



The City of Marysville, Washington

2005 Budget

Prepared by:

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Finance Director

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Accounting Manager

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>FUND</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
MAYOR'S BUDGET MESSAGE		
CITY OFFICIALS		V
ORGANIZATION CHART		VI
HISTORY		VII
BUDGETS & BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING		VIII
BUDGET POLICIES		XVI
<u>BUDGET SUMMARY</u>		
2005 REVENUE BY FUND		XXI
2005 EXPENDITURES BY FUND		XXII
<u>GENERAL FUND</u>		
	001	
GEN FUND REVENUE SUMMARY		XXIII
GEN FUN EXPENDITURE SUMMARY		XXIV
GEN FUND BY DEPT SUMMARY		XXV
<u>Department</u>		
01 Council		1-1
02 Municipal Court		1-3
03 Executive		1-7
04 Finance		1-13
05 Legal		1-19
07 Community Development		1-21
08 Police		1-27
09 Fire		1-33
10 Parks & Recreation		1-35
11 Engineering		1-41
12 Library		1-45
13 Public Safety Facilities		1-47
99 Non-Departmental		1-49
<u>CUMULATIVE RESERVE FUND</u>		
	005	1-51
<u>SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS</u>		
Street	101	2-1
Arterial Street	102	2-17

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>FUND</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Drug Enforcement	103	2-19
Tribal Gaming	104	2-23
Tourism Development	105	2-29
Baxter Senior Center Appreciation	106	2-31
Paths & Trails	107	2-33
Marysville Technology Infrastructure	108	2-35
Growth Management - REET I	110	2-37
Growth Management - REET II	111	2-41
 <u>DEBT SERVICE FUNDS</u>		
1987 General Obligation Bond	202	3-5
Public Works Trust Fund Loan	203	3-8
1993 Limited Tax G.O. Bond	204	3-11
LTGO BOND 2003	206	3-14
LID 64, 65 Bonds	264	3-19
LID 66, 67, 69 Bonds	267	3-22
 <u>CAPITAL PROJECT FUNDS</u>		
GMA Streets	305	4-1
GMA Parks	310	4-4
 <u>ENTERPRISE FUNDS</u>		
Water/Sewer Operating	401	5-1
1997 Drought Relief Debt Service	408	5-37
Solid Waste Management	410	5-41
Golf Course Operating	420	5-51
Water/Sewer Revenue & LID Debt Service	450	5-59
 <u>INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS</u>		
Fleet Services	501	6-1
Facilities Maintenance	502	6-5
 <u>FINANCIAL SUMMARY</u>		
Budget Summary by Fund Type-All Funds	.....	7-1
Summary of Financial Sources & Uses	.....	7-3
General Taxing Authority	.....	7-13
Analysis of Sources	.....	7-16
Interfund Transactions	.....	7-20

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PERSONNEL

Personnel Summary (FTE's)	8-1
Salary Schedules	8-11

SUPPLEMENTAL

General Economic Information	9-1
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GLOSSARY

.....	10-1
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CITY OFFICIALS

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Dennis Kendall	Mayor	12/31/07
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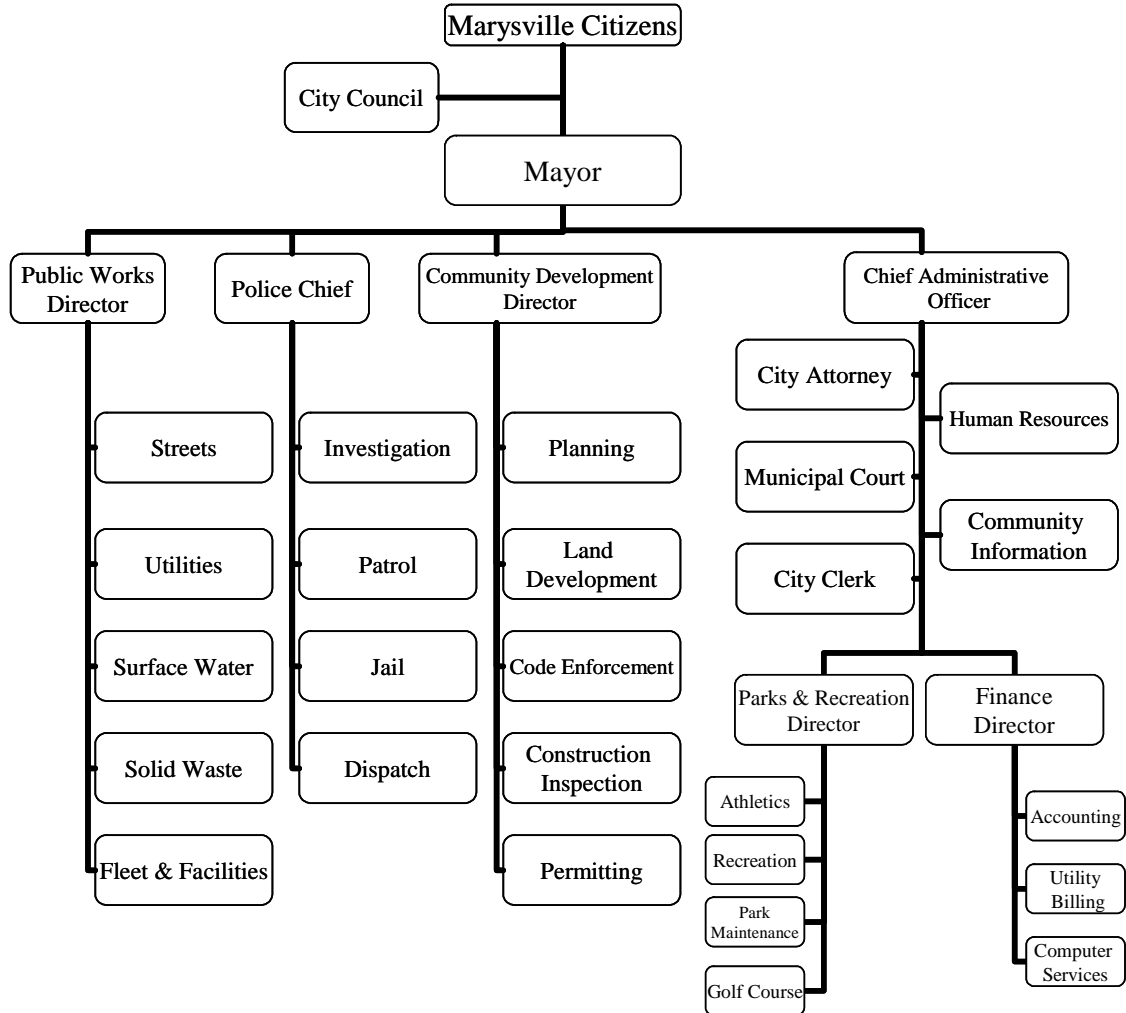
CITY COUNCIL

