City of Richmond General Fund Five Year Financial Forecast

Fiscal Years 2019-20 to 2023-24

Purpose

- Create a long-range view for strategic decision making
- Align financial capacity with long-term service objectives
- Understand major drivers of revenue and expenditures
- Identify structural budget issues
- Evaluate long-term impacts of current decisions
- Scenario analysis to determine fiscal impact of varying conditions

Key Revenue Assumptions

- Annual Consumer Price Index (CPI) conservatively averaged at 2% for next five years based on United States CPI
- Stable and growing economy, however, changes in the economy could significantly impact the forecast
- Number of properties sold will slow down due to possible cooling of the housing market
- Sales Tax: forecasted to grow 3% annually based on sales tax consultant estimates
- Utility User Tax (UUT): estimated to remain flat
- Documentary Transfer Tax: projected to generate additional \$2 million a year beginning in FY2020

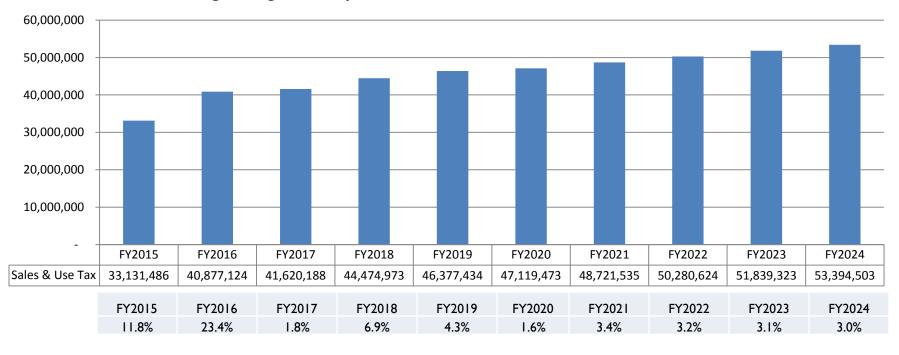
Revenue - Property Tax

- Property Tax Revenues Include:
 - Secured Property Tax
 - Unsecured Property Tax
 - Homeowner's Exemption
 - Floating Lien
 - Successor Agency Pass-Thru and Residual Funds
- Assumes housing market slow down



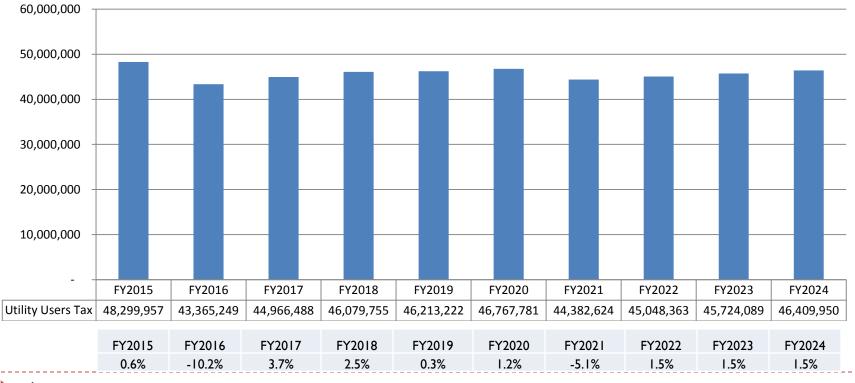
Revenue - Sales Tax

- Sales Tax Includes:
 - Regular Sales Tax
 - Measures U & Q
 - Proposition 172 sales tax for public safety activities
 - Marijuana Tax
 - Vehicle License Fee Backfill Swap
- Assumes stable and growing economy

