

Fiscal Year 2010

Citizens' Financial Guide
Sioux City, Iowa



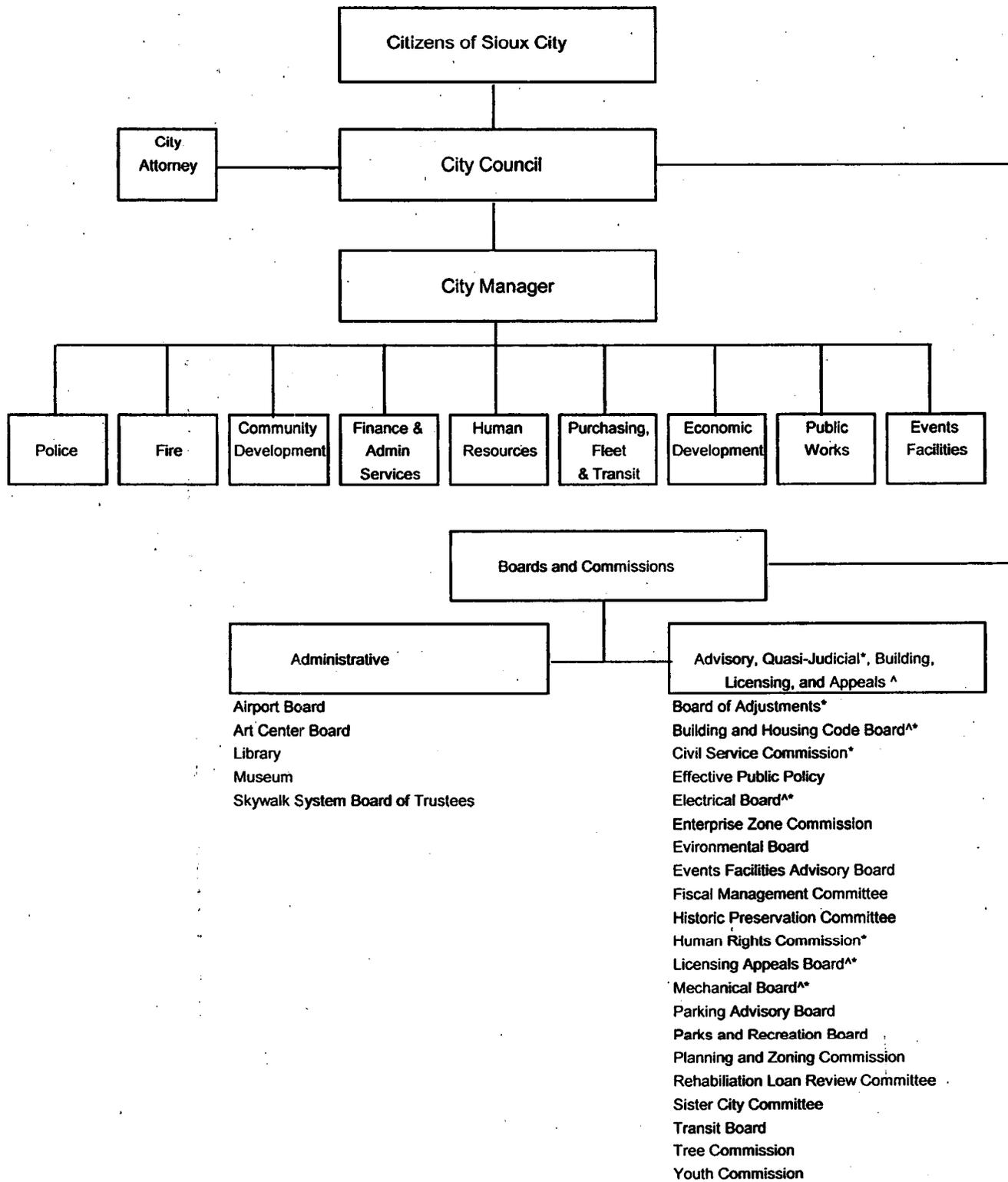
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Citizen's Financial Guide Objective	1
Organizational Chart	2
Schedule of City Officials	3
INTRODUCTION	5
Who Pays Property Taxes in Iowa?	6
Who Determines Your Property Taxes?	7
Who Benefits from Property Taxes in Sioux City?	8
How are City Taxes Calculated?	9
Tax Increment Financing (TIF)	10
BUDGET OVERVIEW	11
Budget Calendar	12
Financial Organization Chart	13
Where the Money Comes From and Where it Goes	14
Where the Money Comes From and Where it Goes (Graph)	15
Total Operating Budget by Category	16
Net Operating Expenditures	17
Where Property Taxes Go	18
Tax Levies	19
Levy Definitions	20
Local Option Sales Tax	22
Sales Tax Allocations	23
Number of City Employees	24
Full-Time Personnel Changes	25
Summary of Budgeted Positions	26
Full-Time Personnel	27
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	29
Assessed and Taxable Valuations	30
Property Tax Levies - All Overlapping Governments	31
Economic Indicators - Large Iowa Cities	32
Monthly Utility Charges	33
FUND ANALYSES	35
Fund Analyses Summary	36