Jeff Vaughan	Position 1	12/31/05
Donna Wright	Position 2	12/31/05
Jeff Seibert	Position 3	12/31/05
Jon Nehring	Position 4	12/31/05
John Soriano	Position 5	12/31/07
Lee Phillips	Position 6	12/31/07
Lisa Vares	Position 7	12/31/07

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Mary Swenson	Chief Administrative Officer
Sandy Langdon	Finance Director
Grant Weed	City Attorney
Gloria Hirashima	Community Development Director
Robert Carden	Police Chief
Jim Ballew	Parks and Recreation Director
Paul Roberts	Public Works Director
Nancy Roden	Court Administrator

CITY OF MARYSVILLE ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



THE HISTORY OF MARYSVILLE

To trace the origins of Marysville, today a prosperous, diversified north Snohomish County city of 26,770 with a community exceeding 54,000, you need to return to 1872 and Marysville's humble beginnings as a saw mill town and trading post. James P. Comeford, proprietor of the original trading post and founder of Marysville, and wife Mary, first arrived in the area in 1872, and paved the way for many pioneer families to follow. The Comefords lived on the neighboring Tulalip reservation for six years, traveling the waterways and seeing to the work of the 18 logging camps that were manned almost solely by Indians. The Marysville Historical Society tells that in 1878 John Stafford, Louis Thomas and Truman Ireland and Capt. William Renton, traders in timber, wanted to sell 1,280 acres, the land that became the town of Marysville, and Mr. Comeford was willing to buy. He paid \$450. He then built a store with living quarters attached and a small dock with a plank road called Front Street.

By 1879 education became a need of the small but growing community, and Mrs. Comeford began teaching classes in her home. A year later, Marysville opened a Post Office with Mr. Comeford as the first postmaster. Mr. Comeford designed the original town in 1894 and a year later the platted area encompassed 9 blocks from the Tulalip Reservation to Liberty Street. The Comefords and their family's store did good business with the loggers and Indians in the area, and additional settlers arrived by steamboat to farm or work in the busy mills that furnished the lumber for most early town buildings. The railroad tracks were laid through the town in 1889, which brought many new residents to Marysville. In 1891, James Comeford incorporated the town, and Mark Swinnerton was elected Marysville's first mayor.

From these modest roots, Marysville has developed into an ideally located economic center in north Snohomish County, one that offers residents and businesses a way of life that provides opportunities to prosper, while preserving the unhurried qualities we have all come to treasure in this fast-growing region. Led by a government that continues to demonstrate its commitment to customer service and to building a healthy infrastructure through major public improvements, Marysville is poised for a strong and sound future.

MISSION STATEMENT

The City of Marysville's mission is to enhance the quality of life in our City by efficiently and innovatively meeting the needs of the citizens and giving full value for public investment.

BUDGETS & BUDGETARY ACCOUNTING

The budget document sets forth the City's financial plan for the 2005 fiscal year.

In the City of Marysville, annual budgeting begins with general direction provided by the City Council. The City budget process serves the function of creating a framework to implement the policies set forth by that body to administer the City organization and deliver the various services to the community. Under the general guidance of the Mayor and Chief Administrative Officer, Department Directors have primary responsibility for formulating budget proposals in line with the Mayor and City Council priorities.

Budgeting begins with an understanding of the needs and issues important to the community that the government serves. General goals and priorities are identified in order to apply the available financial resources of the City to specific funding proposals. Previous budgets are considered in this process, thereby providing continuity with previous programming.

The budgeted appropriations (expenditures) must, by law, be balanced with either revenues and/or unreserved fund balances. The budget document not only addresses operating expenditures for 2005 but also incorporates major capital outlays to be undertaken during the year. These major capital outlays, in many respects, set the course of the City for many years to come.

As necessary during the course of the year the budget may need to be amended. The City Administrative Officer/Mayor has the authority to transfer budgeted amounts between programs within any fund; however, City Council must approve any revisions that alter the total expenditures of a fund. When Council determines that it is in the City's best interest to increase or decrease the appropriation for a particular fund, it may do so by ordinance.

BUDGET PROCESS

The budget process is the single most comprehensive analysis of available resources and the allocation of those resources to fund services for Marysville's citizens. The budget document is designed to illustrate clearly the resources that are available for appropriation, an analysis of the decisions about the allocation of resources, and the resulting budget plan.

This budget document is developed in a manner to study and review the direction of the City of Marysville. This document outlines the manner in which financial resources will be managed during the year. The course the City is taking can be changed through the allocation of financial resources. The major groups who participated in the budget process were the Mayor, City Council, Chief Administrative Officer, Department Directors, City staff and interested Marysville residents.

As was done in 2004, the Directors were asked to prepare a "no growth" operating budget, which meant initial budgets were intended to sustain current levels of operations within the City. Any new programs, increasing services or capital purchases had to be supported by a program request. On the program request, the Director's are asked to define and justify the program and provide the total cost impact to the City. The program requests were then reviewed and prioritized in a joint meeting between the Directors, Mayor and Chief Administrative Officer. The prioritized list was brought forward to Council for review and approval as part of the budget package.

