the specific challenges, the risks identified, and programs that have been approved but for which an appropriation for expenditure is premature. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget sets aside a total of \$127 million in the UB (a decrease of \$_____ million, or _____%, from Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget), including \$30 million as a Reserve for Mid-Year Adjustments (considered part of the City’s Total General Fund Reserves), \$30 million for Ground Emergency Medical Transport Quality Assurance Fee Program, \$20 million as a Reserve for Extraordinary Liability, and \$12 million for Department Payroll Reconciliation to account for approved adjustments against revised employment levels and salary savings.

[The City’s Financial Policies state a goal of maintaining the cumulative value of its Total General Fund Reserves at an amount equal to at least 10 percent of all General Fund revenues anticipated for that fiscal year in the Adopted Budget. Based on the actual Reserve Fund balance as of July 1, 2024, the City began Fiscal Year 2024-25 with budgetary Total General Fund Reserves totaling 7.4 percent of budgeted General Fund revenues. After accounting for transactions approved since July 1, 2024, and pending transfers, [the Mid-Year FSR reported that Total General Fund Reserves total approximately \$470 million or 5.9 percent of Fiscal Year 2024-25 budgeted General Fund revenue.] Based on the estimates used to prepare the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget, the July 1, 2025 Total General Fund Reserves balance is projected to be \$723 million or 8.97 percent of budgeted General Fund revenues.]

The following table summarizes both budgeted and actual reserves. The history of projected Reserve Fund balances as of July 1, as anticipated in past Adopted Budgets, and the actual Reserve Fund balances that occurred on July 1 of those years is intended to illustrate the historical variance between budgeted and actual amounts. A number of factors affect the actual balance at the beginning of the year, including final expenditures and revenues for the preceding fiscal year, the reversion of unencumbered funds at year end, the reappropriation of a portion of those reversions through the budget, and appropriations to and from the Reserve Fund. The table also sets forth the City’s other major contingency resources, in addition to the City’s Reserve Fund, namely the BSF and the UB line item for mid-year adjustments. These balances are reported as of the beginning of the fiscal year rather than the end of the prior year to avoid overstating them as a result of year-end reversions, many of which are reappropriated as of July 1, and to account for any transfers made as part of an Adopted Budget.

Table 4
HISTORICAL RESERVE FUND BALANCE AS OF JULY 1
Adopted Budget and Actual
(Cash Basis; \$ in millions)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	[2025-26]
Adopted Budget										
Emergency Reserve	\$ 153.4	\$ 160.2	\$ 170.2	\$ 180.7	\$ 183.9	\$ 206.4	\$ 204.8	\$ 217.3	\$ 220.9	\$ 221.7
Contingency	<u>181.5</u>	<u>138.1</u>	<u>180.7</u>	<u>229.7</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>303.5</u>	<u>272.7</u>	<u>350.2</u>	<u>186.0</u>	<u>263.0</u>
	\$ 334.9	\$ 298.3	\$ 350.9	\$ 410.4	\$ 243.3	\$ 509.9	\$ 477.5	\$ 567.5	\$ 406.9	\$ 484.7
Total Budgeted General Fund Revenues⁽¹⁾	\$5,576.4	\$ 5,826.5	\$ 6,190.6	\$6,569.7	\$6,687.3	\$ 7,503.2	\$7,446.0	\$7,903.3	\$ 8,033.0	\$ 8,061.7
Reserve Fund Balance as % of Budgeted General Fund Revenues	6.01%	5.12%	5.67%	6.25%	3.64%	6.80%	6.41%	7.18%	5.07%	6.01%
Budget Stabilization Fund (BSF)	\$ 92.4	\$ 95.1	\$ 107.3	\$ 113.9	\$ 116.6	\$ 118.0	\$ 192.1	\$ 196.8	\$ 202.4	\$ 208.1
Reserves for Mid-Year in UB	<u>15.0</u>	<u>20.0</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>14.9</u>	<u>24.3</u>	<u>30.0</u>	<u>59.4</u>	<u>30.0</u>
Total General Fund Budget Reserves	\$ 442.3	\$ 413.3	\$ 478.6	\$ 559.4	\$ 390.0	\$ 642.8	\$ 693.9	\$ 794.3	\$ 668.7	\$ 722.8
Total General Fund Budget Reserves as % of Budgeted General Fund Revenues	7.93%	7.09%	7.73%	8.51%	5.83%	8.57%	9.32%	10.05%	8.32%	8.97%
Actual										
Emergency Reserve	\$ 153.3	\$ 160.2	\$ 170.2	\$ 180.7	\$ 183.9	\$ 206.3	\$ 204.8	\$ 217.3	\$ 220.9	
Contingency	<u>180.9</u>	<u>194.3</u>	<u>175.6</u>	<u>226.5</u>	<u>119.8</u>	<u>440.7</u>	<u>396.9</u>	<u>431.0</u>	<u>109.7</u>	
	\$ 334.2	\$ 354.5	\$ 345.8	\$ 407.2	\$ 303.7	\$ 647.0	\$ 601.7	\$ 648.3	\$ 330.6	
Reserve Fund Balance as % of Budgeted General Fund Revenues	5.99%	6.08%	5.59%	6.20%	4.54%	8.62%	8.08%	8.20%	4.12%	
Total General Fund Reserves	\$ 442.9	\$ 469.7	\$ 471.6	\$ 556.5	\$ 450.4	\$ 780.2	\$ 818.3	\$ 876.2	\$ 592.7	
Total General Fund Reserves as % of Budgeted General Fund Revenues	7.94%	8.06%	7.62%	8.47%	6.74%	10.40%	10.99%	11.09%	7.37%	

⁽¹⁾ Includes transfers from the Reserve Fund, if any.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

[See the captions “—Estimated Fiscal Year 2024-25 Results,” “—Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget,” and “—Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies” for information regarding the status of the Reserve Fund and Total General Fund Reserves as of the Mid-Year FSR. Also see “—General Fund Budget Outlook.”]

Financial Management Policies

The City has adopted a number of Financial Policies. Several of these policies relate to the City’s Reserve Fund and BSF. See “Budgetary Reserves and Contingencies” above for a description of these Financial Policies.

Another component of the Financial Policies requires that one-time revenues only be used for one-time expenditures. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget satisfies this policy by allocating \$76 million in one-time revenues toward \$263 million in one-time expenditures.

The Financial Policies provide for the City to annually budget 1.5 percent of General Fund revenues to fund capital and technology infrastructure improvements. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget does not comply with this policy, appropriating 0.94 percent of General Fund revenues, equivalent to \$76 million towards capital and technology improvements and projects.

The City also has limits on the amount of debt service it considers affordable and is well below those thresholds. See “BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS—Debt Management Policies.”

Risk Management and Retention Program

Because of its size and its financial capacity, the City has long followed the practice of directly assuming most insurable risks without procuring commercial insurance policies. The extent and variety of City exposure is such that the cost of the premiums outweighs the benefits of such coverage. The City administers, adjusts, settles, defends and pays claims from budgeted resources. The City is self-insured for workers’ compensation as permitted under State law. The City procures commercial insurance when required by bond or lease financing covenants and for other limited purposes.

Funds are budgeted annually to provide for claims and other liabilities based both on the City’s historical record of payments and an evaluation of known or anticipated claims. From time to time, the City has issued judgment obligation bonds to finance larger judgments or settlements, which it last did in Fiscal Year 2009-10. There are no judgment obligation bonds currently outstanding.

The City’s recent budget and claims payment experience is listed in the table below.

Table 5
LIABILITY CLAIMS PAID⁽¹⁾
(\$ in millions)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Total Amount Budgeted</i>				<i>Total Claims Paid (Actual)</i>
	<i>General Fund⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Special Funds</i>	<i>Unappropriated Balance</i>	<i>Total</i>	
2021-22	\$80.0	\$7.4	\$23.9	\$111.3	\$111.3
2022-23	80.0	7.4	20.0	107.4	172.6 ⁽³⁾
2023-24	80.0	7.4	20.0	107.4	254.8 ⁽⁴⁾
2024-25	80.0	7.4	20.0	107.4	[182.7] ⁽⁵⁾
[Proposed] 2025-26	180.0	7.4	20.0	207.4	-

(1) Cash basis. Does not include Workers’ Compensation claims paid by the City; see Table 6. Also, does not include claims paid in connection with Fair Labor Standards Act disputes and other labor matters, which are paid out of departmental operating budgets.

(2) Excludes appropriation in the UB as a “Reserve for Extraordinary Liabilities.”

(3) Increase from budget due to various liability payments, the largest of which is a \$57.5 million litigation settlement payment from the Sewer Construction and Maintenance Fund.

(4) Large General Fund payments include \$97.5 million for police-related claims, \$23.1 million for street-related claims, and \$18.0 million for transportation-related claims.

(5) [As of January 31, 2025, the City has paid \$182.7 million (including but not limited to \$104.5 million for police-related claims, \$20.4 million for street-related claims, and \$15.3 million for transportation-related claims) and approved an additional \$25.3 million, which is pending payment. As of the Year-End FSR, the City projects a total of \$ _____ million in total liability claims for Fiscal Year 2024-25, of which \$ _____ would be payable from the General Fund.]

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The City’s ACFR provides estimates of potential liabilities. Under GAAP, the City is required to accrue liabilities arising from claims, litigation and judgments when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. The City’s ACFR discloses and takes into account estimates of such potential liabilities. As reported in the City’s ACFR (Note 4 (N): Risk Management—Estimated Claims and Judgments Payable), the City, as of June 30, 2024, estimated the amount of tort and non-tort liabilities to be probable at approximately \$1.3 billion. Of this amount, the ACFR reflects an estimated \$197.9 million to be payable in Fiscal Year 2024-25, although other potential, additional liabilities were noted. See Table 5 for the City’s recent budget and claims payment experience. See “LITIGATION” for a discussion of certain recently completed, pending or threatened litigation matters involving the City.

[To update with Year-End FSR] [The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget provided a General Fund budget of \$100 million for liability claims (including amounts budgeted in the UB – Reserve for Extraordinary Liability). As of the Mid-Year FSR, the City has transferred to its liability claims account a total of \$179 million, which includes \$117 million from the UB – Reserve for Mid-Year Adjustments, \$20 million from the UB – Reserve for Extraordinary Liability (which is reflected in Table 5), \$20 million from the UB – Department Payroll Reconciliation Account, and \$23 million from the Reserve Fund. After these transfers, a total of \$259 million is budgeted within the General Fund for liability claims. As of January 31, 2025, the City has paid or approved for payment a total of \$204 million in General Fund liability claims payouts. The CAO projects additional costs beyond the revised amount budgeted and reports \$33 million in General Fund over-expenditure for payouts for pending settlements. The CAO expects to recommend transfers in the Year-End FSR if necessary to address remaining liability claims over-expenditures.]

To address increased liability claims expenditures, the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget appropriates \$187.4 million (which includes \$7.4 million special funds) and sets aside an additional \$20 million in the UB for the payment of judgments or settlement of claims brought against the City. While this represents a \$100 million increase over the budgeted amount in Fiscal Year 2024-25, it is approximately \$[80 million] below the estimated expenditure for Fiscal Year 2024-25 as of the Year-End FSR.

Although there are existing claims against the City as a result of the enactment of Assembly Bill 218, which became effective in January 2020, and Assembly Bill 2777, which became effective in January 2023, the City does not believe that the existing claims of which the City is aware will have a material impact on the General Fund. These laws allow alleged victims of sexual abuse to bring claims which previously had been barred by the applicable statute of limitations. There can be no assurances that additional claims will not be brought against the City as a result of these laws or that any additional claims will not have a material impact on the General Fund.

Also, in the City’s ACFR (Note 4 (N): Risk Management—Estimated Claims and Judgments Payable), as of June 30, 2024, the City reported its workers’ compensation liability at \$2.2 billion. Of this amount, \$237.3 million was estimated to be payable in Fiscal Year 2024-25. See Table 6 for recent and budgeted expenditures for this liability.

The City generally does not maintain earthquake insurance coverage. Instead, the City relies on its general reserves as well as the expectation that funds will be available from FEMA to manage earthquake and other major natural disaster risk. The City has received a waiver from the requirement under federal law that it acquire earthquake insurance on facilities that were the beneficiaries of prior FEMA grants. There is no guarantee that sufficient City reserves or FEMA assistance would be available in the event of a major natural disaster to adequately address the emergency and maintain the cash flow needed to pay City obligations. See “OTHER MATTERS—Seismic Considerations” and “OVERVIEW OF THE CITY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Significant Financial Challenges” and “—Financial Results and Budget.”

In addition, the City does not maintain insurance for cybersecurity risk. See “OTHER MATTERS—Cybersecurity.”

Workers’ Compensation, Employee Health Care and Other Human Resources Benefits

The City appropriates funds to a Human Resources Benefits Fund to account for various programs to provide benefits to its employees, in addition to retirement and other post-employment benefits, as described below. Total benefits expenditures are shown in the following table.

Table 6
HUMAN RESOURCES BENEFITS⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>
Civilian FLEX Program ⁽²⁾	\$ 292,711	\$ 306,756	\$ 340,888	\$ 378,923	\$ 398,980
Contractual Services	24,191	32,680	32,933	34,333	34,333
Employee Assistance Program	1,675	1,828	1,844	2,094	2,209
Fire Health and Welfare Program	62,066	65,289	68,730	72,789	77,197
Police Health and Welfare Program	158,007	160,360	163,780	169,853	174,906
Supplemental Civilian Union Benefits	5,830	6,086	6,228	7,252	6,398
Unemployment Insurance	2,769	2,175	2,277	2,500	7,180
Workers' Compensation/Rehabilitation	<u>219,801</u>	<u>239,432</u>	<u>257,223</u>	<u>268,600</u>	<u>249,464</u>
Total	\$ 767,052	\$ 814,605	\$ 873,904	\$ 936,344	\$ 950,667
Change from Prior Year	(2.3%)	6.2%	7.3%	7.1%	1.5%

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

⁽²⁾ Reflects all civilian health, dental, union supplemental benefit and life insurance subsidies.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Labor Relations

In 1971, the City adopted an employee relations ordinance (Los Angeles Administrative Code, Division 4, Chapter 8, Section 4.800 *et seq.*) under the provisions of the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (“MMBA”). Under the MMBA, management must bargain with recognized employee organizations on terms and conditions of employment, including wages, hours, and other working conditions. The CAO is the formal management representative on employee relations matters, representing the Mayor and Council in negotiations with recognized employee organizations. The CAO receives direction from the Executive Employee Relations Committee, consisting of five *ex officio* members, namely the Mayor, the President of the Council, the President Pro-Tempore of the Council, the chairperson of the Council’s Budget and Finance Committee, and the chairperson of the Council’s Personnel and Hiring Committee. Formal Memoranda of Understanding (“MOUs”) are negotiated between the City and recognized employee organizations, which may represent one or more formal bargaining units. Negotiated MOUs incorporate wages and working conditions. For expired MOUs, terms and conditions remain in effect until a successor MOU is successfully negotiated or impasse proceedings conclude, unless a provision has a specific termination date.

There are 45 individual MOUs, affecting about 34,800 full-time and 7,800 part-time City employees (including employees of the Airport and Harbor departments, but excluding DWP employees) that are represented by 22 labor unions/employee associations. The remaining approximately 800 full-time and 900 part-time employees are not represented. See “RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEMS.”

For a number of years, the City has accumulated liability for banked Los Angeles Police Department (“LAPD”) uncompensated overtime, valued at approximately \$141.6 million as of February 22, 2025. Those hours that are not used as leave become more expensive over time due to promotions and other salary increases of applicable LAPD personnel.

The following table summarizes the membership and status of the largest unions and employee associations.

Table 7
STATUS OF LABOR CONTRACTS
LARGEST EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Employees Represented⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Number of Bargaining Units</i>	<i>Status of Memorandum of Understanding</i>	<i>Base Wage Adjustments⁽²⁾</i>
Los Angeles Police Protective League	8,604	1	Contract expires 6/26/27	3% effective 7/16/23 3% effective 6/30/24 3% effective 6/29/25 3% effective 6/28/26
United Firefighters of Los Angeles City	3,309	1	Contract expires 6/30/28	6.09% effective 6/30/24 3% effective 6/29/25 3% effective 6/28/26 3% effective 6/27/27
Coalition of LA City Unions	24,415	18	Contracts expire 12/23/28	3% effective 3/24/24 3% effective 9/22/24 4% effective 6/29/25
Los Angeles Professional Managers' Association	867	3		4% effective 6/28/26 3% effective 6/27/27 3% effective 12/26/27 2% effective 6/25/28
Engineers and Architects Association	6,084	4	Contracts expire 12/25/27	3% effective 1/28/24 3% effective 9/22/24 2% effective 6/29/25 2% effective 12/28/25 3% effective 6/28/26 2% effective 12/27/26 2% effective 6/27/27
Municipal Construction Inspectors Association	890	1	Contract expires 1/6/29	3% effective 4/7/24 3% effective 10/6/24 4% effective 7/13/25 4% effective 7/12/26 4% effective 7/11/27 4% effective 7/9/28

⁽¹⁾ Total full-time and part-time employees in all departments except DWP, as of May 5, 2025.

⁽²⁾ Adjustments for the term covered by the specific MOU. Does not reflect certain wage adjustments (such as bonuses), which are reflected in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The table below shows total authorized City staffing for all departments except Airports, Harbor, DWP, LACERS, and LAFPP. The LAPD represents the single largest department in terms of authorized positions. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget _____. [To discuss major actions with respect to hiring in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget.] [As of December 29 2024, there are 8,795 officers deployed citywide.]

Table 8
AUTHORIZED CITY STAFFING⁽¹⁾

	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] 2025-26</i>
Sworn					
Police	10,557	10,557	10,597	10,599	10,600
Fire	<u>3,424</u>	<u>3,510</u>	<u>3,520</u>	<u>3,520</u>	<u>3,520</u>
Subtotal Sworn	13,981	14,067	14,117	14,119	14,120
Civilian					
Police	3,187	3,292	3,321	3,256	2,852
Fire	380	392	415	357	358
All Others	<u>16,014</u>	<u>16,670</u>	<u>17,353</u>	<u>16,588</u>	<u>15,012</u>
Subtotal Civilian	19,581	20,354	21,089	20,201	18,222
Total	33,562	34,421	35,206	34,320	32,342

⁽¹⁾ [As authorized in the respective Adopted Budget. Includes permanent (“regular authority”) positions and excludes temporary personnel (also referred to as “resolution authority” positions), which total 2,887 for Fiscal Year 2025-26. Also excludes personnel of the departments of Airports, Harbor, DWP, LACERS and LAFPP.]

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

City Treasury Investment Practices and Policies

The Director of Finance, serving in the capacity of City Treasurer, invests available cash for the City, including that of the proprietary departments, as part of a pooled investment program that combines general receipts with special funds for investment purposes and allocates interest earnings on a pro-rata basis when the interest is earned. The Treasurer also maintains a limited number of special pools established for specific purposes.

The City’s General Pool is further divided into a Core Pool, a Reserve Pool, and an Extended Reserve Pool. The core or liquidity portion is targeted to the City’s net liquidity requirements for six months. All investments in the core section of the portfolio have maturities of one year or less. Most of the balance of the General Pool that is not required for the City’s six-month liquidity requirement is invested in the Reserve Portfolio. The Reserve Portfolio holds investments ranging from one to five years. In January 2020, the City created an Extended Reserve Portfolio, which pursues a primary investment objective of providing an enhancement of overall interest earnings with longer-term investments. Holdings in that portfolio consist of U.S. Treasury and Agency bonds only, with a maximum maturity of ten years.

Table 9
POOLED INVESTMENTS
Portfolio Characteristics
As of March 31, 2025

<i>Portfolio Funds</i>	<i>Amount of Funds at Market Value</i>	<i>Percent of Investment Pool</i>	<i>Effective Yield</i>	<i>Average Weighted Maturity</i>
Core Portfolio	\$ 4,546,179,917	31.6%	3.90%	98 Days
Reserve Portfolio	7,265,089,711	50.4	2.83	2.8 Years
Extended Reserve Portfolio	<u>2,595,891,948</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>3.45</u>	<u>7.0 Years</u>
Total Investment Pool	\$ 14,407,161,575	100.0%	3.28%	2.7 Years

Source: City of Los Angeles, City Treasurer.

The following summarizes the City's pooled investment program as of its most recent investment report.

Table 10
POOLED INVESTMENT FUND
GENERAL POOL
As of March 31, 2025

<i>Description</i>	<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Market Value</i>	<i>Percent of Total Funds (Market Value)</i>	<i>Average Days</i>
Bank Deposits ⁽¹⁾	\$ 58,820,582	\$ 58,820,582	0.40%	0
Money Market Funds	161,051,890	161,051,890	1.09	0
LAIF (State of California)	<u>4,387,259</u>	<u>4,387,259</u>	<u>0.03</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal: Cash and Overnight Investments	\$ 224,259,731	\$ 224,259,731	1.52%	0
Commercial Paper	\$ 1,365,043,000	\$ 1,360,235,498	9.26%	31
Negotiable Certificates of Deposit	314,521,000	314,507,224	2.13	39
Corporate Notes	515,000,000	512,326,485	3.49	179
U.S. Agencies/Munis/Supras	631,346,000	629,971,566	4.28	49
U.S. Treasuries	<u>1,510,000,000</u>	<u>1,504,879,413</u>	<u>10.24</u>	<u>180</u>
Subtotal: Pooled Investments	\$ 4,335,910,000	\$ 4,321,920,186	29.41%	104
Total Short-Term Core Portfolio	\$ 4,560,169,731	\$ 4,546,179,917	30.93%	98
Money Market Funds	\$ 804,342	\$ 804,342	0.01%	0
Corporate Notes	1,425,000,000	1,423,129,994	9.67	889
Asset-Backed Securities	93,219,787	93,222,049	0.63	821
U.S. Agencies/Munis/Supras	504,540,000	483,679,013	3.42	1,569
U.S. Treasuries	<u>8,158,000,000</u>	<u>7,860,146,261</u>	<u>55.34</u>	<u>1,515</u>
Total Long-Term Reserve Portfolios	\$10,181,564,128	\$ 9,860,981,658	69.07%	1,421
Total Cash and Pooled Investments	\$14,741,733,859	\$ 14,407,161,575	100.00%	1,003

⁽¹⁾ Collected balance for Wells Fargo and JPMorgan Chase Active Accounts.
Source: City of Los Angeles, City Treasurer.

The City's treasury operations are managed in compliance with the California Government Code and according to the City's Statement of Investment Policy (the "Investment Policy"), which sets forth liquidity parameters, maximum maturities and permitted investment vehicles, which include U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Government Agencies, Corporate Notes, Securitized Notes and Supranational Notes. Additionally, daily investment activity is reviewed independently by an outside investment advisor to ensure that all security transactions are in accordance with all policies as delineated above.

The Treasurer does not invest in derivative instruments, inverse floating rate investments, or mortgage-derived interest or principal-only strips, among other instruments prohibited by State law and the City's Investment Policy.

The Investment Policy permits the Treasurer to engage custodial banks to enter into short-term arrangements to loan securities to various brokers, the fees from which increase investment earning. Cash and/or securities (U.S. Treasuries, U.S. Government Agencies and Corporate Notes) collateralize these lending arrangements, the total value of which is at least 102 percent of the market value of securities loaned out. The securities lending program is limited to a maximum of 20 percent of the market value of the Treasurer's pool by the City's Investment Policy and the California Government Code.

Capital Program

[The City adopted a revised Capital and Technology Improvement Policy (the “Capital Policy”) in May 2020 to help guide the City’s process for planning, identifying, evaluating, and prioritizing funding for new capital and technology projects. Among other things, the new Capital Policy includes an annual minimum investment target of 1.5 percent of General Fund revenue for the City’s capital and technology improvements. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget and the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget do not comply with this policy. A total of \$75.9 million, or 0.94 percent of General Fund revenue, is budgeted for capital and technology projects to be paid for by the General Fund in Fiscal Year 2025-26.

Consistent with the Capital Policy, in September 2024, the CAO released an updated Five-Year Capital and Technology Improvement Plan (“September 2024 CTIP”). The September 2024 CTIP, which reflects approved projects as of July 2024 and, for prior years, reflects completed, inactive or canceled projects as of June 30, 2024, is divided into three major improvement types: municipal facilities, physical plant and technology. The municipal facilities components include administrative buildings and other facilities; public safety facilities for the animal services, fire and police departments; recreational and cultural facilities; the Convention Center; and various seismic, yard, shop, and bridge improvements. Physical plant components include wastewater (referred to as clean water), stormwater (referred to as watershed management), streets and other public rights-of-way, street lighting, and transportation projects. Technology components include city-wide infrastructure, major projects, and system replacements costing \$1 million or more. The September 2024 CTIP does not include projects that are funded and are under the control of the three proprietary departments (Airport, Port and Water and Power), or projects related to housing and solid waste operations.

The September 2024 CTIP also identifies potential sources of funding for these projects, indicating whether the projects are expected to be financed by the General Fund, Municipal Improvement Corporation of Los Angeles lease financings (the debt service for which is usually paid from General Fund appropriations) or by one or more special funds. The September 2024 CTIP includes the approved funding for Fiscal Year 2024-25 and hypothetical funding amounts for Fiscal Years 2025-26 through 2028-29, which may be considered for appropriation through the City’s budget and appropriation processes in the future, depending on, among other things, the availability of funding sources. The amount of funding available will depend on a variety of factors, including the financial condition of the General Fund, and the availability of grants and other funding sources from special funds.

In accordance with the Capital Policy, projects are funded based on five prioritization criteria: Risk to Health and Safety; Compliance with Federal, State, and Other Legal Mandates; Resilience and Sustainability; Impact to City Operations, Improvement of Asset Conditions, and Reduction of Costs; and Equitable Community and Equity Impact. See also “OTHER MATTERS—Environmental and Social Considerations.

The September 2024 CTIP, which does not reflect the financial pressures faced by the City in Fiscal Year 2024-25 and expected in Fiscal Year 2025-26, identified approximately \$5.2 billion of existing and potential municipal facilities, physical plant and technology projects for the period from Fiscal Year 2024-25 through 2028-29 (approximately \$2.2 billion of which relates to Clean Water Projects, as identified in the September 2024 CTIP; see “OTHER MATTERS—Clean Water Compliance”). The September 2024 CTIP also identifies an additional approximately \$2.1 billion in potential municipal facilities, physical plant and technology projects in future fiscal years. Total potential funding sources from the General Fund for such potential projects in the period from Fiscal Year 2024-25 through 2028-29 and future fiscal years is identified in the September 2024 CTIP to include approximately \$500 million in General Fund moneys, and the approximately \$750 million in lease financings (the debt service for which is usually paid from General Fund appropriations). As described above, the actual funding of such projects and the availability of amounts from the General Fund (as well as any other sources of funds) will depend on a variety of factors.

A number of large infrastructure projects the City is considering could result in major long-term commitments of funds that have not yet been identified and is not reflected in the September 2024 CTIP. One

major capital expenditure could include development of approximately 3.5 million square feet of housing and approximately 1.5 million square feet of City office space within the City's civic center. The City entered into a contract with BAE Urban Economics in September 2023 for planning, land use economics, and urban design consulting services for the Downtown civic center. Another major capital expenditure could include the expansion and modernization of the Convention Center, which could cost approximately \$2 billion or more [(see "OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges—*Capital Projects – Convention Center*")]. An additional \$2 billion in recreation and park facility needs have also been identified. Physical plant improvements could include more than an additional \$5 billion for street and sidewalk (including access and curb ramp) repairs. See "OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges—*Street and Sidewalks Repairs and Maintenance; Americans With Disabilities Act Compliance*."

The City is also exposed to major costs (in excess of the approximately \$3.3 billion of costs included in the September 2024 CTIP) associated with compliance with the Clean Water Act, which regulates the discharges of pollutants by establishing water quality standards. The City is responsible for helping to ensure that up to 192 pollutants in five bodies of water do not exceed certain maximum levels. The City's share of the costs of projects required to meet these requirements could total \$8 billion through 2037. See "OTHER MATTERS—Clean Water Compliance." Costs in connection with Measure HLA are also not reflected in the September 2024 CTIP. See "OTHER MATTERS—City Mobility Plan Street Improvement Measures Initiative Ordinance."

The City has also sought funding from the Army Corps of Engineers for restoration of the Los Angeles River, which could cost in excess of \$1.5 billion and require substantial matching funds from the City.]

MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES

More than 70 percent of the General Fund revenue is derived from seven major taxes: property, utility, business, sales, transient (hotel) occupancy, parking occupancy, and documentary transfer taxes, all of which are susceptible to changing economic conditions. These revenue sources have experienced increased variability in the past five years as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, business closures, travel restrictions, supply chain disruptions, swings in the real estate market, forty-year high inflation, rapid federal reserve rate increases, peaks in energy prices, labor strikes, and changing consumer behavior and business operations. The calendar year 2025 began with devastating, multi-day fires in the Pacific Palisades and across Los Angeles County. In addition, President Trump's actions during the first few months of his second term including significant increases (followed by certain significant decreases) to tariffs, significant cuts to federal spending and layoffs, and aggressive immigration and border enforcement, have prompted retaliatory trade actions, US product and tourism boycotts, and stock and bond market declines that have reduced consumer confidence and increased predictions for a recession. The City's receipts and other economic metrics do not yet provide enough information to predict the potential impact of these unusual circumstances to the City's revenues. As such, revised revenue estimates are primarily based on the trends in actual receipts which may lag the economic conditions they reflect by a month, a quarter, or a year. When available, economic and industry-specific forecasts and other indices were used to estimate Fiscal Year 2025-26 revenues; however, most forecasts predated the events that have opened this year. Consequently, there are significant downside risks to economy-sensitive receipts.

In relation to actual Fiscal Year 2023-24 receipts, the adopted Fiscal Year 2024-25 General Fund revenue budget represented above-average growth of 4.6 percent for ongoing receipts. [Because of underperformance of a number of revenues, including business and sales taxes, transient occupancy taxes, and delays in FEMA reimbursements, the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget projects that Fiscal Year 2024-25 General Fund revenues will fall by \$111.8 million (-1.4 percent) from the estimates in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget, representing 3.6 percent growth from Fiscal Year 2023-24 actual [ongoing] receipts. Fiscal Year 2024-25 General Fund receipts from taxes are estimated to be 3.0 percent higher than Fiscal Year 2023-24 tax receipts, but still below the 20-year average tax growth of 4.1 percent.]

Total estimated General Fund revenue in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget for Fiscal Year 2025-26 reflects an increase of \$28.6 million (0.4 percent) from the original revenue estimates for Fiscal Year 2024-25 in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget. Total growth is closer to 3.3 percent after excluding one-time receipts in the revised and proposed budget estimates.

The following is a discussion of the City's principal General Fund revenue sources. The table below presents actual General Fund revenues for Fiscal Years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24, estimated revenues for Fiscal Year 2024-25, and budgeted revenues for Fiscal Year 2025-26.

Table 11
GENERAL FUND RECEIPTS⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>Estimated 2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>	<i>[% of Budget 2025-26]</i>
Property Tax	\$2,323,454	\$2,562,881	\$2,664,437	\$2,777,221	\$2,839,082	35.2%
Property Tax Increment (Former CRA/LA)	120,479	136,762	140,163	153,418	167,967	2.1
Departmental Receipts	1,154,263	1,232,107	1,307,939	1,441,944	1,598,022	19.8
Business Tax	757,601	825,79	779,296	815,930	805,000	10.0
Utility Users Tax	638,151	707,127	681,696	683,160	702,520	8.7
Sales Tax	687,299	713,603	678,857	652,930	647,485	8.0
Transient Occupancy Tax	239,124	310,017	311,383	309,100	314,990	3.9
Power Revenue Transfer	225,015	232,043	244,695	219,312	227,943	2.8
Documentary Transfer Tax	308,805	221,265	159,781	182,312	193,702	2.4
Franchise Income	105,971	173,496	145,509	137,230	143,693	1.8
Parking Occupancy Tax	101,055	125,064	129,239	135,900	141,336	1.8
Parking Fines	110,273	108,274	109,552	108,400	108,400	1.3
Interest Income	28,514	59,922	87,967	81,050	84,340	1.0
Grants Receipts	40,527 ⁽²⁾	106,480 ⁽³⁾	53,557 ⁽⁴⁾	179,637 ⁽⁵⁾	45,669 ⁽⁶⁾	0.6
Special Parking Revenue Transfer	8,477	30,426	32,388	24,623	22,232	0.3
Tobacco Settlement	11,810	10,714	9,555	9,555	9,555	0.1
State Motor Vehicle License Fees	4,532	3,994	4,812	6,147	6,146	0.1
Residential Development Tax	4,866	5,087	4,010	3,325	3,580	0.0
American Rescue Plan Transfer	639,483	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal General Fund Revenues	\$7,509,700	\$7,565,062	\$7,544,837	\$7,921,194	\$8,061,662	100.0%
Reserve Fund Transfer	85,090	16,648	136,370	-	-	-
Total General Fund	\$7,594,790	\$7,581,710	\$7,681,208	\$7,921,194	\$8,061,662	100.0%

(1) Cash basis.

(2) Includes \$29.4 million in FEMA reimbursement.

(3) Includes \$96.3 million in FEMA reimbursement.

(4) Includes \$38.7 million in FEMA reimbursement.

(5) Includes \$161.8 million in FEMA reimbursement.

(6) Includes \$31.7 million in FEMA reimbursement. Anticipated FEMA reimbursements for the January 2025 Wildfire response and recovery efforts are not included as they will be deposited in the Disaster Assistant Trust Fund for disbursement.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The Fiscal Year 2021-22 actual revenues reflect ARPA funding. [See “OVERVIEW OF THE CITY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION” and “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS” for a discussion of the appropriation of these funds to the General Fund.]

For purposes of this Appendix A and in the City’s various budget documents, revenues are reported on a “cash” basis, meaning receipts are recognized when cash is received. This method differs from GAAP, which recognizes revenues on a “modified accrual” basis. The City’s ACFR includes reporting of revenues based on GAAP. See the City’s ACFR Note 1-D and Note 3 for a discussion of the basis for reporting.

Property Tax

Property taxes, including various State replacements and the reallocation of tax increment from the dissolution of redevelopment agencies, represent the largest source of General Fund revenues.

The assessed valuation of property is established by the County Assessor as of each January 1, except for public utility property, which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization. Real property is reassessed at market value on the date property changes ownership (with limited exceptions) or upon completion of new construction. Upon such reassessment, a supplemental tax is collected for the remainder of the tax year. Under the State Constitution and legislation, *ad valorem* taxes on real property (other than taxes relating to certain voter-approved indebtedness) are limited as described under “LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS—Article XIII A of the California Constitution – Proposition 13.”

A property owner may apply for a reduction of the property tax assessment for that owner’s property (known as a “Proposition 8” appeal). The County Assessor may also reduce valuations based on current economic value, without a taxpayer appeal.

The State Constitution and statutes provide exemption from reassessment of property upon certain changes of ownership, such as between spouses or certain intergenerational transfers, and from *ad valorem* property taxation for certain classes of property, such as local governments, churches, colleges, nonprofit hospitals, and charitable institutions. State law also allows exemptions from *ad valorem* property taxation at \$7,000 of full value of owner-occupied dwellings and 100 percent of business inventories. Revenue losses to the City from the homeowner’s exemption are replaced by the State.

The County collects the *ad valorem* taxes. Taxes arising from the 1 percent levy are apportioned among local taxing agencies on the basis of a formula established by State law. Taxes relating to voter-approved indebtedness are allocated to the relevant taxing agency. The County deducts the pro-rata cost of collecting property taxes from the City’s allocation.

All taxable real and personal property is classified as either “secured” or “unsecured.” The “secured roll” contains real property (land and improvements), certain taxable personal property (such as business equipment on business-owned property), and possessory interests (a leasehold on otherwise exempt government property). The “unsecured roll” contains all other taxable property, the majority of which is business equipment on leased or rented premises, other taxable personal property such as boats and aircraft, and delinquent possessory interests. The balance of personal property has been exempted by State law from property taxes.

Property taxes on the secured roll are due in two installments, which become delinquent after December 10 and April 10, respectively. A 10 percent penalty is added to delinquent taxes. Such property may thereafter be redeemed by payment of the delinquent taxes and the delinquency penalty, plus a redemption penalty of 1.5 percent per month to the time of redemption. If taxes are unpaid for a period of five years or more, title to the property passes to the State and is subject to sale by the County Tax Collector.

Property taxes on the unsecured roll become delinquent on August 31. A 10 percent penalty attaches to delinquent taxes on property on the unsecured roll, and an additional penalty of 1.5 percent per month begins to accrue on November 1. The County has several ways of collecting delinquent unsecured personal property taxes.

The County has not elected to implement the Alternative Method of Distribution of Tax Levies and Collections and of Tax Sale Proceeds (commonly referred to as the “Teeter Plan”), whereby counties may opt to remit to local agencies the amount of uncollected taxes in exchange for retaining any subsequent delinquent payments, penalties and interest that would have been due to the local agency. As such, the City’s property tax revenues reflect both reduced property tax revenue from uncollected taxes and increased revenue from the subsequent receipt of delinquent taxes, interest and penalty payments.

Recent assessed valuations by revenue category appear in the table below.

Table 12
ASSESSED VALUATION⁽¹⁾

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Locally Assessed					
Land	\$ 375,613,820,236	\$ 394,598,572,212	\$ 424,716,322,981	\$ 452,116,956,465	\$ 476,306,393,154
Improvements	319,689,264,560	332,201,374,517	349,641,071,472	367,953,565,186	386,106,086,239
Personal Property	3,997,131,756	4,019,429,073	3,911,428,589	4,893,738,271	4,404,860,775
Less: Exemptions ⁽²⁾	26,822,209,552	29,365,270,443	27,781,247,158	31,166,029,937	36,227,715,973
Total Locally Assessed	\$ 672,478,007,000	\$ 701,454,105,359	\$ 750,487,575,884	\$ 793,798,229,985	\$ 830,589,624,195
Public Utilities ⁽³⁾	66,084,991	73,778,428	74,459,382	74,232,347	78,680,833
Unsecured Valuations	23,469,028,925	22,238,902,102	23,901,652,243	25,900,243,016	26,409,511,785
Total Revenue-Producing Valuations	\$ 696,013,120,916	\$ 723,766,785,889	\$ 774,463,687,509	\$ 819,772,705,348	\$ 857,077,816,813
Change from Prior Year	6.6%	4.0%	7.0%	5.9%	4.6%

⁽¹⁾ As of January 1 of each year. These values apply to taxes levied in the fiscal year beginning the subsequent July 1. The information above is provided by the County in August of the relevant fiscal year.

⁽²⁾ Exclusive of the Homeowner Exemption, which is reimbursed by the State.

⁽³⁾ Assessed by the State Board of Equalization.

Source: County of Los Angeles, Office of the Auditor-Controller, Assessed Valuations Reports.

Prior to Fiscal Year 2010-11, a portion of the property taxes collected in the City were allocated to redevelopment project areas as tax increment. As part of the State's Fiscal Year 2011-12 Budget, legislation was approved to eliminate redevelopment agencies. While a portion of property tax increment revenue is still allocated to pay previously incurred enforceable obligations, a portion of the funds previously allocated to the City's Community Redevelopment Agency, including the proceeds from the sale of property, is now allocated to overlapping taxing jurisdictions, including the City, based on a legislatively mandated process. Because the proceeds from property sales were difficult to predict, the City has chosen to report property tax increment revenue from the former Community Redevelopment Agency separately from its other property tax revenues, as reported in the "General Fund Receipts" table, above.

Property taxes arising from the 1 percent levy are apportioned among local taxing agencies on the basis of a formula established by State law. Over the years, State budget pressures have resulted in various reallocations of property tax revenues, including transfers to school and community college districts by means of an Educational Revenue Enhancement Fund, the dissolution of redevelopment, the "Triple Flip" of property tax and sales tax receipts to secure certain State bonds (which ended in Fiscal Year 2016-17), and the "backfill" of reallocated Vehicle License Fee revenues with an increased allocation of property taxes. While limits on such reallocations have been instituted, no assurance can be given that property tax reallocations will not occur in the future. See "LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS—Proposition 1A."

The following table summarizes the City's receipt of the basic 1 percent property tax and those reallocations received as property tax. This table excludes property tax attributable to the dissolution of the Los Angeles Community Redevelopment Agency and the *ad valorem* tax levied to pay general obligation bond debt service; the latter is not reported in the General Fund. [The Fiscal Year 2024-25 property tax estimates assume the County Assessor's estimated 4.6 percent growth in assessed value for the City and increased refunds and delinquent payments attributed to the January 2025 Wildfire Event. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget assumes below-average Citywide growth of 4.1 percent in assessed value due to the January 2025 Wildfire Event, which the City anticipates will reduce assessed value and remittances in Fiscal Year 2025-26, and restrained growth for unsecured and supplemental receipts as a result of economic uncertainties that may impact investments in business equipment and the purchase of luxury items.] Variance between the rate of change in property tax receipts summarized in the table below and the rate of change in assessed valuation summarized above may be attributed to the timing of the County's tax remittances to the City—as the property tax remittance period does not align with the City's fiscal year, and to property tax revenue that is realized outside of the annual billing cycle such as redemptions, supplemental bills, refunds and other adjustments.

Table 13
PROPERTY TAX - ALL SOURCES⁽¹⁾
Annual Property Tax by Account
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>Estimated 2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>
Secured	\$ 1,645,439	\$ 1,839,844	\$ 1,914,827	\$ 2,000,256	\$ 2,028,501
Unsecured	60,641	65,648	69,764	72,870	74,327
Homeowner Exemption	7,776	7,705	7,442	7,314	7,274
Supplemental	49,783	52,401	41,467	39,400	38,530
Redemptions	31,351	34,327	34,694	37,257	40,760
County Admin Charges	(22,868)	(23,211)	(24,871)	(27,690)	(29,003)
Refunds	(15,872)	(23,456)	(26,639)	(28,825)	(26,640)
Adjustments	(1,312)	202	(298)	156	-
Miscellaneous Property	<u>7,967</u>	<u>9,606</u>	<u>13,146</u>	<u>12,685</u>	<u>14,313</u>
1% Property Tax	\$ 1,762,904	\$ 1,963,067	\$ 2,029,531	\$ 2,113,423	\$ 2,148,062
Percent Change ⁽²⁾	2.4%	11.4%	3.4%	4.1%	1.6%
State Vehicle License Fee	<u>560,550</u>	<u>599,815</u>	<u>634,906</u>	<u>663,798</u>	<u>691,020</u>
Replacement					
Property Tax All Sources	\$ 2,323,454	\$ 2,562,881	\$ 2,664,437	\$ 2,777,221	\$ 2,839,082
Percent Change	2.7%	10.3%	4.0%	4.2%	2.2%

(1) Cash basis.

(2) Note that changes in 1% Property Tax receipts do not directly correspond to changes in assessed valuation, as it includes prior year delinquencies and penalties, among other adjustments.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

A list of the 20 largest property taxpayers, based on secured assessed valuations within the City, for Fiscal Year 2024-25, appears in the table below. The tax roll for the next fiscal year is typically released in the summer.

Table 14
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
TWENTY LARGEST 2024-25 SECURED PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

<i>Property Owner</i>	<i>Primary Land Use</i>	<i>Secured Assessed Valuation 2024-25</i>	<i>Percent of Secured AV⁽¹⁾</i>
Douglas Emmett LLC	Office Building	\$ 2,236,389,404	0.27%
Essex Portfolio LP	Apartments	1,520,908,894	0.18
CP Propco LLC	Hotel & Residences	1,506,046,490	0.18
Next Century Partners LLC	Hotel	1,171,681,027	0.14
Century City Mall LLC	Shopping Center	1,157,925,405	0.14
Phillips 66	Petroleum	1,090,010,479	0.13
FSP South Flower Street	Office Building	1,023,788,428	0.12
Valero Energy Corporation	Petroleum	1,000,329,156	0.12
Marathon Petroleum	Petroleum	993,789,935	0.12
CJDB LLC	Shopping Center	986,350,384	0.12
Hanjin International Corp	Hotel	902,051,175	0.11
Rochelle H. Sterling	Apartments	879,522,247	0.11
Anheuser Busch Commercial	Industrial	854,731,954	0.10
One Hundred Towers LLC	Office Building	730,171,430	0.09
Trizec 333 LA LLC	Office Building	715,039,055	0.09
Onni Wilshire Courtyard LLC	Office Building	686,809,783	0.08
Maguire Partners 355 S. Grand LLC	Office Building	668,708,619	0.08
BRE HH Property Owner LLC	Office Building	663,572,214	0.08
Olympic and Georgia Partners LLC	Hotel	635,727,910	0.08
Tishman Speyer Archstone Smith	Apartments	635,579,964	0.08
TOTAL		\$ 20,059,133,953	2.42%

⁽¹⁾ Based on Fiscal Year 2024-25 Local Secured Assessed Valuation of \$830,589,624,195.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Potential Impacts of Increased Office Vacancies. The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in significant changes to the way people work. More employees are working from home at least a portion of the time, resulting in reduced requirements for commercial office space. As a result, vacancies in commercial office buildings in many major metropolitan areas, including Los Angeles, have increased, which may result in reduced rental rates and reduced market valuations of such property. According to a Cushman and Wakefield report, the commercial office vacancy rate for Greater Los Angeles was 24.9 percent as of the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to 23.9 percent one year prior. As another indicator of changing work patterns, the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority has seen a drop in average weekday boardings from approximately 1,195,000 in Fiscal Year 2018-19 (the last full Fiscal Year prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic) to approximately 920,000 in Fiscal Year 2023-24. [For the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2024-25, average weekday boardings were approximately 978,400, compared with average weekday boardings of approximately 915,900 for the second quarter of Fiscal Year 2023-24.]

Commercial office space constitutes approximately 15.6 percent of the total assessed valuation of property in the City. Residential properties constitute approximately 75.5 percent of the total assessed valuation. While the City has no direct data on the current rate of vacancies in commercial office buildings or information regarding commercial office buildings that are under financial stress (including facing potential defaults on loans and foreclosures), there can be no assurances that the pressures facing owners of commercial office buildings will not result in significant declines in the value of such properties. Any such reductions in valuation would result in reduced property tax revenues with respect to such properties, and would likely result in reduced documentary transfer tax revenues with respect to such properties.

Potential Impacts of January 2025 Wildfire Event. As noted under the caption “OVERVIEW OF THE CITY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges—*Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event*,” the City anticipates that the anticipated reassessments of properties damaged by the Palisades Fire as well as a 12-month extension of property tax relief for zip codes impacted by the Palisades Fire may result in lower than budgeted property tax revenues; the current estimated impact to property tax revenue is approximately \$9 million for Fiscal Year 2024-25. The City preliminarily estimates that properties located in the Pacific Palisades area generate approximately \$30 million per year in aggregate property tax revenue for the City.

For additional information on the City’s property tax base, see “PART 2—HISTORIC, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION—Land Use” and “—Residential Value and Construction Activity.”

Departmental Receipts

This category of revenues includes reimbursements to the General Fund from various special revenue and enterprise funds of the City, and charges for special services performed by City departments. Reimbursements include the costs of police, fire and other City services to the Airports and Harbor departments, staff costs for the sewer construction and maintenance program, and reimbursements from the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority (“LACMTA”) for police services on its bus and rail lines pursuant to a contract between the LACMTA and the City. These revenues also include charges imposed as regulatory measures by City departments, and fees charged for paramedic ambulance services. In prior years, this revenue category was called “Licenses, Permits, Fees and Fines.”

In Fiscal Year 2025-26, departmental receipts are projected to increase by \$156.1 million or 10.8 percent over Fiscal Year 2024-25 estimates, which is primarily attributable to [special funded related costs, reimbursements from solid waste fees, LACMTA and Recreation and Parks and services provided to LADWP and the Sewer Program, and is partially offset by reductions in ambulance fees and one-time reimbursements.]

The table below shows receipts from departmental receipts.

Table 15
DEPARTMENTAL RECEIPTS⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>Estimated 2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>
Ambulance Fees	\$ 100,749	\$ 147,173	\$ 162,496	\$ 210,000	\$ 175,000
Services to Dept. of Airports	89,654	83,421	83,590	106,463	99,476
Services to Harbor Dept.	40,989	45,136	41,722	46,851	50,697
Services to DWP	28,812	44,961	35,076	40,052	61,555
Services to Sewer Program	129,695	127,098	119,834	104,645	137,388
Solid Waste Fee ⁽²⁾	18,621	22,629	5,133	-	48,019
Gas Tax Reimbursements	26,384	26,303	30,699	43,225	55,473
Services to Stormwater Fund	-	-	2,185	1,925	-
Special Funds Related Costs	262,110	267,764	302,081	372,829	430,701
LACMTA Reimbursement	65,492	84,739	117,820	95,747	126,582
One Time Reimbursements	38,617	23,625	28,698	12,125	9,911
Library Reimbursements	73,470	77,768	74,782	84,516	84,764
Recreation and Parks Reimbursements	64,725	64,725	64,725	91,957	107,094
State Mandated	3,907	3,234	32,416 ⁽³⁾	12,540	2,750
Other Departmental Receipts	<u>211,038</u>	<u>213,529</u>	<u>206,681</u>	<u>219,068</u>	<u>208,610</u>
Total General Fund	\$ 1,154,263	\$ 1,232,107	\$ 1,307,938	\$ 1,441,944	\$ 1,598,022
Change from Prior Year	(8.2)%	6.7%	6.2%	10.2%	10.8%

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

⁽²⁾ The solid waste fee does not generate full cost recovery. Accordingly, in Fiscal Years 2021-22, 2022-23, and 2023-24 the General Fund only received partial reimbursements from the Solid Waste Resources Revenue Fund (SWRRF) for overhead costs. In Fiscal Year 2024-25, the General Fund is not expected to receive any reimbursement from the SWRRF for overhead costs. Reimbursements to the General Fund are expected in Fiscal Year 2025-26 as adjustments to the solid waste fee are assumed in Fiscal Year 2025-26.

⁽³⁾ Reflects payments for various prior-year police related state mandated claims.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Business Tax

The business tax is imposed on persons engaged in a business within the City. The tax rate formula, which is established by ordinance, varies based upon the type of business.

In March 2017, voters approved City Measure M, which approved the cultivation and sale of recreational cannabis within the City. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget included cannabis business tax revenue projected at \$70.3 million, representing 8.8 percent of business tax revenue.

The table below shows receipts from business tax.

Table 16
BUSINESS TAX RECEIPTS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$757,601	9.4%
2022-23	825,799	9.0
2023-24	779,296	(5.6)
2024-25 Estimated	815,930	4.7
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	805,000	(1.3)

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The City's business tax receipts may be negatively affected by state legislation effective January 2025 that will reduce cannabis-related taxes as well as tax relief measures in response to the Palisades Fire, which extend the business tax filing deadline to April and waive taxes for impacted businesses. The City collected approximately \$8 million in gross receipts taxes from Pacific Palisades businesses for the 2024 tax year. The City approved 200 of a total of 370 applications for the City's wildfire business tax relief program, which concluded on April 14, 2025. The approved applications account for approximately \$396,000 in Fiscal Year 2024-25 revenue loss to the City. Business tax revenue budgeted for Fiscal Year 2025-26 assumes reduced demand for goods and services indicated by the decline in consumer confidence index and slowing taxable sales.

Sales Tax

Sales and use taxes are collected on the total retail price of tangible personal property sold, unless specifically exempted. Included in the current County-wide tax rate is a sales tax collected by the State on behalf of cities (or, for unincorporated areas, on behalf of counties). The current local tax rate is 1 percent. Allocation of the 1 percent local component (often referred to as the "Bradley-Burns Sales Tax") is on the basis of "situs," or the point of sale. Additional sales taxes can be collected based on local voter approval. Included in the current County-wide rate are sales taxes collected for the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority for transportation purposes and taxes collected by the County for homeless services. A portion of those taxes is remitted to the City for deposit in special revenue funds.

The components of the current sales taxes collected in the City are presented below.

Table 17
LOS ANGELES CITY
SALES TAX COMPONENTS
As of April 1, 2025

State Rate		
General Fund Portion	3.9375%	
Local Revenue Fund	1.5625%	To support local health program costs (1991 realignment) and public safety services (2011 realignment).
Local Public Safety	<u>0.50%</u>	For the Local Public Safety Fund, approved by the State voters in 1993 as Proposition 172 to support local criminal justice activities. The City has budgeted \$55.7 million in Fiscal Year 2025-26 receipts, which are deposited in a special fund and appropriated to the Police and Fire Departments.
Total State Rate	<u>6.00%</u>	
Uniform Local Tax Rate (Statewide)		
County Transportation	0.25%	The County allocates a small portion of this to the City.
Local Point of Sale	<u>1.00%</u>	This is the "Bradley-Burns" sales tax, allocated to cities and counties (for unincorporated areas) by point of sale.
Total Uniform Local Rate	<u>1.25%</u>	
Total Statewide Rate	<u>7.25%</u>	
Optional Local Rates⁽¹⁾		
Proposition A (LACMTA)	0.50%	} Voter-approved measures to improve public transit and reduce traffic congestion. The City receives a portion of these funds, with the percentage varying by measure.
Proposition C (LACMTA)	0.50%	
Measure R (LACMTA)	0.50%	
County Measure M (LACMTA)	0.50%	
County Measure A (LA County) ⁽²⁾	<u>0.50%</u>	Voter-approved measure for homeless services.
Total Optional Local Rate	<u>2.50%</u>	
Total Sales Tax Rate	<u>9.75%</u>	

⁽¹⁾ State law permits optional voter approval of local tax rates, up to a combined maximum, which is 10.25 percent in the County. These rates are levied in 0.25 percent and 0.5 percent increments.

⁽²⁾ On November 5, 2024, voters approved Los Angeles County Measure A, which repealed the County Measure H 0.25% sales tax and replaced it with a sales tax of 0.50% with the primary objective of expanding efforts to address the driver of homelessness through affordable housing construction, homelessness prevention, and support for vulnerable renters. Measure A went into effect on April 1, 2025.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The following table shows the actual and budgeted General Fund receipts from the 1 percent local sales tax. The pandemic had a significant impact on taxable sales and thus the City's receipt of sales tax revenues. Various State actions during the pandemic, such as extension of filing dates and adjustment to its allocation methodologies, further obscured the impact of the pandemic on recent receipts. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2021-22, sales tax revenues recovered sharply and grew to higher levels than before the pandemic. The City attributes the downturn in Fiscal Year 2023-24 and Fiscal Year 2024-25 sales tax revenues to persistent inflation and high interest rates. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget projects sales tax revenues will continue to decline as a result of decreasing consumer demand under inflation, high interest rates, and the continuing shift of receipts to other jurisdictions attributed to online shopping and third-party sales processing [and impacts due to tariff uncertainty]. Tax relief measures in response to the Palisades Fire have extended quarterly payment deadlines by one quarter to April 2025, with further extensions available upon request.

Table 18
GENERAL FUND SALES TAX RECEIPTS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$687,299	31.0%
2022-23	713,603	3.8
2023-24	678,857	(4.9)
2024-25 Estimated	652,930	(3.8)
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	647,485	(0.8)

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Utility Users Taxes

The City imposes taxes on users of natural gas, electricity and communication services within the City's limits. The tax rate is 9 percent of utility charges on taxable communication services, 10 percent for natural gas and residential electricity, and 12.5 percent for commercial and industrial electricity.

Revenue estimates account for known impacts, such as DWP rate increases, and market indicators, such as natural gas futures. Utility users tax receipts can be variable, as they reflect not only power, gas and telephone rates, but also business activities and changing technologies. Both electricity and natural gas sales are sensitive to weather (warm winters and cool summers reduce demand).

Projected revenues for the electricity users tax are based on estimates provided by DWP. Communication users tax receipts have declined as consumers abandon landline communication and switch to cheaper voice and texting mobile communication plans.

The table below shows the actual and budgeted receipts from utility users taxes.

Table 19
UTILITY USERS TAX RECEIPTS⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)

	2021-22	2022-23⁽²⁾	2023-24	<i>Estimated</i> 2024-25	<i>[Proposed]</i> Budget 2025-26
Electric Users Tax	\$ 438,427	\$ 453,634	\$ 480,776	\$ 496,200	\$ 509,500
Gas Users Tax ⁽³⁾	88,539	144,552	87,254	86,800	95,910
Communications Users Tax	<u>111,185</u>	<u>108,940</u>	<u>113,667</u>	<u>100,160</u>	<u>97,110</u>
Total	\$ 638,151	\$ 707,127	\$ 681,696	\$ 683,160	\$ 702,520
Change from Prior Year	3.7%	10.8%	(3.6)%	0.2%	2.8%

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

⁽²⁾ Increase in Fiscal Year 2022-23 is due to increased energy prices and consumption with respect to the gas users tax and electricity users tax.

⁽³⁾ Revenue from the Gas Users Tax are impacted by price and consumption. The Fiscal Year 2022-23 receipts can be attributed to an atypical peak in natural gas prices, coinciding with a colder winter. The Fiscal Year 2023-24 receipts reflect a rate reduction stemming from class-action lawsuit settlements. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 receipts reflect receipts as of April 2025 and historical receipts for the final quarter of the fiscal year. Budgeted receipts for Fiscal Year 2025-26 are based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration's forecast for pricing and consumption.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Transient Occupancy Tax

The transient occupancy tax ("TOT") is levied at the rate of 14 percent of the amount charged for hotel and motel rooms or other dwellings occupied for 30 days or less. The tax is collected by hotel operators, individuals, and short-term rental websites, which are subsequently remitted to the City monthly.