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The Citizens' Financial Guide is a brief financial overview of the City of Sioux City's budget for the fiscal year 2010. Readers are encouraged to visit the City's web site at sioux-city.org for a complete copy of the Approved Fiscal Year 2010 Operating Budget and FY10 – FY14 Capital Improvement Program.

City of Sioux City, Iowa Organizational Chart



SCHEDULE OF CITY OFFICIALS

May 5, 2009

Elected Officials

Term Expires

Mayor	Michael Hobart	January 1, 2012
Mayor Pro Tem	James Rixner	January 1, 2010
Council Member	David Ferris	January 1, 2010
Council Member	Brent Hoffman	January 1, 2010
Council Member	Aaron Rochester	January 1, 2012

Council Appointed Officials

Date of Appointment

City Manager	Paul Eckert	March 22, 2002
City Attorney	Andrew Mai	February 4, 2008

City Manager and Board Appointed Officials

Date of Appointment

Airport/Transit/Fleet Director	Curt Miller	November 1, 2004
Art Center Director	Albert Harris	March 25, 2002
Director of Community Development/Planning	Cathy Olsen	March 2, 2009
Events Facilities Executive Director	Aran Rush	December 18, 2008
Economic Development Director	Martin Dougherty	September 13, 2006
Assistant City Manager	Robert Padmore	June 14, 2008
Fire Chief	Tom Everett	October 13, 2008
Human Rights Commission Director	Karen Mackey	March 22, 2004
Human Resources Director	Bridey Hayes	June 27, 2005
Library Director	Betsy Thompson	June 21, 1995
Museum Director	Steve Hansen	December 17, 2001
Police Chief	Doug Young	April 1, 2009
Public Works Director	Chris Payer	August 25, 2008

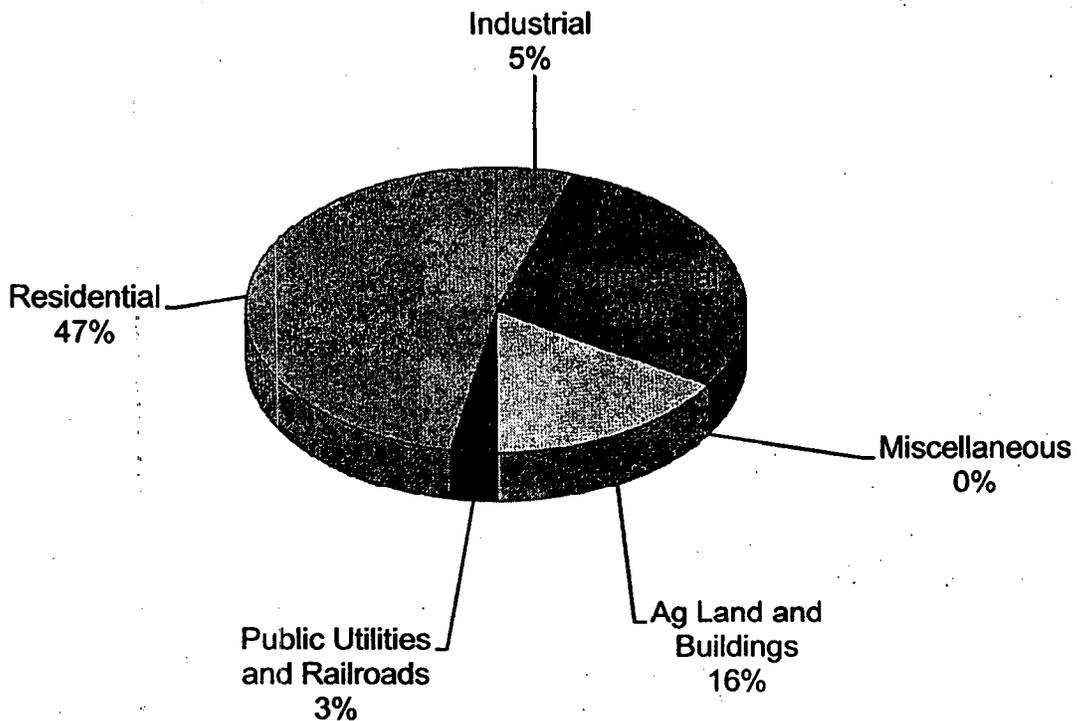
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INTRODUCTION

Who Pays Property Taxes in Iowa?