The City of Marysville budget is adopted by ordinance in accordance with the requirements and time limitations as mandated in state law Revised Code of Washington (RCW 35A.33). The budget must be adopted as a balanced budget and must be in place prior to the expenditure of any City funds. The calendar for the City of Marysville 2005 Budget was as follows:

BUDGET PROCESS STEPS	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
1. Estimates of Revenues and Expenditures prepared by departments.						
2. Estimates submitted to Finance for compilation.						
3. Review of Program Requests by Directors, Mayor & Chief Administrative Officer.						
4. Budget workshops are held with City Council						
5. Preliminary Budget submitted to City Clerk and made available to the public 60 days before the end of the fiscal year.						
6. Public hearings are held at council meetings.						
7. Council approves budget by December 31						

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds and account groups, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. Each fund is accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures or expenses, as appropriate. The City's resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds depending on what they are to be spent for and how they are controlled. The city budgets each fund individually.

Accounting for the flow of dollars in and out of accounts varies depending upon whether the fund is of the governmental or proprietary type. Government funds are designed to measure those financial resources on hand at the end of a period that are available to be spend or appropriated in future periods. Proprietary funds, on the other hand, are designed to reflect the overall economic health of the fund.

The following are the fund types and account groups used by the City of Marysville:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES:

All governmental funds are presented using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus. This means that only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Governmental fund operating statements focus on measuring changes in financial position, rather than net income; they present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current assets. The unreserved fund balance is a measure of available spendable resources.

General & Cumulative Reserve Funds

The **General Fund 001** is the primary operating fund of the City. It accounts for all financial resources and transactions except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund accounts for expenditures incurred by the council, the municipal court, the executive department, the finance department, the legal department, the community development department, police, fire, parks and recreation, library, engineering and the public safety building. Its primary revenues are taxes and other charges including charges for services provided by individual departments to other funds. In a separate **Cumulative Reserve Fund 005**, money is reserved for general fund vehicle and computer replacements. Its revenues are budgeted transfers from the General Fund.

Special Revenue Funds

These funds account for revenues derived from specific taxes, grants, or other sources which are designated to finance particular activities of the City. The **Street Fund 101** provides for road maintenance and its revenues are shared sales tax with the General Fund and shared gas tax from the State of Washington. The **Arterial Street Fund 102** provides for arterial street improvements which are funded from state shared gas tax. The **Drug Enforcement Fund 103** accounts for money and assets seized in illegal drug trafficking. These resources are to be spent on enhancing drug enforcement. The **Tribal Gaming Fund 104** accounts for funds provided by the Tulalip Tribes to the City for the impacts of gambling activities on local law enforcement. The **Hotel/Motel Tax Fund 105** accounts for tourism promotion funds collected by the Hotel/Motel tax. The **Marysville Technology Infrastructure Fund 108** was established in 2004 to account for the fees collected in association with the cable franchise agreement. The **Ken Baxter Senior Community Center Appreciation Fund 106** accounts for private donations to support the Baxter Center. The **REET Funds 110 and 111** are reserved for the receipt and transfer of real estate excise taxes to the appropriate capital project funds.

Debt Service Funds

These funds account for the accumulation of resources to pay principal, interest and related costs on certain general long-term debt. The 2005 debt service funds include the **1987 G.O. Bond Fund 202** for the public safety building, the **Public Works Trust Fund Loan Fund 203** for street improvements, the **1993 Library LTGO Fund 204** which pays debt on the new Library, **LTGO Bond 2003 Fund 206** which pays debt on the purchase and remodel of the new City Hall, Public Safety Building remodel, State Avenue renovation project and the Waterfront Park project, **LIDs 64 & 65 Bond Funds 264** for street improvements funded by property assessments, and **LIDs 66, 67 and 69 Bond Fund 267** for improvements of sewer mains funded by property assessments. The **LID Guaranty Fund 299** carries reserves funded by assessments and would be used only in the case of a LID assessment default. **The city does not budget the LID Guaranty Fund.**

Capital Projects Funds

These funds account for financial resources which are designated for the acquisition or construction of general government capital improvements. **Funds 305 & 310** account for major capital improvements primarily for streets and parks. Revenue sources are real estate excise tax and mitigation fees.

PROPRIETARY FUND TYPES:

Proprietary funds are accounted for on a cost of services or “capital maintenance” measurement focus. This means that all assets and all liabilities (whether current or non-current) associated with their activity are included on their balance sheets. Their reported fund equity (net total assets) is segregated into contributed capital and retained earnings components. Proprietary fund operating statements present increases (revenues and gains) and decreases (expenses and losses) in net total assets. Proprietary funds disclose cash flows by a separate statement that presents their investing and financing activities.

Enterprise Funds

These funds account for operations that provide goods or services to the general public and are supported primarily through user charges (or where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of net income is needed). In 2004, Funds 402 and 403 were combined into fund 401. **Fund 401 Water/Sewer/Surface Water Operations** accounts for billed water, sewer services and surface water. Its revenues pay for maintenance and operation of the water and sewer system, major water/sewer system capital improvements and capital improvements for surface water drainage. The **Solid Waste Fund 410** provides solid waste collection services and is funded by user fees. **Fund 420, Cedarcrest Golf Course** provides golf recreation and is funded by user fees. **Fund 408, 1997 Drought Relief** and **Fund 450 Water/Sewer Debt Service** accounts for water/sewer debt service. The revenues for fund 450 are transfers from Fund 401.