TOT revenue is very sensitive to changing conditions that affect travel and was significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Following significant growth in Fiscal Year 2022-23, the City experienced more moderate growth for Fiscal Year 2023-24 and expects a decline in receipts in Fiscal Year 2024-25, based on receipts through March 2025. The City projects modest growth in TOT revenue from hotels and short-term rentals in Fiscal Year 2025-26 based on trends in Fiscal Year 2024-25 receipts and the tourism industry forecast for low growth as a result of economic uncertainty as well as political and trade disputes discouraging international travel.

The 14 percent tax rate is composed of two parts: a 13 percent General Fund tax and a 1 percent special tax to fund the Los Angeles Convention and Visitors' Bureau (also known as L.A. Tourism). The table below presents General Fund receipts from the 13 percent portion of the tax rate.

Table 20
GENERAL FUND TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX RECEIPTS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$239,124	116.5%
2022-23	310,017	29.6
2023-24	311,383	0.4
2024-25 Estimated	309,100	(0.7)
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	314,990	1.9

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Power Revenue Transfers to General Fund

The City's Charter Section 344(b) provides that the Council may, by ordinance, direct that surplus money in the Power Revenue Fund be transferred to the Reserve Fund with the consent of the DWP Commissioners. These funds are routinely appropriated from the Reserve Fund to the City's General Fund budget. The DWP Commissioners may withhold their consent if such transfer would have a material negative impact on DWP's financial condition in the year in which the transfer would be made. The transfer rate has been 8 percent of surplus revenues beginning with Fiscal Year 2009-10. As of May 2025, the Street Lighting Maintenance Assessment Fund, which is subsidized by the General Fund, owes approximately \$78 million or more in outstanding fees payable to DWP for street lighting. Depending on DWP's financial condition, the amount owed by the Street Lighting Maintenance Assessment Fund could serve as a basis for the DWP Commission withholding a portion of the Power Revenue Fund transfer to the General Fund in a future fiscal year.

Variances can occur between the amount budgeted for transfer and the amount received, reflecting the variance between actual financial results of the Power System for the prior year from the results projected by the DWP at the time the budget is adopted. The estimated transfer amount is provided by the DWP at the time of budget adoption and is based on the Power System's financial plan for the fiscal year currently in progress which informs the estimated transfer amount included in DWP's proposed budget. At the close of the fiscal year, but before December 31 in the following fiscal year, the Board of DWP Commissioners affirms or amends the transfer amount according to its audited financial statements. The transfer occurs in the latter half of the following fiscal year.

The City has been the subject of litigation that challenged this long-standing practice of transferring a portion of surplus power revenues to the City's General Fund as a violation of Proposition 26, which imposed new restrictions on taxation. A 2018 settlement in *Eck v. City of Los Angeles* limits the annual amount of revenue transferred from the DWP to the City to 8 percent of the retail operating revenues collected under the 2008 Electric Rate Ordinance, without regard to subsequent rate increases. See "LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS—Proposition 26."

The following table shows transfers from the Power Revenue Fund. Amounts shown reflect the settlement under the *Eck* case.

Table 21
TRANSFERS FROM POWER REVENUE FUND
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$225,015	3.1%
2022-23	232,043	3.1
2023-24	244,695	5.5
2024-25 Estimated	219,312	(10.4)
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	227,943	3.9

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Documentary Transfer Tax

The documentary transfer tax is imposed on each transaction in which real property is sold that is evidenced by a recorded document. The City's basic tax rate (excluding the ULA special tax) is 0.45 percent of the value of real property transferred. This tax is in addition to the 0.11 percent tax (\$1.10 per \$1,000) levied by the County. This tax is tied to real estate market activity and can be more volatile than other City revenues, as it reflects both sales volume and sales price. The greatest impact is seen when the two components move together. For example, this tax revenue declined 28 percent in Fiscal Year 2022-23 and another 28 percent in Fiscal Year 2023-24 attributed to high mortgage rates that placed downward pressure on both sales volume and prices. Further contributing to the volatility of this revenue is the irregular pattern of business property sales; monthly remittances can fluctuate from zero to amounts in excess of \$10 million.

The Fiscal Year 2024-25 estimate is based on the trend in receipts and reflects the improvement in the real estate market as a result of rate reductions. Growth in Fiscal Year 2025-26 is based on real estate industry forecasts which include assumptions for anticipated mortgage rate reductions.

The table below presents receipts from this revenue source.

Table 22
DOCUMENTARY TRANSFER TAX RECEIPTS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$308,805	30.9%
2022-23	221,265	(28.3)
2023-24	159,781	(27.8)
2024-25 Estimated	182,312	14.1
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	193,702	6.2

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

In November 2022, the City's voters approved ULA, a voter initiative to fund affordable housing projects and programs. ULA amends the City's present documentary transfer tax by adding a new tax, subject to certain exemptions, on the sale or transfer of real property exceeding \$5 million. Proceeds of the ULA special tax are deposited in a special fund to be used for affordable housing projects and programs as set forth under

ULA. The ULA special tax does not provide revenues to the General Fund and is not reflected in the table above. See “OVERVIEW OF THE CITY’S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges—Homelessness,” above.

Franchise Income

Franchise fees are a form of payment by a private person or entity for the use of public rights-of-way to often secure beneficial services for the public. Examples include the use of roadways and public land for public transit and service delivery, telecommunication systems installation and maintenance, or gas delivery and fuel transportation. Franchise fees vary based on the specific service. The table below shows General Fund receipts from this source.

Table 23
FRANCHISE INCOME RECEIPTS⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)

				<i>Estimated</i>	<i>[Proposed]</i>
	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>Budget</i>
					<i>2025-26</i>
Solid Waste Collection ⁽²⁾	\$ 44,852	\$ 49,536	\$ 52,871	\$ 57,600	\$ 60,175
Cable Television ⁽³⁾	29,887	29,183	25,228	22,900	21,776
Natural Gas ⁽⁴⁾	24,419	88,039	60,841	49,800	55,030
Official Police Garage ⁽⁵⁾	3,554	3,444	3,305	3,500	3,500
Pipelines ⁽⁶⁾	2,455	2,745	2,799	2,827	2,839
Other	804	549	465	603	373
Total	\$ 105,971	\$ 173,496	\$ 145,509	\$ 137,230	\$ 143,693
Change from Prior Year	25.7%	63.7%	(16.1)%	(5.7)%	4.7%

(1) Cash basis.

(2) The City has adopted an exclusive franchise system for solid waste collection from commercial and multi-family properties, with receipts first recorded in Fiscal Year 2017-18.

(3) A six percent fee is imposed on gross cable TV revenue, of which five percent is received as general fund revenue, with the other one percent deposited in a special revenue fund.

(4) Previous to Fiscal Year 2022-23, the franchise payment received from SoCalGas, the natural gas supplier in the City was two percent of the gross sales of gas, plus two percent of the value of gas not sold but transported within the City. The franchise fee was increased by a 3.5 percent surcharge (for a total of 5.5 percent) beginning in Fiscal Year 2022-23. Receipts from that year reflect increased revenue from the new natural gas franchise agreement, with full-year receipts recorded in Fiscal Year 2023-24. Increased revenue in 2022-23 also reflects additional growth from peak pricing of natural gas and increased consumer demand during the cooler winter. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 estimates are based on trends as of March 2025 and reflect a decline from peak pricing of natural gas. Growth in Fiscal Year 2025-26 is based on the U.S. Energy Information Administration forecasts for natural gas prices and consumption.

(5) A seven percent fee is imposed on Official Police Garage operators’ revenue from towing fees, storage fees and vehicle lien processing fees from impound requests from the Police and Transportation departments.

(6) Represents the portion of the franchise fees on petroleum pipelines that are deposited into the General Fund.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Certain of the City’s franchise fees have been challenged. See “LITIGATION—*Apartment Owners Association of Ca. v. City of Los Angeles*” and “—*Nguyen v. City of Los Angeles*” for a discussion of outstanding litigation which could invalidate the City’s franchise fee program for private commercial waste haulers and a portion of the City’s gas utility franchise fee, respectively.

Parking-Related Revenues

The City receives revenue from three different parking revenue sources: parking fines, a parking tax, and transfers from a special fund that receives revenues from parking meters and City-owned parking lots. All three of these revenues were negatively impacted by the pandemic.

The schedule of parking fines is established by the Council. For budgeting purposes, parking fine revenue forecasts are based on the number of parking enforcement officers employed by the City's Department of Transportation and estimates of average revenues per ticket based on historical trends, collection rates and average worker productivity; however, [Fiscal Year 2024-25 parking fine revenues are \$1.9 million short of the budgeted plan (57% of budget) as of January 2025, due to traffic officer vacancies, delinquent payments, and declining collections]. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget is based on projections provided by the Department of Transportation.

The table below shows receipts from all parking fines.

Table 24
PARKING FINES RECEIPTS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$110,273	18.1%
2022-23	108,274	(1.8)
2023-24	109,552	1.2
2024-25 Estimated	108,400	(1.1)
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	108,400	0.0

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The parking occupancy tax is levied at 10 percent of parking fees. Due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, revenues from this source fell 53 percent from Fiscal Year 2018-19 to Fiscal Year 2020-21, from \$120.9 million to \$58.8 million. Parking occupancy revenue recovered by Fiscal Year 2023-24. The Fiscal Year 2024-25 estimate is based on the trend in receipts for the current year. The Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget assumes growth in line with historical receipts.

Table 25
PARKING OCCUPANCY TAX RECEIPTS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$101,055	71.7%
2022-23	125,064	23.8
2023-24	129,239	3.3
2024-25 Estimated	135,900	4.8
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	141,336	4.0

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The Special Parking Revenue Fund collects receipts from parking meters and City-owned parking lots. Surplus revenues after the cost of operating and maintaining those facilities can be transferred to the General Fund. While the City established an annual transfer of \$23.5 million as its target, higher and lower amounts are

transferred in some years; no surplus funds were available for transfer in Fiscal Year 2020-21. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2025-26, the City reduced the base annual transfer from \$23.5 million to \$16.5 million to reflect projections for lower surplus receipts.

Table 26
SPECIAL PARKING REVENUE FUND TRANSFERS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Receipts⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Change from Prior Year</i>
2021-22	\$ 8,477	N/A
2022-23	30,426	258.9%
2023-24	32,388	6.4
2024-25 Estimated	24,623	(24.0)
2025-26 [Proposed] Budget	22,232	(9.7)

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Impact of State of California Budget

A number of the City’s revenues are collected or subvended by the State (such as sales tax and motor-vehicle license fees) or allocated in accordance with State law (most importantly, property taxes). Therefore, State budget decisions can have an impact on City finances. Approximately 40 percent of the City’s General Fund revenues are collected by the State or otherwise allocated in accordance with State law. During prior State fiscal crises, the State has reallocated a portion of such revenues to assist in its own budget balancing, or taken other actions that adversely impacted the financial condition of local governments, including the City. Proposition 1A, adopted in 2004, amended the State Constitution to impose limits on the State’s ability to reallocate local revenue. See “LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS—Proposition 1A.”

Information about the State budget is regularly available at various State-maintained websites. Text of the State budget may be found at the State Department of Finance website, www.govbud.dof.ca.gov. An impartial analysis of the budget is posted by the Office of the Legislative Analyst at www.lao.ca.gov. In addition, various State of California official statements, many of which contain a summary of the current and past State budgets, may be found at the website of the State Treasurer, www.treasurer.ca.gov. The information referred to is prepared by the respective State agency maintaining each website and not by the City, and the City takes no responsibility for the continued accuracy of the Internet addresses or for the accuracy or timeliness of information posted there, and such information is not incorporated herein by these references. There can be no assurance that State budget actions will not materially adversely impact the City’s finances in Fiscal Year 2025-26 or thereafter.

LIMITATIONS ON TAXES AND APPROPRIATIONS

Article XIII A of the California Constitution – Proposition 13

Article XIII A of the California Constitution, known as Proposition 13, was approved by the voters in 1978. Article XIII A limits the amount of *ad valorem* taxes on real property to 1 percent of “full cash value” as determined by the County Assessor, except that additional *ad valorem* taxes may be levied to pay debt service on local government indebtedness approved by the voters.

Article XIII A defines “full cash value” to mean the County assessor’s valuation of real property as shown on the 1975-76 tax bill under full cash value or, thereafter, the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed or when a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment period. The full cash value may be adjusted annually to reflect inflation at a rate, as determined by the consumer price

index, not to exceed 2 percent per year. “Full cash value” base may be reduced in the event of declining property values caused by damage, destruction or other factors. Under the California Revenue and Taxation Code, county assessors that have reduced assessed valuation may be able to recapture such value (up to the pre-decline value of the property) at a rate higher than 2 percent per year in some circumstances.

See “MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES—Property Tax.”

Article XIII B of the California Constitution

Article XIII B of the California Constitution, approved by the voters in 1979 and commonly referred to as the “Gann Limit”, limits the annual appropriations of the State and any city, county, school district, authority or other political subdivision of the State to the level of appropriations for the prior fiscal year, as adjusted annually for changes in the cost of living, population and services rendered by the governmental entity. The “base year” for establishing such appropriation limit is the 1986-87 fiscal year as a result of Proposition 111.

Appropriations subject to Article XIII B include generally any authorization to expend during the fiscal year the “proceeds of taxes” levied by the State or other entity of local government, exclusive of certain limited funds. In addition to the proceeds of General Fund taxes, “proceeds of taxes” include all tax revenues and proceeds from (1) regulatory licenses, user charges and user fees to the extent such proceeds exceed the cost of providing the service or regulation; (2) the investment of tax revenues; and (3) certain funds received from the State. If any entity’s revenues in any year exceed the amounts permitted to be spent, the excess must be returned by revising tax rates or fee schedules over the subsequent two fiscal years. The Article XIII B limitation generally does not apply to debt service on voter-approved indebtedness and appropriations required to comply with mandates of courts, or the federal government or certain capital expenditures.

The table below sets forth the City’s appropriations limit and appropriations subject to limitation.

Table 27
APPROPRIATIONS LIMITS AND APPROPRIATIONS SUBJECT TO LIMITATION

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>City Appropriations Limit</i>	<i>Appropriations Subject to Limitations</i>	<i>Amount Appropriations Are Under Limit</i>
2020-21	\$6,682,049,927	\$4,589,819,240	\$2,092,230,687
2021-22	7,173,171,778	4,714,764,906	2,458,406,872
2022-23	7,631,452,035	5,171,703,944	2,459,748,091
2023-24	8,008,538,281	5,395,735,126	2,612,803,155
2024-25	8,655,270,027	5,486,681,088	3,168,588,939

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution – Proposition 218

Articles XIII C and XIII D of the California Constitution, approved by the California voters in 1979, restrict the ability of the City to levy and collect existing and future taxes, assessments, fees and charges.

Article XIII C requires that all new local taxes or increases in existing local taxes be approved by the electorate before they become effective. Taxes for general governmental purposes of the City require majority voter approval and taxes for specific purposes introduced by a local government (as opposed to one introduced by citizen initiative), even if deposited in the City’s General Fund, require two-thirds voter approval. These requirements reduce the flexibility of the Council to raise revenues for the General Fund and may prevent the City from imposing, extending or increasing such taxes in the future to meet any increased expenditure requirements.

Article XIID contains provisions generally making it more difficult for local agencies to levy and maintain “assessments” (any levy or charge upon real property for a special benefit conferred upon the real property) for municipal services and programs and “property-related fees and charges” (any levy other than an *ad valorem* tax, a special tax, or an assessment, imposed by an agency upon a parcel or upon a person as an incident of property ownership, including a user fee or charge for a property related service). Assessments shall not be imposed if there is a majority protest by property owners submitting ballots on the issue. Property-related fees or charges for services other than sewer, water and refuse collection services may not be imposed or increased without majority approval by the property owners subject to the fee or charge or, at the option of the local agency, two-thirds voter approval by the electorate residing in the affected area.

See “LITIGATION—*Apartment Owners Association of Ca. v. City of Los Angeles*” and “—*Nguyen v. City of Los Angeles*” for a discussion of outstanding litigation which could invalidate the City’s franchise fee program for private commercial waste haulers and a portion of the City’s gas utility franchise fee, respectively.

In addition, Article XIIC addresses the initiative power in matters of reducing or repealing any local tax, assessment, fee or charge. The voters of the City could, in the future, approve an initiative or initiatives that reduce or repeal local taxes, assessments, fees or charges. Such an action could have a material impact on the City’s General Fund.

Proposition 26

Proposition 26 was approved by the electorate in 2010 and amended California Constitution Articles XIII A and XIIC. Proposition 26 imposes a majority voter approval requirement on local governments such as the City with respect to certain fees and charges for general purposes, and a two-thirds voter approval requirement with respect to certain fees and charges for special purposes, unless the fees and charges are expressly excluded. Proposition 26 was designed to supplement tax limitations imposed by the voters in California Constitution Articles XIII A, XIIC and XIID pursuant to Proposition 13, approved in 1978, Proposition 218, approved in 1996, and other measures. Proposition 26 expressly excludes from its scope a charge imposed for a specific government service or product provided directly to the payer that is not provided to those not charged, and which does not exceed the reasonable cost to the local government of providing the service or product.

The City has been subject to a series of lawsuits pertaining to the transfer of surplus power revenues, which is a material source of City General Fund revenues. The principal lawsuit on this matter was *Eck*, which was settled in 2018. See “MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES—Power Revenue Transfers to General Fund.”

Proposition 1A

Proposition 1A, approved by the voters in 2004, amended the State Constitution to impose limits on the State’s ability to reallocate local revenue. The measure provides that the State may not reduce any local sales tax rate, limit existing local government authority to levy a sales tax rate or change the allocation of local sales tax revenues, subject to certain exceptions.

Proposition 1A also limits, but does not totally restrict, the State’s ability to shift any share of property tax revenues allocated to local governments in any fiscal year to schools or community colleges. Up to 8 percent of local government property tax revenues may be shifted if specified conditions are met, and any amount shifted must be repaid, with interest, within three years. The right of the State to redirect local revenues under Proposition 1A was exercised in Fiscal Year 2009-10.

Any change in the allocation of property tax revenues among local governments within a county must be approved by two-thirds of both houses of the State Legislature. The State may also approve voluntary exchanges of local sales tax and property tax revenues among local governments within a county. Proposition

1A also provides that, if the State reduces the Vehicle License Fee rate below 0.65 percent of vehicle value, the State must provide local governments with equal replacement revenues.

Further, Proposition 1A requires the State to suspend State mandates affecting cities, counties and special districts, excepting mandates relating to employee rights, schools or community colleges, in any year that the State does not fully reimburse local governments for their costs to comply with such mandates.

Future Initiatives

The voters of the City may approve initiatives that reduce or repeal local taxes, assessments, fees or charges. From time to time, other initiative measures could be adopted at the state or local level, which may place further limitations on the ability of the State, the City or local districts to increase revenues or to increase appropriations, or which repeal or reduce existing taxes, assessments, fees or charges, which may affect the City's revenues or its ability to expend its revenues. Such initiatives may purport to be retroactive.

BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS

Introduction

The City has issued or caused the issuance of a variety of bonded and other debt obligations as provided for under the State Constitution, judicial interpretation of the State Constitution, State statutes, and its own Charter powers. The following summarizes that indebtedness.

The CAO serves as the City's debt manager, structuring debt issuances and overseeing the ongoing management of all tax-secured, General Fund and certain special fund debt programs. These include general obligation bonds; lease obligations; tax and revenue anticipation notes; wastewater system and solid waste resources fee revenue obligations; judgment obligation bonds, if any; and special tax obligations, Mello-Roos bonds and certain special assessment obligations. Debt of the Housing Department and the City's three proprietary departments—Airports, Harbor, and Water and Power—are administered by staff of the respective department.

General Obligation Bonds

The City may issue general obligation bonds for the acquisition and improvement of real property, subject to two-thirds voter authorization of the bond proposition. An *ad valorem* tax on all taxable property to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds is levied by the City and collected by the County on the secured and unsecured property tax bills within the City. See "MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES—Property Tax." The following summarizes the City's various voter authorizations for general obligation bonds as of June 1, 2025.

Table 28
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS
As of June 1, 2025

<i>Date of Election</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Amount Authorized</i>	<i>Amount Issued⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Amount Authorized but Unissued</i>
11/7/00	Fire, Paramedic, Helicopter and Animal Shelter Projects (Proposition F)	\$ 532,648,000	\$ 532,648,000	\$ --	--
3/5/02	Emergency Operations, Fire, Dispatch and Police Facilities (Proposition Q)	600,000,000	600,000,000	--	--
11/2/04	Storm Water Projects (Proposition O)	500,000,000	439,500,000	94,660,000	\$ 60,500,000
11/8/16	Homelessness (Proposition HHH)	<u>1,200,000,000</u>	<u>1,113,985,000</u>	<u>930,105,000</u>	<u>86,015,000</u>
	Total	\$2,832,648,000	\$2,686,133,000	\$1,024,765,000	\$146,515,000

⁽¹⁾ Includes pro-rata allocation of refunding bonds. Principal payments are made on September 1.

⁽²⁾ These amounts represent the par amount of initial issuance and excludes refunding bonds.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The following indicates the *ad valorem* property tax rate levied to service the City's general obligation bonds, as well as the overlapping property tax rates levied in the City. These rates in the table are representative, and show the rates in the four largest taxing areas within the City, as measured by assessed valuation.

Table 29
2024-25 TYPICAL TAX RATE PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUATION⁽¹⁾

Countywide 1%	1.000000%
City of Los Angeles	.013312
Los Angeles Unified School District	.128018
Los Angeles Community College District	.051361
Metropolitan Water District	<u>.007000</u>
Total	1.199691%

⁽¹⁾ Rates in Tax Rate Areas 00067, 00013, 00016 and 00004.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Lease Obligations

The City may enter into long-term lease obligations without first obtaining voter approval, so long as these agreements meet the requirements of State law. The City has entered into various lease arrangements under which the City must make annual lease payments to occupy public buildings or use capital equipment necessary for City operations. Most of these lease agreements have been with a nonprofit corporation established by the City for this purpose, the Municipal Improvement Corporation of Los Angeles ("MICLA"). In most cases, securities have been issued in the form of lease revenue bonds, on which debt service is paid from the annual lease payments primarily made by the City's General Fund. In some cases, as noted below, the lease obligation was privately placed directly with a bank or other private lender. Payment of lease payments is managed by the CAO and, unless otherwise noted, budgeted in the Capital Finance Administration Fund.

The following table summarizes the outstanding bonded and other long-term financing lease obligations payable from the City's General Fund.

Table 30
GENERAL FUND BONDED AND OTHER FINANCING LEASE OBLIGATIONS
As of June 1, 2025

<i>Series</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Amount Issued</i>	<i>Amount Outstanding</i>	<i>Final Maturity</i>
Public Offerings				
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2010-C (Taxable) (dated November 23, 2010)	Real Property	\$ 18,170,000	\$ 14,035,000	11/1/40
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016-A (dated June 1, 2016)	Capital Equipment and Fixtures	125,235,000	32,670,000	11/1/26
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016-B (dated June 1, 2016)	Real Property	685,270,000	478,930,000	11/1/39
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2018-A (dated February 6, 2018)	Capital Equipment and Fixtures	54,430,000	19,490,000	11/1/27
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2018-B (dated February 6, 2018)	Real Property	31,270,000	23,920,000	11/1/37
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2018-C (Taxable) (dated February 6, 2018)	Real Property	25,630,000	8,630,000	11/1/27
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2020-A (dated August 20, 2020)	Capital Equipment and Fixtures	84,725,000	55,810,000	11/1/30
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020-B (dated August 20, 2020)	Real Property	80,850,000	44,975,000	11/1/40
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020-C (Taxable) (dated August 20, 2020)	Real Property	102,265,000	47,725,000	11/1/41
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021-A (Taxable) (dated March 4, 2021)	Capital Equipment and Real Property	177,470,000	113,495,000	11/1/38
MICLA Lease Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2021-B (dated March 4, 2021)	Capital Equipment and Real Property	60,481,000	60,481,000	11/1/38
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2021-C (dated December 15, 2021)	Capital Equipment and Real Property	154,205,000	129,750,000	11/1/41
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2023-A (dated December 7, 2023)	Capital Equipment and Real Property	<u>176,450,000</u>	<u>159,795,000</u>	5/1/43
Subtotal Public Offerings		\$ 1,776,451,000	\$ 1,189,706,000	
Private Placements				
MICLA 2017 Streetlights Financing (dated April 18, 2017) ⁽¹⁾	Capital Equipment and Fixtures	39,297,800	8,671,475	6/1/27
MICLA 2019 Streetlights Financing (dated September 30, 2019) ⁽¹⁾	Capital Equipment and Fixtures	17,845,461	8,328,932	6/1/29
MICLA 2020 Streetlights Financing (dated November 1, 2020) ⁽¹⁾	Capital Equipment and Fixtures	<u>9,088,272</u>	<u>5,655,295</u>	6/1/31
Subtotal Private Placements		\$ <u>66,231,533</u>	\$ <u>22,655,701</u>	
Total Financing Lease Obligations		<u>\$1,842,682,533</u>	<u>\$ 1,212,361,701</u>	

⁽¹⁾ Payments made from the Street Lighting Maintenance Assessment Fund.
Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Commercial Paper Programs

The City has created two commercial paper ("CP") programs secured by lease agreements payable from the General Fund.

In 2004, the City and MICLA established a commercial paper program authorizing MICLA to issue lease revenue CP notes to finance and refinance capital equipment, the acquisition and improvement of real property, and other financing needs of the City (the "General MICLA CP"). The General MICLA CP program increased from time to time and is currently authorized for up to \$425 million. The City expects to issue lease revenue bonds through MICLA from time to time to refund the General MICLA CP. As of May 23, 2025, approximately \$299.1 million in General MICLA CP was outstanding under this program.

The City has created a second CP program to issue up to \$100 million in lease revenue CP notes to finance and refinance capital improvements to the Los Angeles Convention Center facility (the “LACC CP”), which also represents a lease obligation of the General Fund. As of May 23, 2025, \$42.2 million in LACC CP was outstanding under this program.

The City generally pays interest, letter of credit fees, and other program costs as they become due out of its own funds rather than paying from CP proceeds.

In connection with each of these CP programs, the City arranged for the issuance of one or more irrevocable direct-pay letters of credit and entered into a reimbursement agreement with each of the credit banks. If the City is unable to secure replacement letters of credit, the related letters of credit would be drawn upon prior to expiration to pay interest and principal due on the CP. Under the reimbursement agreement, the City is generally required to reimburse the credit banks over a period of time, but annual payments may not exceed the annual fair rental value of the leased properties. The reimbursement agreements contain a number of covenants and agreements on the part of the City, and specify events of default and remedies.

The direct-pay letters of credit that support these CP programs are scheduled to expire on [June 30, 2025]. The table below summarizes the direct-pay letters of credit that will support the payment of principal of and interest on the General MICLA CP and the LACC CP programs, respectively.

Table 31
LEASE REVENUE COMMERCIAL PAPER NOTES LETTERS OF CREDIT

<i>Series</i>	<i>LOC Provider</i>	<i>Amount of CP Supported</i>	<i>LOC Expiration</i>
A-1 and B-1	BMO Bank, N.A.	\$150,000,000	[June 30, 2025]
A-2 and B-2	Bank of America, N.A.	100,000,000	[June 30, 2025]
A-3 and B-3	U.S. Bank National Association	175,000,000	[June 30, 2025]
Convention Center	U.S. Bank National Association	100,000,000	[June 30, 2025]

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Revenue Bonds

The Charter and State law provide for the issuance of revenue bonds, which are secured by and payable from the revenues generated by various enterprise and special fund operations. These revenue bonds do not represent obligations of the General Fund of the City, nor are they secured by taxes. Revenue bonds administered by the CAO have been issued in the past that are secured by wastewater, solid waste resources, and parking revenues. In addition, three departments that are under the control of Boards appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, namely the departments of Water and Power, Harbor and Airports, have also issued revenue bonds.

Conduit Debt Obligations

The City has issued bonds or entered into installment purchase contracts secured by and payable from loans and installment sale contracts to provide conduit financing for single and multi-family housing, industrial development and unrelated third-party 501(c)(3) nonprofit corporations. These conduit bonds and certificates of participation are not managed by the CAO and are not obligations of the General Fund or other City revenues.

Cash-flow Borrowings

The City annually issues tax and revenue anticipation notes (“TRANs”) to alleviate short-term cash flow needs that occur early in the fiscal year when taxes and revenues have not yet been received. The following table summarizes the City’s most recent TRANs issuances.

