

February 9, 2011



Economy

Positive:

- Moderate improvement in consumer confidence & spending
- Moderate improvement in hotel visitor activity
- Increase in local median home price

Negative:

- High unemployment rate
- Decreased number of home sales
- Economic indicators are mixed; uncertain recovery

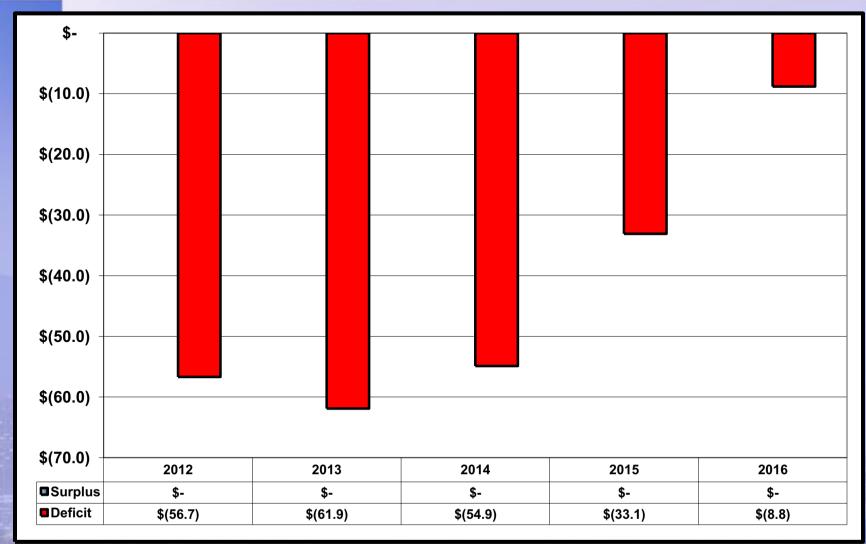


General Assumptions

- Conservative growth of major revenues
- Minimal to flat growth in departmental revenues
- No tax increases
- No salary increases for City employees
- No inflationary adjustments other than energy/utilities costs
- FY 2012 State Budget Proposal no direct impact on the City's FY 2012 General Fund budget



FY 2012-2016 Surplus/(Deficit)





April 2010 -February 2011 Outlook Change

FY 2012 Deficit - April 2010 Outlook	\$ \$ (72.5)		
Revenue Changes			
Change in Major Revenues	(0.2)		
Change in Departmental Revenues	(5.4)		
Total Revenue Change	\$ (5.6)		
Expense Changes			
OPEB Reduction	(2.9)		
ARC Reduction	(21.1)		
Expenditure Adjustments	1.4		
Debt Service - Deferred CIP	(3.7)		
Outside Legal Expenses	2.5		
Other Changes	2.5		
Total Expense Change	\$ (21.4)		
Total Deficit Change	\$ (15.8)		
FY 2012 Deficit - February 2011 Outlook	\$ (56.7)		

April 2010 Outlook-February 2011 Outlook

Major Changes

REVENUES

- Property Tax reduction (\$15.2 million)
- Sales Tax increase \$12.3 million
- TOT increase \$2.1 million
- Franchise Fees increase \$0.5 million
- Elimination of parking meter utilization revenues (\$2.6 million)
- Increase in parking citation pass through \$3.2 million

EXPENDITURES

- Reduction in pension ARC (\$21.1 million)
- Reduction in OPEB (\$2.9 million)
- Reduction in Debt service/Deferred CIP (\$3.7 million)



FY 2012 Major Revenue Assumptions

Property Tax

• <u>0.5% growth</u>-continued modest growth in median home price and sales, reduction in foreclosed properties, increasing collection rate, and reduction in residential re-assessment appeals.