The Iowa property tax is primarily a tax on "real property," which is mostly land, buildings, structures, and other improvements that are constructed on or in the land, attached to the land, or placed upon a foundation. Typical improvements include a building, house or mobile home, fence, and paving.

Home owners pay 47% of the property taxes collected each year in Iowa. Farmers pay 16%, and businesses and industry, a total of 34%. Utility companies, including railroads, pay 3%. The miscellaneous category pays less than 1%.



Who Determines Your Property Taxes?

State Legislature

- * Establishes Property Classes & Class Rates
- * Determines Levels of State Aid
- * Sets Levy Limits



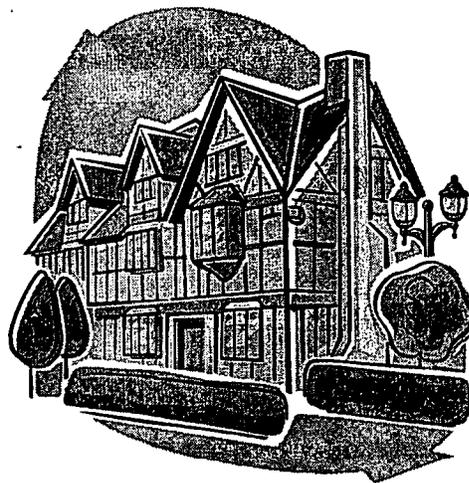
City Assessor

- * Determines Market Value (every 2 years - odd years)
- * Assigns Property Class



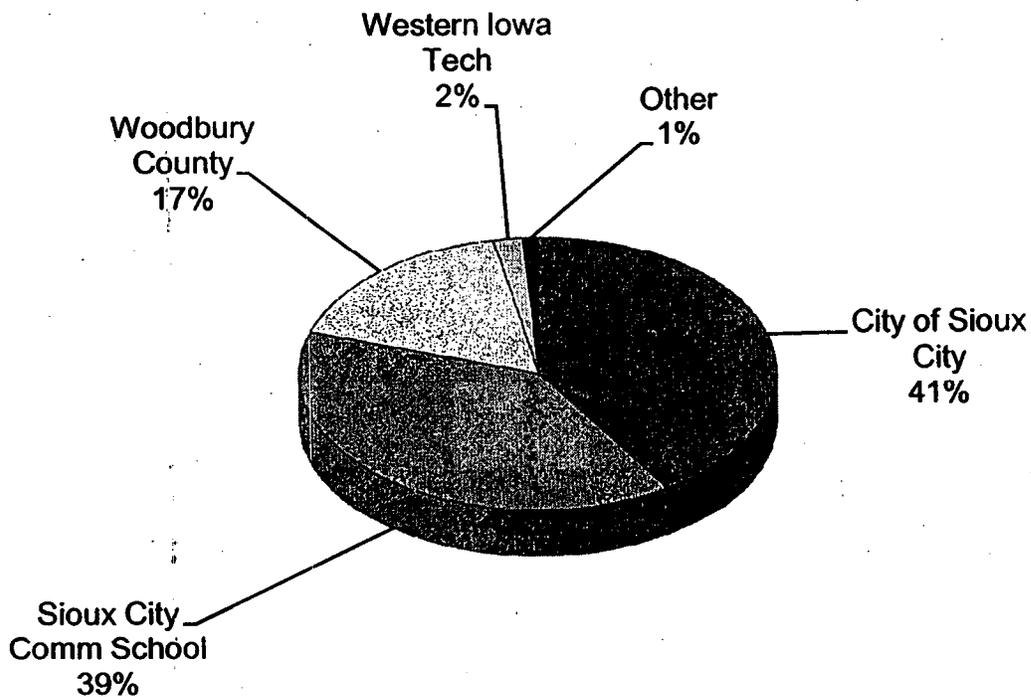
Local Taxing Jurisdictions

- * Determines Levy Amount (based on budget requirements)



Who Benefits from Property Taxes in Sioux City?

Property tax supports many different "taxing authorities." Cities, counties, school districts, and counties are the most common. Taxing authorities may also include community colleges, agricultural extension services, assessor offices and the state. Iowa has more than 2,000 taxing authorities. Sioux City residential taxes include seven taxing authorities.