Table 32
TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>LACERS</i>	<i>Fire and Police Pensions</i>	<i>Other Cashflow</i>	<i>Total Par Amount</i>
2020-21	\$515,155,000	\$714,395,000	\$531,755,000	\$1,761,305,000
2021-22	579,765,000	695,960,000	578,365,000	1,854,090,000
2022-23	627,120,000	651,180,000	295,570,000	1,573,870,000
2023-24	664,980,000	627,070,000	196,790,000	1,488,840,000
2024-25	696,165,000	650,825,000	197,205,000	1,544,195,000
2025-26 Estimated	670,150,000	628,650,000	196,900,000	1,495,700,000

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Summary of Long-Term Borrowings

The table below presents a statement of the City’s debt, while the subsequent two tables summarize the debt service to maturity of certain of these obligations. Direct Debt is usually defined as the total amount outstanding of “tax-supported” obligations, including general obligation bonds, lease revenue bonds, any certificates of participation secured by lease payments, and other obligations paid from property tax or other general revenues. Net Direct Debt excludes any general obligation bonds and lease obligations that are self-supporting from non-General Fund sources; no such deductions are included below. Overall Net Debt is usually defined to be the combination of City Net Direct Debt plus the net tax-supported debt of overlapping counties, school districts and special districts, including assessment and Mello-Roos special tax debt.

Table 33
NET DIRECT DEBT
As of June 1, 2025

	<i>Outstanding</i>
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 1,024,765,000
Lease Obligations ^{(1) (2)}	<u>1,212,361,701</u>
Gross Direct Debt Subtotal	\$ 2,237,126,701
Revenue Bonds ⁽²⁾	
Power Revenue (DWP) ⁽²⁾	\$ 12,363,830,000
Water Revenue (DWP) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	5,903,485,000
Department of Airports ⁽²⁾	12,382,265,000
Harbor Department ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	297,575,000
Wastewater System	
Senior Revenue Bonds ⁽⁵⁾	653,200,000
Subordinate Revenue Bonds ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	1,859,800,000
Solid Waste Resources Fee	<u>252,785,000</u>
Revenue Bonds Subtotal	\$ 33,712,940,000
TOTAL CITY DEBT	\$ 35,950,066,701
Less:	
Revenue Bonds	<u>(33,712,940,000)</u>
NET DIRECT DEBT	\$ 2,237,126,701
Plus:	
Overlapping Debt ⁽⁷⁾	<u>\$14,862,511,010</u>
NET OVERALL DEBT	\$17,099,637,711

⁽¹⁾ Includes only financing lease obligations. See Table 30.

⁽²⁾ Does not include commercial paper.

⁽³⁾ Does not include California State Revolving Fund loans.

⁽⁴⁾ Does not include California Boating and Waterways Notes outstanding.

⁽⁵⁾ [Does not include proposed issuance of approximately \$450,000,000 in senior Wastewater Revenue Bonds, scheduled to be sold on or about June 3, 2025.]

⁽⁶⁾ Does not include amounts relating to the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act loan agreement between the City and the United States Environmental Protection Agency in the original principal amount of up to \$223,921,010 that has been partially drawn upon.

⁽⁷⁾ Overlapping debt information from California Municipal Statistics, Inc. as of April 1, 2025. See Table 41.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Table 34
DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY ON DEBT PAYABLE
FROM *AD VALOREM* PROPERTY TAXES
As of June 1, 2025

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>General Obligation Bonds</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	
2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 73,845,000	\$ 40,706,926	\$ 114,551,926
2026	74,690,000	40,478,621	115,168,621
2027	73,915,000	37,336,592	111,251,592
2028	72,455,000	34,326,660	106,781,660
2029	73,910,000	31,398,250	105,308,250
2030	69,195,000	28,496,847	97,691,847
2031	61,635,000	25,848,988	87,483,988
2032	61,555,000	23,381,067	84,936,067
2033	56,085,000	21,049,663	77,134,663
2034	56,085,000	18,852,452	74,937,452
2035	56,085,000	16,656,752	72,741,752
2036	56,085,000	14,462,138	70,547,138
2037	56,085,000	12,238,495	68,323,495
2038	56,085,000	9,979,112	66,064,112
2039	51,770,000	7,759,256	59,529,256
2040	37,960,000	5,862,737	43,822,737
2041	37,960,000	4,226,211	42,186,211
2042	37,960,000	2,581,765	40,541,765
2043	27,360,000	1,076,528	28,436,528
2044	7,890,000	197,250	8,087,250
Total	\$ 1,098,610,000	\$ 376,916,307	\$ 1,475,526,307

⁽¹⁾ Includes payments made on or prior to June 1, 2025. Principal payments are made on September 1.
Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Table 35
DEBT SERVICE TO MATURITY ON FINANCING LEASE OBLIGATIONS
As of June 1, 2025

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Principal</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Total</i>
2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 127,065,117	\$ 55,653,849	\$ 182,718,966
2026	121,139,302	51,075,586	172,214,888
2027	125,709,518	46,158,881	171,868,398
2028	102,917,013	41,218,797	144,135,810
2029	96,710,289	36,808,368	133,518,657
2030	87,104,184	32,689,423	119,793,607
2031	91,167,395	28,614,407	119,781,802
2032	83,173,000	24,616,370	107,789,370
2033	76,296,000	20,941,649	97,237,649
2034	68,305,000	17,536,752	85,841,752
2035	67,869,000	14,737,498	82,606,498
2036	70,745,000	11,844,496	82,589,496
2037	73,872,000	8,704,430	82,576,430
2038	46,513,000	6,007,706	52,520,706
2039	34,506,000	4,200,698	38,706,698
2040	22,585,000	2,876,930	25,461,930
2041	20,475,000	1,816,438	22,291,438
2042	15,740,000	932,476	16,672,476
2043	7,535,000	376,750	7,911,750
Total	\$ 1,339,426,818	\$ 406,811,505	\$ 1,746,238,323

⁽¹⁾ Includes the full fiscal year debt service including amounts paid prior to June 1, 2025.
Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Debt Management Policies

The City first adopted a written debt policy in August 1998, which has been amended from time to time by ordinance, most recently in 2020. The City has also adopted policies for Mello-Roos financing, variable rate debt and swaps. See “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Financial Management Policies.” The City’s Debt Management Policy establishes guidelines for the structure and management of the City’s debt obligations. These guidelines include target and ceiling levels for certain debt ratios to be used for planning purposes. The two most significant ratios are shown below.

Table 36
DEBT MANAGEMENT POLICY RATIOS

<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Ceiling</i>	<i>Actual 2023-24</i>	<i>Estimated 2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>
Total Direct Debt Service as Percent of General Revenues ⁽¹⁾	15.0%	4.33%	3.92%	3.84%
Non-Voted Direct Debt Service as Percent of General Revenues ⁽¹⁾	6.0% ⁽²⁾	2.61%	2.53%	2.46%

⁽¹⁾ For purposes of the Debt Policy, General Revenues includes the General Fund, General Obligation Bond Debt Service Funds, and any tax revenues deposited into special funds that pay debt service on lease revenue bonds.

⁽²⁾ The 6% ceiling may be exceeded only if there is a guaranteed new revenue stream for the debt payments and the additional debt will not cause the ratio to exceed 7.5%, or there is not a guaranteed revenue stream but the 6% ceiling shall only be exceeded for one year.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The table below provides a comparison of City debt ratios for its net direct debt outstanding for the past five fiscal years.

Table 37
FINANCIAL RATIOS

<i>As of June 30</i>	<i>Net Direct Debt</i>	<i>Net Debt Per Capita</i>	<i>Net Debt as Percent of Net Assessed Valuation</i>
2020	\$2,160,374,979	\$543	0.33%
2021	2,064,424,459	526	0.30
2022	2,168,271,002	568	0.30
2023	2,331,201,413	619	0.30
2024	2,288,036,818	600	0.28

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The table below shows debt service payable from the General Fund for long-term lease revenue obligations as a percent of General Fund revenues.

Table 38
GENERAL FUND DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF GENERAL FUND⁽¹⁾

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Total Debt Service</i>	<i>Paid From Special Revenue Funds</i>	<i>Net General Fund Debt Service⁽²⁾</i>	<i>General Fund Revenues⁽³⁾</i>	<i>Gross as Percent of GF</i>	<i>Net as Percent of GF</i>
2020-21	\$181,176,205	\$22,591,091	\$158,585,114	\$7,009,426,788	2.58%	2.26%
2021-22	228,153,071	23,366,537	204,786,534	7,509,699,517	3.04%	2.73%
2022-23	215,250,937	23,108,430	192,142,507	7,565,062,068	2.85%	2.54%
2023-24	184,202,840	19,666,096	164,536,745	7,544,837,827	2.44%	2.18%
2024-25	182,718,969	16,074,434	166,644,535	8,033,019,068	2.27%	2.07%
2025-26 Adopted Budget						

⁽¹⁾ Cash basis.

⁽²⁾ While all obligations reported in this table are payable from all legally available funds, a portion of this debt service is paid from certain special revenue funds. Net General Fund Debt Service represents the amounts actually paid out of General Fund revenues.

⁽³⁾ Excludes transfers from the Reserve Fund.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The table below provides a schedule of debt retirement for net direct debt.

Table 39
RETIREMENT OF NET DIRECT DEBT
As of June 1, 2025

<i>Maturing Within</i>	<i>General Obligation Bonds</i>		<i>Financing Leases</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Maturing Principal</i>	<i>Cumulative % of Debt Retired</i>	<i>Maturing Principal</i>	<i>Cumulative % of Debt Retired</i>	<i>Maturing Principal</i>	<i>Cumulative % of Debt Retired</i>
>0 to 5 years	\$ 364,165,000	35.5%	\$ 533,580,306	44.0%	\$ 897,745,306	40.1%
>5 to 10 years	291,445,000	64.0	386,810,394	75.9	678,255,395	70.4
>10 to 15 years	257,985,000	89.2	248,221,000	96.4	506,206,000	93.1
>15 to 20 years	111,170,000	100.0	43,750,000	100.0	154,920,000	100.0
Total	\$ 1,024,765,000		\$1,212,361,701		\$ 2,237,126,701	

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Variable Rate Obligations and Swap Agreements

The only variable-rate debt paid from General Fund revenues are the CP programs described above. There are no swap agreements payable from the General Fund.

Projected Additional Financings

The City currently anticipates the completion of some or all of the financings summarized in the table below secured in whole or in part by the City's General Fund or other revenues and taxes. Lease revenue bonds or other borrowings in addition to those listed below may be approved for refundings or to finance real and personal property acquisitions and improvements. The following table excludes the 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes.

Table 40
PROPOSED SCHEDULE OF BOND ISSUANCES DEBT CALENDAR⁽¹⁾
As of June 1, 2025

	<i>Expected Sale Date</i>	<i>Estimated Amount</i>
Fiscal Year 2025-26 Debt Issuance		
MICLA Lease Revenue Bonds (Capital Equipment and Real Property) (CP Take-out)	Spring 2026	\$220 million
General Obligation Bonds (Taxable) (Proposition HHH)	Spring 2026	\$86.02 million
2026 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes	Summer 2026	TBD
Future Fiscal Years		
General Obligation Bonds (Proposition O)	TBD	\$60.5 million

⁽¹⁾ Subject to change. Excludes commercial paper issuances.
Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Overlapping Bonded Debt

Contained within the City are numerous overlapping local agencies providing public services. Many of these local agencies have outstanding bonds issued primarily in the form of general obligation, pension obligation, lease revenue, special tax, and special assessment bonds. A statement of the overlapping debt of the City, prepared by California Municipal Statistics Inc., is shown in the following table. The City makes no representations as to its completeness or accuracy. Self-supporting revenue bonds, and non-bonded capital lease obligations are excluded from the debt statement. The City anticipates issuing additional bonded debt. See "BONDED AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS—Introduction" and "Projected Additional Financings." The City also anticipates that new special assessment and special tax districts may be created in the future within the City, and that debt supported by these special assessments and special taxes may be issued.

Table 41
STATEMENT OF OVERLAPPING DEBT
As of April 1, 2025

2024-25 Assessed Valuation: \$857,077,816,813

Redevelopment Incremental Valuation: \$76,682,412,224

	Outstanding Debt 3/1/25	Estimated % Applicable	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt 3/1/25
OVERLAPPING DEBT REPAYED WITH PROPERTY TAXES:			
Metropolitan Water District	\$17,155,000	21.055%	\$ 3,611,985
Los Angeles Community College District	4,919,505,000	72.102	3,547,061,495
Beverly Hills Unified School District	590,278,688	0.162	956,251
Inglewood Unified School District	156,040,000	0.630	983,052
Las Virgenes Joint Unified School District	168,423,158	0.869	1,463,597
Los Angeles Unified School District	11,062,275,000	88.049	9,740,222,515
Other School Districts	629,415,366	Various	404,732
City of Los Angeles Community Facilities District No. 4	33,105,000	100.	33,105,000
City of Los Angeles Community Facilities District No. 8	4,940,000	100.	4,940,000
City of Los Angeles Community Facilities District No. 11	20,830,000	100.	20,830,000
Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority Assessment Districts	11,710,000	100.	11,710,000
Los Angeles Unified School District supported general obligation bonds ⁽¹⁾			-406,112,805
OTHER OVERLAPPING DEBT:			
Los Angeles County General Fund Obligations	\$3,165,002,390	40.776%	\$1,290,561,375
Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Certificates of Participation	2,331,775	40.776	950,805
Pasadena Area Community College District Certificates of Participation	28,490,000	0.001	285
Inglewood Unified School District Certificates of Participation	975,000	0.630	6,143
Las Virgenes Joint Unified School District Certificates of Participation	7,823,882	0.630	49,290
Los Angeles Unified School District Certificates of Participation	443,040,000	88.049	390,092,290
OVERLAPPING TAX INCREMENT DEBT (Successor Agency):	\$221,675,000	100. %	\$221,675,000
SUBTOTAL, OVERLAPPING DEBT			\$14,862,511,010
City of Los Angeles General Obligation Bonds	\$1,024,765,000	100. %	\$1,024,765,000
City of Los Angeles General Fund Obligations ⁽²⁾	1,225,753,388	100.	<u>1,225,753,388</u>
TOTAL CITY OF LOS ANGELES DIRECT DEBT			\$2,250,518,388
TOTAL DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING DEBT			\$17,113,029,398⁽³⁾
SUBTOTAL, OVERLAPPING DEBT			\$17,507,619,310

⁽¹⁾ Represents applicable amount of accumulated set-aside deposits for Qualified School Construction Bonds, deducted from outstanding principal.

⁽²⁾ Includes only financing lease obligations. See Table 30.

⁽³⁾ Excludes tax and revenue anticipation notes, enterprise revenue, mortgage revenue and non-bonded capital lease obligations.

Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

OTHER MATTERS

Seismic Considerations

The City is subject to unpredictable and significant seismic activity. A number of known faults run through the City, and the City lies near the San Andreas Fault, which is the boundary between the Pacific and North American tectonic plates. The complex Los Angeles fault system interacts with the alluvial soils and other geologic conditions in the hills and basins of the area. This interaction poses a potential seismic threat for every part of the City, regardless of the underlying geologic and soils conditions. In addition, there are likely to be unmapped faults throughout the City. The most recent major earthquake, the Northridge earthquake in 1994, occurred along a previously unmapped blind thrust fault. The City generally does not maintain earthquake insurance coverage; see “BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Risk Management and Retention Program.”

Environmental and Social Considerations

The change in the earth’s average atmospheric temperature, generally referred to as “climate change,” is expected to, among other things, increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events and cause substantial flooding. The City cannot predict the timing, extent, or severity of climate change and its impact on the City’s operations and finances. Climate change may be a factor in the increased incidence of wildfire in the City and elsewhere in the County and the State. Also, additional actions to address climate change may be necessary and the City can give no assurances regarding the impact of such actions on the City’s operations and finances.

In June 2024, the City released a “Local Hazard Mitigation Plan” which identified a number of risks, provided an assessment of potential damage that might result from those risks, and identified certain mitigation strategies. Identified risks included, but are not limited to, earthquake, adverse weather, drought, flood, coastal flood and erosion, tsunamis, wildfires, and sea-level rise. The plan also identified various ways in which such risks could be mitigated. The City’s current plan expires September 24, 2029.

In addition, the City Council created a standing committee to review all matters relating to “Energy and Environment.” The City has also created a Climate Emergency Mobilization Office within its Department of Public Works, which coordinates various City and community entities to implement equitable and just climate policies. The City has also hired a Chief Heat Officer, who will lead efforts to respond to extreme heat events and coordinate with various City departments and other agencies, given the understanding that heat-related deaths and hospitalizations disproportionately affect low-income communities. Furthermore, the City established a Climate Impact Team within the Office of the City Administrative Officer in 2023, which is responsible for establishing budgetary metrics and goals to assist the City government in reaching zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2045. The team is working to include GHG impacts in budgetary decisions for City services, capital projects, and procurement policies.

Among the specific initiatives to enhance climate resiliency being undertaken by the City include various improvements to the City’s wastewater treatment plants in order to recycle all their flow for beneficial use, construction of a series of groundwater remediation projects to further reduce the City’s reliance on imported water and mitigate the impacts of prolonged drought, exploration of the use of specially designed “cool roofs” to manage the effect of rising temperatures in urban environments, and tests of the effects of “cool pavement” (a special coating applied to city streets) to manage urban temperatures. As part of the Fiscal Year 2022-23 Adopted Budget, the Bureau of Engineering was directed to develop and implement a plan for decarbonization of the City’s facilities, and the Bureau of Sanitation was directed to track and report on municipal greenhouse gas emissions according to the Local Government Operations Protocol. The Bureau of Engineering released the Building Decarbonization Workplan in December 2024, which established a multi-year prioritization of projects to decarbonize all 965 existing City buildings and facilities by 2035. The project prioritization framework includes four critical criteria: greenhouse gas emissions reduction, infrastructure needs, cost-effectiveness, and

equitable investment. The Bureau of Sanitation releases its Annual Municipal Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report in the first quarter of each calendar year. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the City's efforts to manage municipal greenhouse gas emissions and details the City's progress towards emissions reductions. The most recent report was presented in March 2025, with data through Calendar Year 2023. In addition, the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget provided funding for the creation of a City Climate Action Plan with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by no later than 2045.

The City has also taken various actions to address matters of social equity, including new programs to advance racial and economic justice; new models to help reimagine public safety; strategies to help keep streets clean and deliver city services more quickly; and investments intended to empower young people and place them on a path to success.

Among the areas where both environmental and equity considerations come into play are in the City's Capital Technology and Improvement Program (the "CTIP"). Among the criteria used in prioritizing capital funding are resiliency and sustainability projects that improve public health and the environment through improved water resources, air quality, reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and habitat protection and projects that contribute toward economic development and/or promote social equity to benefit underserved communities, including those with low-income households, low community engagement, and low mobility or access to transportation systems. See "BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Capital Program." In an effort to identify capital investments that work towards achieving the City's climate change mitigation, resilience, and sustainability goals, projects proposed for funding are labeled as Green Investments if they support climate goals as outlined in the Plan and are in alignment with the Green Bond Principles established by the International Capital Market Association.

In addition, an Equity Impact (EI) Score is calculated for capital projects in order to include the intended social impact of projects as part of the funding prioritization process. The EI score for site-specific projects combines an evaluation of community impact as well as the EI score from the City's Measure of Access, Disparity, and Equity platform. Regional or city-wide projects are evaluated on the community impact and ability to prioritize either communities in need or disparities in service delivery. Higher EI scores indicate that a project has a greater social impact, including addressing the needs of the most disadvantaged communities within the City. This process is part of the City's Equity in Budget program that aims to analyze the equity impact of budget proposals. The Measure of Access, Disparity, and Equity platform includes an index that demonstrates neighborhoods for priority based on socioeconomic factors as well as a tool to evaluate disparities of service delivery or access to infrastructure. This platform supports the CTIP Equity Impact Scores as well as the City's overall Equity in Budget program.

Cybersecurity

The City relies on a large and complex technology environment to conduct its operations. As a recipient and provider of personal, private, and sensitive information, the City and its departments face multiple cyber threats, including hacking, viruses, malware, and other attacks on computers and other sensitive digital networks and systems. There have been, however, only limited cyber-attack disruptions on the City's computer system to date. For example, in 2019, the City experienced a cyber-attack that impacted a cloud-hosted system at a City department. The attack potentially involved certain personal information of about 20,000 applicants who went through the LAPD recruitment process. The City mitigated the attack and notified all the affected individuals immediately. The City installed a web application firewall and an endpoint protection system to quickly identify and respond to cyber-attacks targeted at the department's web application systems.

In 2013, the City created the Cyber Intrusion Command Center (the "CICC") under a Mayoral Executive Directive to coordinate cybersecurity preparation and response across City departments. The CICC is comprised of key City departments, cybersecurity professionals, and local and federal law enforcement experts. The CICC has assisted the City in establishing policies for data classification, information handling, and cybersecurity prevention and response protocols. In 2015, the City established an Integrated Security Operations Center (the

“ISOC”) with cybersecurity professionals for cyber-attack monitoring and response. In addition, the City has identified critical data assets and applied additional cyber defenses through its Critical Asset Protection program. The City regularly conducts cyber security awareness training for all City employees with computer access, conducts phishing email tests, and provides periodic cybersecurity newsletters and workshops to its employees. In 2017, the City consolidated and distributed a comprehensive Information Security Policy Manual with sections dedicated to City employees, City managers, and City technology professionals. Also, the City conducts annual “penetration tests” to identify and remediate any potential weaknesses in its networks and weekly cyber vulnerability scanning on City servers and websites accessible by the Internet. In 2020, the ISOC enabled secure remote access for approximately 18,000 City workers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The City implemented Multi-Factor Authentication and a single sign-on service, retiring outdated infrastructure and introducing a “Cybersecurity Risk Score” system for departments, providing general managers with a way to determine the level of Cybersecurity preparedness within their respective departments. In 2022, the City adopted Attack Surface Management (“ASM”) to identify and remediate vulnerabilities and potential attack vectors to the City’s public-facing digital assets. It established a comprehensive Cybersecurity Asset Management system, Critical Asset Protection, and the Cyber Watchlist for robust cybersecurity measures. In 2023, the City focused on the principle of “Zero Trust” - a modern security strategy based on the principle of never trust, always verify. To align with this strategy, the City has focused on identifying applications throughout the City to see that they are fully protected. To help achieve the verification, the City has been an active participant in multiple tabletop exercises conducted in partnership with the Department of Homeland Security, California Cybersecurity Integration Center, Joint Regional Intelligence Center, and the County of Los Angeles.

No assurances can be given that the City’s security and operational control measures will be successful in guarding against any and each cyber threat and attack. The results of any attack on the City’s computer and information technology systems could impact its operations and damage the City’s digital networks and systems, and the costs of remedying any such damage could be substantial.

Clean Water Compliance

General. The Clean Water Act (“CWA”) regulates the discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States by establishing water quality standards. The CWA requires states to identify “impaired” water bodies and to develop a Total Maximum Daily Load (“TMDL”) for each pollutant contributing to the impairment. The CWA makes it unlawful to discharge any pollutant into waters protected by the CWA unless a permit is first obtained. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (“U.S. EPA’s”) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (“NPDES”) permit program controls these discharges. With respect to the City, the U.S. EPA has delegated permitting and direct enforcement under its NPDES program to the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (“LARWQCB”).

On July 23, 2021, the LARWQCB adopted the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Permit (“MS4 permit”) Order No. R4-2021-0105, which became effective on September 11, 2021. The MS4 permit establishes TMDL pollutant limits that can be discharged into water while still meeting water quality standards and objectives. Eighty-four of the 88 cities in Los Angeles County (including the City), the Los Angeles County Flood Control District (LACFCD), and the Counties of Los Angeles and Ventura are covered by this Regional MS4 permit. The City is currently subject to 22 TMDLs, encompassing a total of 192 pollutants, in the Los Angeles River, Ballona Creek, the Santa Monica Bay shoreline, Dominguez Channel, Marina Del Rey, and several lakes within the City. The City will likely become responsible for more TMDLs in the coming years. The TMDL compliance deadlines are spread out through 2037, with several key deadlines having already passed in certain watersheds.

The MS4 permit allows the responsible agencies the option of working together to develop and implement Watershed Management Programs (“WMPs”) to address permit and TMDL requirements as long as the final compliance milestone has not passed. As the requirements of the MS4 permit cross multiple local jurisdictions, the City collaborated with other participating agencies on the development of the WMPs, which were initially approved by the LARWQCB in 2016 and were revised and updated in 2021. The Ballona Creek,

Santa Monica Bay Jurisdictional Groups 2 and 3, and Upper Los Angeles River WMPs were approved in 2023 and 2024. The Dominguez Channel Revised WMP was conditionally approved in 2023, with final approval expected in early 2026.

Non-compliance with the MS4 permit and applicable TMDLs could result in enforcement action by the LARWQCB, civil or administrative penalties and fines, and potentially third-party lawsuits. For example, under State law, the LARWQCB may levy administrative fines of up to \$10,000 per pollutant per day of violation and impose mandatory minimum penalties of \$3,000 per pollutant per day of violation. In addition, under federal law, the LARWQCB may seek civil liabilities of up to \$53,484 per pollutant per day, reflecting an increase in accordance with the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015. Additionally, private citizens or the U.S. EPA can pursue penalties if the LARWQCB does not enforce a violation. The City is responsible for its own fines, penalties and costs incurred as a result of non-compliance.

Several final TMDL compliance milestones have become effective, including those for the Santa Monica Bay Bacteria, Ballona Creek Dry Weather Bacteria, Marina del Rey Toxics, Machado Lake Nutrient, and Machado Lake Pesticides and Polychlorinated Biphenyls. In 2019, the Ballona Creek Watershed Management Group (WMG) faced the compliance deadline for the Ballona Creek Dry Weather Bacteria TMDL after its initial Time Schedule Order (TSO) expired. The WMG had requested an extension in December 2019, before the TSO expired, justifying the need due to delays in environmental reviews and permitting processes. The LARWQCB denied the WMG's extension request in August 2023. Although the LARWQCB has not yet issued any Minimum Mandatory Penalties for this TMDL, it is expected to do so soon. For the Machado Lake Nutrients TMDL, Notices of Violation (NOVs) were issued to the City and other permittees in January 2024. These parties are contesting the NOVs, and the RBWQCB's response is anticipated shortly. As more final milestones are reached, the City can expect additional fines and penalties for non-compliance with water quality objective limits.

To comply with the MS4 Permit where final milestones have not yet passed, significant funding is needed for capital, and operation and maintenance costs to implement the WMPs and its minimum control measures established by the MS4 permit. The City has partially funded the monitoring and reporting programs required by the MS4 permit by using existing Stormwater Pollution Abatement (SPA) funds (primarily funded by the SPA Charge on property), Measure W – The Los Angeles Region Safe, Clean Water Program funds (Measure W, as described below), and by implementing cost sharing agreements between other municipalities. Unless relief is granted, the City could potentially face fines for failing to meet more TMDL milestones that will take effect by 2026.

The City's share of the costs of the approved WMP projects required to meet the TMDLs through 2037 is estimated to be approximately \$8 billion. Estimating project costs over such a long time period is inherently difficult and no assurance can be provided that the City's projections are accurate. While a portion of these costs is funded through the Measure W county-wide parcel tax, like many other impacted municipalities, as further discussed below, the City has not identified funding sources for a significant portion of these costs. To the extent other funding sources are not available, the General Fund could be impacted.

As discussed above, one source of funding for these Clean Water costs is a special parcel tax approved by Los Angeles County voters. On November 6, 2018, Los Angeles County voters approved Measure W, a parcel tax of 2.5 cents per square foot of impermeable surface to support the costs of stormwater-related projects and activities. The tax has been collected on property tax bills countywide beginning in Fiscal Year 2019-20 and has generated approximately [\$300 million per year to date]. This program is administered by the LACFCD. Revenues are allocated to three sub-programs: municipal, regional, and administrative. Fifty percent of revenues are allocated for region-wide projects and are awarded on a competitive basis. Forty percent of revenues are allocated to municipalities in the same proportion as the amount of revenues collected within each municipality. The remaining ten percent is allocated to the LACFCD for implementation and administration of the Measure W Program. Eligible uses for revenues include projects that provide a water supply and/or quality benefit and a community investment benefit.

The City budgeted [\$36.3 million] from this source (municipal returns) in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget. In addition, the City competes for project funding from the Measure W Regional Program administered by the LACFCD. Under the regional program, the City (Bureau of Sanitation, Bureau of Street Services, and the Department of Water and Power) has secured funding totaling [\$314 million through Fiscal Year 2028-29] for capital improvement projects, operations and maintenance, and scientific studies.

As the regional program progresses, the City anticipates approximately \$30 million to \$35 million annually in regional returns.

In November 2004, the City of Los Angeles voters passed Proposition O, the Clean Water General Obligation Bond, authorizing the sale of \$500 million in general obligation bonds to finance projects that protect public health by cleaning up pollution in the City's rivers, lakes, and beaches. To date, the City has issued \$439.5 million in general obligation bonds for Proposition O and has \$60.5 million remaining in authorized but unissued authority, and expects to leverage bond proceeds to support Measure W projects seeking regional funding.

Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant Incident. On July 11, 2021, the City's largest wastewater treatment plant, the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant (the "Plant"), experienced a flooding of wastewater (the "2021 Incident"). The flooded wastewater flowed into the Plant's one-mile outfall, resulting in the discharge of approximately 12.5 million gallons of untreated wastewater into the Santa Monica Bay. The Plant suffered major damage to critical equipment and vehicles. The event was contained and, following months of cleanup and restoration, normal Plant operations resumed in October 2021.

Several civil lawsuits have been filed against the City in connection with the 2021 Incident, which the City is vigorously defending. In addition, the 2021 Incident resulted in federal and state agencies initiating investigations and proceedings against the City. The City has resolved the federal investigations and continues to work on resolution of the state investigations, but does not expect that the 2021 Incident and resulting matters would have a material impact on the General Fund or other City enterprises.

General Fund Subsidy of Solid Waste Activities

Currently, the City's solid waste resources fees do not fully support the solid waste operations. The total General Fund subsidy related to the City's solid waste operation budgeted for Fiscal Year 2025-26 is [\$73.1 million, which includes General Fund subsidies for the Solid Waste Resources Revenue Fund (\$72.4 million), the Multi-Family Bulky Item Revenue Fund (\$0.4 million), and the Citywide Recycling Trust Fund (\$0.3 million).]

Unless recovered through increased solid waste resources fees, solid waste collection, processing and disposal costs in excess of revenues and other available funds would be borne by the City's General Fund.

Costs payable from the Solid Waste Resources Revenue Fund have increased in large part due to recently effective requirements requiring the composting of certain organic materials. Beginning January 1, 2022, State law (SB 1383) implements requirements for the reduction of organic waste disposal (e.g., food waste, green waste, paper products) by 75 percent by 2025 (from 2014 levels). In response, in January 2023, the Bureau of Sanitation expanded the organic waste collection and composting program from 40,000 households to all 740,000 households serviced by the Bureau of Sanitation. Due to the more intensive processing costs of composting comingled organics, the cost has increased from an average of \$60 per ton in Fiscal Year 2021-22 to an average of \$125 per ton in Fiscal Year 2023-24. The City is considering rate adjustments to fees for its solid waste operations. The proposed adjustments are intended to significantly reduce the General Fund subsidy for solid waste operations. The City can provide no assurances that any such rate adjustment will be adopted.

General Fund Subsidy of Other Special Fund Activities

While it is the City's goal that its special funds fully reimburse the General Fund for all direct expenditures and related costs associated with their programs, there are a number of cases where the General Fund subsidizes such activities. The amount of such subsidies is reported annually as part of the City's budget process. The total amount of subsidies estimated in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget equals \$297.9 million (which includes the subsidy related to solid waste collection, processing and disposal described above).

In addition to the solid waste subsidy described above, the largest of such General Fund subsidies are for programs that have long received General Fund appropriations to supplement their limited special funding. Budgeted Fiscal Year 2025-26 funding includes \$80.9 million to supplement special fund revenues for the police and fire services, \$20.9 million for maintenance and improvement of the street lighting system, \$18.7 million to subsidize certain planning and land use applications, and \$18.7 million for public transit, paratransit, and repairing and maintaining streets used by public transit. Other notable expenses reported as a General Fund subsidy include \$20.4 million to support the Los Angeles Zoo and \$19.9 million to supplement revenues collected through the City's Stormwater Pollution Abatement Charge,

Another program that may require subsidy in the future is the City's transit operations. The City receives funding from the City's share of Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority ("LACMTA") Proposition A sales tax receipts. The required level of funding of City-financed transit service is estimated to be approximately \$291 million annually and the annual ongoing revenue within the Proposition A Local Transit Assistance (Proposition A) Fund is projected to be approximately \$190 million, resulting in a structural deficit of approximately \$101 million annually. [While the Fiscal Year 2025-26 [Proposed] Budget was balanced by the use of available balances in the Proposition A Fund and shifting some expenditures to other special funds, the City expects to release an updated Transit Services Analysis in Fiscal Year 2025-26 that will include options to resolve the ongoing structural deficit in future years. One of those options may include General Fund appropriations. In addition, under the Countywide Measure M sales tax measure for transportation projects, the City is required to provide matching funds (which may be through construction of transportation projects) in the amount of 3 percent of the cost of rail projects undertaken by LACMTA. LACMTA currently estimates the City's contribution for rail projects currently underway at approximately \$182.5 million (future rail projects will require additional City contributions). The City intends to maximize the use of special funds to meet its contribution requirement under Measure M but to the extent special funds are not available, the City will need to contribute moneys from the General Fund or risk losing future Measure M local return revenue (\$69.6 million in Fiscal Year 2025-26).

2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games

The City has been selected by the International Olympic Committee ("IOC") as the host city for the 2028 Olympic and Paralympic Games ("2028 Games"). The local host committee is the Los Angeles Organizing Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games 2028 ("LA28"). As a condition of the City's selection, the City entered into a Host City Contract ("HCC") with the United States Olympic Committee ("USOC") and the IOC that identifies contractual commitments of the parties relating to insurance, indemnification, event requirements, operations, deliverables, efforts to cooperate, and financial obligations of the parties. The HCC includes an advance payment from the IOC totaling \$180 million paid over five years to LA28 to support operations.

Independent from the City, LA28 developed a 2028 Games budget of \$6.88 billion, with all funding from non-City revenue sources. On March 31, 2025, LA28 revised the 2028 Games budget to \$7.15 billion, an increase of \$0.27 billion, reflecting updated income and spending commitments driven by market economic conditions, a larger sport program, venue location updates, and revisions based on material contract negotiations. The 2028 Games budget is subject to change and may be impacted by the value of sponsorships, ticket sales and hospitality, licensing and merchandising, and cost escalation. The 2028 Games budget anticipates the use of existing venues, facilities, and infrastructure and does not anticipate it will be necessary to construct new

permanent venues or extensive capital projects specific to hosting the 2028 Games. Further, the 2028 Games budget assumes federal funding is granted for public safety and security in support of the United States Department of Homeland Security designation of the 2028 Games as a National Special Security Event on January 30, 2024. In the event that federal funding for public safety and security is either not provided or the amount provided is less than the actual costs, the remaining public safety and security expenses will be an unbudgeted liability of LA28 estimated at up to \$1.0 billion. If not paid through federal funding or by LA28, such expenses would become a liability of the City.

In adopting the HCC, the City has guaranteed that it will cover any potential financial shortfall of LA28 in its delivery of the 2028 Games, including potential reimbursements of any advance payments by the IOC to LA28 in the event of a contingency such as a full or partial cancellation of the Games. To mitigate the City's financial risk associated with the 2028 Games budget and its HCC guarantee to cover financial shortfalls, the City and LA28 entered a Games Agreement to memorialize the relationship, roles and responsibilities between the parties. The Games Agreement specifies several financial and risk management protections to the City, reporting and transparency requirements, and other actions governing administration of the 2028 Games, including but not limited to:

- City representation on the LA28 Board of Directors;
- the requirement for written consent of the City to modify the Games venue plan and for any financial commitments and guarantees of City funds related to the 2028 Games;
- the agreement by LA28 to reimburse the City and other municipalities for the incremental cost of performing enhanced municipal services (e.g., police, fire, sanitation, traffic control, and parking enforcement) in support of the 2028 Games;
- the establishment by LA28 of an Allocated Contingency account of \$270 million, whereby LA 2028 will make allocations to this account on a periodic basis beginning in 2024 until a cumulative balance of \$270 million is reached in 2029 and which may only be utilized, with the City's prior written consent, to cover expenditures in the event that other actual or projected LA28 revenues are not available therefor;
- the requirement for LA28 to obtain insurance policies at its own expense, to include the City as an additional insured, and to incorporate contractual indemnification language into any venue use agreements it executes; and
- the agreement by LA28 that it shall not seek funds from the City to defray any financial deficit associated with the 2028 Games unless and until LA28 funds are fully expended and exhausted, LA28 has made commercially reasonable efforts to obtain full coverage for covered claims from all valid and collectible liability insurance policies it has procured, and LA28 has made commercially reasonable efforts to recover funds from all third parties who owe payments to LA28.

Other cities that hosted the Olympic Games and the Paralympic Games have incurred significant financial obligations. While, as described above, the City currently expects that costs of the 2028 Games will be paid from non-City revenues sources, there can be no assurances that significant General Fund expenditures will not be required.

Public Corruption Matters

On June 13, 2023, the Los Angeles County District Attorney charged Curren D. Price, Jr., a member of the City Council, with two counts of conflict of interest in violation of California Government Code Section 1090(a), three counts of perjury, and five counts of embezzlement of government funds. The criminal complaint alleges that: (a) Delbra Richardson (or Del Richardson), Mr. Price's purported spouse, received payments totaling approximately \$160,000 between 2019 and 2021 from developers before Mr. Price voted to approve projects; (b) Mr. Price failed to list certain payments allegedly received by Delbra Richardson on government disclosure forms; and (c) Mr. Price fraudulently received about \$33,800 in medical coverage premiums for Delbra Richardson between 2013 and 2018 before she was legally his wife. The matter remains under

investigation by the District Attorney's Bureau of Investigation. The City cannot predict the outcome of this investigation.

Potential Loss of Indemnification for Scooter Related Claims

Under the dockless mobility permits issued by the City's Department of Transportation, companies providing dockless mobility vehicles are required to indemnify the City for any injuries that occur in the City's public right-of-way and provide and pay for the City's defense of any claims and litigation relating to such matters ("Indemnified Claims"). In December 2023, Bird Global, Inc. ("Bird"), one of the companies providing dockless mobility scooters in the City pursuant to such a permit, filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of Florida. The City estimates that there are approximately \$80 million in Indemnified Claims relating to Bird's operations in the City for which Bird is to indemnify the City and provide and pay for the defense against such claims. In September 2024, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court approved a plan and filed an order to stay all claims and litigation relating to Bird and channel them into a trust pool. The City contributed \$1.9 million into such trust pool, which is expected to be the City's contribution for the Indemnified Claims relating to Bird's operations in the City. The plaintiffs are appealing the court's order. The City is defending its interest in the bankruptcy proceedings relating to Bird; however, the City cannot provide any assurances that the City will not incur additional amounts or costs relating to the Indemnified Claims relating to Bird's operations in the City.

City Mobility Plan Street Improvement Measures Initiative Ordinance

Measure HLA, an ordinance adopted following a citizen-sponsored initiative approved by the voters on March 5, 2024, which took effect on April 9, 2024, requires the implementation of street modification projects whenever the City makes an improvement to at least a one-eighth mile segment of a road or sidewalk based on the City's Mobility Plan concept maps and general guidelines. The Mobility Plan is a 20-year City planning document that contains goals, objectives, and policy guidelines for creating a connected network of multimodal street modifications intended to provide safe access to public spaces and promote environmentally friendly modes of transportation for drivers, pedestrians, bicyclists, and users of public transportation. It does not identify nor require the implementation of specific street modification projects. The ordinance also requires the City to provide publicly accessible data through an open portal or website for monitoring Mobility Plan projects. Further, the ordinance allows any City resident to file a lawsuit against the City to require compliance with the requirements of the measure.

According to the City Administrative Officer, the cost to implement Bicycle Networks and sidewalk repair in the Pedestrian Enhanced Districts in the Mobility Plan is projected to be over \$3 billion. Other costs associated with implementing the Neighborhood, Transit, and Vehicle Enhanced Networks in the Mobility Plan are unknown. The ordinance may cause delays in the resurfacing of streets along Mobility Plan networks and reduce the amount of annual resurfacing. A delay of one year is projected to cost \$73.0 million, while a delay of 10 years is anticipated to cost \$1.39 billion or more, in addition to deferred maintenance and liability costs. Costs to administer the ordinance and develop the data portal are unknown. The ordinance may increase litigation costs against the City and does not identify a new funding source for the required expenditures.

LITIGATION

The City is routinely a party to a variety of pending and threatened lawsuits and administrative proceedings that may affect the General Fund of the City. The City is required to accrue liabilities arising from claims, litigation and judgments when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. See "BUDGET AND FINANCIAL OPERATIONS—Risk Management and Retention Program." The following discussion of certain recently completed, pending or threatened lawsuits and proceedings involving the City was prepared by the Office of the City Attorney, and includes matters that, if determined in a final and conclusive manner adverse to the City, may, individually or in the aggregate, materially affect the General Fund's financial position. See "OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL

CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges” and “OTHER MATTERS” for information relating to certain of such lawsuits or proceedings involving the City. The order of presentation below does not necessarily reflect the relative significance of any particular lawsuit or proceeding.

False Claims Act Claim.

The City Attorney was advised by letter, dated November 30, 2011, that the Civil Fraud Section of the U.S. Department of Justice (“DOJ”) was investigating whether the City allegedly violated the False Claims Act (“FCA”) in connection with certain federal accessibility law compliance certifications to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”). On June 7, 2017, the U.S. District Court of the Central District of California (the “Federal District Court”) released its order announcing DOJ’s election to intervene, on behalf of two private parties pursuing litigation against the City for FCA violations arising out of such certifications and other state common law claims against the City. On June 13, 2024, the City settled the matter with the Department of Justice for approximately \$38.43 million, which the City paid on June 24, 2024. The Federal District Court approved the settlement over the objections of qui tam plaintiff Mei Ling, and issued an order on October 3, 2024 dismissing the matter with prejudice, but retaining jurisdiction over any claims of relators for reasonable expenses, attorneys’ fees, and costs from the City under 31 U.S.C. section 3730(d)(1). Resolution of such fees is ongoing. On January 6, 2025, qui tam plaintiff Mei Ling has appealed the City’s court approved settlement with the Department of Justice to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Arguments have yet to be heard.

Litigation Relating to the Palisades Fire.

Multiple lawsuits have been filed (and additional lawsuits continue to be filed) against the City and the Department of Water and Power of the City (“LADWP”), a proprietary department of the City, by property owners whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire under the doctrine of inverse condemnation. The doctrine of inverse condemnation is a “takings clause” cause of action under the State and federal constitutions that entitles property owners to just compensation if their private property is damaged by a public use. California courts have imposed liability on public agencies in legal actions brought by private property holders for damages, where the inherent risks in the public agency’s infrastructure, as deliberately designed, constructed or maintained, are determined to be a substantial cause of damage to the property. A number of the complaints also bring various tort claims, including negligence and vicarious liability, negligence per se, dangerous condition of public property, trespass, private nuisance, public nuisance, negligent infliction of emotional distress, and inference with prospective economic advantage. Certain other plaintiffs have indicated that they intend to bring tort claims as well.

The existing lawsuits consist of [47] state court actions filed on behalf of more than [1,200] individual plaintiffs, as of [May 23, 2025]. The cases are pending in the Los Angeles Superior Court. The plaintiffs in the lawsuits generally allege, among other things, that: (1) LADWP failed to properly maintain its water system for the purpose of fighting fires (and specifically that it failed to properly maintain the Santa Ynez Reservoir and, in certain of such cases, the Chautauqua Reservoir), (2) LADWP chose to design its water system for urban use, not to fight wildfires, (3) after the fire ignited, LADWP failed to de-energize its distribution and transmission electrical facilities, which resulted in its overhead power lines arcing and power poles breaking, causing additional fires, and (4) the Palisades Fire was foreseeable in light of data about the history of fires in the area, current fire risk and weather. Some of the lawsuits allege that LADWP’s power system facilities caused secondary ignitions in the Palisades. A number of the complaints also bring various tort claims, as described above. The plaintiffs are seeking compensation for damages including, but not limited to, lost or damaged property, lost income or wages, and attorney’s fees, and in certain of the cases loss of use/marketability of property, emotional distress and punitive damages. The existing lawsuits do not contain a specific dollar amount of damages alleged, and the cases are not yet at a stage where it is possible to reasonably estimate the potential financial exposure to the City or LADWP. The City and DWP deny all liability claims.

[With respect to the lawsuits referred to above, multiple lawsuits include allegations that LADWP's Power System facilities were a source of additional ignitions of the Palisades Fire. The ATF is leading an investigation into the cause of the Palisades Fire, and such investigation is ongoing. LADWP has provided information to the ATF and other agencies in connection with their investigations. The ATF has examined LADWP's overhead transmission facilities that are near, but outside of, the area where the Palisades Fire reportedly ignited. To the present date, neither the ATF nor any other investigating authority has issued a cause and origin report identifying the source of the Palisades Fire, and no investigating authority has indicated that the Power System facilities were involved in the ignition of the Palisades Fire or have asked LADWP to preserve any of its electrical facilities in the area.]

As of [May 23, 2025], the following cases had been filed against the City relating to the Palisades Fire:

1. *Abrahams, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed [May __, 2025].
2. *Adams, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed [May __, 2025].
3. *AFN Development, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 21, 2025.
4. *Afshar, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 5, 2025.
5. *Amaya, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
6. *Angeledes v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed January 30, 2025.
7. *Aston, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed May 5, 2025.
8. *Baldwin, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed May 19, 2025.
9. *Boyle Law PC, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 20, 2025.
10. *Carroll, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 30, 2025.
11. *Csombo, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed February 7, 2025.
12. *De Robertis, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 19, 2025.
13. *Gandhi, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 21, 2025.
14. *Golpa, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
15. *Gonzalez, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
16. *Gonzalez, et al. v. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, et al.*, filed January 17, 2025.
17. *Grant, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 30, 2025.
18. *Grigsby, et al., v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed January 13, 2025.
19. *Helmintoller, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 20, 2025.
20. *Hinds, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 14, 2025.
21. *Holzman, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 12, 2025.
22. *Janneck, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed May 12, 2025.
23. *Kern, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed May 13, 2025.
24. *Kohanim, v. Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, et al.*, filed January 15, 2025.
25. *Laurient, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 8, 2025.
26. *Lippin, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 7, 2025.
27. *Lobl, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 8, 2025.
28. *Marr, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 3, 2025.
29. *McCormick, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 18, 2025.
30. *Morrissey, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 3, 2025.
31. *Onofre Vasquez v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed May 8, 2025.
32. *Parikh, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 25, 2025.
33. *Parodi, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 14, 2025.
34. *Perkal, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 21, 2025.
35. *Pratt, et al., v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed January 21, 2025.
36. *Raskin, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed May 13, 2025.
37. *Roberts, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
38. *Sallus, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 17, 2025.
39. *Samaan, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 11, 2025.
40. *Sammartino, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed February 19, 2025.

41. *Sanchez, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
42. *Schwartz, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 14, 2025.
43. *Shipley, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
44. *Silver, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed April 8, 2025.
45. *Smith, et al. v. City of Los Angeles, et al.*, filed March 24, 2025.
46. *Steiner, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed April 7, 2025.
47. *Stepp, et al. v. City of Los Angeles*, filed May 13, 2025.

The City intends to vigorously defend against these lawsuits, and any others that may be filed. The City is unable to assess at this time whether additional claims will be asserted by the plaintiffs, the likelihood of success of the plaintiffs' cases or any possible outcome. There can be no assurances that additional causes of action will not be asserted by the current plaintiffs, or additional litigation will not be brought by other plaintiffs whose properties were damaged in the Palisades Fire. See the caption "OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges—*Los Angeles 2025 Wildfire Event*."

Measure ULA Special Tax.

Measure ULA, a voter initiative to fund affordable housing projects and programs, has been challenged by multiple actions. On December 21, 2022, Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association and Apartment Association of Greater Los Angeles filed, in Los Angeles County Superior Court (the "County Superior Court"), a reverse validation action to invalidate the ULA special tax (*Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Assn. et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.*) ("Jarvis Action") pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 860 et seq. On January 6, 2023, Newcastle Courtyards, LLC and Jonathan Benabou (collectively "Newcastle") also filed a reverse validation action in Los Angeles County Superior Court (*Newcastle Courtyards, LLC et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.*) pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure section 860 et seq., which was consolidated with the Jarvis Action. Newcastle filed an additional complaint in the Federal District Court to challenge the validity of ULA and the ULA special tax (collectively "Newcastle Actions"). The Jarvis Action seeks to enjoin the ULA special tax by alleging that the enactment of the ULA special tax violates Section 450 of the City's Charter (the "Charter") and Section 4 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution. The Newcastle Actions, similarly, seek to enjoin the ULA special tax based on allegations that it violates Section 4 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution and would infringe various taxpayer protections and rights granted under the U.S. Constitution and California Constitution. On September 5, 2023, the Federal District Court dismissed Newcastle's federal court action for lack of subject matter jurisdiction, without prejudice to Newcastle's separate action filed in County Superior Court. Newcastle is appealing the District's Court's dismissal. On October 24, 2023, the Superior Court for the consolidated Jarvis Action concluded that the plaintiffs failed to state facts sufficient to support any claim against the City and ULA to invalidate its enactment. In rejecting the plaintiff's arguments, the Superior Court ruled, amongst others, that (1) ULA did not violate Section 4 of Article XIII of the California Constitution because it was passed as a voter initiative, not as a City-sponsored tax measure; (2) Section 450 of the Charter did not limit the initiative power of voters of the City; and (3) ULA either satisfied or did not violate a number of other constitutional considerations, such as the Equal Protection Clause and the Takings Clause. The plaintiffs have appealed the County Superior Court's ruling to the California Court of Appeals. Final briefings and scheduled arguments before the Court of Appeals are pending. The City will continue to defend ULA and its interests in these matters. The City cannot provide any assurances that ULA and the ULA special tax will ultimately be upheld in court. In the event the ULA special tax is invalidated in court, the General Fund may be at risk of repaying ULA special tax receipts that have been expended.

See "OVERVIEW OF THE CITY'S FINANCIAL CONDITION—Certain Significant Challenges—*Measure ULA Special Tax*."

Wage Cases.

The City is subject to multiple lawsuits, including class action or putative class action lawsuits, alleging that the City failed to timely or accurately pay salary increases and/or overtime, and/or committed other

violations of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act and the California Labor Code. One certified class action lawsuit (*Larocque et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.*) and three large, multi-plaintiff lawsuits (*Gonzalez et al. v. City of Los Angeles*; *Acedo et al. v. City of Los Angeles*; and *Abram et al. v. City of Los Angeles*) were filed by LAFD employees or former employees (the “LAFD Wage Cases”). The plaintiffs in the LAFD Wage Cases are seeking unpaid back wages, liquidated damages and fees and costs. The City has agreed to pay \$9.5 million to settle one of these cases (*Gonzalez*). For the remainder of these cases, liability can be in the tens of millions of dollars in the aggregate based on the plaintiffs’ allegations. The City denies that some or all of the allegedly unpaid wages are owed, as claimed by the respective plaintiffs, and the City is defending its interests in these matters.

Angels Landing Partners, LLC v. City of Los Angeles.

On December 6, 2024, Angels Landing Partners LLC (“ALP”) sued the City alleging claims for damages for breach of contract, breach of the implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing and unjust enrichment relating to the City’s termination of an exclusive negotiating agreement (the “ENA”) between ALP and the City. Specifically, ALP alleges that it was not in default when the City terminated the ENA and that the City therefore breached the ENA when it failed to reimburse ALP for its costs following the termination of the ENA. ALP’s complaint seeks damages for the reimbursement of its reasonable and allowable costs under the ENA, which the plaintiffs have estimated to be in an amount of \$20 million. The City denies any and all liability for any alleged claims and damages and is currently defending its interests in this matter. No trial date has been set.

Apartment Owners Association of Ca. v. City of Los Angeles.

On September 27, 2017, the plaintiffs filed a class action claim in County Superior Court alleging the franchise fee collected by the City from private commercial waste haulers for the rights to service commercial and multi-family buildings should be treated as taxes under Proposition 218, and therefore require voter approval. The plaintiffs asserted two causes of action: (1) a refund of the franchise fees, and (2) a declaration that the franchise fees are taxes. On March 16, 2021, the Superior Court granted the City’s motion for summary judgment, holding that the plaintiffs lacked standing to bring both causes of action. On December 28, 2022, the California Court of Appeal reversed the judgment, relying on a superseding California Supreme Court decision in *Zolly v. City of Oakland* (2022) 13 Cal.5th 780, which addressed a similar challenge to waste hauling franchise fees paid to the City of Oakland. In *Zolly*, the California Supreme Court found that the plaintiffs had standing to challenge the franchise fees. The Court of Appeal expressed no opinion on the underlying substantive issues, and the matter was remanded back to Superior Court for further adjudication. Due to the unsettled nature of the law, an assessment of liability, if any, is difficult to ascertain. However, if the City loses, it could be required to pay back all franchise fees collected to date by the General Fund, and to cease collection of the franchise fees going forward. From Fiscal Year 2017-18 through Fiscal Year 2023-24, the City collected approximately \$281 million in these franchise fees. The City expects to continue to collect approximately \$53 million or more annually from these franchise fees through the term of the current agreement, which expires on January 31, 2027. See Table 11 and Table 23 under the caption “MAJOR GENERAL FUND REVENUE SOURCES.”

Black Lives Matter et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.

On or about July 7, 2020, the City was served with a class action lawsuit in Federal District Court alleging that the Los Angeles Police Department violated the federal and State Constitutional rights of protestors and rioters during its response to quell civil unrest in late May and early June 2020. The protests and riots were part of the nationwide movement following the deaths of George Floyd and Breonna Taylor. The lawsuit seeks class certification, injunctive relief and unspecified damages. Class certification has yet to be determined. The Federal District Court issued an injunction against the City which limited LAPD’s use to less lethal munitions in public protest situations. In the event of an adverse ruling, the City estimates its liability could be in the tens of millions of dollars.

Blue Cross of America v. City of Los Angeles.

On March 30, 2017, Blue Cross filed a protective tax refund claim of business taxes paid for tax year 2015, under Article XIII, Section 28 of the California Constitution, which exempts “insurers” from local business taxes on account of being subject to a higher State income tax. Blue Cross’ protective refund action arises out of a separate action in *Los Angeles County Superior Court, entitled Michael D. Myers v. State Board of Equalization, et al.* (BS143436). Myers proceeded under a California statute that permitted an individual taxpayer to sue a governmental agency when the taxpayer believes the agency has failed to enforce governing law. The issue, amongst others, to be resolved in Myers is whether Blue Cross is an “insurer” under California tax law and thus subject to the higher State tax. Pending the resolution of that issue, Blue Cross has continued to report and pay its City business taxes. Likewise, Blue Cross has also filed supplemental protective tax refund claims of business taxes paid for tax years 2016 through 2023, inclusive.

On April 24, 2023, the California Court of Appeals affirmed the trial court’s determination that Blue Cross was not considered an “insurer” under California tax law and thus not subject to the higher State tax rate. Although, Blue Cross has continued to file protective tax refund claims for City business tax paid, including for the year 2024, the City will begin to review the filed protective refund claims in conformity with the Court of Appeals affirming ruling that Blue Cross was not an insurer under California law.

Brewster v. City of Los Angeles.

On or about November 2, 2014, plaintiffs filed a putative class action in Federal District Court for damages pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. The complaint alleged that the City violated the plaintiffs’ rights under the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, and related state laws, by impounding vehicles without a warrant for 30 days pursuant to Vehicle Code section 14602.6.

The Federal District Court granted the City’s motion to dismiss the complaint on March 19, 2015. The plaintiffs appealed the Federal District Court’s dismissal to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. On June 21, 2017, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the Federal District Court’s decision to dismiss the complaint. On March 19, 2018, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the City’s request to review the Ninth’s Circuit’s decision. On August 5, 2021, the Federal District Court certified two classes and denied the certification of a third. On May 9, 2023, the Federal District Court granted plaintiffs’ motion for summary judgment, holding that the City violated plaintiffs’ rights under the U.S. and California Constitutions. Although the Federal District Court did not issue a judgment, liability is probable. Following the Federal District Court’s May 9, 2023 order, the plaintiffs again moved to certify the third class and, on July 17, 2023, the Federal District Court certified the third class. In their motions to certify the classes, the plaintiffs estimated the City’s liability at \$99 million. The identification of class members is ongoing. The City has every expectation to appeal any adverse judgment.

Clear Channel Outdoor, Inc.

Clear Channel filed a Claim for Damages, dated February 1, 2018, for an amount in excess of \$100 million arising from a federal appellate court decision invalidating a settlement agreement between the City and certain outdoor advertising companies (the “Summit Media Decision”). The claim alleges: (i) violation of the City’s representations and warranties in the settlement agreement that the conversions of its existing signs to digital technology did not violate the City’s regulations, and (ii) that just compensation is due under the California Outdoor Advertising Act. The City denied the claim by letter dated March 1, 2018. The parties most recent tolling agreement expired on February 1, 2024. The City has yet to execute another tolling agreement. Clear Channel has four years from the expiration of the most recent tolling agreement to file suit.

GHP Management et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.

