

Five Year Forecast FY 2022 – 2026

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January 25, 2021

Multi-Year Forecast

- City Code requires staff to present a five-year revenue forecast to Council by Jan 31st
- The <u>estimates reflect known items at a point in time</u>
- Projections serve as a best estimate to help guide decision making

Multi-Year Forecast

Major FY 22 impacts include:

Non-Discretionary items (ex. Debt, recent revenue designations)



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Deficit Between General Fund Revenues and Projected Baseline + "Must Do's" FY2022 – FY2026



Revenue Forecast FY2022 to FY2026

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Revenue Forecast Methodology

 Reflect the impacts of COVID-19 and trends in prior year collections over the next 5 years

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Revenue Overview for FY2022

- General fund revenues projected to decrease from FY21 to FY22 by \$4.4M followed by modest growth in the out years.
- Assumed that FY2023 will reflect a return to the pre-pandemic baseline year of FY2019 and then moderate growth rebounds in the out years



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Five Year General Fund Revenue Forecast



Revenue Projection Trends

General Fund Future Revenue Projections



FY2022 Revenue Highlights – Projected Increases

- Real Estate Moderate growth in taxable assessed values, consistent with the Assessor's projections and recent collection rates
- Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) Reflects an increase from the Department of Public Utilities' (Despite a reduction in the Federal income tax payment)
- Transfers In Reflects a draw from the Assigned Fund Balance for:
 - Capital Maintenance Reserve usage
 - Planned usage of school facilities funding (funded through (prior approved) meals tax increase)

FY 2022 Revenue Highlights – Projected Decreases

- Personal Property Taxes recent decline in collection rates
- Permits and Other Licenses slower building activity
- Consumer Driven Taxes COVID 19 Impacts (not projected to return to pre-pandemic baseline until FY 23)
 - Sales Tax
 - Meals Tax
 - Lodging Tax
 - Admissions

Removal of \$3.6M draw from Fund Balance for capital & Schools

Future Revenue Negative Impacts

- City legislation restricting revenue use is a huge constraint in balancing the budget to address basic needs.
- Nearly 55% of general revenue is restricted (must be used for specific purposes) creating extreme pressure to fund minimum service obligations.
- Examples of specific city legislation include:
 - 57.7% of real estate tax to School Operations
 - 100% of expiring real estate tax rehab credits to Affordable Housing Trust Fund (est. of \$2.5M in FY 22' and compounding each year thereafter)
 - 100% of meals tax to School/Cultural Arts debt service (loss of revenue but still must fund debt service)
 - 100% of lodging tax dedicated to GRCCA (loss of revenue but still must fund GRCCA)

Future Revenue Negative Impacts

These dedications leave just 45% of General Fund Revenue to cover all other service departments and significant and climbing cost areas of:

Increasing Debt Service

- Increasing RRS ARC
- Increasing VRS ARC
- Increase to OPEB ARC

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Future Revenue Negative Impacts

To put this in perspective.....

 Out of the FY22 GF revenue estimate of \$740M... an estimated \$433M is dedicated leaving just \$307M for discretionary allocation among the various service areas of the City.

Expenditure Forecast FY2022 to FY2026

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Expenditure Overview

- General fund expenditures projected <u>to grow steadily</u>.
- FY 2021 adopted at \$744,050,117
- FY 2022 projected at \$777,208,371
- Anticipated increase of nearly \$33.1M
- Projection includes FY21 Adopted levels + known Must Do's

Five Year General Fund Expenditure Forecast

Projected Expenditures: (Adopted) **Forecast Forecast** Forecast Forecast Forecast 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 \$780,932,563 \$792,589,030 \$798,308,532 \$806,112,406 \$744,050,117 All Projected Expenditures are estimates that are subject to change

Expenditure Projection Trends

General Fund Future Expenditure Projections



Personnel:

- Assumes no new funding for critical vacant positions (continued freeze of est. \$40M)
- Overtime and temps Level funded
- Retirement:
 - <u>Required to fund City's ARC</u>
 - General Employee Contribution Rate Increases from 84.31% to 84.74%
 - Police and Fire Contribution Rate Increases from <u>38.40%</u> <u>to 39.47%</u>
 - Rates to increase in out years of forecast
 - \$750k increase (from FY21 to FY22) due to rate increases

Personnel:

- Health Insurance
 - 3% est. increase in every year of forecast
 - HR rate adjustment to be received in late Jan/early Feb
 - **\$885k** increase (from FY21 to FY22)

Operating:

- Debt Driving the Budget!
 - Increase of \$2.2M in FY22 and increases nearly every year beyond
 - FY21 = \$75.3M
 - FY22 = \$77.5M
 - FY23 = \$78.3M
 - Projected increases for CIP projects to include the construction of schools

Operating:

- Non Departmental (memberships, contributions, economic incentive grants)
 - Remains relatively flat
 - Except Economic incentives (coming on and off line)

Operating

- RPS (City's contribution)
- \$18.5M increase in local funding in FY20
- \$5.5M increase in local funding in FY21 (exclusive of their use of fund balance)
- FY22 forecast increase of \$4.7M per <u>Res. 2019-R009</u> based on preliminary RE tax projection growth

 While RE increases resulting in an increasing dedication to Schools... Other Local Taxes are declining due to COVID (Meals, Lodging, Sales, Admissions) leaving deficits for other City services

Operating

 Per recent Ord. 2020-214 – expiration of partial R.E. tax exemption dedicated to the Affordable Housing Trust Fund (AHTF)

Estimate of \$2.5M will not be available in FY 22' compounding the dedication each year to \$10M in FY 26' and diverting revenue needed to fund city operations

Operating:

- Contractual increases in Departments for lease agreements, security upgrades, software fees, etc.
 - Internal Service Fund charges IT and Risk
 - Retiree Health Insurance (OPEB) ARC funding increase of \$10.7M (recommendation from Auditor)

Needed Items NOT Included

 Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) for general employees

Step increase for RPD and Fire

Implementation of the Classification and Compensation Study

COLA for Retirees

Deficit Between General Fund Revenues and Projected Baseline + Must Do's FY2022 – FY2026



Final Thoughts

- Current path shows deficit of \$37.5M before addressing many important needs in the City
- Slight decline in revenues in FY22 followed by growth in FY23 and beyond related to COVID impacts.
- Real estate taxes continue to show healthy growth throughout the 5 year forecast.
- Growth in expenditures outpace revenues in all years of the forecast based on current legislative constraints and declines in consumer driven revenues due to COVID.
- Forecast includes Non-Discretionary expense drivers of designated revenues, debt, and personnel benefit requirements.
- Working closely with Mayor/CAO/Depts. to balance and present the budget in March