Internal Service Funds

These funds account for operations that provide goods or services to other departments or funds of the city or to other governmental units on a cost-reimbursement basis. **Fund 501, Fleet Services** is funded by interfund service charges for maintenance and replacement of the City's vehicles. **Fund 502, Facilities Maintenance** is funded by interfund charges for building maintenance.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES:

Fiduciary funds account for assets held by the city on behalf of individuals, private organizations, other governments, and other funds. **The city does not budget for Fiduciary Funds.**

Expendable Trust Funds

These funds earn revenue and make expenditures on behalf of the parties for which a trust was established. The entire income and principal of an expendable trust may be disbursed in the course of its operations; accordingly, expendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as governmental funds. **The city does not have any expendable trust funds.**

Non-expendable Trust Funds

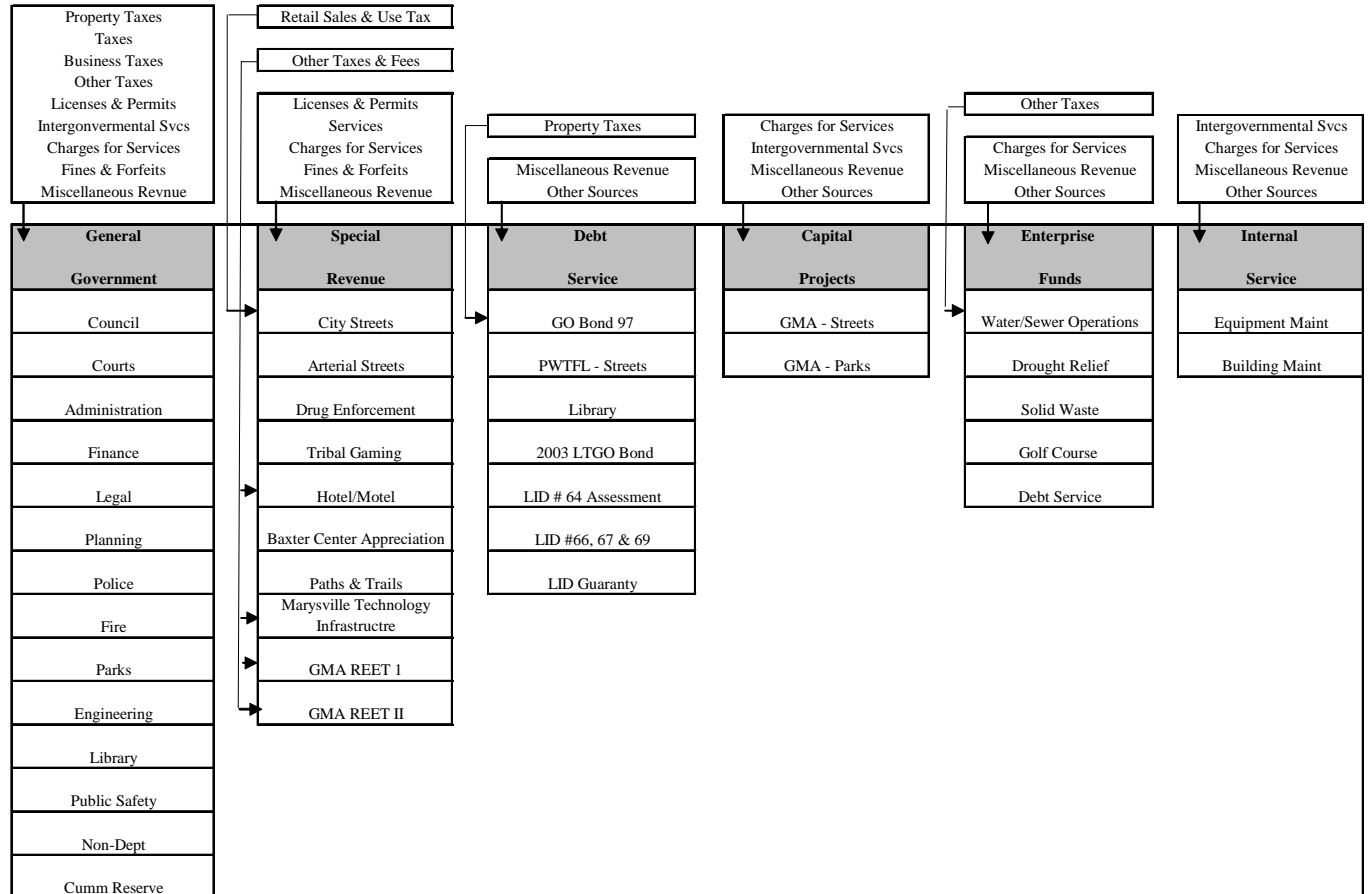
These funds earn revenue on behalf of the parties for which the trust was established, but the principal of the trust must remain intact. Non-expendable trust funds are accounted for in essentially the same manner as proprietary funds, since capital maintenance is a primary consideration. **The city does not have any nonexpendable trust funds.**

Agency Funds

These funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve the measurement of results of operations.

FLOW OF FUNDS STRUCTURE

Revenue Sources:



Uses of Funds:

General Operational Expenditures	General Operational Expenditures	Bond Principal and Interest	General Operational Expenditures	General Operational Expenditures	General Operational Expenditures
Capital	Capital		Park Improvements	Bond Principal and Interest	Capital
Interfund Contributions	Road & Street Construction		Road & Street Construction	Utility Construction	Interfund Contributions
	Interfund Contributions			Interfund Contributions	

BUDGET VS. ACCOUNTING BASIS

ACCOUNTING: Basis of accounting refers to when revenues and expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) reports the status of the City's finances in conformity with a modified GAAP reporting method (OCBOA). The accrual basis of accounting is used for all funds except the governmental fund types, expendable trust funds and agency funds, which use the modified accrual basis of accounting.

The modified accrual basis differs from the accrual basis in the following ways:

Purchases of capital assets are considered expenditures.

Redemptions of long-term debt are considered expenditures when due.

3. Revenues are recognized only when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current period. Revenues that are measurable but not available are recorded as receivable and offset by deferred revenues.

4. Inventories and prepaid items are reported as expenditures when purchased.

5. Interest on long-term debt is not accrued but is recorded as an expenditure when due.

6. Accumulated unpaid vacation and sick pay and other employee benefits are considered expenditures when paid.

7. Depreciation is recorded on an accrual basis only.

BUDGET BASIS: The Governmental Fund types (i.e., the General Fund, Special Revenues, Debt Service, and Construction Fund) are budgeted on a modified accrual basis and can be directly compared to the fund operating statements in the City annual report. The Proprietary fund types are budgeted on a modified accrual basis and are depicted in the annual report using an accrual basis; therefore, these funds are not directly comparable between the two reports.