On August 27, 2021, the City was served with a lawsuit, in Federal District Court, that alleges that the City’s COVID-19 eviction moratorium constituted an uncompensated governmental taking in violation of the

U.S. and California Constitutions. The plaintiffs, collectively, own or manage nearly 5,000 apartment units in the City. The moratorium, the plaintiffs claim, has permitted their tenants to abstain from remitting any rental payments while continuing to reside in the rental units. They seek damages in the form of unpaid rents, interest, and attorneys' fees. On November 18, 2022, the Federal District Court granted the City's motion to dismiss the complaint without leave for the plaintiffs to amend. The plaintiffs appealed. On May 31, 2024, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the Federal District Court's ruling in an unpublished memorandum disposition. The plaintiffs have appealed the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling to the United States Supreme Court. A decision by the United States Supreme Court whether to grant certiorari is pending.

Griffin et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.

On July 26, 2024, plaintiffs filed a class action lawsuit against the City in Federal District Court alleging that the City's park and park facilities violate the American with Disabilities Act and other related laws. The plaintiffs, based on the filed complaint, are seeking injunctive and declaratory relief and, in the event of an adverse ruling against the City, the City may be required to undertake improvements relating to ADA compliance with respect to certain City park and park facilities. Trial is scheduled for October 13, 2025. The City is defending its interests in this matter.

Jesus Pimentel, et al. v. City of Los Angeles

On October 12, 2015, plaintiffs filed their putative class action complaint in Federal District Court alleging that the City's parking meter violation fines violate the Excessive Fines clause of the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States. The fine at issue for overstaying or nonpayment of a parking meter is \$63, and the late fee for failing to timely pay the fine is also \$63. The Federal District Court granted the City's motion for summary judgment and found that the initial parking meter violation fine was constitutional and was not excessive, which was subsequently affirmed by the Ninth Circuit on September 11, 2020. Subsequently, the Federal District Court granted the City's motion for summary judgment and also found that the late fee was also constitutional and was not excessive. However, on September 9, 2024, the Ninth Circuit reversed the Federal District's Court's ruling with respect to the late fee and determined that a jury should determine if the late fee violated the Excessive Fines clause. The City filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the United States Supreme Court and is awaiting its response. In the event the City is required to litigate the matter at trial and there is an adverse outcome, liability could be in the tens of millions of dollars. The City is defending its interest in this matter.

Kamran Hakimi v. City of Los Angeles et al.

On October 17, 2024, plaintiff Kamran Hakimi filed a lawsuit against the City in County Superior Court relating to an August 1, 2024 incident where the plaintiff, a pedestrian, was crossing the intersection of Hayvenhurst Avenue and Ventura Boulevard when he was hit by a City Bureau of Sanitation vehicle. The impact from the vehicle knocked the plaintiff to the ground and he struck his head on the roadway, sustaining serious brain injury. Plaintiff's guardian *ad litem* sued the City and the driver on his behalf, seeking damages for past and future medical expenses, pain and suffering, loss of past and future income, as well as grief, loss of enjoyment of life, emotional distress, and humiliation. Trial is scheduled for June 23, 2025. In the event of an adverse ruling, the City estimates that liability could be in the tens of millions of dollars. The City is defending its interest in this matter.

LA Alliance for Human Rights et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.

On March 10, 2020, the plaintiffs filed suit against the City and the County of Los Angeles ("County") for violating various State and federal laws in connection with homeless individuals. The plaintiffs contended that the County and the City have not made sufficient progress in providing housing and other services to the homeless population. Such failure has allegedly resulted in impassable sidewalks and exposed the public to health risks, environmental hazards, increased crime, and untreated mental illness and addiction. The plaintiffs

demanding that the defendants provide immediate shelter for all homeless individuals to abate the degradation of the cities and communities.

On May 15, 2020, the Federal District Court of Central District issued a preliminary injunction requiring the City and the County to relocate and shelter all homeless individuals living near freeway overpasses, underpasses, and ramps. On June 18, 2020, the City and County entered into an agreement under which the City agreed to provide 6,700 shelter beds, permanent supporting housing units, safe parking spaces and other interventions (collectively, “beds” or “interventions”) to shelter homeless individuals, and the County agreed to pay up to \$60 million in annual service funding, totaling up to \$300 million over the five-year agreement term, based on the number of interventions opened and occupied within 60 days of July 1 each year for part of the annual cost of operations and services for this population. The City is complying with this agreement, the term of which ends in June 2025.

On June 14, 2022, the Federal District Court approved a settlement between the City and the plaintiffs and dismissed the City from the lawsuit. Under the settlement, the City agreed to create shelter or housing to accommodate 60 percent of unsheltered persons experiencing homelessness (“PEH”) in the City that do not require more acute services that can only be provided by the County. Based on the 2022 Point In Time Count by the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority (a joint powers authority formed by the City and the County known as “LAHSA”), the City agreed to create 12,915 new interventions (e.g., interim housing beds, time-limited subsidies, permanent supportive housing units, etc.) for which total capital and operating costs could be as high as \$3 billion during the five-year period. Such estimates do not include the beds that were agreed to be provided, or related costs, under the City’s June 18, 2020 agreement. The majority of the funding needed under this settlement is expected to be provided by the City’s Proposition HHH general obligation bonds and other available funding. On May 2, 2024, the City and County signed a cooperation Memorandum of Understanding (“Housing MOU”). Under the Housing MOU, which expires on June 30, 2027, the County has allocated \$259 million for services for the City’s interim housing requirements under the settlement. Any additional financing that would be needed has yet to be identified, but could come from other government sources including the County, State, and federal agencies.

In its order approving the settlement between the City and the plaintiffs, the Federal District Court retained jurisdiction for a period of five years to enforce the terms of the settlement and appointed a special master to assist the Federal District Court to monitor and enforce the terms of the settlement. On February 7, 2024, the plaintiffs filed a motion alleging that the City violated the settlement agreement and requested monetary sanctions. The parties stipulated to a resolution of such sanctions motion requiring the City to pay for an audit, for which Council approved the expenditure of up to \$2.9 million, and to pay attorneys’ fees of \$725,000.

On February 20, 2025, the plaintiffs filed a motion to compel the City to comply with the terms of the settlement. Amongst other allegations, the plaintiffs contend that the City has not met its obligations to create the number of beds to house persons experiencing homelessness under the terms of the settlement agreement and that the City does not have a plan to create the required number of beds. The plaintiffs seek monetary and injunctive relief, including court ordered receivership for the matter. [On March 27, 2025, following a hearing on the plaintiffs’ motion, the Federal District Court did not rule on such motion to compel compliance with the settlement. The Federal District Court recognized that the obligations were briefly paused pursuant to the terms of the settlement, and ordered the City to return in May 2025 to present a plan on how it will meet its obligations. The Federal District Court also did not rule on plaintiffs’ request for receivership and asked plaintiffs to return to the court and provide greater specificity as to the type of relief they are seeking.]

Los Angeles Police Protective League and United Firefighters of Los Angeles City v. Board of Fire and Police Pension Commissioners v. City of Los Angeles.

In this case plaintiffs seek a judgment declaring that their letter of agreement with the City requires the Board of Fire and Police Pension Commissioners (the “Board”) to increase the retirees’ medical subsidy by the

maximum amount allowable per year under the Administrative Code. The City prevailed on a demurrer, but the Court of Appeal reversed and issued a remitter, sending the case back to the trial court to resolve disputed factual issues. A bench trial occurred from September 26 to September 28, 2016. Following the bench trial, the court issued a tentative decision in favor of the plaintiffs. In November 2016, the trial court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs' claim with respect to the medical subsidy. The City appealed the trial court ruling. On October 30, 2018, the appellate court reversed the trial court and ordered that the case be remanded for a new trial.

On August 10, 2017, the Los Angeles Police Protective League (LAPPL) filed an additional lawsuit against the LAFPP Board and the City in County Superior Court. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges that the Board should have raised the retiree subsidy to the maximum amount of 7 percent for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2017, rather than the 6 percent then awarded and for the fiscal years thereafter. This case has been consolidated with the case discussed above. In October 2021, the court conducted a three-day trial. On May 2, 2022, the court ruled that the letter of agreement did not require the City (through the LAFPP Board) to grant the unions the maximum possible increase in the retiree medical subsidy. Rather, the LAFPP Board retained the discretion on the amount of any increase. LAPPL filed a notice of appeal. The appeal should be heard sometime in 2025. Notwithstanding, the second case concerning whether the LAFPP Board abused its discretion in the years it did not grant the maximum possible increase has been stayed by the trial court pending the appeal of the trial court's ruling on the discretionary increase question. The timeframe in which the discretion issue will be adjudged will be dependent upon the outcome of the appeal. If LAPPL is successful in its appeal, a new trial may result and render the discretion issue moot.

See "RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEMS—Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan," below.

Nguyen v. City of Los Angeles.

The City was served with a putative class action complaint in County Superior Court alleging that the 3.5 percent surcharge in the City's new 5.5 percent gas utility franchise fee, which took effect in May 2022, violates Proposition 218 (California Constitution Article XIII C, Section 2) by creating a utility fee without voter approval. The previous franchise fee in effect for approximately 30 years prior to May 2022 was 2 percent. The new 2 percent franchise fee and 3.5 percent surcharge was approved by the City and California Public Utilities Commission. On June 11, 2024, the County Superior Court granted the City's summary judgment motion, finding that the undisputed evidence showed the franchise fee, including the surcharge, resulted from bona fide negotiations between SoCal Gas and the City. The County Superior Court determined that the amount of the franchise fee and surcharge was reasonably related to the value of the franchise exchanged, and that it did not constitute an illegal tax. The plaintiffs are challenging this ruling on appeal. If the ruling is reversed on appeal, the City could be required to pay back all amounts collected by the General Fund under the 3.5 percent surcharge to date, and to cease collection of the surcharge going forward. In Fiscal Years 2022-23 and 2023-24, the City collected approximately \$66 million, collectively, under the 3.5 percent surcharge. For the first three quarters of Fiscal Year 2024-25, the City collected approximately \$22 million under the 3.5 percent surcharge.

Paper, Stephen et al. v. City of Los Angeles et al.

On August 15, 2024, plaintiffs filed a lawsuit against the City in County Superior Court relating to a June 4, 2024 incident where an LAPD vehicle impacted a vehicle operated by plaintiff Stephen Paper in which his brother, Richard Paper, was a passenger. The accident occurred at the intersection of Balboa Boulevard and Burbank Boulevard while plaintiff Stephen Paper was negotiating a permissive left turn. The plaintiffs allege that the LAPD Officer was driving at an excessive rate of speed and was the sole cause of the accident. The plaintiffs allege multiple injuries, including traumatic brain injury, and have had multiple surgeries and extensive rehabilitation treatment. Trial is scheduled for August 4, 2025. If a jury finds against the City, a verdict could be in the tens of millions of dollars. The City is defending its interest in this matter.

RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEMS

General. The City has three single-employer defined-benefit pension plans created by the Charter: the Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System ("LACERS"), the City of Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan ("LAFPP") and, for employees of DWP, the Water and Power Employees' Retirement, Disability and Death Benefit Insurance Plan (the "Water and Power Plan"). Both LACERS and LAFPP (collectively, the "Pension Systems") are funded primarily from the City's General Fund, while the Water and Power Plan is funded by that department's proprietary revenues.

The Pension Systems provide retirement, disability, death benefits, post-employment healthcare and annual cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. Both Pension Systems are funded pursuant to the Entry Age Cost Method, which is designed to produce stable employer contributions in amounts that increase at the same rate as the employer's payroll (i.e., level percent of payroll). Retired members and surviving spouses and domestic partners of LACERS and LAFPP members are eligible for certain subsidies toward their costs of medical and other benefits. These benefits are paid by the respective retirement system. These retiree health benefits are accounted for as "Other Post-Employment Benefits" ("OPEB"). The City began making payments to its Pension Systems to pre-fund OPEB obligations in the late 1980s. The calculations of OPEB funding requirements are made by the same actuaries that perform the analysis of the Pension Systems' retirement benefits, and generally rely on the same actuarial assumptions, other than those assumptions such as medical cost inflation specific to OPEB.

The actuarial valuations for both Pension Systems are prepared on an annual basis and the applicable actuary recommends contribution rates for the fiscal year beginning after the completion of that actuarial valuation. The Pension Systems' annual valuations determine the contribution rate, as a percentage of covered payroll, needed to fund the normal retirement costs accrued for current employment and to amortize any unfunded actuarial accrued liability ("UAAL"). The UAAL represents the difference between the present value of estimated future benefits accrued as of the valuation date and the actuarial value of assets currently available to pay these liabilities. The valuation for each plan is an estimate based on relevant economic and demographic assumptions, with the goal of determining the contributions necessary to sufficiently fund over time the benefits for currently active, vested former members and retired employees and their beneficiaries.

Various actuarial assumptions are used in the valuation process, including the assumed rate of earnings on the assets of the plan in the future, the assumed rates of general inflation, salary increases, inflation in health care costs, assumed rates of disability, the assumed retirement ages of active employees, the assumed marital status at retirement, and the post-employment life expectancies of retirees and beneficiaries. As plan experience differs from adopted assumptions, the actual liabilities will be more or less than the liabilities calculated based on these assumptions. The contribution rates in the following year's valuations are adjusted to take into account actual plan experience in the current and prior years.

Each plan also generally performs an experience study every three years, comparing the plan's actual experience to the demographic assumptions previously adopted by its board. Based on the plan's experience, the board may adopt the actuary's recommendations to adjust various assumptions such as retirement rates, termination rates, and disability incidence rates in calculating its liabilities. Additionally, the experience study will review each plan's economic assumptions and the actuary may recommend adjustments based on future expectations for items such as general inflation, participant salary increases, and the plan's future expected rate of investment return. These economic assumptions are also adopted by each plan's board.

The valuations incorporate a variety of actuarial methods, some of which are designed to reduce the volatility of contributions from year to year. When measuring the value of assets for determining the UAAL, many pension plans, including the Pension Systems, "smooth" market value gains and losses over a period of years to reduce contribution volatility. These smoothing methodologies may result in an actuarial value of assets that are lower or higher than the market value of assets at a given point in time.

The Actuarial Standards Board, the organization that sets standards for appropriate actuarial practice in the United States through the development and promulgation of Actuarial Standards of Practice, approved the new Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 51 (“ASOP 51”), effective as of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuations. ASOP 51 requires actuaries to identify and assess risks that “may reasonably be anticipated to significantly affect the plan’s future financial condition” (referred to as a “Risk Report”).

Examples of key risks that are particularly relevant to the Pension Systems are investment risk and longevity and other demographic risks. Among other things, the reports consider the cost to the City of alternative earning scenarios from variances in investment experience in past valuations, the Pension Systems’ actuary has examined the risk associated with earning either higher or lower than the assumed investment rate in future valuations.

ASOP 51 also requires an actuary to consider if there is any ongoing contribution risk to the plan by evaluating the potential for and impact of actual contributions deviating from expected contributions in the future. The Risk Reports for both Pension Systems noted that the City has a well-established practice of making the Actuarially Determined Contribution. As a result, in practice both Pension Systems have been found to have essentially no contribution risk.

In the Risk Reports, the actuary noted that each Pension System had strengthened their respective actuarial assumptions over time in part by lowering the expected investment rate of return, utilizing generational mortality assumptions and adopting a funding policy that controls future negative amortization. These changes may result in higher contributions in the short term, but in the medium to longer term avoid both deferring contributions and allowing unmanaged growth in the UAAL.

The Risk Reports also note that both of the Pension Systems have become more mature, as evidenced by an increase in the ratio of members in pay status (retirees and beneficiaries) to active members employed by the City and by an increase in the ratios of plan assets and liabilities to active member payroll. The actuary expects these trends to continue going forward. Any increase in UAAL due to unfavorable investment and non-investment experience for the relatively larger group of non-active members would have to be amortized and funded over the payroll of the relatively smaller group of only active members; as a plan grows more mature, its contribution rate becomes more sensitive to investment volatility and liability changes.

In addition, in December 2021 the Actuarial Standards Board finalized and adopted changes to Actuarial Standard of Practice No. 4, *Measuring Pension Obligations and Determining Pension Plan Costs or Contributions* (“ASOP 4”). ASOP 4 adds significant disclosure requirements for all actuarial valuations issued on or after February 15, 2023, including a requirement to calculate and disclose a new market-based liability measurement called the Low-Default-Risk Obligation Measure (“LDROM”). Under the revised ASOP, the LDROM may be determined in a manner similar to the Actuarial Accrued Liability (“AAL”) that is commonly used in public sector plan funding, but with a key difference: instead of basing the discount rate on the plan’s expected rate of return (as is done in determining the AAL), the LDROM must use discount rates derived from “low-default-risk fixed income securities.” Examples of these rates include U.S. Treasury yields and yields on high-rated corporate or tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds. Public pension plans, including LACERS and LAFPP, typically invest in a diversified portfolio including stocks, bonds, real estate, and private equity, and funding calculations are based on the expected return of that portfolio. The new disclosure requirement, which was incorporated with LACERS’ and LAFPP’s June 30, 2023 valuations, does not change this approach for funding the plans but provides additional information on what the liability measurement would be if the plans were to adopt an all-bond investment strategy.

Each of the Pension Systems has adopted its own asset allocation plan to guide their respective investments in stocks, bonds, real estate, alternatives, and cash equivalents. Each Pension System reviews its asset allocation plan periodically and any adjustments are approved by the respective boards.

The City has never issued pension obligation bonds to fund either of its Pension Systems but may consider it in the future. The City typically pays all of its annual contributions to its Pension Systems in July at a discount, out of the proceeds of its annual issuance of tax and revenue anticipation notes.

This section, “RETIREMENT AND PENSION SYSTEMS,” is primarily derived from information produced by LACERS and LAFPP and their independent actuaries. The City has not independently verified the information provided by LACERS and LAFPP. The comprehensive annual financial reports of the individual Pension Systems, actuarial valuations for retirement and health benefits, and other information concerning LACERS and LAFPP are available on their websites, at www.lacers.org/financial-reports-and-statistics and lafpp.lacity.gov/financial-reports, respectively. Information set forth on such websites is not incorporated by reference herein. For additional information regarding the Pension Systems, see also Note 5 in the “Notes to the Basic Financial Statements” in the City’s ACFR for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024.

Investors are cautioned that, in considering information on the Pension Systems, including the amount of the UAAL for retirement and other benefits, the funded ratio, the calculations of normal cost, and the resulting amounts of required contributions by the City, this is “forward-looking” information. Such “forward-looking” information reflects the judgment of the boards of the respective Pension Systems and their respective actuaries as to the value of future benefits over the lives of the currently active employees, vested terminated employees, and existing retired employees and beneficiaries. These judgments are based upon a variety of assumptions, one or more of which may prove to be inaccurate and/or be changed in the future.

Los Angeles City Employees’ Retirement System (“LACERS”). LACERS, established in 1937 under the Charter, is a contributory plan covering civilian employees other than employees of DWP and those Public Safety Officers not participating in LAFPP. As of June 30, 2024, the date of its most recent actuarial valuation, LACERS had 26,782 active members, 22,763 retired members and beneficiaries, and 11,839 inactive members (members with a vested right to a deferred or immediate benefit or entitled to a return of their member contributions).

Over the past several years, LACERS has adopted various changes to its actuarial assumptions, including reducing the assumed investment return from 7.75 percent to 7.50 percent in 2014, to 7.25 percent in 2017 and to 7.0 percent in 2020.

In June 2023, the LACERS Board considered a new experience study and adopted a number of changes to actuarial assumptions, including reducing the assumed inflation from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent while maintaining the assumed rate of return at 7.00 percent. The City’s actuarial consultant calculated the City pension contribution rate to increase by 0.26 percent of payroll as a result of these changes. The new assumptions were used in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuations, which determine the City’s contribution rate for Fiscal Year 2024-25.

LACERS amortizes components that contribute to its UAAL over various periods of time, depending on how the unfunded liability arose, layering separate fixed amortization periods. Under current funding policy, market losses and gains are recognized over a seven-year asset smoothing period, where only 1/7 of annual market gains or losses are recognized in the actuarial value of assets each year. The remaining gains or losses are spread equally over the next six years. Other factors that affect the calculation of unfunded liability, including early retirement incentives, plan amendments, changes in assumptions and other actuarial gains and losses will be amortized over terms that range from 5 to 30 years.

The LACERS Board uses a market value “corridor” of 40 percent. A corridor is used in conjunction with asset smoothing, in order to keep the actuarial value of assets within a certain percentage of the market value of assets. For example, if a system has a 40 percent corridor, the actuarial value of assets must be between 60 percent and 140 percent of the market value of assets. If the actuarial value falls below 60 percent or rises above 140 percent of market value, the system must recognize the excess returns or losses, respectively, in that year without smoothing.

In 2012, the Council adopted a new civilian retirement tier (“Tier 2”), which applied to all employees hired on or after July 1, 2013. Subsequently, as part of an agreement with the Coalition of LA City Unions, both the City and the Coalition agreed to transfer all Tier 2 employees into Tier 1 effective February 21, 2016. Any new employee hired into a position eligible for LACERS membership on or after February 21, 2016, unless eligible for Tier 1 membership under specific exemptions, is enrolled in a new “Tier 3.” Based on the actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2024, approximately 57 percent of the system’s active membership was Tier 1 members and 43 percent was comprised of Tier 3 members.

The following table includes a summary of the major plan design changes from Tier 1 to Tier 3.

Table 42
COMPARISON OF LACERS TIER 1 AND TIER 3 PLAN DESIGNS

<i>Plan Feature</i>	<i>Tier 1⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Tier 3</i>
Normal Retirement (Age / Years of Service)	55 / 30 60 / 10 70 / Any	60 / 30 60 / 10
Early Retirement (Reduced)	55 / 10 Under 55 / 30	Under 55 / 30
Benefit Factors	Normal Retirement 2.16% per year of service	Enhanced Retirement 2.0% @ 63 / 10 2.1% @ 63 / 30
		Normal Retirement 1.5% @ 60 / 10 2.0% @ 55 / 30
		Early Retirement Reduced by 10.5% at age 54, plus an additional 3% reduction for every year below the age of 54
Compensation Used to Determine Retirement Allowance	Early Retirement Reduced by 3% per year before age 55; and 1.5% per year from ages 55-59	Early Retirement Reduced by 10.5% at age 54, plus an additional 3% reduction for every year below the age of 54
Maximum Benefit	Highest consecutive 12 months, including pensionable bonuses	Highest consecutive 36 months, including pensionable bonuses
Employee Contribution Base	100%	80%
Early Retirement Incentive Program (ERIP) Employee Contribution	10%	11%
Maximum Annual COLA	1% until 2026 or when ERIP debt is paid, whichever is sooner	N/A
COLA Bank	3%	2%
Government Service Buyback	Yes	No
		Member pays employee and employer contributions, except for limited military or maternity leave time. Service purchase may not cause member's service retirement allowance to exceed eighty percent of final compensation.

⁽¹⁾ Does not reflect Tier 1 Enhanced Benefits for approximately 500 Public Safety Officers. In November 2024, voters approved Measure FF, which grants these Public Safety Officers the opportunity to transfer to LAFPP by January 2026. The estimated number of those eligible to transfer is 420.

Source: LACERS and City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The table below shows the actuarial value of the City's liability for retirement benefits (excluding retiree health care and OPEB), the actuarial value of assets available for retirement benefits and two indicators of funding progress for LACERS: (i) the funded ratio; and (ii) the ratio of UAAL to annual payroll.

Table 43
LOS ANGELES CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS
ACTUARIAL VALUE BASIS
(\$ in thousands)⁽¹⁾

<i>Actuarial Valuation As of June 30</i>	<i>Actuarial Value of Assets</i>	<i>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</i>	<i>UAAL⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Funded Ratio⁽³⁾</i>	<i>Covered Payroll⁽⁴⁾</i>	<i>UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll⁽⁵⁾</i>
2015	\$11,727,161	\$16,909,996	\$5,182,835	69.4%	\$1,907,665	271.7%
2016	12,439,250	17,424,996	4,985,746	71.4	1,968,703	253.3
2017	13,178,334	18,458,188	5,279,854	71.4	2,062,316	256.0
2018	13,982,435	19,944,579	5,962,144	70.1	2,177,687	273.8
2019	14,818,564	20,793,421	5,974,857	71.3	2,225,413	268.5
2020	15,630,103	22,527,195	6,897,093	69.4	2,445,017	282.1
2021	16,660,585	23,281,893	6,621,308	71.6	2,254,165	293.7
2022	17,649,268	24,078,751	6,429,483	73.3	2,258,725	284.7
2023	18,493,821	25,299,537	6,805,716	73.1	2,512,179	270.9
2024	19,445,577	26,492,518	7,046,942	73.4	2,730,282	258.1

(1) Table includes funding for retirement benefits only. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) are not included.

(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability minus Actuarial Value of Assets, commonly referred to as UAAL. Positive numbers represent a funded ratio less than 100 percent.

(3) Actuarial Value of Assets divided by Actuarial Accrued Liability.

(4) Projected annual pensionable payroll for members of LACERS.

(5) UAAL divided by covered payroll.

Source: Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System Actuarial Valuation reports.

For the Retirement Plan, the City's contribution rate generally increased between the June 30, 2015 and the June 30, 2024 valuations, from 23.7 percent to 29.0 percent, primarily due to the amortization of UAAL increases from unfavorable investment experience and changes in actuarial assumptions. The introduction of Tier 3 has helped to mitigate costs as new members have been enrolled in the lower cost benefit tier since February 21, 2016. Furthermore, an additional employee contribution (4 percent for all affected employees effective January 1, 2013) was implemented by the City for certain bargaining groups and for all non-represented employees. For the post-employment Health Plan, the non-investment experience (primarily lower than projected medical premiums and subsidies) has had the most impact on declining contribution rates, from 4.9 percent in 2015 to 3.4 percent in 2024.

The actuarial value of assets is different from the market value of assets, as the actuarial value smooths asset gains and losses over a number of years. The following table shows the funding progress of LACERS based on the market value of the portion of system assets allocated to retirement benefits.

Table 44
LOS ANGELES CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS
MARKET VALUE BASIS
(\$ in thousands)⁽¹⁾

<i>Actuarial Valuation As of June 30</i>	<i>Market Value Of Assets</i>	<i>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</i>	<i>Unfunded Liability⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Funded Ratio (Market Value)⁽³⁾</i>	<i>Covered Payroll⁽⁴⁾</i>	<i>Unfunded Liability As a Percentage of Covered Payroll (Market Value)⁽⁵⁾</i>
2015	\$11,920,570	\$16,909,996	\$4,989,426	70.5%	\$1,907,665	261.5%
2016	11,809,329	17,424,996	5,615,667	67.8	1,968,703	285.2
2017	13,180,516	18,458,188	5,277,672	71.4	2,062,316	255.9
2018	14,235,231	19,944,579	5,709,348	71.4	2,177,687	262.2
2019	14,815,593	20,793,421	5,977,828	71.3	2,225,413	268.6
2020	14,932,404	22,527,195	7,594,791	66.3	2,445,017	310.6
2021	18,918,136	23,281,893	4,363,757	81.3	2,254,165	193.6
2022	17,013,091	24,078,751	7,065,660	70.7	2,258,725	312.8
2023	17,953,293	25,299,537	7,346,244	71.0	2,512,179	292.4
2024	19,144,037	26,492,518	7,348,481	72.3	2,730,282	269.1

(1) Table includes funding for retirement benefits only. Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) are not included.

(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability minus Market Value of Assets. Positive numbers represent a funded ratio less than 100 percent.

(3) Market Value of Assets divided by Actuarial Accrued Liability.

(4) Projected annual pensionable payroll for members of LACERS.

(5) Unfunded liability divided by covered payroll.

Source: Calculated based on data from Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System Actuarial Valuation reports.

The table below shows the actuarial funding progress of LACERS' liability for post-employment healthcare benefits:

Table 45
LOS ANGELES CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Actuarial Valuation As of June 30</i>	<i>Actuarial Value of Assets</i>	<i>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</i>	<i>UAAL⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Funded Ratio⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Covered Payroll⁽³⁾</i>	<i>UAAL As a Percentage of Covered Payroll⁽⁴⁾</i>
2015	\$2,108,925	\$2,646,989	\$538,065	79.7%	\$1,907,665	28.2%
2016	2,248,753	2,793,689	544,935	80.5	1,968,703	27.7
2017	2,438,458	3,005,806	567,348	81.1	2,062,316	27.5
2018	2,628,844	3,256,828	627,984	80.7	2,177,687	28.8
2019	2,812,662	3,334,299	521,637	84.4	2,225,413	23.4
2020	2,984,424	3,486,531	502,107	85.6	2,445,017	20.5
2021	3,330,377	3,520,078	189,701	94.6	2,254,165	8.4
2022	3,472,956	3,580,696	107,741	97.0	2,258,725	4.8
2023	3,646,978	3,405,089	(241,890)	107.1	2,512,179	(9.7)
2024	3,855,959	3,570,148	(285,811)	108.0	2,730,282	(10.5)

(1) Actuarial Accrued Liability minus Actuarial Value of Assets, commonly referred to as UAAL. Positive numbers represent an actuarial deficit.

(2) Actuarial Value of Assets divided by Actuarial Accrued Liability.

(3) Annual pensionable payroll against which UAAL amortized.