Sales Tax

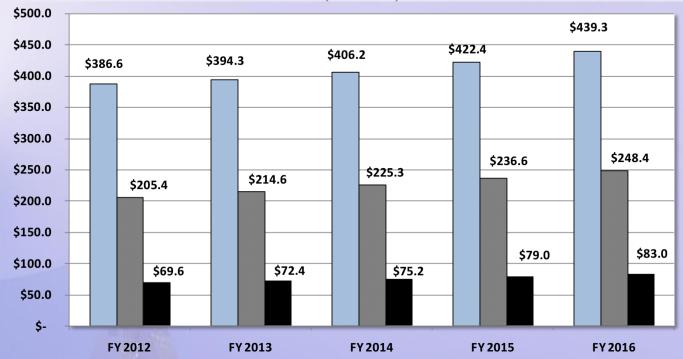
• <u>2.4% growth</u> – continued growth in taxable sales from general retail, food, and business-to-business, while construction continues flat or negative. Cautious growth dependent on unemployment.

Transient Occupancy Tax

• <u>3% growth</u> – business and tourism spending increases in addition to projected occupancy and room rate increases.



Major Revenue Growth

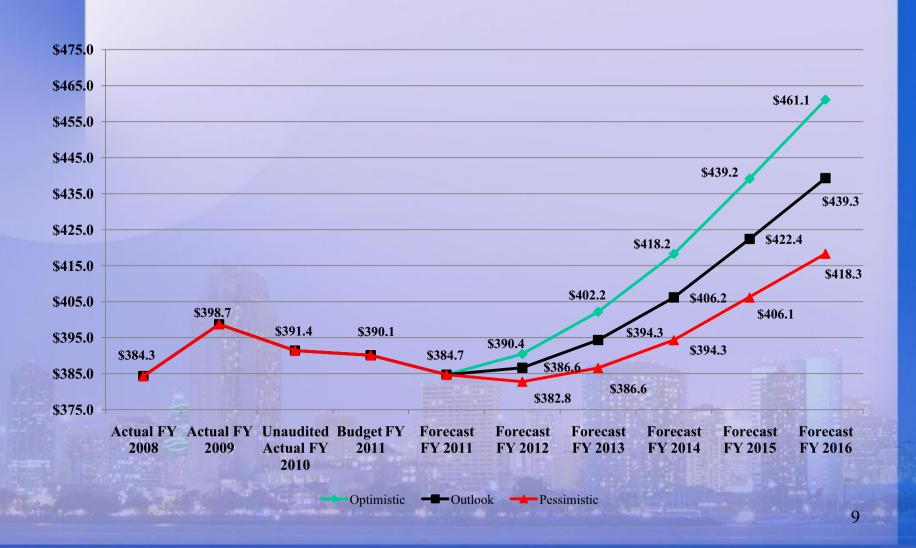


□ PropertyTax □ Sales Tax ■ Transient Occupancy Tax

Major Revenue Growth Rates	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
Property Tax	0.5%	2.0%	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Sales Tax	2.4%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
ТОТ	3.0%	4.0%	4.0%	5.0%	5.0%