DEPARTMENT BUDGET NARRATIVES

Each department in the City is responsible for preparing budget narratives for all of the funds that the department manages. Although the budget narratives are presented in a fund number order, the Council budget hearings are scheduled by department. Below is a list of all of the departments and the funds that belong to each.

FUND	FUND NAME	DEPARTMENT HEAD
001.01	Council	Chief Administrative Officer
001.02	Municipal Courts	Court Administrator
001.03	Executive	Chief Administrative Officer
001.04	Finance	Finance Director
001.05	Legal	Chief Administrative Officer
001.07	Planning	Community Development Director
001.08	Police	Police Chief
001.09	Fire	Finance Director
001.10	Parks	Parks Director
001.11	Engineering	City Engineer
001.12	Library	Public Works Director
001.13	Public Safety	Police Chief
001.99	Non-Departmental	Finance Director
005	General Cumulative Reserve	Finance Director
101	Streets	Public Works Director
102	Arterial Streets	Public Works Director
103	Drug Enforcement	Police Chief
104	Tribal Gaming	Police Chief
105	Hotel/Motel Tax	Chief Administrative Officer
106	Baxter Center Appreciation	Parks Director
107	Paths & Trails	Parks Director
108	Marysville Technology Infrastructure	Communications Officer
110	GMA REET I	Finance Director
111	GMA REET II	Finance Director
202-267	Debt Service	Finance Director
305	GMA-Streets	City Engineer
310	GMA-Parks	Parks Director
401	Water/Sewer Operations	Public Works Director
408	Drought Bond Debt Service	Finance Director
410	Solid Waste	Public Works Director
420	Golf Course Operations	Parks Director
450	Utility Debt Service	Finance Director
501	Fleet Services	Public Works Director
502	Facilities Maintenance	Public Works Director

BUDGET POLICIES

Strategic Planning

The City of Marysville employs a strategic budgeting model that allows policies to be formulated and tested in a budgetary context spanning a period of five years. The strategic model demonstrates the City's ability to accomplish long-term goals by showing the consequences of any given budget decision. Virtually all new General Government services are "tested" within the framework of the strategic budget model prior to implementation. In this manner, policy makers can examine the probable long-term outcome of many possible decisions and select the one that serves the interests of Marysville's citizens most effectively.

The Strategic outlook identifies fund balances, revenue patterns, and expense trends which are subject to constant change. The Strategic Outlook does not illustrate future budgets, services, or programs in any detail. The dynamic nature of local government as well as historical precedent suggest that even the 2005 Operating Budget will be altered several times before the close of the year.

Fund Balance Policy

Fund Balance is defined as the excess of assets over liabilities, which is an unreserved, undesignated resources that remains part of the General Government budget. The City desires to maintain a prudent level of financial resources to guard its citizens against service disruption in the event of unexpected temporary revenue shortfalls or unpredicted one-time expenditures. The Fund Balance has been accumulated to meet this purpose, to provide stability and flexibility to respond to unexpected adversity and/or opportunities.

General Fund Balance: It is the policy of the City to establish and maintain a General Fund Balance of at least ten percent (10%) of the total General Fund budgeted revenue, excluding the beginning fund balance and identified one-time revenues. Any and all expenditures from the General Fund Balance Reserve account shall require a super majority vote of the entire City Council

Contingency Reserve: Separate from, and in addition to the General Fund Balance, it will the policy of the city to establish and maintain a contingency reserve in accordance with RCW 35A.33.040. The reserve will be available for unforeseen urgent or emergency needs. The contingency reserve is intended to provide for unanticipated expenditures or revenue shortfalls of a non-recurring nature. The maximum allowable amount in the contingency reserve is 37.5 cents per thousand dollars of assessed valuation.

To allow for the transition to the General Fund Balance Reserve of ten percent (10%) level, a five percent (5%) reserve will be established for 2005.

Balancing the Operating Budget

RCW 35.33.07 requires that the City adopt a balanced budget based on the following requirement: *“Appropriations shall be limited to the total estimated revenues contained therein including the amount to be raised by ad valorem taxes and the unencumbered fund balances estimated to be available at the close of the current fiscal year.”*

The City adopts a *statutorily* balanced budget, but also seeks to adopt a *structurally* balanced budget. A budget is *statutorily* balanced when total estimated resources (beginning und balance plus revenues) equal the total appropriation (expenditures plus ending fund balance). In a *statutorily* balanced budget, beginning fund balance may be used as a revenue source. In contrast, in a *structurally* balanced budget, the total expenditure appropriation is limited to the annual estimated revenues. In a *structurally* balanced budget, beginning fund balance may not be used as a revenue source.

It is not uncommon for cities to rely upon the beginning fund balance as a “revenue” source. But, as previously stated, it is Everett’s strategic goal to attain structural balance, thereby eliminating reliance on these funds to supplement current income. Any uncommitted operating surpluses (revenues that exceed expenditures) that occur at year-end may be held in reserve or reappropriated to a capital reserve, long term obligation, or debt service fund, rather than used as a supplemental source of revenue required to balance the budget each year.

It is the intent of this policy that the budget be structurally balance (a) at the time of adoption, (b) throughout the budget year.

In the event that adjustments are necessary to bring the budget into balance in the course of the fiscal period, the administration will bring a budget amendment forward for approval by the City Council.

ASSET POLICIES

Cash Management

It is the policy of the City of Marysville to invest all of its surplus funds to maximize yield while preserving security of principal and meeting the city’s cash flow requirements.

Funds of the City will be invested in accordance with the RCW 35.39, these policies and written administrative procedures. The City’s investment portfolio shall be managed in a manner to attain a market rate of return throughout budgetary and economic cycles while preserving and protecting capital in the overall portfolio.