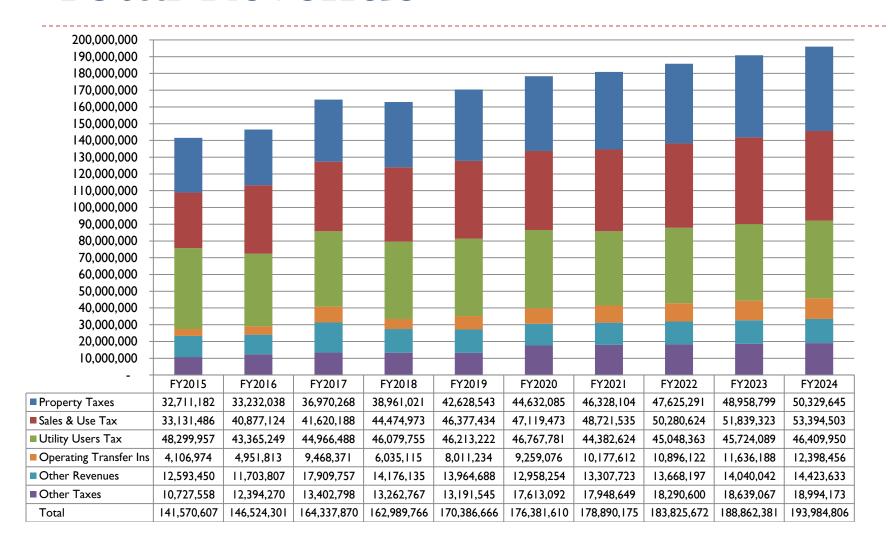


Revenue – Utility Users Tax

- Utility Users Tax (UUT) Includes:
 - Tax on utilities (gas, electricity, cell phones, landlines, cable)
 - Chevron UUT Cap Payment at 2% annual growth based on Bay Area CPI for gas pipelines
 - Chevron Tax Settlement Agreement to decrease from \$7 million to \$4 million in FY2021, then concludes in FY2025
- Assumes flat growth



Total Revenue

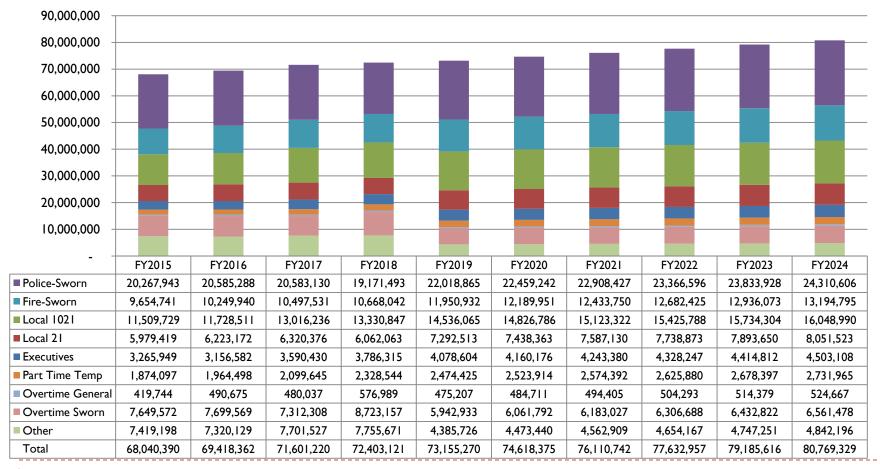


Key Expenditures Assumptions

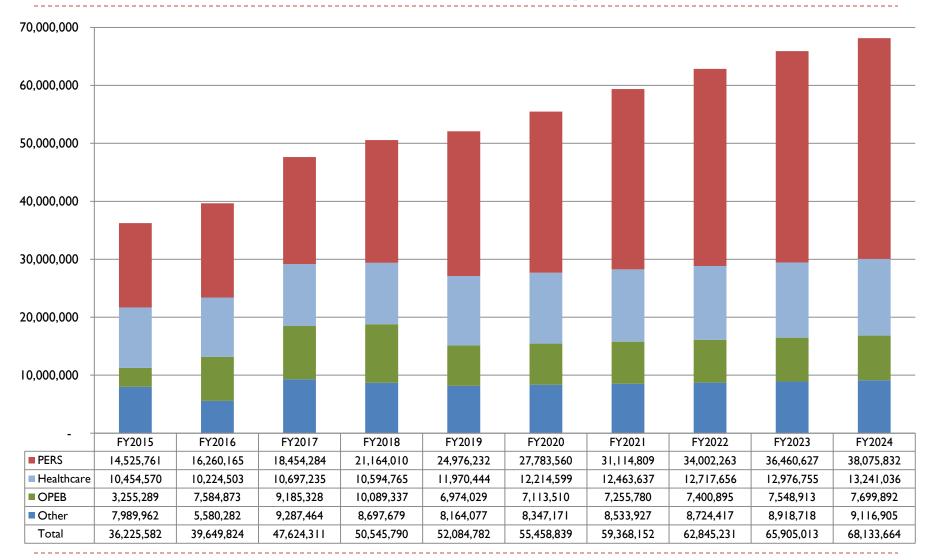
- Projections are based on FY2019 mid-year budget as the baseline and do not assume any extraordinary events or changes in organization's structure
- Annual Consumer Price Index averaged at 2% for next five years
- Salaries: no increases in staff salaries beyond 2018-19; no change to the number of full-time permanent positions
- CalPERS costs: based on current actuarial report
- Other Benefits including health care and Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB): trend analyses and CPI; include employee contributions to medical and OPEB
- Transfers Out: mostly operating subsidies to non-general funds; flat growth
- Other Expenditures: trend analyses and CPI