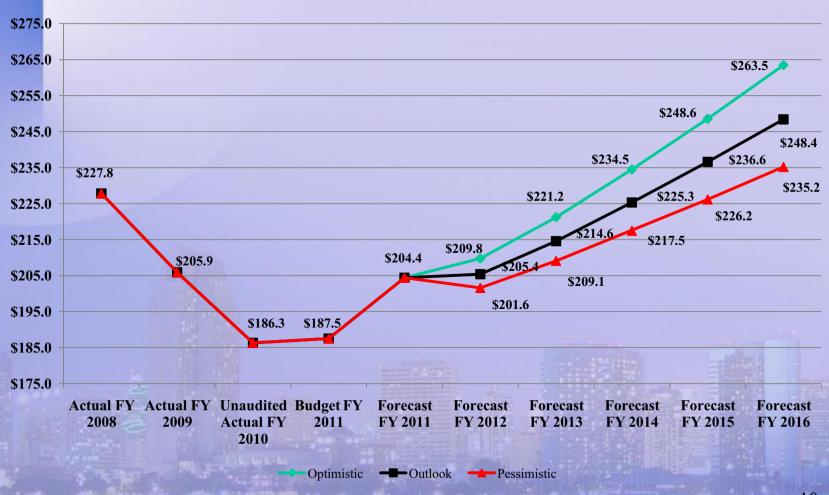


Property Tax Sensitivity Analysis



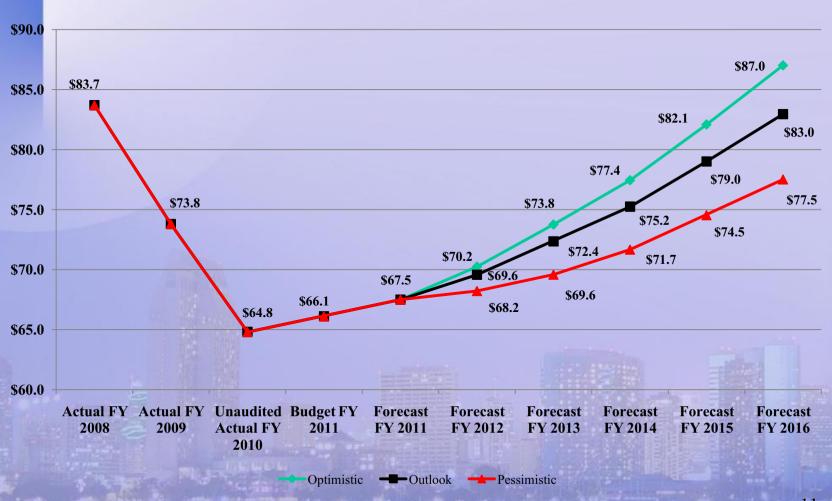


Sales Tax Sensitivity Analysis





TOT Sensitivity Analysis





Major Expenditure Assumptions

- No salary increases for City employees
- Reserve contributions for General Fund, public liability, and workers compensation
- No inflationary adjustments other than energy/utilities costs
- Growth of departmental expenditures based on Council or other mandates, contractual increases, or increases due to new facilities



Retirement Expenditures

 Pension ARC included in the Outlook based on latest SDCERS actuarial report.

OPEB contribution:

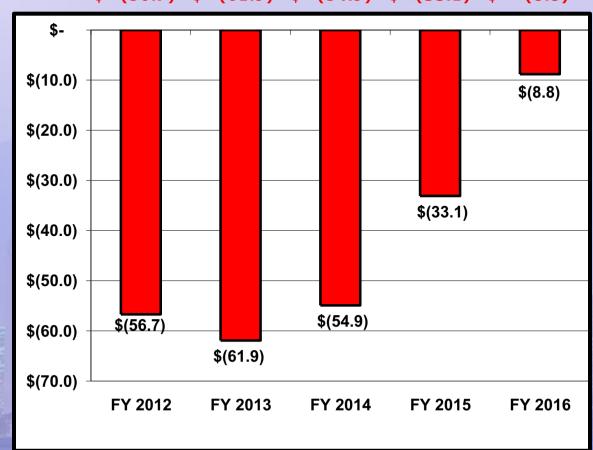
Pre-funding of future liabilities and "pay-go" amounts contributed by
City remain at FY 2011 Adopted Budget levels throughout Outlook.



(\$ in millions)	Forecast FY 2012	Forecast FY 2013	Forecast FY 2014	Forecast FY 2015	Forecast FY 2016
Projected Revenues	\$ 1,076.7	\$ 1,103.6	\$ 1,138.4	\$ 1,174.6	\$ 1,212.4
Projected Expenditures	\$ 1,133.4	\$ 1,165.5	\$ 1,193.3	\$ 1,207.7	\$ 1,221.2

Projected Surplus / (Deficit)

\$ (56.7) \$ (61.9) \$ (54.9) \$ (33.1) \$ (8.8)





Conclusion

- Projected FY 2012 deficit of \$56.7 million
- Fiscal reforms, department consolidations, organizational flattening will generate future savings
- Service reductions will be needed to balance FY 2012 budget



Questions?