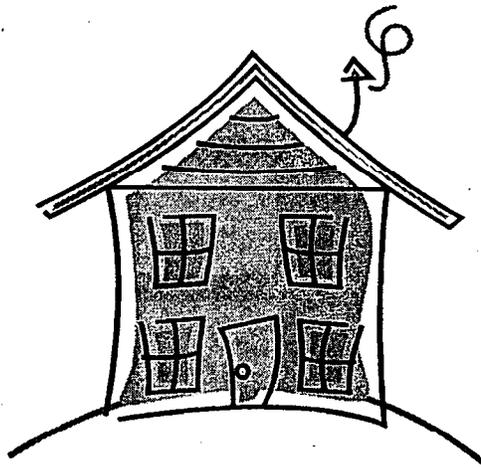
How are City Taxes Calculated?

The value of your property is established by the City Assessor. This value is multiplied by the rollback factor. The rollback factor was put in place by the Iowa Legislature twenty years ago. It was to help cushion the impact of high inflation on residential property values.

Increases in assessed values for residential and agricultural property are subject to this assessment limitation. If the statewide increase in values of homes and farms exceeds 4% due to revaluation, their values are "roll back" so that the total increase statewide is 4%. Rollback is also applied for industrial and commercial property when necessary.

The taxable value is the assessed valuation multiplied by the rollback factor. This taxable value can be adjusted by numerous tax credits; homestead credit, military exemption, ag land credit, elderly tax credit, etc. The adjusted assessed valuation is then multiplied by the City tax rate which results in your City taxes.

Assessed Valuation	\$98,750
Rollback Factor	45.59%
Taxable Value	\$40,169
City Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Value	\$17.85
Gross City Taxes	\$717



TAX INCREMENT FINANCING (TIF)

What is tax increment financing?

Tax increment financing is a financial tool widely used by the City to promote economic development and redevelopment. The TIF process splits property tax revenue generated from properties within the TIF district into two components:

*Frozen Base - At the time the TIF district is established whatever the value is at that time is frozen.

*Increment - As development occurs and property values increase, the increase in the value beyond the frozen base is the increment value. All property tax dollars are collected on the increment and kept in the TIF (with the exception of debt service levies), generating a revenue stream to underwrite projects within the TIF district and to provide development assistance to encourage growth.

Why does the City use TIF?

TIF is used in Sioux City as an economic development tool. It is one of the few tools the City can use to assist businesses locating or expanding in Sioux City. TIF is considered "self-financing" as revenues generated from the increased property values are used to pay for the cost of the financial help provided to the business.

What can TIF be used for?

TIF can be used to construct infrastructure which allows for development in undeveloped or underdeveloped areas. Infrastructure consists of things like, streets, water lines, sewer lines, detention ponds for storm water runoff, storm sewers, traffic lights, sidewalks, etc.

TIF can also be used to provide financial incentives to encourage a business to locate or expand in Sioux City. This could be in the form of forgivable loans or other incentives.

TIF revenue can not be used for project or expenses which do not benefit the TIF district.

Does TIF hurt other Government Jurisdictions?

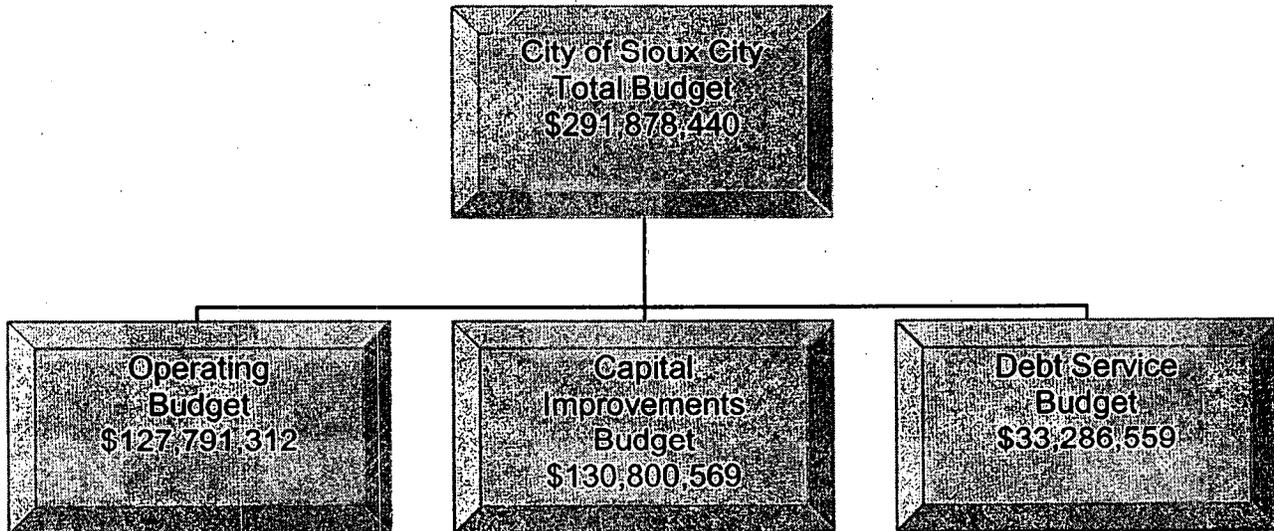
An argument can be made that TIF provides benefit to all taxing entities in time. Many developments would not have happened had TIF financing not been available. Many of the projects which used TIF have shown value increases far beyond the amount of the incentives given. Many times the increased value is in excess of the amount need to support the TIF and is released back into the general tax base. Additionally, when the TIF district ends the full value of the increment is added to the general tax base. The TIF developments also provide additional revenue growth to the City's economy in the form of increased sales taxes, increased jobs and other community growth factors.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