Expenditures – Salaries & Wages

- No cost of living adjustments across the board for most bargaining units, only step increases for next five years
- 1% cost of living adjustment for police-sworn bargaining units

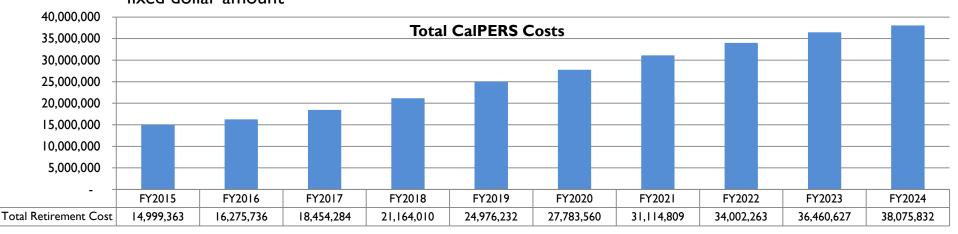


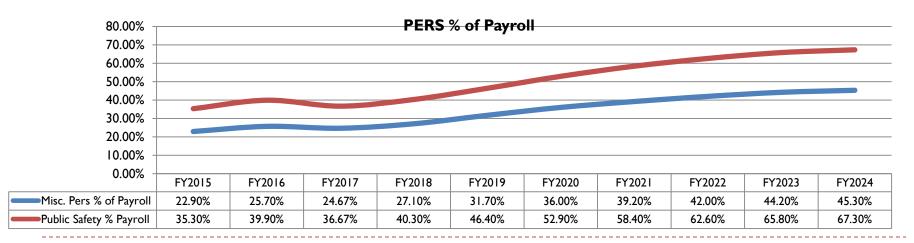
Expenditures – Fringe Benefits



Expenditures – CalPERS

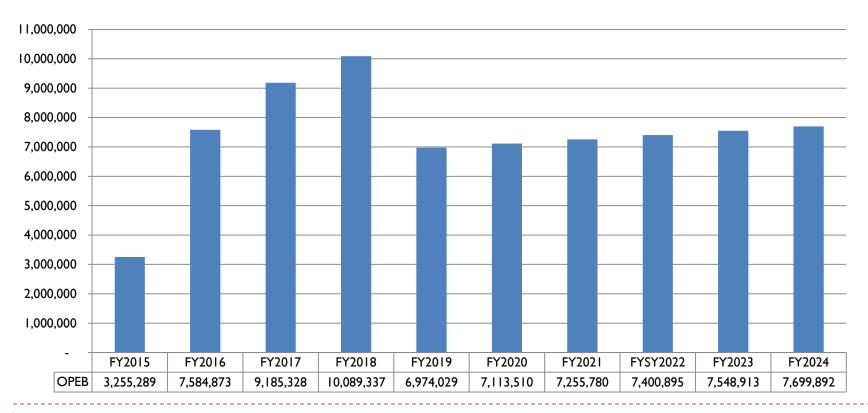
- CalPERS discount rate reduction increased costs to agencies
- Effective FY2018, unfunded liability billing method changed from percentage of payroll to fixed dollar amount





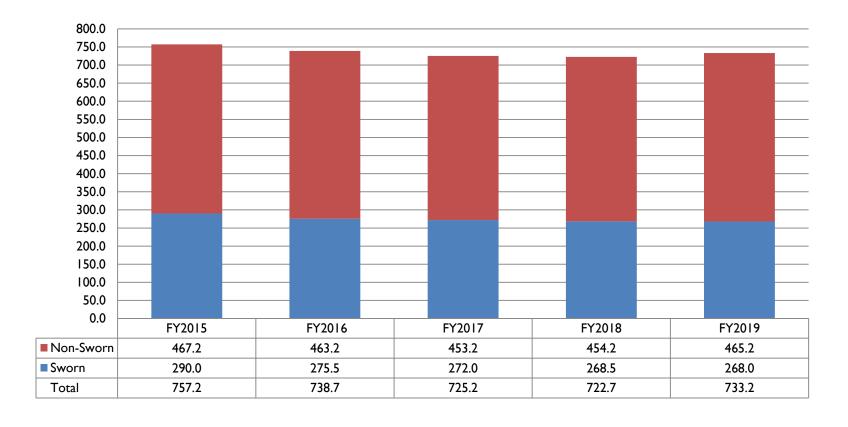
Expenditures - Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