(4) UAAL divided by Covered Payroll.

Source: The City of Los Angeles City Employees' Retirement System Actuarial Valuations.

The table below summarizes the City's payments to LACERS over the past four years and payments included in the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Adopted Budget. This table includes costs for contributions for both pensions and retiree health care.

Table 46
LOS ANGELES CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
SOURCES AND USES OF CONTRIBUTIONS
(\$ in thousands)⁽¹⁾

	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	[Proposed] Budget 2025-26
Sources of Contributions					
Contributions for Council-controlled Departments ⁽²⁾	\$ 601,450	\$ 636,523	\$ 675,824	\$ 706,025	\$ 680,708
Airport, Harbor Departments, LACERS, LAFPP	<u>124,074</u>	<u>131,166</u>	<u>138,617</u>	<u>143,113</u>	<u>150,558</u>
Total	\$ 725,524	\$ 767,689	\$ 814,441	\$ 849,138	\$ 831,266
Percent of payroll – Tier 1	32.81%	33.93%	34.07%	34.34%	32.65%
Percent of payroll – Tier 3	30.16%	31.35%	31.45%	31.06%	29.37%
Uses of Contributions					
Current Service Liability (Normal cost)	\$ 265,096	\$ 285,162	\$ 298,345	\$ 321,331	\$ 313,839
UAAL	492,955	556,287	596,007	609,339	552,446
Adjustments ⁽³⁾	<u>(32,527)</u>	<u>(73,760)</u>	<u>(79,911)</u>	<u>(81,532)</u>	<u>(35,019)</u>
Total	\$ 725,524	\$ 767,689	\$ 814,441	\$ 849,138	\$ 831,266

⁽¹⁾ Includes funding for OPEB.

⁽²⁾ Includes employees funded by certain special funds in addition to the General Fund.

⁽³⁾ Adjustments include a "true-up" reconciling projected payroll against actual payroll, the family death benefit plan, the limited term retirement plan, excess benefits, and the enhanced benefit for the Airport Public Safety Officers who remain in LACERS.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

The table below illustrates the City's projected contributions to LACERS for the next four fiscal years from Council-controlled City Departments (excluding the proprietary departments) based on projected rates from the City's consulting actuary applied against projected payroll by the CAO. These projected contributions illustrate the projected cost of both pension and OPEB. The CAO's projected payroll assumes that there will be no negotiated employee compensation increases after the expiration in December 2027 or December 2028 of current labor agreements.

Table 47
LOS ANGELES CITY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
PROJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025- 26</i>	<i>Projection 2026-27</i>	<i>Projection 2027-28</i>	<i>Projection 2028-29</i>	<i>Projection 2029-30</i>
Contributions for Council-controlled Departments ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 680,708	\$ 758,069	\$ 830,519	\$ 865,716	\$ 918,447
Percentage of Payroll ⁽³⁾	31.44%	32.56%	33.48%	33.99%	35.39%
Incremental Change	(\$ 25,326)	\$ 77,361	\$ 72,450	\$ 35,197	\$ 52,731
% Change	(3.59%)	11.36%	9.56%	4.24%	6.09%

(1) Includes the General Fund and various special funds.

(2) Assumes 0.00% return on investment in 2025-26 and 7.00% return on investment thereafter.

(3) Reflects combined rates for July 15 payment.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer (CAO), based on information commissioned by the CAO.

In addition, the LACERS Board has recently requested that the City Council review and consider a discretionary cost-of-living adjustment of 2.60 percent for Tier 1 participants. The recommendation is pending consideration by the City Council and Mayor.

Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan (“LAFPP”). The LAFPP, established in 1899 and incorporated into the Charter in 1923, represents contributory plans covering uniformed fire, police, and some Department of Harbor and some Department of Airports police. As of June 30, 2024, the date of its most recent actuarial valuation, the LAFPP had 12,369 active members (including 127 in Harbor and 102 in Airports), 14,423 retired members and beneficiaries, and 828 vested former members.

Six tiers of benefits are provided, depending on the date of the member’s hiring. No active members are in Tier 1, while Tier 2 had only 3 active members as of June 30, 2024, although both tiers have beneficiaries. Approximately 53 percent of active members are in Tier 5, and 43 percent are in Tier 6.

Amortization of UAAL may be calculated differently for different tiers. A Charter amendment adopted by City voters on March 8, 2011 provided the LAFPP Board with the authority to establish amortization and plan funding policies. Under the LAFPP Board’s current actuarial funding policy, actuarial gains or losses are amortized over 20 years; changes in actuarial assumptions and cost methods are amortized over 20 years; plan amendments are amortized over 15 years; and actuarial funding surpluses are amortized over 30 years.

Similar to LACERS, LAFPP has adopted various asset smoothing methods. Generally, market gains or losses are recognized over seven years, so that approximately 1/7 of market losses or gains are recognized each year in the actuarial valuation. LAFPP uses a 40 percent market corridor, so that the actuarial value of assets must be between 60 percent and 140 percent of the market value of assets. If the actuarial value falls below 60 percent or rises above 140 percent of market value, the system must recognize the excess returns or losses, respectively, in that year without smoothing.

Based on the advice of its actuary, the LAFPP Board reduced its assumed rate of investment return from 7.50 percent to 7.25 percent in 2017, lowering it again to 7.00 percent in May 2020 (lowering its inflation assumption from 3.00 percent to 2.75 percent as well). In May 2023, the LAFPP Board adopted the actuary’s recommendations to maintain the 7.00 percent assumed rate of investment return, but reduced the inflation assumption from 2.75 percent to 2.50 percent. In addition to the economic assumptions, the LAFPP Board adjusted various other demographic assumptions such as mortality, retirement, termination, and disability incidence rates. Adoption of the economic and demographic assumption changes in May 2023 was estimated to

decrease City contributions by 0.45 percent of payroll. The assumptions were used in the June 30, 2024 actuarial valuation, which determine the City's contribution rate for Fiscal Year 2025-26.

The table below shows the actuarial value of the City's liability for retirement benefits (excluding retiree health care and OPEB), the actuarial value of assets available for retirement benefits, and two indicators of funding progress for LAFPP, the funded ratio and the ratio of UAAL to annual payroll.

Table 48
LOS ANGELES FIRE AND POLICE PENSION PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS
ACTUARIAL VALUE BASIS
(\$ in thousands)⁽¹⁾

<i>Actuarial Valuation As of June 30</i>	<i>Actuarial Value of Assets</i>	<i>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</i>	<i>UAAL⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Funded Ratio⁽³⁾</i>	<i>Covered Payroll⁽⁴⁾</i>	<i>UAAL As a percentage of Covered Payroll⁽⁵⁾</i>
2015	\$16,770,060	\$18,337,507	\$1,567,447	91.5%	\$1,405,171	111.5%
2016	17,645,338	18,798,510	1,153,172	93.9	1,400,808	82.3
2017	18,679,221	20,411,024	1,731,803	91.5	1,475,539	117.4
2018	19,840,070	21,364,804	1,524,734	92.9	1,546,043	98.6
2019	21,037,711	22,474,125	1,436,414	93.6	1,583,808	90.7
2020	22,106,722	23,727,315	1,620,593	93.2	1,670,245	97.0
2021	23,689,349	24,461,267	771,918	96.8	1,684,785	45.8
2022	25,146,787	25,670,766	523,979	98.0	1,664,318	31.5
2023	26,430,735	26,556,702	125,967	99.5	1,698,778	7.4
2024	27,527,602	27,595,631	68,029	99.8	1,771,168	3.8

(1) Table includes funding for retirement benefits only. OPEB are not included.

(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability minus Actuarial Value of Assets, commonly referred to as UAAL. Positive numbers represent an actuarial deficit.

(3) Actuarial Value of Assets divided by Actuarial Accrued Liability.

(4) Projected annual payroll against which UAAL amortized.

(5) UAAL divided by covered payroll.

Source: LAFPP Actuarial Valuations and Review of Retirement and Other Post-Employment Benefits as of June 30, 2024.

The actuarial value of assets is different from the market value of assets, as the actuarial value smooths asset gains and losses over a number of years. The following table shows the funding progress of LAFPP based on the market value of the portion of system assets allocated to retirement benefits.

Table 49
LOS ANGELES FIRE AND POLICE PENSION PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR RETIREMENT BENEFITS
MARKET VALUE BASIS
(\$ in thousands)⁽¹⁾

<i>Actuarial Valuation As of June 30</i>	<i>Market Value of Assets</i>	<i>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</i>	<i>Unfunded (Overfunded) Liability⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Funded Ratio (Market Value)⁽³⁾</i>	<i>Covered Payroll⁽⁴⁾</i>	<i>Unfunded Liability As a Percentage of Covered Payroll (Market Value)⁽⁵⁾</i>
2015	\$17,346,554	\$18,337,507	\$990,953	94.6%	\$1,405,171	70.5%
2016	17,104,276	18,798,510	1,694,234	91.0	1,400,808	120.9
2017	18,996,721	20,411,024	1,414,303	93.1	1,475,593	95.8
2018	20,482,133	21,364,804	882,671	95.9	1,546,043	57.1
2019	21,262,200	22,474,125	1,211,925	94.6	1,583,808	76.5
2020	21,396,933	23,727,315	2,330,382	90.2	1,670,245	139.5
2021	27,862,307	24,461,267	(3,401,040)	113.9	1,684,785	(201.9)
2022	25,258,536	25,670,766	412,230	98.4	1,664,318	24.8
2023	26,437,300	26,556,702	119,402	99.6	1,698,778	7.0
2024	28,148,046	27,595,631	(552,415)	102.0	1,771,168	(31.2)

(1) Table includes funding for retirement benefits only. Other post-employment benefits not included.

(2) Actuarial Accrued Liability minus Market Value of Assets. Positive numbers represent a deficit.

(3) Market Value of Assets divided by Actuarial Accrued Liability.

(4) Projected annual payroll against which liability is amortized.

(5) UAAL divided by covered payroll.

Source: Calculated by CAO based on data from LAFPP Actuarial Valuations.

The table below provides a ten-year history of the funding progress for retiree healthcare benefit liabilities of the LAFPP.

Table 50
LOS ANGELES FIRE AND POLICE PENSION PLAN
SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
(\$ in thousands)

<i>Actuarial Valuation As of June 30</i>	<i>Actuarial Value of Assets</i>	<i>Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)</i>	<i>UAAL⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>Funded Ratio⁽²⁾</i>	<i>Covered Payroll⁽³⁾</i>	<i>UAAL As a Percentage of Covered Payroll⁽⁴⁾</i>
2015	\$1,344,333	\$2,962,703	\$1,618,370	45.4%	\$1,405,171	115.2%
2016	1,480,810	3,079,670	1,598,860	48.1	1,400,808	114.1
2017	1,637,846	3,322,746	1,684,900	49.3	1,475,539	114.2
2018	1,819,359	3,547,777	1,728,417	51.3	1,546,043	111.8
2019	2,016,202	3,590,023	1,573,821	56.2	1,583,808	99.4
2020	2,214,552	3,709,858	1,495,307	59.7	1,670,245	89.5
2021	2,455,726	3,793,174	1,337,448	64.7	1,684,785	79.4
2022	2,710,079	3,649,332	939,253	74.3	1,664,318	56.4
2023	2,966,078	3,815,027	848,948	77.8	1,698,778	50.0
2024	3,180,164	4,066,716	886,552	78.2	1,771,168	50.0

(1) Actuarial Accrued Liability minus Actuarial Value of Assets, commonly referred to as UAAL. Positive numbers represent an actuarial deficit.

(2) Actuarial Value of Assets divided by Actuarial Accrued Liability.

(3) Projected annual payroll against which UAAL amortized.

(4) UAAL divided by covered payroll.

Source: The Fire and Police Pension Plan Actuarial Valuations.

The table below summarizes the General Fund's payments to LAFPP over the past four years and payments included in the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Adopted Budget. This table includes costs for both pensions and retiree health care, as well as the plan's administrative expenses.

Table 51
LOS ANGELES FIRE AND POLICE PENSION PLAN
SOURCES AND USES OF CONTRIBUTIONS
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>2021-22</i>	<i>2022-23</i>	<i>2023-24</i>	<i>2024-25</i>	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>
General Fund ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 721,998</u>	<u>\$ 660,945</u>	<u>\$ 637,297</u>	<u>\$ 660,048</u>	<u>\$ 638,562</u>
Percent of Payroll	45.89%	41.84%	40.63%	38.72%	35.80%
Current Service Liability	\$ 393,940	\$ 394,525	\$ 390,133	\$ 410,951	\$ 435,497
UAAL/(Surplus)	306,679	244,958	225,835	225,057	177,063
Administrative Costs	21,379	21,462	21,329	24,040	25,117
Adjustments ⁽²⁾	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>885</u>
Total	<u>\$ 721,998</u>	<u>\$ 660,945</u>	<u>\$ 637,297</u>	<u>\$ 660,048</u>	<u>\$ 638,562</u>

(1) The City funds an Excess Benefit Plan outside LAFPP to provide for any benefit payments to retirees that exceed IRS limits. Amounts deposited in that account are credited against the City's annual contribution to LAFPP.

(2) Includes payment to refund members who previously elected to transfer from LACERS to LAFPP in accordance with the approval of Measure FF, Los Angeles Fire and Police Pensions; Peace Officers, in November 2024.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer.

Historically, plan members did not contribute to offset the City's costs of retiree healthcare subsidy benefits, as all such costs were funded from the employer's contribution and investment returns thereon. In 2011, the City negotiated with the sworn bargaining units the option of a 2 percent active employee contribution to offset the cost of retiree healthcare for its sworn workforce hired before July 1, 2011. Sworn employees hired on and after July 1, 2011 are members of Tier 6, which requires an additional 2 percent contribution to offset the cost of retiree healthcare. Employees who contribute to retiree healthcare benefits are vested in future subsidy increases authorized by the LAFPP board. For those sworn employees that opted not to make an additional contribution to offset the cost of retiree healthcare, their retiree health subsidy has been frozen and cannot surpass the maximum subsidy level in effect as of July 1, 2011.

A consolidated lawsuit challenged the LAFPP Board's exercise of its discretion to annually increase the subsidy for sworn employees. On May 2, 2022, the court ruled that LAFPP was not required to automatically grant the unions the maximum possible increase in the retiree medical subsidy each year to employees who contribute the additional 2 percent. Rather, the LAFPP Board retained the discretion on the amount of any increase. The union filed a notice of appeal. See "LITIGATION."

The table below illustrates the City's projected contributions to LAFPP that was prepared in conjunction with the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget based on projected rates from the LAFPP's consulting actuary applied against projected payroll by the CAO. The CAO's projected payroll does not include compensation increases after the expiration of labor agreements current as of the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget, with the exception of placeholder amounts related to a successor labor agreement with the United Firefighters of Los Angeles City that was pending at the time the projection was prepared. The CAO projects that the Fiscal Year 2024-25 cost of this agreement, which was approved in November 2024, will exceed the amount that the Fiscal Year 2024-25 Budget set aside by up to \$10 million. The CAO expects to update the projected contributions following the adoption of the Fiscal Year 2025-26 Budget.

Table 52
LOS ANGELES FIRE AND POLICE PENSION PLAN
PROJECTED CONTRIBUTIONS⁽¹⁾
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>[Proposed] Budget 2025-26</i>	<i>Projection 2026-27</i>	<i>Projection 2027-28</i>	<i>Projection 2028-29</i>	<i>Projection 2029-30</i>
General Fund	\$ 638,562	\$ 657,536	\$ 640,226	\$ 662,601	\$ 727,261
Percentage of Payroll	35.80%	33.79%	32.08%	32.78%	35.24%
Incremental Change	(\$ 21,486)	\$ 18,974	(\$ 17,310)	\$ 22,375	\$ 64,660
% Change	(3.26%)	2.97%	(2.63%)	3.49%	9.76%

⁽¹⁾ Assumes 0.00% return on investment in 2025-26 and 7.00% return on investment thereafter.

⁽²⁾ Reflects combined rates for all benefit tiers.

Source: City of Los Angeles, Office of the City Administrative Officer (CAO), based on information commissioned by the CAO.

[The City's required contributions to its retirement systems are expected to stabilize in, then decline by the end of the projection period, due in part to the high investment returns experienced in Fiscal Year 2020-21. The above table assumes a 7 percent return for Fiscal Year 2023-24 and a 7 percent assumed rate of return through the projection period. Actual contributions will depend on a variety of factors, including actual investment returns. The actual rate of return for Fiscal Year 2023-24 was 9.73 percent for LAFPP.]

City voters approved Measure FF on the November 1, 2024 ballot. The measure amended the City Charter to allow all sworn peace officers employed by LAPD, Airport Police, Harbor Police, and Recreation and Parks peace officers who are currently part of LACERS to transfer to LAFPP.

PART 2: HISTORIC, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Introduction

The City of Los Angeles is the second most populous city in the United States, with an estimated 2024 population of 3.8 million. Los Angeles is the principal city of a metropolitan region stretching from the City of Ventura to the north, the City of San Clemente to the south, the City of San Bernardino to the east, and the Pacific Ocean to the west.

The economic and demographic information below is provided as general background. Although it has been collected from sources that the City considers to be reliable, the City has made no independent verification of the information provided by non-City sources and the City takes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy thereof. The current state of the economy of the City, State of California and the United States of America may not be reflected in the data discussed below, because more up-to-date information is not publicly available.

History

Founded in 1781, Los Angeles was for its first century a provincial outpost under successive Spanish, Mexican and American rule. Incorporated in 1850 under the provisions of a Charter, the City experienced a population boom following its linkage by rail with San Francisco in 1876. Los Angeles was selected as the Southern California rail terminus because its natural harbor seemed to offer little challenge to San Francisco, home of the railroad barons. But what the region lacked in commerce and industry, it made up in temperate climate and available real estate, and soon tens and then hundreds of thousands of people living in the Northeastern and Midwestern United States migrated to new homes in the region. Agricultural and oil production, followed by the creation of a deep-water port, the opening of the Panama Canal, and the completion of the City-financed Owens Valley Aqueduct to provide additional water, all contributed to an expanding economic base. The City's population climbed to 50,000 persons in 1890, and had swelled to 1.5 million persons by 1940. During this same period, the automobile became the principal mode of American transportation, and the City developed as the first major city of the automotive age. Following World War II, the City became the focus of a new wave of migration, with its population reaching 2.4 million persons by 1960. By 2023, the population had grown to 3.8 million, and the City experienced further growth in its demographic and economic diversity.

The City's 470 square miles contain 11.5 percent of the area of the County of Los Angeles, California (the "County") and approximately 39 percent of the population of the County. Tourism and hospitality, professional and business services, direct international trade, entertainment (including motion picture, television and digital media production), and wholesale trade and logistics all contribute significantly to local employment. Emerging industries are largely technology driven, and include biomedical technology, digital information technology, environmental technology and aerospace. There were more than 310,000 manufacturing jobs in the County in 2024. Important manufacturing components of local industry include apparel, computer and electronic components, transportation equipment, fabricated metal, and food processing. Fueled by trade with the Pacific Rim countries, the Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach combined are the busiest container ports in the nation. As home to the film, television and recording industries, as well as important cultural facilities, the City serves as a principal global cultural center.

Population

The table below summarizes historic City, County, and State population estimates since 2000.

Table 53
CITY, COUNTY AND STATE POPULATION STATISTICS

<i>Year⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>City of Los Angeles</i>	<i>Percentage Change⁽²⁾</i>	<i>County of Los Angeles</i>	<i>Percentage Change⁽²⁾</i>	<i>State of California</i>	<i>Percentage Change⁽²⁾</i>
2000	3,694,742	-	9,519,330	-	33,873,086	-
2005	3,769,131	2.01%	9,816,153	3.12%	35,869,173	5.89%
2010	3,792,621	0.62	9,818,605	0.02	37,253,956	3.86
2015	3,938,939	3.86	10,124,800	3.12	38,865,532	4.33
2020	3,898,536	(1.03)	10,014,009	(1.09)	39,538,223	1.73
2021	3,871,886	(0.68)	9,955,445	(0.58)	39,327,868	(0.53)
2022	3,822,940	(1.26)	9,861,493	(0.94)	39,114,785	(0.54)
2023	3,804,420	(0.48)	9,819,312	(0.43)	39,061,058	(0.14)
2024	3,814,318	0.26	9,824,091	0.05	39,128,162	0.17

⁽¹⁾ As of April 1 for 2000, 2010 and 2020 based on the Census benchmarks for such years. Estimated as of January 1 for other years.

⁽²⁾ For five-year time periods, figures represent cumulative change over such five year period.

Source: State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties and the State, 2001-2010, with 2000 and 2010 Census Counts, Sacramento, California, November 2012 for years 2000 and 2005; State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2011-2020, with 2010 Census Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2, 2022 for years 2010 and 2015; State of California, Department of Finance, E-4 Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, 2021-2024, with 2020 Census Benchmark. Sacramento, California, May 2024 for years 2020 through 2024.

Industry and Employment

The following table summarizes the average number of employed and unemployed residents of the City and the County, based on the annual “benchmark,” an annual revision process in which monthly labor force and payroll employment data, which are based on estimates, are updated based on detailed tax records. The “benchmark” data is typically released in March for the prior calendar year.

Table 54
ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT AND
UNEMPLOYMENT OF RESIDENT LABOR FORCE⁽¹⁾

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<u>Civilian Labor Force</u>					
City of Los Angeles					
Employed	1,787,300	1,868,300	1,947,300	1,957,000	1,962,900
Unemployed	<u>251,500</u>	<u>181,900</u>	<u>102,600</u>	<u>108,500</u>	<u>124,400</u>
Total	2,038,800	2,050,200	2,049,900	2,065,500	2,087,300
County of Los Angeles					
Employed	4,350,500	4,547,600	4,739,900	4,763,600	4,812,600
Unemployed	<u>609,800</u>	<u>445,900</u>	<u>244,900</u>	<u>252,000</u>	<u>297,200</u>
Total	4,960,300	4,993,500	4,984,800	5,015,600	5,109,800
<u>Unemployment Rates</u>					
City	12.3%	8.9%	5.0%	5.3%	6.0%
County	12.3%	8.9%	4.9%	5.0%	5.8%
State	10.1%	7.3%	4.2%	4.8%	5.3%
United States	8.1%	5.3%	3.6%	3.6%	4.0%

⁽¹⁾ March 2024 Benchmark report as of March 2025, not seasonally adjusted.

Note: Based on surveys distributed to households; not directly comparable to Industry Employment data reported in the table below.

Sources: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division for the State and County; U.S. Bureau of Labor, Department of Labor Statistics for the U.S.

The COVID-19 pandemic caused an unprecedented loss of jobs and an increase in unemployment. Unemployment for the City for April 2020 was 20.7 percent, increased from 5.5 percent in March (not seasonally adjusted). The previous high in unemployment was 12.3 percent at the height of the Great Recession in 2010. The California Employment Development Department has reported preliminary unemployment figures for April 2024 of 4.8 percent statewide, 4.5 percent for the County, and 4.6 percent for the City (not seasonally adjusted).

The following table summarizes the California Employment Development Department's estimated annual employment for the County as of March 2024, which includes full-time and part-time workers who receive wages, salaries, commissions, tips, payment-in-kind, or piece rates. Separate figures for the City are not maintained. Percentages indicate the percentage of the total employment for each type of employment for the given year. For purposes of comparison, the most recent employment data for the State is also summarized.

Table 55
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
ESTIMATED INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE⁽¹⁾

	<i>County of Los Angeles 2024</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>State of California 2024</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Agricultural	4,700	0.1%	412,700	2.2%
Mining and Logging	1,700	0.0	18,900	0.1
Construction	150,900	3.3	912,100	5.0
Manufacturing	310,800	6.8	1,249,100	6.8
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	814,000	17.7	3,082,300	16.8
Information	189,800	4.1	538,100	2.9
Financial Activities	208,700	4.5	802,500	4.4
Professional and Business Services	657,800	14.3	2,786,800	15.2
Educational and Health Services	969,400	21.1	3,285,500	17.9
Leisure and Hospitality	537,400	11.7	2,015,800	11.0
Other Services	158,400	3.4	594,700	3.2
Government	<u>591,100</u>	12.9	<u>2,662,900</u>	14.5
Total	4,594,700		18,361,400	

⁽¹⁾ The California Employment Development Department has converted employer records from the Standard Industrial Classification coding system to the North American Industry Classification System.

Note: Based on surveys distributed to employers; not directly comparable to Civilian Labor Force data reported in Table 54.

Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division. Based on March 2024 Benchmark report as of March 28, 2025.

Major Employers

The estimated top 25 major non-governmental employers in the County in 2024 are listed in the table below. Separate estimates for the City are not available. Based on these estimates, the top 25 major non-governmental employers represented 6.9 percent of the labor force.

Table 56
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
2024 MAJOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL EMPLOYERS

<i>Employer</i>	<i>Product/Service</i>	<i>Employees</i>
Kaiser Permanente	Nonprofit health care system	47,438
University of Southern California	Private university	24,099
Northrop Grumman Corp.	Systems and products in aerospace and information systems	18,708
The Walt Disney Co.	Media and entertainment	13,400
Home Depot	Home improvement retailer	12,000
UPS	Logistics, transportation and freight	11,542
Boeing Co.	Aerospace and defense, commercial jetliners, space and security systems	10,783
Providence	Healthcare	10,153
Target Corp.	Retailer	10,020
NBCUniversal	Media and entertainment	8,576
Cedars-Sinai	Healthcare organization	8,427
California Institute of Technology	Private university, operator of Jet Propulsion Laboratory	8,419
Albertsons Cos.	Grocery retailer	7,476
Allied Universal	Provider of security services and technology solutions	6,866
AT&T Inc.	Telecommunications, DirecTV, cable, satellite and television provider	6,475
City of Hope	Treatment and research center for cancer, diabetes and other life-threatening diseases	6,427
Bank of America Corp.	Banking and financial services	5,490
Space Exploration Technologies Corp.	Rockets and spacecraft	5,467
Children's Hospital Los Angeles	Nonprofit freestanding children's hospital	5,305
Amazon	Online retailer	5,200 ⁽¹⁾
Inter-Con Security	Premier security services	5,165
Costco Wholesale	Membership chain of warehouse stores	5,143
Ralphs	Grocery retailer	4,435
Capital Group	Financial services	4,251
CommonSpirit Health	Healthcare	3,360

⁽¹⁾ Business Journal estimate.

Source: Los Angeles Business Journal, Weekly Lists, published August 26, 2024.

The estimated top 25 major governmental employers in the County in 2024 are listed in the table below. Separate estimates for the City are not available. Based on these estimates, the top 25 major governmental employers represented 9.7 percent of the labor force.

Table 57
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
2024 LARGEST PUBLIC SECTOR EMPLOYERS

<i>Employers</i>	<i>Employees</i>
County of Los Angeles	116,571
Los Angeles Unified School District	74,741
University of California, Los Angeles	54,148
Federal Executive Board ⁽¹⁾	50,000
City of Los Angeles ⁽²⁾	35,206
Los Angeles Department of Water and Power	11,500
Long Beach Unified School District	11,000
City of Long Beach	6,000
California State University – Long Beach	5,000
California State University – Northridge	4,163 ⁽³⁾
Los Angeles World Airports	4,000
Pomona Unified School District	4,000
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	3,023
California State University – Los Angeles	2,657
Cal Poly Pomona	2,648
Santa Monica Community College District	2,459
Mt. San Antonio Community College District	2,306
City of Santa Monica	2,000
Montebello Unified School District	1,900
California State University – Dominguez Hills	1,761
City of Torrance	1,683
City of Pasadena	1,661
Conejo Valley School District	1,550
Glendale Unified School District	1,431
Los Angeles Community College District	1,223

⁽¹⁾ Reflects 2023 employees. Excludes law enforcement and judiciary employees.

⁽²⁾ Excludes proprietary departments (DWP, LAWA, Port of L.A.).

⁽³⁾ Business Journal estimate.

Source: Los Angeles Business Journal, Weekly Lists, published August 26, 2024.

Personal Income

The U.S. Census Bureau defines personal income as the income received by all persons from all sources, and is the sum of “net earnings,” rental income, dividend income, interest income, and transfer receipts. “Net earnings” is defined as wages and salaries, supplements to wages and salaries, and proprietors’ income, less contributions for government social insurance, before deduction of personal income and other taxes.

The following table summarizes the latest available estimate of personal income for the County, State and United States; equivalent data is not available for the City.