BUDGET CALENDAR

- By July 1** Mayor, Council and persons responsible for overall preparation of the budget must discuss general policies relating to next year's budget in light of the City's financial plan.
- By August 1st** The Budget Officer prepares the instructions and budget estimate sheets and forwards them to the City departments. The instructions may properly include a policy statement to guide department heads in preparation of the estimates and detailed instructions for the completion of forms.
- Aug 1st - Oct 16th** The Budget Officer must prepare a statement of the debt service requirements for payment of principal and interest and fixed charges which the City must pay. An estimate must also be made of all revenues which the City will receive.
- By December 15th** The Budget Officer must review the budget estimates and prepare a summary statement for the coming fiscal year. If the expenditures exceed the revenues or conflict with the City financial plan, the City Manager will find it necessary to prune departmental requests or to suggest new revenue sources for the proposed budget.
- By January 24th** The Council will receive the Proposed Budget and set dates for budget hearing with the City Manager.
- Have a sufficient number of copies of the Program Budget and Capital Improvements Program available to meet the requests of taxpayers and organizations at the offices of the Mayor, City Clerk and City Library. Copies must also be available ten days before the Public Hearing, whichever is earlier.
- Adopt a Proposed Budget and set the date for Public Hearing as required by law. The Clerk shall publish the Budget estimate and Notice of Hearing four to twenty days prior to the date set for the hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in the City.
- By March 15** The Clerk shall certify the adopted Budget and Tax Levy in duplicate to the County Auditor who will send one copy to the Director, Department of Management after calculating the tax rates.
- By May 31** The City Budget shall be amended for the current fiscal year to allow time for a protest hearing to be held and a decision rendered before June 30th. The amendment of a budget after May 31st, which is properly appealed, but without adequate time for hearing and decision before June 30th, is void.