- In FY2017-18, additional \$3.1 million transferred to OPEB trust as per City's OPEB Funding Policy
- OPEB is projected to grow at 2% annually based on historical trend analysis
- Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability currently \$196 million



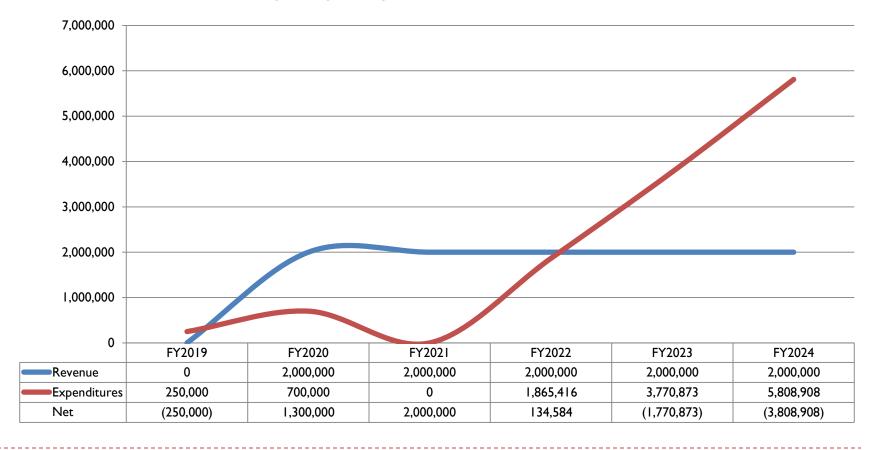
Budgeted Positions

- Total full-time equivalents (FTEs) have remained stable over last five fiscal years
- Projection assumes no growth in the number of FTEs

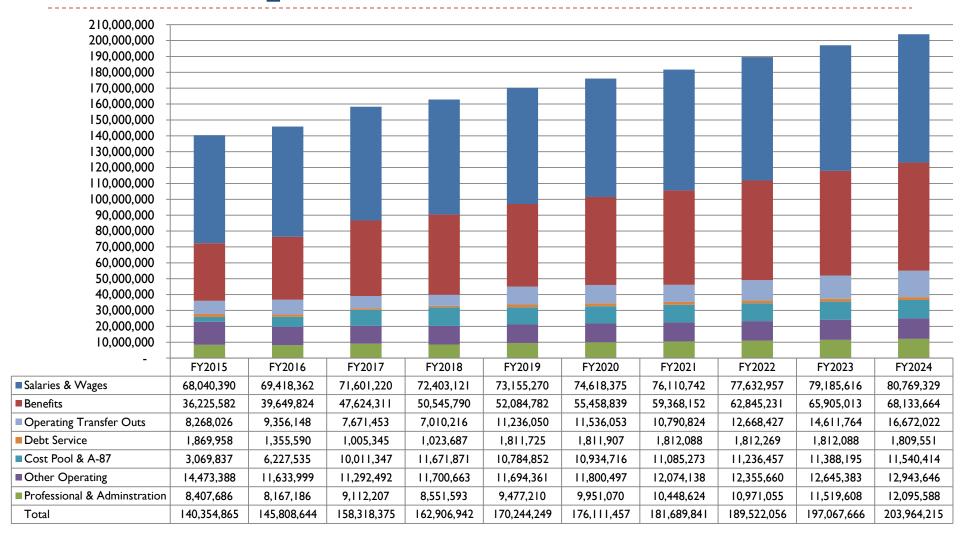


Impact of Kids First Initiative on the General Fund

- Increased documentary transfer tax on properties over \$1 million
- Revenue stream is volatile and can change drastically from year to year
- Projection based on average of prior year trends