Funds held for future capital projects (i.e., bond proceeds), shall, whenever possible, be invested to produce enough income to offset increases in construction costs due to inflation. Where possible, prepayment funds for long-term debt service shall be invested to ensure a rate of return at least equal to the interest being paid on the bonds.

REVENUE POLICIES

General Revenue Policies

Revenue forecasts will be neither overly optimistic nor overly conservative. They will be as realistic as possible based on the best available information. Should economic downturns develop which could result in revenue shortfalls or fewer available resources, the City will make adjustments in anticipated expenditures to compensate.

Deficit financing and borrowing to support on-going operations will play on part in the City's responses to revenue shortfalls. Expenses will be reduced to conform to the long-term revenue forecast. Interfund loans are permissible to cover temporary gaps in cash flow.

Fees and Charges

User fees will be imposed to cover the cost of services provided for unique or narrow segments of the community. Fees may be set at levels sufficient to cover the entire cost of service delivery, or the service may be subsidized as Council deems necessary.

The City will continuously maintain its sewer and water distribution and collection systems. To insure that the enterprise funds remain self-supporting, rate structures will fully fund the direct and indirect costs of operations, capital plan maintenance, debt service, depreciation, and moderate system extensions.

One-Time Revenues

All potential grants shall be carefully examined for matching requirements. Some grants may not be accepted if the local matching funds cannot be justified. Grants may also be rejected if programs must be continued with local resources after grant funds are exhausted.

EXPENDITURE POLICIES

General Expenditure Policies

High priority is given to expenditures that will reduce future operating costs, such as increased utilization of technology and equipment and proven business methods.

An appropriate balance will be maintained between budget dollars provided for direct public service and dollars provided to assure good management and legal compliance.

Before the City undertakes any agreements that would create fixed ongoing expenses, the cost implications of such agreements will be estimated by current and future years with the aid of our strategic financial planning models.

Organizations that are not part of the City, but which receive funding from the City, shall not have their appropriation carried forward from year to year unless contractually authorized and directed by City Council. Annual review and reauthorization of funding is required.

All externally mandated services for which full or partial reimbursement is available will be fully costed out to allow for recovery of expenses. The estimated direct costs of service will be budgeted and charged to the fund performing the service. Interfund service fees charged to recover these direct costs will be recognized as revenue to the providing fund.

Operating/Capital Expenditure Accountability

It is the City's policy to compare actual expenditures to budget, generally on a monthly basis. General government funds, capital funds and other funds are all analyzed periodically. If necessary, actions are taken to bring the budget into balance.

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**REVENUE BY FUND
2005 FINAL BUDGET**

DEPARTMENT	BEGINNING FUND BALANCE	GENERAL PROPERTY TAXES	SALES TAX	BUSINESS TAXES	LICENSE & PERMITS	INTERGOV'T REVENUE	CHG'S FOR SERVICES	FINES & FORFEITS	MISC REVENUE	TOTALS BY FUND
001 General Fund	2,673,239	5,787,938	3,041,204	3,035,426	784,900	1,358,917	2,633,884	620,435	249,648	20,185,590
005 General Cum. Reserve	557,442								60,000	617,442
101 City Street	224,627		1,150,000		45,000	412,704	89,300		2,400	1,924,031
102 Arterial Street	283,633					190,079				473,712
103 Drug Enforcement	25,866							20,000		45,866
104 Tribal Gaming Fund	58,593									58,593
105 Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	13,210		12,000							25,210
106 Baxter Center Apprec.	13,490								3,000	16,490
107 Paths & Trails	19,697								2,875	22,572
108 I/NET	1,019								88,000	89,019
110 GMA--REET I	288,507			475,000						763,507
111 GMA--REET II	330,789			475,000						805,789
202 ULTGO Bond Fd 87	70,476	245,433							737	316,646
203 Pub Works Trust Fd Loan	12,776								10,539	23,315
204 Library LTGO 93	41								379,565	379,606
206 LTGO 2003	368								276,295	276,663
264 LID 64 Debt Service	58,566								35,927	94,493
267 LID 66/67/69 Debt Service	26,105								45,100	71,205
305 Street Capital Imprvmnts	3,560,759					1,977,444	800,000		1,761,876	8,100,079
310 Parks Capital Imprvmnts	1,178,747						120,548		7,500	1,306,795
401 Water/Sewer Operating	31,525,812			1,300,000			18,191,100		3,735,695	54,752,607
408 Drought Relief Bond 1977	21,037								33,550	54,587
410 Garbage & Refuse	1,598,207						3,638,000		25,000	5,261,207
420 Golf Course Operating							1,045,308		411,283	1,456,591
450 Utility Debt Service Fund	2,996,667								5,933,184	8,929,851
501 Fleet Services	618,528						40,000		1,549,678	2,208,206
502 Facilities Maintenance	14,785						229,741		300	244,826
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	46,172,986	6,033,371	4,203,204	5,285,426	829,900	3,939,144	26,787,881	640,435	14,612,152	108,504,498