Financial Organization Chart

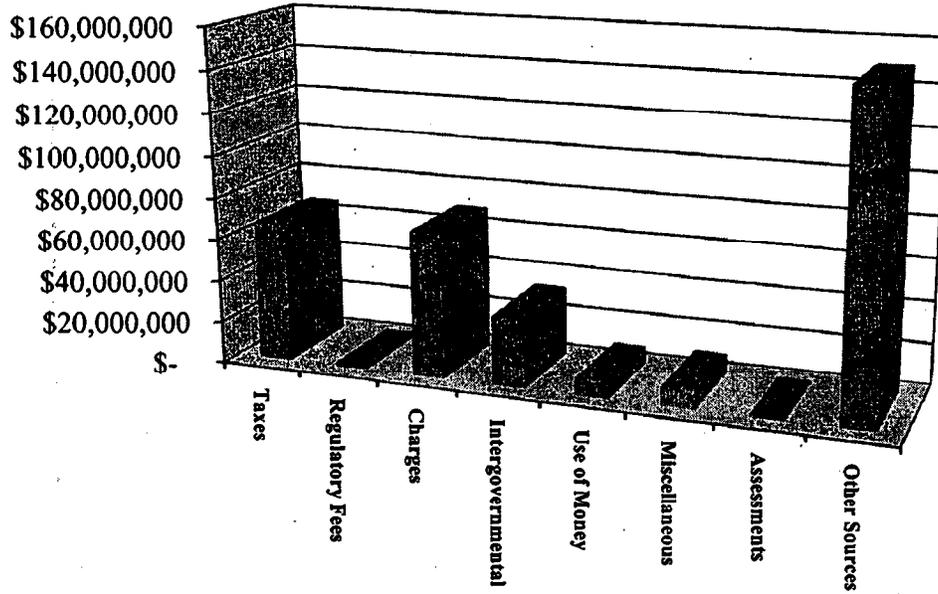


<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>Capital Budget</u>	<u>Debt Service Budget</u>	<u>Total Budget</u>
2010	\$ 127,791,312	\$ 130,800,569	\$ 33,286,559	\$ 291,878,440
2009	124,558,197	75,020,417	33,889,708	233,468,322
2008	116,495,095	72,680,564	31,183,737	220,359,396
2007	108,070,406	53,289,448	28,858,171	190,218,025
2006	106,500,626	47,960,298	27,615,245	182,076,169
2005	104,269,722	59,373,922	23,777,177	187,420,821
2004	101,897,654	58,990,349	20,583,683	181,471,686
2003	96,578,059	84,359,362	19,071,894	200,009,315
2002	88,358,903	51,234,081	19,012,104	158,605,088
2001	81,154,281	35,938,636	18,914,227	136,007,144
2000	76,124,176	30,561,087	17,263,768	123,949,031
1999	\$ 74,550,007	\$ 30,284,668	\$ 17,432,434	\$ 122,267,109

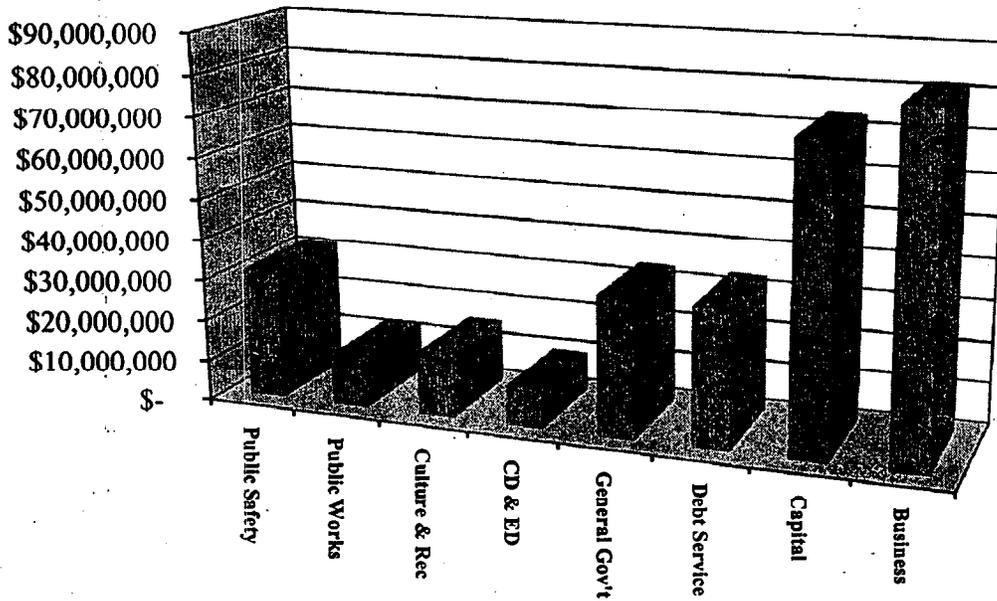
**WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM
AND WHERE IT GOES**

	FY 2008-09 APPROVED	FY 2009-10 APPROVED
BEGINNING BALANCE	<u>\$ 27,000,546</u>	<u>\$ 29,031,257</u>
RECEIPTS		
Taxes	65,240,219	66,099,374
Regulatory Fees	1,475,777	1,641,464
Charges for Services	67,494,154	69,186,186
Intergovernmental Revenue	28,887,512	33,228,546
Use of Money and Property	8,715,600	8,144,923
Miscellaneous Revenues	4,409,800	8,850,352
Assessments	298,000	275,000
Other Financing Sources	<u>114,972,164</u>	<u>149,457,948</u>
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>291,493,226</u>	<u>336,883,793</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES FOR EXPENDITURES	<u><u>\$ 318,493,772</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 365,915,050</u></u>
EXPENDITURES		
Public Safety	31,239,852	31,747,465
Public Works	12,386,357	12,829,172
Culture and Recreation	15,048,592	15,586,437
Community and Economic Development	9,701,593	9,665,876
General Government	31,108,564	33,687,602
Debt Service	33,889,708	33,286,559
Capital Projects	47,874,186	73,328,669
Business Type Activities	52,219,470	81,746,660
Transfer Out	<u>60,730,496</u>	<u>50,237,887</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>294,198,818</u>	<u>342,116,327</u>
ENDING BALANCE	<u><u>\$ 24,294,954</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 23,798,723</u></u>