Total Expenditures

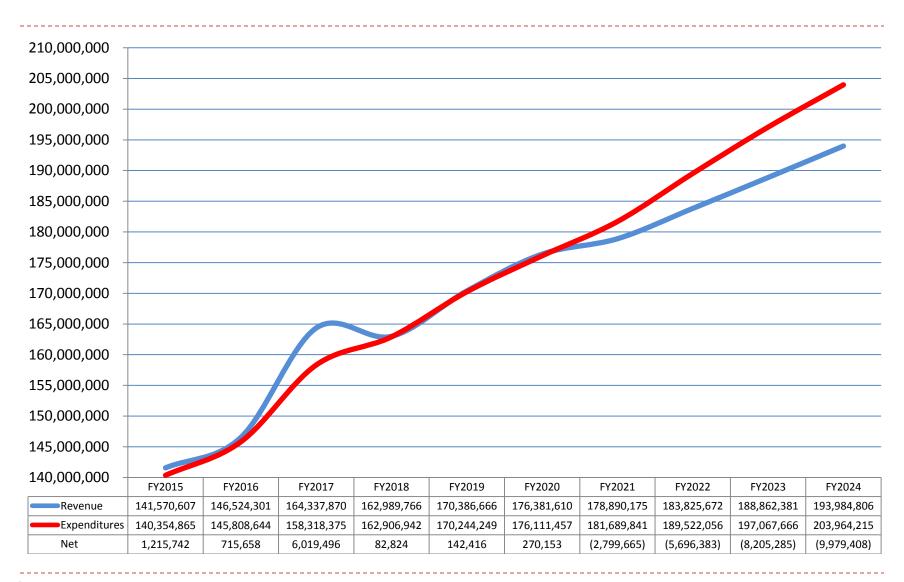


Forecast Summary

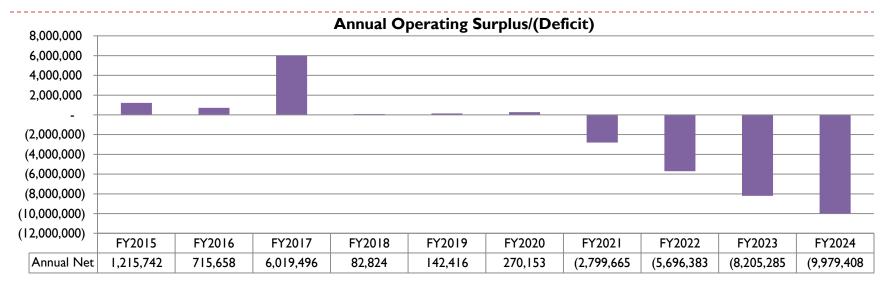


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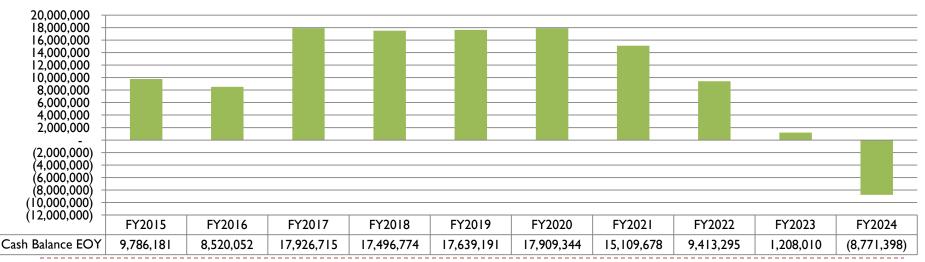
Forecast Summary – Trend Line