Table 58
COUNTY, STATE AND U.S.
PERSONAL INCOME

<i>Year and Area</i>	<i>Personal Income (thousands of dollars)</i>	<i>Per Capita Personal Income⁽¹⁾ (dollars)</i>
2018		
County ⁽²⁾	\$ 595,765,931	\$58,994
State ⁽³⁾	2,411,055,136	60,984
United States ⁽³⁾	17,514,402,000	53,311
2019		
County ⁽²⁾	\$ 629,245,755	\$62,591
State ⁽³⁾	2,537,950,599	64,174
United States ⁽³⁾	18,343,584,000	55,567
2020		
County ⁽²⁾	\$ 678,548,600	\$67,904
State ⁽³⁾	2,767,521,379	70,061
United States ⁽³⁾	19,600,945,000	59,153
2021		
County ⁽²⁾	\$ 719,455,363	\$73,343
State ⁽³⁾	3,013,676,900	76,991
United States ⁽³⁾	21,403,979,000	64,460
2022		
County ⁽²⁾	\$ 722,935,767	\$74,378
State ⁽³⁾	3,006,647,281	77,036
United States ⁽³⁾	22,077,232,000	66,244
2023		
County ⁽²⁾	\$ 756,659,481	\$78,302
State ⁽³⁾	3,133,678,900	80,423
United States ⁽⁴⁾	23,380,369,000	69,810

⁽¹⁾ Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by total midyear population.

⁽²⁾ Last updated: February 20, 2025; revised statistics for 2010 – 2019.

⁽³⁾ Last updated: February 20, 2025; revised statistics for 2010 – 2019.

⁽⁴⁾ Last updated: February 20, 2025; revised statistics for 2010 – 2019.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, “Table SAINC1: Personal Income Summary” for information for the State and the United States and “Table CAINC1: Personal Income Summary” for information for the County (accessed March 11, 2025).

Retail Sales

As the largest city in the County, the City accounted for \$53.2 billion (or approximately 26.3 percent) of the total \$202.3 billion in County taxable sales for 2024. The following table sets forth a history of taxable sales for the City for calendar years 2020 through 2024.

Table 59
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
TAXABLE SALES
(in thousands)

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	\$ 4,585,480	\$ 5,927,499	\$ 6,558,134	\$ 6,094,730	\$ 5,614,912
Home Furnishings and Appliance Stores	1,523,470	2,025,904	1,974,419	1,735,366	1,594,419
Bldg. Materials and Garden Equip. and Supplies	2,774,916	3,040,639	3,207,718	3,129,813	3,048,481
Food and Beverage Stores	3,045,666	3,154,313	3,357,996	3,312,332	2,999,220
Gasoline Stations	2,903,295	4,469,765	5,873,754	5,156,169	4,653,487
Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	2,302,122	3,632,876	3,714,074	3,510,608	3,502,850
General Merchandise Stores	2,494,747	3,037,363	3,297,351	3,269,278	3,137,833
Food Services and Drinking Places	6,320,584	8,881,294	10,921,768	11,360,174	11,210,471
Other Retail Group	<u>4,462,925</u>	<u>5,286,747</u>	<u>5,282,976</u>	<u>4,940,808</u>	<u>4,516,686</u>
Subtotal Retail and Food Services	30,413,205	39,456,400	44,188,190	42,509,281	40,278,363
All Other Outlets	<u>9,241,031</u>	<u>11,296,267</u>	<u>14,218,524</u>	<u>13,178,287</u>	<u>12,923,540</u>
TOTAL ALL OUTLETS	\$39,654,237	\$ 50,752,667	\$ 58,406,714	\$ 55,687,568	\$ 53,201,903
Year-over-year change	(21.0%)	28.0%	15.1%	(4.7%)	(4.5%)

Source: California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, Research and Statistics (last updated April 3, 2025).

Land Use

The following table, derived from data maintained by the Los Angeles County Assessor, indicates various land uses within the City based on assessed valuation and the number of parcels.

Table 60
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
ASSESSED VALUATION AND PARCELS BY LAND USE

	<i>2024-25 Assessed Valuation⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>No. of Parcels</i>	<i>% of Total</i>
Non-Residential				
Commercial Office	\$ 129,128,080,770	15.55%	26,549	3.36%
Vacant Commercial	2,623,185,313	0.32	1,362	0.17
Industrial	61,388,558,450	7.39	17,711	2.24
Vacant Industrial	2,230,065,137	0.27	4,310	0.55
Recreational	3,061,421,087	0.37	790	0.10
Government/Social/Institutional	4,407,084,769	0.53	3,625	0.46
Miscellaneous	424,367,868	0.05	1,917	0.24
Subtotal Non-Residential	\$ 203,262,763,394	24.47%	56,264	7.13%
Residential				
Single Family Residence	\$ 425,476,980,532	51.23%	509,328	64.53%
Condominium/Townhouse	54,073,294,850	6.51	90,711	11.49
Mobile Homes and Lots	189,265,869	0.02	3,458	0.44
Mobile Home Park	275,096,056	0.03	93	0.01
2-4 Residential Units	42,498,309,949	5.12	74,987	9.50
5+ Residential Units/Apartments	101,215,661,559	12.19	35,620	4.51
Vacant Residential	3,598,251,986	0.43	18,818	2.38
Subtotal Residential	\$ 627,326,860,801	75.53%	733,015	92.87%
Total	\$ 830,589,624,195	100.00%	789,279	100.00%

⁽¹⁾ Local Secured Assessed Valuation, excluding tax-exempt property.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

Residential Value and Construction Activity

The following table indicates the array of assessed valuation for single-family residential properties in the City.

Table 61
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
PER PARCEL ASSESSED VALUATION OF SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES

	<i>No. of Parcels</i>	<i>2024-25 Assessed Valuation</i>	<i>Average Assessed Valuation</i>	<i>Median Assessed Valuation</i>
Single Family Residential Properties	509,328	\$425,476,980,532	\$835,369	\$460,986

<i>2024-25 Assessed Valuation</i>	<i>No. of Residential Parcels ⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Cumulative % of Total</i>	<i>Total Valuation</i>	<i>% of Total</i>	<i>Cumulative % of Total</i>
\$0 - \$49,999	5760	1.131%	1.131%	\$ 208,160,640	0.049%	0.049%
\$50,000 - \$99,999	12,897	2.532	3.663	974,523,114	0.229	0.278
\$100,000 - \$149,999	14,926	2.931	6.594	1,864,108,140	0.438	0.716
\$150,000 - \$199,999	22,588	4.435	11.028	3,983,484,152	0.936	1.652
\$200,000 - \$249,999	31,081	6.102	17.131	7,007,056,045	1.647	3.299
\$250,000 - \$299,999	38,541	7.567	24.698	10,573,684,809	2.485	5.784
\$300,000 - \$349,999	46,836	9.196	33.893	15,195,612,348	3.571	9.356
\$350,000 - \$399,999	48,432	9.509	43.402	18,145,920,576	4.265	13.621
\$400,000 - \$449,999	28,084	5.514	48.916	11,926,376,112	2.803	16.424
\$450,000 - \$499,999	32,217	6.325	55.242	15,290,542,587	3.594	20.017
\$500,000 - \$549,999	31,542	6.193	61.435	16,550,655,156	3.890	23.907
\$550,000 - \$599,999	29,473	5.787	67.221	16,931,796,405	3.979	27.887
\$600,000 - \$649,999	21,032	4.129	71.351	13,131,707,776	3.086	30.973
\$650,000 - \$699,999	16,282	3.197	74.547	10,987,826,290	2.582	33.556
\$700,000 - \$749,999	15,370	3.018	77.565	11,135,411,300	2.617	36.173
\$750,000 - \$799,999	13,315	2.614	80.179	10,311,562,080	2.424	38.596
\$800,000 - \$849,999	10,721	2.105	82.284	8,839,335,848	2.078	40.674
\$850,000 - \$899,999	10,579	2.077	84.361	9,250,584,391	2.174	42.848
\$900,000 - \$949,999	9,927	1.949	86.310	9,173,352,087	2.156	45.004
\$950,000 - \$999,999	8,513	1.671	87.982	8,295,373,668	1.950	46.954
\$1,000,000-and greater	<u>61,212</u>	<u>12.018</u>	100.000	<u>225,699,907,008</u>	<u>53.046</u>	100.000
	509,328	100.000%		\$ 425,476,980,532	100.000%	

⁽¹⁾ Improved single-family residential parcels. Excludes condominiums and parcels with multiple family units.
Source: California Municipal Statistics, Inc.

The table below provides a summary of building permits issued by the City by calendar year.

Table 62
CITY OF LOS ANGELES
RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT VALUATIONS AND NEW UNITS

	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>	<i>2024</i>
Valuation ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,285	\$ 6,091	\$ 7,968	\$ 5,306	\$ 5,047
Residential ⁽²⁾	2,930	2,743	3,690	2,520	2,010
Non-Residential ⁽³⁾	1,187	871	1,196	380	634
Miscellaneous Residential ⁽⁴⁾	129	232	365	388	405
Miscellaneous Non-Residential ⁽⁵⁾	46	18	2	20	3
Number of Residential Units:					
Single family ⁽⁶⁾	2,685	3,122	4,430	3,918	4,695
Multi-family ⁽⁷⁾	<u>9,171</u>	<u>10,898</u>	<u>12,324</u>	<u>9,271</u>	<u>7,057</u>
Subtotal Residential Units	11,856	14,020	16,754	13,189	11,752
Number of Non-Residential Units ⁽⁸⁾	0	512	504	81	1
Miscellaneous Residential Units ⁽⁹⁾	3,017	4,664	6,320	6,272	8,062
Miscellaneous Non-Residential Units ⁽¹⁰⁾	257	480	46	164	22
Total Units	15,130	19,676	23,624	19,706	19,837

(1) In millions of dollars. "Valuation" represents the total valuation of all construction work for which the building permit is issued.

(2) Valuation of permits issued for Single-Family Dwellings, Duplexes, Apartment Buildings, Hotel/Motels, and Condominiums.

(3) Valuation of permits issued for Special Permits, Airport Buildings, Amusement Buildings, Churches, Private Garages, Public Garages, Gasoline Service Stations, Hospitals, Manufacturing Buildings, Office Buildings, Public Administration Buildings, Public Utilities Buildings, Retail Stores, Restaurants, School Buildings, Signs, Private Swimming Pools, Theater Buildings, Warehouses, Miscellaneous Buildings/Structures, Prefabricated Houses, Solar Heaters, Temporary Structures, Artists-in-Residence, Foundation Only, Grade – Non- Hillside, Certificates of Occupancy – Use of Land, Grading – Hillside. Figures previously reported for Fiscal Year 2022-23 were incorrect and have been corrected in this table.

(4) Valuation of permits issued for "Additions Creating New Units – Residential" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Residential." Figures previously reported for Fiscal Year 2022-23 were incorrect and have been corrected in this table.

(5) Valuation of permits issued for "Additions Creating New Units – Commercial" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Commercial." Figures previously reported for Fiscal Year 2022-23 were incorrect and have been corrected in this table.

(6) Number of dwelling units permitted for Single-Family Dwellings and Duplexes.

(7) Number of dwelling units permitted for new Apartment Buildings, Hotel/Motels, and Condominiums.

(8) Number of dwelling units permitted for Airport Buildings, Amusement Buildings, Churches, Private Garages, Public Garages, Gasoline Service Stations, Hospitals, Manufacturing Buildings, Office Buildings, Public Administration Buildings, Public Utilities Buildings, Retail Stores, Restaurants, School Buildings, Signs, Private Swimming Pools, Theater Buildings, Warehouses, Miscellaneous Buildings/Structures Prefabricated Houses, Solar Heaters, Temporary Structures, Artists-in-Residence.

(9) Number of dwelling units added includes "Addition Creating New Units – Residential" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Residential."

(10) Number of dwelling units added includes "Additions Creating New Units – Commercial" and "Alterations Creating New Units – Commercial."

Source: City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety.

Education

The Los Angeles Unified School District ("LAUSD"), a separate government agency and one of the largest employers in the City, administers public instruction for kindergarten through 12th grade ("K-12"), adult, and occupational schools in the City and all or significant portions of a number of smaller neighboring cities and unincorporated areas. The LAUSD, which now encompasses approximately 710 square miles (making it significantly larger than the City at 470 square miles), was formed in 1854 as the Common Schools for the City of Los Angeles and became a unified school district in 1960. The LAUSD is governed by a seven-member

Board of Education, elected by the district to serve alternating four-year terms. There are also a number of charter and private K-12 schools located in the City.

There are many public and private colleges and universities located in the City. Major colleges and universities located within the City include the University of California at Los Angeles, the University of Southern California, California State University at Los Angeles, California State University at Northridge, Occidental College and Loyola Marymount University. There are seven community colleges located within the City operated by the Los Angeles Community College District.

APPENDIX B

FORM OF APPROVING OPINION OF NOTE COUNSEL

Upon the delivery of the Notes, Nixon Peabody LLP, Note Counsel to the City of Los Angeles, proposes to deliver its approving opinion in substantially the following form:

[Closing Date]

City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

Re: \$ _____ City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as note counsel in connection with the issuance by the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) of \$ _____ aggregate principal amount of City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”). The Notes are being issued pursuant to the Charter of the City (the “Charter”), Article 7.6 of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 of the California Government Code, being Sections 53850 through 53858 inclusive (the “Act”) and a resolution adopted by the City Council of the City (the “City Council”) on June __, 2025 (the “Resolution”). Capitalized terms not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings ascribed thereto in the Resolution.

As note counsel, we have examined the Resolution in connection with the issuance of the Notes. In addition, we have relied upon and examined the opinions of counsel to the City, certificates of the City and others, copies, certified to us as being true and complete, of the proceedings of the City for the authorization and issuance of the Notes, and such other documents, opinions and matters to the extent we deemed necessary to render the opinions set forth herein, although in doing so, we have not undertaken to verify independently the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified therein, and we have assumed the genuineness of all signatures thereto. We express no opinion as to any provision in the Resolution with respect to indemnification or governing law.

We have, with your approval, assumed that all items submitted to us as originals are authentic and that all items submitted as copies conform to the originals.

On the basis of such examination, our reliance upon the assumptions contained herein and our consideration of such questions of law as we considered relevant, and subject to the limitations and qualifications in this opinion, we are of the opinion that:

1. The Notes have been duly authorized, executed and delivered by the City in accordance with the Act and the Resolution and constitute legal, valid and binding obligations of the City, enforceable against the City in accordance with their terms and payable solely from the sources provided therefor in the Resolution.
2. The Resolution has been duly adopted by the City Council and constitutes the legal, valid and binding obligation of the City, enforceable against the City in accordance with its terms.
3. The Resolution establishes a valid pledge of the revenues pledged thereby as security for the Notes, in accordance with the terms of the Resolution.

The opinions set forth above assume that the City has duly executed the Notes. In addition, the enforceability of the covenants and obligations described in paragraphs above may be limited by bankruptcy, insolvency, reorganization, moratorium or similar laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights generally (including, without limitation, fraudulent conveyance laws). In addition, the enforceability of such covenants and obligations is subject to the effect of general principles of equity, including, without limitation, concepts of materiality, reasonableness, good faith and fair dealing, the possible unavailability of specific performance or injunctive relief, regardless of whether considered in a proceeding in equity or at law, the limitations on legal remedies against government entities in the State of California, and to the application of laws of the State of California relating to conflicts of interest to which government entities are subject. We express no opinion regarding the availability of equitable remedies.

The Notes are not a lien or charge upon the funds or property of the City except to the extent of the aforementioned pledge. Neither the faith and credit nor the taxing powers of the City, the State of California or of any political subdivision thereof is pledged to the payment of the principal of or interest on the Notes.

We express no opinion as to any federal, state or local tax consequences of the ownership or disposition of, or the amount, accrual or receipt of interest on the Notes.

No opinion is expressed herein on the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of the Official Statement, dated June __, 2025, or other offering material relating to the Notes. This opinion is expressly limited to the matters set forth above and we render no opinion, whether by implication or otherwise, as to any other matters. We assume no obligation to update or supplement this opinion to reflect any facts or circumstances which may hereafter come to our attention or any changes in laws which may hereafter occur.

We call attention to the fact that the opinions expressed herein may be affected by actions taken or omitted or events occurring or failing to occur after the date hereof. We have not undertaken to determine, or inform any person, whether any such actions are taken, omitted, occur or fail to occur.

Respectfully submitted,

APPENDIX C

FORM OF OPINION OF SPECIAL TAX COUNSEL

Upon the delivery of the Notes, Kutak Rock LLP, Special Tax Counsel to the City of Los Angeles, proposes to deliver its opinion regarding federal and State income tax matters in substantially the following form:

[Closing Date]

City of Los Angeles
Los Angeles, California

Nixon Peabody LLP
Los Angeles, California

Re: \$ _____ City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have acted as special tax counsel to the City of Los Angeles, California (the “City”) regarding the issuance of the City’s 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”). The proceeds of the Notes will be used to provide effective cash flow management for revenues and expenditures of the City’s General Fund for the Fiscal Year 2025-2026 and to make the City’s Fiscal Year 2025-2026 annual contribution payments to the Los Angeles Fire and Police Pension Plan and the Los Angeles City Employee’s Retirement System.

In connection with the delivery of this opinion, we have examined the law and the following documentation:

- (a) The transcript of proceedings for the Notes, including but not limited to the resolution adopted by the City Council on June __, 2025 (the “Resolution”), authorizing the issuance of the Notes;
- (b) The Tax and Nonarbitrage Certificate executed by the City on the date of issuance of the Notes (the “Tax Certificate”); and
- (c) Such other documents as we deemed relevant and necessary in rendering this opinion.

We have assumed the accuracy and truthfulness of all public records and of all certifications, documents and other proceedings examined by us, and we have not independently verified the accuracy or truthfulness thereof. We have also assumed the genuineness of the signatures appearing upon such records, certifications, documents and proceedings.

Based upon the foregoing review, we are of the opinion that under the laws, regulations, rulings and judicial decisions existing on the date hereof, interest on the Notes is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not a specific preference item for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals. Interest on the Notes may affect the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on certain corporations. We are further of the opinion that interest on the Notes is exempt from current State of California personal income taxes. We express no opinion regarding other federal or State of California tax consequences arising with respect to the Notes.

The opinions set forth in the preceding paragraph are given in reliance on the opinion of Nixon Peabody LLP, as note counsel, that the Notes constitute legally valid and binding obligations of the City and that the

Notes are enforceable in accordance with their terms. The opinions set forth in the preceding paragraph also assume compliance by the City with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, that must be met subsequent to the issuance of the Notes. Failure to comply with such requirements could cause such interest to be includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactive to the date of issuance of the Notes. The City has covenanted in the Resolution and the Tax Certificate to comply with such requirements.

We have not been engaged to prepare and have not assumed or undertaken responsibility for the preparation of the Official Statement for the Notes except for the description therein of federal and State of California tax law pertinent to the treatment of interest paid on the Notes. We have not performed an independent investigation to determine the accuracy, completeness or sufficiency of any other information contained in the Official Statement. We have not assumed responsibility for any description of the revenues or other sources of security for or other matters relating to any evaluation of the likelihood of payment of, or creditworthiness of, the Notes or the adequacy of the security provided to owners of the Notes. We also have not been engaged to review, and we did not review, the financial condition of the City or the revenues or other sources of security for or other matters relating to an evaluation of the likelihood of payment of, or creditworthiness of the Notes or the security provided to owners of the Notes.

We assume no obligation to review or supplement this letter subsequent to its date, whether by reason of a change in the current laws, by legislative or regulatory action, by judicial decision or for any other reason.

APPENDIX D

DTC AND THE BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM

The information in this Appendix D concerning The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York (“DTC”) and DTC’s book-entry system has been obtained from DTC and the City takes no responsibility for the completeness or accuracy thereof. The City cannot and does not give any assurances that DTC, DTC Participants or Indirect Participants will distribute to the Beneficial Owners (a) payments of interest, principal or premium, if any, with respect to the Notes, (b) certificates representing ownership interests in or other confirmation of ownership interests in the Notes or (c) redemption or other notices sent to DTC or Cede & Co., its nominee, as the registered owner of the Notes, or that they will so do on a timely basis, or that DTC, DTC Participants or DTC Indirect Participants will act in the manner described in this Appendix. The current “Rules” applicable to DTC are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission and the current “Procedures” of DTC to be followed in dealing with DTC Participants are on file with DTC.

The following description of the procedures and record-keeping with respect to beneficial ownership interests in the Notes, payment of principal, interest and other payments with respect to the Notes to DTC Participants or Beneficial Owners, confirmation and transfer of beneficial ownership interests in such Notes and other related transactions by and between DTC, the DTC Participants and the Beneficial Owners is based solely on information provided by DTC. Accordingly, no representation is made concerning these matters and neither the DTC Participants nor the Beneficial Owners should rely on the following information with respect to such matters, but should instead confirm the same with DTC or the DTC Participants, as the case may be.

The Depository Trust Company, New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the Notes. The Notes will be issued as fully-registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC’s partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered Note certificate will be issued for each maturity of the Notes, in the aggregate principal amount of such issue, and will be deposited with DTC. If, however, the aggregate principal amount of any maturity exceeds \$500 million, one certificate will be issued with respect to each \$500 million of principal amount, and additional certificates will be issued in aggregate principal amounts up to \$500 million each with respect to any remaining principal amount of such maturity.

DTC, the world’s largest securities depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a “banking organization” within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments (from over 100 countries) that DTC’s participants (“Direct Participants”) deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants’ accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (“DTCC”). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation, and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. DTCC is owned by the users of its regulated subsidiaries. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly (“Indirect Participants”). DTC has a Standard & Poor’s rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at www.dtcc.com. The foregoing internet addresses are included for reference only, and the information on such internet site is not incorporated by reference herein.

Purchases of Notes under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the Notes on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each Note ("Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which the Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the Notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in Notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the Notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all Notes deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of Notes with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in beneficial ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the Notes; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such Notes are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to take certain steps to augment the transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the Notes, such as tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the Note documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of Notes may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the Notes for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners. In the alternative, Beneficial Owners may wish to provide their names and addresses to the registrar and request that copies of notices be provided directly to them.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the Notes unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's MMI Procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the City as soon as possible after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the Notes are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Payments on the Notes will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detail information from the City or the Paying Agent, on payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, the Paying Agent or the City, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of proceeds, distributions, and dividend payments to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the City or the Paying Agent, disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services as depository with respect to the Notes at any time by giving reasonable notice to the City or the Paying Agent. Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor depository is not obtained, Note certificates are required to be printed and delivered.

The City may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry only transfers through DTC (or a successor securities depository). In that event, Note certificates will be printed and delivered to DTC.

**Exhibit D –
Costs of Issuance Agreement**

\$ _____
CITY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
2025 TAX AND REVENUE ANTICIPATION NOTES

COSTS OF ISSUANCE AGREEMENT

This Costs of Issuance Agreement (the “Agreement”) dated as of July 1, 2025 has been entered into by and between the City of Los Angeles (the “City”) and Zions Bancorporation, National Association (the “Custodian”). The City has requested the Custodian to act as disbursing agent for the payment of costs of issuance for the \$ _____ City of Los Angeles, California 2025 Tax and Revenue Anticipation Notes (the “Notes”). This Agreement sets out the terms and conditions of said appointment.

The City and the Custodian agree as follows:

1. The Custodian has received \$ _____ from BofA Securities, Inc., on behalf of the City and has deposited the funds in account number _____ (the “Costs of Issuance Fund”) established with the Custodian in the name of the Notes (the “Deposit”).

2. The Custodian will hold funds uninvested pending receipt of written requests of the City and invoices for payments. The names, titles and specimen signatures of the authorized officers of the City (the “Authorized Officers”) are contained in Exhibit A attached hereto. The Schedule of Costs is set forth in Exhibit B attached hereto.

3. Any funds remaining in the Costs of Issuance Fund after December 1, 2025, or upon earlier receipt of a written certificate signed by an Authorized Officer indicating that all costs to be paid from the Costs of Issuance Fund have been paid, shall be disbursed to the City for deposit into the Note Proceeds Fund of the City, as defined in the Resolution adopted on June __, 2025, by the Council of the City of Los Angeles (the “City Council”) in connection with the Notes, in accordance with the following wire instructions:

Bank:	JP Morgan Chase Bank, N.A.
Bank Address:	JP Morgan Chase, New York NY 10017
ABA:	021000021
Account Name:	City of Los Angeles Treasurer General Depository
Account Number:	_____
Ref Info:	TRAN Proceeds (Fund No. 121)

4. The Custodian will receive a one-time fee of \$500, payable out of the Deposit, as compensation for services hereunder.

5. This Agreement will terminate on the date all funds have been disbursed or on December 1, 2025, whichever comes first. Any remaining balance will be disbursed in accordance with Paragraph 3 above and the account shall be closed.

6. Miscellaneous:

(a) The liability of the Custodian is expressly limited to the duties listed above. These duties shall be deemed purely ministerial in nature, and the Custodian shall not be liable except for the performance of such duties, and no implied covenants or obligations shall be read into this Agreement against the Custodian. The Custodian or any of its officers, employees or agents shall not be liable for any acts or omissions, except for the Custodian's own negligence or willful misconduct. Nothing in this Agreement shall require the Custodian to expend or risk its own funds or otherwise incur any financial liability in the performance of any of its duties or in the exercise of any of its rights or powers hereunder. The Custodian shall be entitled to rely on and shall not be liable for any action taken or omitted to be taken by the Custodian in accordance with the advice of counsel or other professionals retained or consulted by the Custodian. The Custodian may conclusively rely and shall be protected in acting or refraining from acting upon any resolution, certificate, statement, instrument, opinion, report, notice, request, direction, consent, order, bond, debenture, note, other evidence of indebtedness or other paper or document believed by them to be genuine and to have been signed or presented by the proper party or parties, not only as to due execution, validity and effectiveness, but also as to the truth and accuracy of any information contained therein. The Custodian shall be entitled to request and receive written instructions from the City and shall have no responsibility or liability for any losses or damages of any nature that may arise from any action taken or not taken by the Custodian in accordance with the written direction of City.

(b) In no event shall the Custodian be responsible or liable for special, indirect, punitive, incidental or consequential loss or damage of any kind whatsoever (including, but not limited to, loss of profit) irrespective of whether the Custodian has been advised of the likelihood of such loss or damage and regardless of the form of action. The Custodian shall not be liable to the parties hereto or deemed in breach or default hereunder if and to the extent its performance hereunder is prevented by reason of force majeure. The term "*force majeure*" means an occurrence that is beyond the control of the Custodian and could not have been avoided by exercising due care. Force majeure shall include acts of God, terrorism, war, riots, strikes, fire, floods, earthquakes, epidemics or other similar occurrences.

(c) Notwithstanding the foregoing or anything in this Agreement, the provisions in paragraphs (a) and (b) above, and any other protections provided the Custodian shall not apply in the event of any actions arising from the negligence or willful misconduct of the Custodian.

(d) The rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by, and this Agreement shall be interpreted, construed and enforced in accordance with, the laws of the State of California, excluding its conflict of laws rules to the extent such rules would apply the law of another jurisdiction. The parties hereby (i) irrevocably submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of any federal or state court sitting in the County of Los Angeles, (ii) waive any objection to laying of venue in any such action or proceeding in such courts, and (iii) waive any objection that such courts are an inconvenient forum or do not have jurisdiction over any party.

(e) This Agreement shall not be assigned by the Custodian or any successor thereto without the prior written consent of the City.

(f) If any one or more of the covenants or agreements provided in this Agreement on the part of the City or the Custodian to be performed should be determined by a court of competent jurisdiction to be contrary to law, such covenants or agreements shall be null and void and shall be deemed separate from the remaining covenants and agreements herein contained and shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining provisions of this Agreement.

(g) This Agreement and the exhibits hereto set forth the entire agreement and understanding of the parties related to this transaction and supersedes all prior agreements and understandings, oral or written.

(h) This Agreement may be executed in counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original.

(i) The parties further agree that facsimile signatures or signatures scanned into portable document format (.pdf) (or signatures in another electronic format designated by the City) and sent by e-mail shall be deemed original signatures.

[Remainder of page intentionally left blank]

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have caused this Agreement to be executed by their respective duly authorized officers and representatives as of the date first written above.

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES,
a Municipal Corporation**

**ZIONS BANCORPORATION,
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as Custodian**

By signing below, the signatory attests that they have no personal, financial, beneficial or familial interest in this contract.

By: _____
Name:
Title:

By: _____

[Signature Page to Costs of Issuance Agreement]

Exhibit A

Titles of Authorized Officers and Specimen Signatures

Benjamin Ceja
Assistant City Administrative Officer

Ha To
Chief of Debt Management

Schedule of Costs*

*To be paid in accordance with instructions in the respective invoices attached.

**Attachment B –
List of Borrowable Special Revenue Funds**

City of Los Angeles
Estimated Cash Balances - Interfund Borrowing Funds
As of August 31, 2025
(In Millions)

Fund No.	Fund Name	Estimated Available Cash
300	Library	81.2
302	Recreation & Parks	301.2
41M	Systematic Code Enforcement Fee	61.7
440	Rent Stabilization	41.4
48R	Building & Safety Permit Enterprise	156.6
49C	Permit Parking Prog Revenue	29.1
53P	State AB1290	103.4
58V	Development Sevices Trust	28.5
66M	House LA Fund	790.3
682	Engineering Special Service	139.6
834	Public Work Trust	94.8
Total \$		1,827.8