**EXPENDITURES BY FUND
2005 FINAL BUDGET**

DEPARTMENT	ENDING FUND BALANCE	OPERATING TRANSFERS	SALARIES	BENEFITS	SUPPLIES	OTHER SVCS & CHARGES	INTERGV'T SERVICE	CAPITAL OUTLAYS	INTERFUND SERVICES	TOTALS BY FUND
001 General Fund	2,601,496	472,346	8,159,961	2,664,108	752,548	2,035,722	3,411,271		88,139	20,185,590
005 General Cum. Reserve	92,829	66,250			66,151				392,212	617,442
101 City Street	185,668	35,000	556,475	195,469	223,800	310,550		117,000	300,069	1,924,031
102 Arterial Street	213,712					260,000				473,712
103 Drug Enforcement	16,131				29,735					45,866
104 Tribal Gaming Fund	15,166				43,427					58,593
105 Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	210	5,000				20,000				25,210
106 Baxter Center Apprec.	14,390					2,100				16,490
107 Paths & Trails	12,572							10,000		22,572
108 I/Net	890				35,500	52,629				89,019
110 GMA--REET I	415,936	246,000							101,571	763,507
111 GMA--REET II	559,789	246,000								805,789
202 ULTGO Bond Fd 87	84,867								231,779	316,646
203 Pub Works Trust Fd Loan	12,974								10,341	23,315
204 Library LTGO 93	1,041								378,565	379,606
206 LTGO 2003	368								276,295	276,663
264 LID 64 Assessment Bonds	1,543								92,950	94,493
267 LID 66/67/69 Debt Serv	5,705								65,500	71,205
305 Street Capital Imprvmnts	1,365,166	137,913				50,000		5,977,000	570,000	8,100,079
310 Parks Capital Imprvmnts	50,663	44,132						1,212,000		1,306,795
401 Water/Sewer Operating	13,615,778	7,262,335	2,621,975	854,784	1,181,175	2,021,575	1,735,703	24,515,000	944,282	54,752,607
408 Drought Relief Bond	21,587								33,000	54,587
410 Garbage & Refuse	1,455,521	199,470	491,196	172,310	39,194	817,165	1,650,100	15,000	421,250	5,261,207
420 Golf Course Operating			400,289	124,575	103,800	158,496	4,200		665,230	1,456,591
450 Utility Debt Service Fund	3,001,250					2,500			5,926,101	8,929,851
501 Fleet Services	909,000		275,637	111,562	216,556	90,605		574,574	30,272	2,208,206
502 Facilities Maintenance	15,159		146,000	51,142	11,700	8,000				244,826
TOTAL ALL FUNDS	24,669,411	8,714,446	12,681,533	4,173,950	2,703,586	5,829,342	6,801,274	32,420,574	10,540,382	108,504,498

**GENERAL FUND REVENUE SUMMARY
2005 FINAL OPERATING BUDGET**

001 GENERAL FUND	2003	2004	2004	2004	2005	BUDGET
REVENUE SOURCES:	RECEIVED	BUDGET	AMENDED BUDGET	ESTIMATED	BUDGET	PERCENT CHANGE
311 General Property Taxes	5,326,759	5,433,356	5,433,356	5,514,611	5,787,938	6.5%
313 Retail Sales & Use Taxes	2,647,488	2,784,300	2,885,800	3,344,425	3,041,204	5.4%
314 Interfund Taxes	802,940	878,004	878,004	932,769	1,102,126	25.5%
316 Business Taxes	1,379,165	1,586,100	1,586,100	1,559,638	1,580,000	-0.4%
317 Other Taxes-Pull Tabs/Punch Boards	319,476	307,000	307,000	312,855	343,000	11.7%
318 Other Taxes-Gambling Excise Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
319 Property Tax Interest	10,276	12,000	12,000	9,915	10,300	-14.2%
310 TAXES	10,486,103	11,000,760	11,102,260	11,674,212	11,864,568	6.9%
321 Business Licenses & Permits	268,699	245,000	245,000	259,800	275,400	12.4%
322 Non-Business Licenses & Permits	364,711	503,700	503,700	400,873	509,500	1.2%
320 LICENSES AND PERMITS	633,410	748,700	748,700	660,674	784,900	4.8%
331 Federal Grants - Direct	71,519	51,483	51,483	23,242	44,000	-14.5%
333 Federal Grants - Indirect	14,009	9,000	9,000	9,774	9,058	0.6%
334 State Grants - Direct	118,084	71,515	71,515	61,115	86,900	21.5%
335 State Shared Revenues	117,349	-	-	126,316	130,000	100.0%
336 State Entitlements	302,984	285,570	285,570	347,114	341,554	19.6%
337 Interlocal Grants	5,726	-	-	5,297	2,500	100.0%
338 Intergovernmental Revenues	672,222	620,500	620,500	603,060	744,905	20.0%
330 INTERGOV'T REVENUE	1,301,893	1,038,068	1,038,068	1,175,917	1,358,917	30.9%
341 Charges for Service - General Gov't	83,169	75,950	75,950	71,886	78,350	3.2%
342 Charges for Service - Security	163,871	163,500	163,500	157,418	200,296	22.5%
343 Charges for Service - Environment	11,450	-	-	11,380	-	0.0%
345 Charges for Service - Economic	249,789	345,000	345,000	361,474	410,000	18.8%
346 Charges for Service - Mental & Physical	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
347 Charges for Service - Recreation	296,021	327,335	327,335	295,496	300,469	-8.2%
349 Charges for Interfund Services	336,411	781,459	781,459	829,493	1,644,769	110.5%
340 CHARGES FOR SERVICES	1,140,711	1,693,244	1,693,244	1,727,147	2,633,884	55.6%
351 Felony Penalties	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
352 Mandatory Insurance Administration	123	100	100	123	200	100.0%
353 Non-Parking Infractions	279,561	353,000	353,000	238,332	369,000	4.5%
354 Parking Infraction Penalties	15,515	10,000	10,000	10,244	11,000	10.0%
355 Criminal Traffic Misdemeanors	100,621	135,000	135,000	82,024	130,000	-3.7%
356 Non-Traffic Misdemeanors	49,978	90,300	90,300	43,350	90,500	0.2%
357 Criminal Costs	16,621	19,350	19,350	17,476	19,735	2.0%
350 FINE & FORFEITS	462,418	607,750	607,750	391,549	620,435	2.1%
361 Interest Earnings	208,508	104,254	104,254	72,476	50,000	-52.0%
362 Rents & Royalties	17,779	116,150	116,150	107,741	129,536	11.5%
363 Insurance Recoveries	82,062	-	-	2,081	-	0.0%
366 Interfund Revenues	11,272	17,612	17,612	17,879	17,612	0.0%
367 Contributions from Private Sources	22,568	24,800	24,800	11,124	6,800	-72.6%
369 Other Miscellaneous Revenue	45,234	10,591	10,591	108,230	11,700	10.5%
360 MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE	387,423	273,407	273,407	319,531	215,648	-21.1%
391 Proceeds of Long-Term Debt	2,422,454	-	-	-	-	0.0%
397 Operating Transfers	478,932	33,787	33,787	53,557	34,000	0.6%
390 TRANSFERS-IN	2,901,386	33,787	33,787	53,557	34,000	0.6%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	17,313,344	15,395,716	15,497,216	16,002,588	17,512,351	13.0%

**GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURE SUMMARY
2005 FINAL OPERATING BUDGET**

001 GENERAL FUND	2003	2004	2004	2004	2005	BUDGET
EXPENDITURES/USES:	EXPENDED	BUDGET	AMENDED	ESTIMATED	BUDGET	PERCENT
			BUDGET			CHANGE
0 Operating Transfers	2,328,039	440,439	517,523	548,202	472,346	-8.7%
11 Regular Pay	5,866,470	6,862,776	6,862,776	6,444,577	7,753,461	13.0%
12 Overtime	581,021	367,773	367,773	504,967	406,500	10.5%
10 SALARIES	6,447,491	7,230,549	7,230,549	6,949,544	8,159,961	12.9%
21 Social Security	510,259	543,948	543,948	524,108	608,555	11.9%
22 Retirement	138,638	154,308	154,308	147,078	281,101	82.2%
23 Group Health Insurance	1,036,074	1,253,274	1,253,274	1,214,308	1,540,096	22.9%
24 Workman's Compensation	83,973	100,914	100,914	99,229	111,573	10.6%
25 Unemployment Compensation	20,978	21,311	21,311	43,097	55,175	158.9%
26 Uniforms and Clothing	49,918	61,051	61,051	41,560	67,608	10.7%
27 Benefits Charged to Projects	(80,277)	-	-	-	-	0.0%
20 BENEFITS	1,759,564	2,134,805	2,134,806	2,069,380	2,664,108	24.8%
31 Office & Operating Supplies	390,644	497,970	497,970	428,326	649,151	30.4%
32 Fuel Consumed	55,452	50,500	50,500	71,377	68,650	35.9%
34 Inventory Supplies	157	1,000	1,000	1,056	2,000	100.0%
35 Small Tools	261,112	24,238	24,238	18,600	32,747	35.1%
30 SUPPLIES	707,366	573,708	573,708	519,360	752,548	31.2%
41 Professional Services	837,326	804,183	825,683	903,838	823,990	-0.2%
42 Communication	176,421	105,057	105,057	182,983	219,834	109.3%
43 Travel	26,371	66,975	66,975	44,331	70,830	5.8%
44 Advertising	21,815	24,750	24,750	25,268	23,350	-5.7%
45 Operating Rentals & Leases	18,144	35,245	35,245	24,807	38,595	9.5%
46 Insurance	139,787	152,487	152,487	149,695	159,808	4.8%
47 Public Utility Service	146,976	139,193	139,193	155,952	170,600	22.6%
48 Repairs & Maintenance	140,657	130,300	158,216	134,989	135,470	-14.4%
49 Miscellaneous	226,535	349,055	349,055	445,717	393,245	12.7%
40 OTHER SERVICES & CHARGES	1,734,032	1,807,245	1,856,661	2,067,580	2,035,722	9.6%
51 Inter-Governmental Service	3,058,857	3,013,216	3,013,216	3,104,424	3,411,271	13.2%
53 External Tax & Operating Assessments	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
50 INTERGOVERNMENTAL SERVICES	3,058,857	3,013,216	3,013,216	3,104,424	3,411,271	13.2%
61 Land	205,498	-	-	-	-	0.0%
62 Building & Structures	5,852	-	-	-	-	0.0%
63 Other Improvements	577,073	5,000	155,000	180,318	-	-100.0%
64 Machinery & Equipment	154,369	131,500	56,500	-	-	-100.0%
60 CAPITAL OUTLAYS	942,792	136,500	211,500	180,318	-	-100.0%
84 Debt Issue Cost	16,069	-	-	-	-	0.0%
85 Debt Registration Costs	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
80 DEBT SERVICE INTEREST	16,069	-	-	-	-	0.0%
93 Interfund Supplies	-	-	-	-	-	0.0%
95 Interfund Rents	19,808	22,947	22,947	19,610	22,947	0.0%
98 Interfund Repairs & Maintenance	285,416	322,914	322,914	396,710	65,192	-79.8%
90 INTERFUND	305,224	345,861	345,861	416,320	88,139	-74.5%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES/USES	17,299,434	15,682,324	15,883,824	15,855,127	17,584,094	10.7%

**GENERAL FUND BY DEPARTMENT SUMMARY
2005 FINAL OPERATING BUDGET**

001 GENERAL FUND	2003	2004	2004	2004	2005	PERCENT
EXPENDITURES/USES:	EXPENDED	BUDGET	AMENDED	ESTIMATED	BUDGET	CHANGE
01 Council	68,721	91,662	91,662	201,963	64,531	-29.6%
02 Municipal Court	549,654	618,032	618,032	582,018	631,602	2.2%
03 Executive	657,072	582,482	677,504	653,666	836,825	23.5%
04 Finance	156,526	255,274	255,274	219,219	1,301,272	409.8%
05 Legal	218,114	242,860	242,860	223,320	242,200	-0.3%
07 Planning	1,204,221	1,360,704	1,265,682	1,252,598	1,342,838	6.1%
08 Police	6,286,303	6,566,386	6,566,386	6,530,535	6,793,665	3.5%
09 Fire	2,642,732	2,728,734	2,728,734	2,741,139	3,024,617	10.8%
10 Parks & Recreation	1,412,975	1,598,071	1,598,071	1,618,133	1,646,196	3.0%
11 Engineering	267,470	722,866	722,866	667,142	736,400	1.9%
12 Library	218,545	461,021	461,021	462,142	499,684	8.4%
13 Public Safety Building	382,488	160,620	362,120	374,573	151,633	-58.1%
99 Non-Departmental	3,234,614	293,613	293,613	328,678	312,631	6.5%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND EXPENDITURES	17,299,435	15,682,324	15,883,824	15,855,127	17,584,094	10.7%

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