Surplus/(Deficit) Impact on Cash Reserves



Cash Balance - End of Year



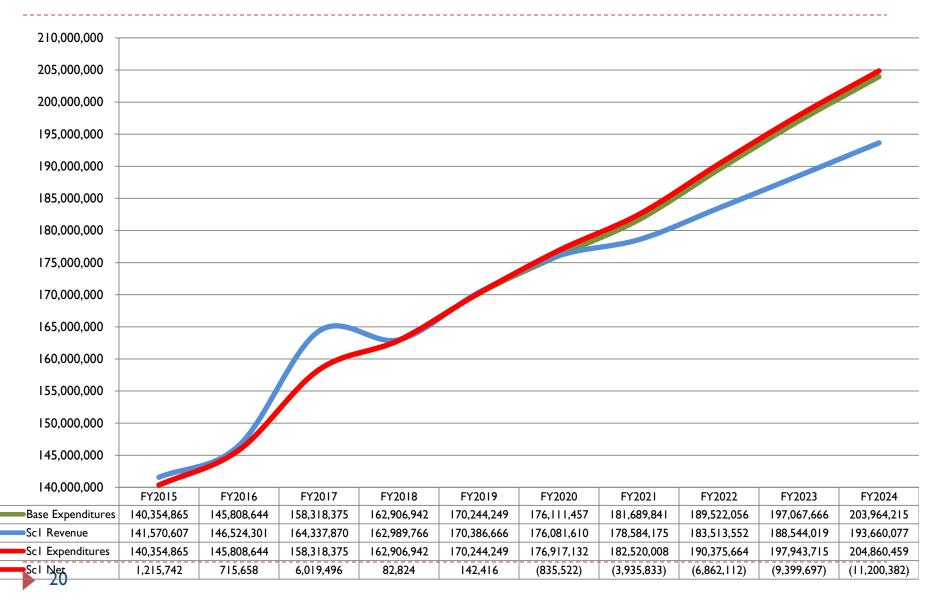
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Cash Reserve Analysis

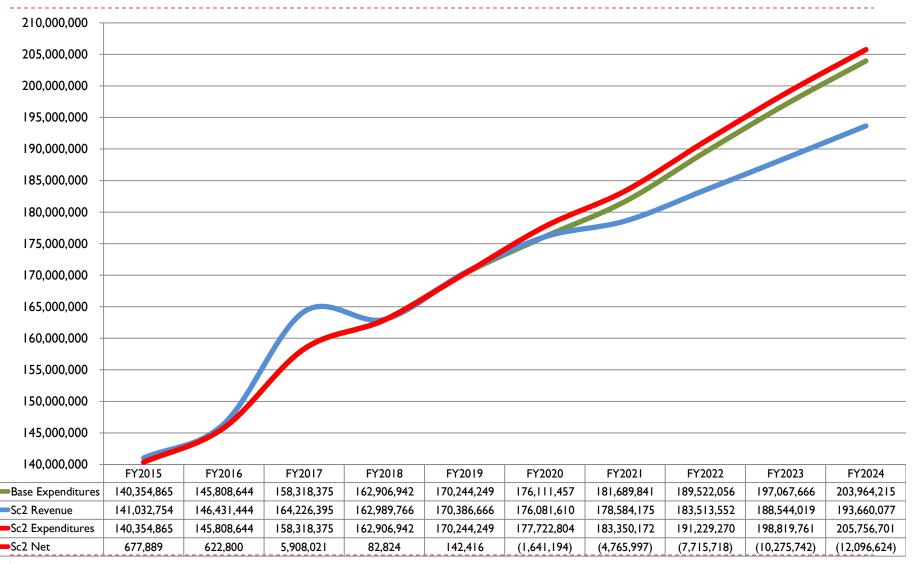
 Effective FY2018-19, the City's minimum cash reserve policy is 15% of annual General Fund expenditures

Fiscal Year	Total Expenditures	Cash Balance	% of Total Expenditures	15% of Total Expenditures	Variance
FY2015	140,354,865	9,786,181	7%		
FY2016	145,808,644	8,520,052	6%		
FY2017	158,318,375	17,926,715	11%		
FY2018	162,906,942	17,496,774	11%		
FY2019	170,244,249	17,639,191	10%	25,536,637	(7,897,446)
FY2020	176,111,457	19,877,493	11%	26,416,719	(6,539,226)
FY2021	181,689,841	19,053,899	10%	27,228,308	(8,174,409)
FY2022	189,522,056	15,341,041	8%	28,428,308	(9,374,409)
FY2023	197,067,666	9,110,882	5%	29,560,150	(20,449,268)
FY2024	203,964,215	1,097,027	0%	30,594,632	(29,497,605)

Scenario 1: 1% Cost of Living Adjustment for All, Reduced School Resource Officers Share from School District



Scenario 2: 2% Cost of Living Adjustment for All, Reduced School Resource Officers Share from School District



Conclusion

- Conservative revenue and expenditure projections with no salary increases in base projection
- Significant changes in the economy could impact projections
- Staff exploring options to proactively address future shortfalls, including review of the master fee schedule and other revenue-generating initiatives

Next Actions

- City to work with National Resource Network to:
 - Document the City's current fiscal condition
 - Evaluate the City Council's goals alongside the City's budget
 - Review organizational structure
 - Recommend actions
- Analyze long-range retirement/OPEB projections and funding options using GovInvest software

Thank you

Questions