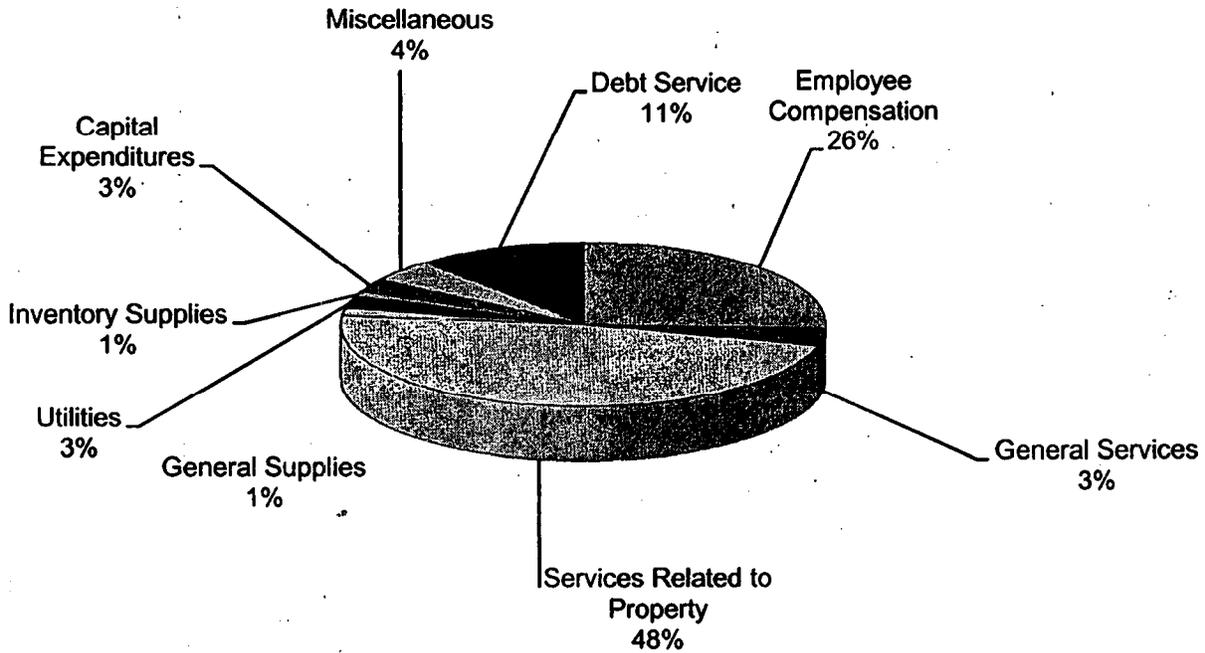
WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



WHERE THE MONEY GOES



Total Budget by Category*

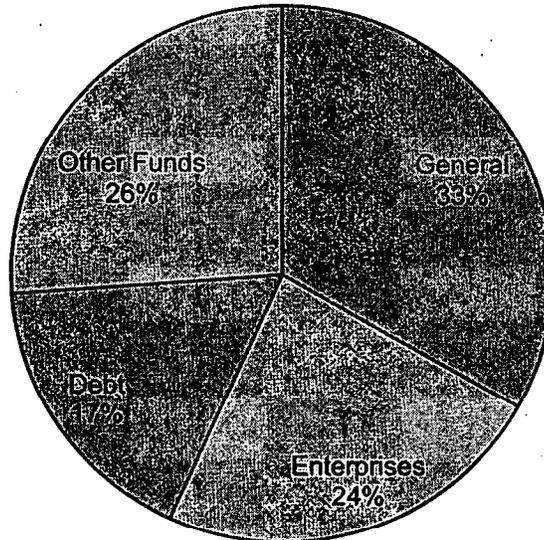


Category	FY2008-09	FY2009-10	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Increase /(Decrease)
Employee Compensation	\$ 73,041,140	\$ 75,096,101	\$ 2,054,961	3%
General Services	10,119,735	10,130,088	10,353	0%
Services Related to Property	83,681,975	138,968,160	55,286,185	66%
General Supplies	3,374,026	3,671,506	297,480	9%
Utilities	7,195,103	7,541,179	346,076	5%
Inventory Supplies	2,192,648	2,516,764	324,116	15%
Capital Expenditures	8,735,196	7,731,897	(1,003,299)	-11%
Miscellaneous	11,238,791	12,936,186	1,697,395	15%
Debt Service	33,889,708	33,286,559	(603,149)	-2%
Total Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 233,468,322	\$ 291,878,440	\$ 58,410,118	25%

*Includes Internal Service Funds.

NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES

FY 2009-10 Approved Budget
Total Net Expenditures \$136 Million



The City's Operating Budget includes a number of separate funds. The General Fund Budget, which provides most of the tax supported services, is one third of total City operating expenditures.

The enterprise funds include the Water, Sewer and Solid Waste Utilities, the Parking System, the Skyway System and the Airport. These comprise approximately, one fifth of the operating expenditures.

Debt Service comprises less than one fifth of total operating expenditures.

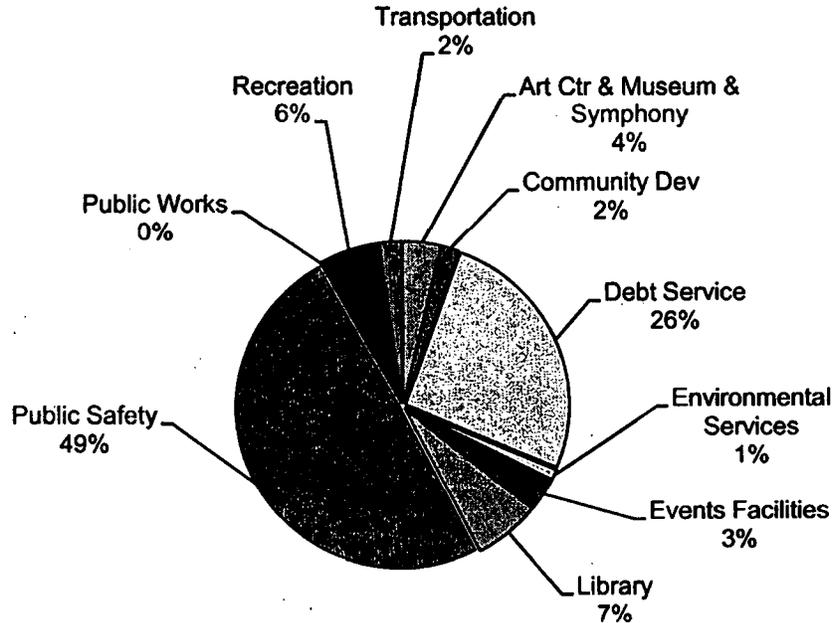
Other funds include the Convention Center, Auditorium and Tourism (EFAB) fund, the Road Use Tax fund, Transit, Housing and Community Development funds which comprise more than one fourth of the operating expenditures.

Internal Service funds and transfers are excluded from net operating expenditures.

WHERE PROPERTY TAXES GO

FY 2009-10 Approved Budget
Total Property Taxes \$38,020,081

In FY10, property taxes will generate \$79,323 in additional revenues. Taxes on the typical residence are proposed to decrease \$7.00. In FY10 Approved budget, sales tax debt reduction was applied to the general fund instead of the debt service fund. This accounts for the large increase in debt service taxes and the reduction in public safety taxes. This brings the City's allocation of sales taxes in line with suggested State



	Property Tax Dollars <u>FY09 Approved</u>	Property Tax Dollars <u>FY10 Approved</u>	% Increase (Decrease)	% Total Taxes <u>FY09</u>	% Total Taxes <u>FY10</u>
Art Ctr & Museum & Symphony	\$ 1,399,751	\$ 1,434,697	2.5%	3.69%	3.77%
Community Dev	754,340	644,483	-14.6%	1.99%	1.70%
Debt Service	3,362,704	9,853,838	193.0%	8.9%	25.9%
Environmental Services	465,389	403,656	-13.3%	1.23%	1.06%
Events Facilities	1,713,186	1,290,971	-24.6%	4.52%	3.40%
Library	2,453,237	2,521,462	2.8%	6.47%	6.63%
Public Safety	24,542,678	18,749,341	-23.6%	64.69%	49.31%
Public Works	12,270	14,730	20.0%	0.03%	0.04%
Recreation	2,356,203	2,262,567	-4.0%	6.21%	5.95%
Transportation	881,000	844,336	-4.2%	2.32%	2.22%
TOTAL	\$ 37,940,758	\$ 38,020,081	0.2%	100.0%	100.0%

TAX LEVIES

The taxes on a typical residence are projected to decrease \$7 in FY10. The City had a record release of tax increment valuation of \$398 million. This generated \$18 million in additional taxes for all taxing bodies in the Sioux City limits. The City is generating \$11 million in local option sales tax. 60% or \$6.8 million is being used to reduce property taxes

Fund	FY 2006-07		FY 2007-08		FY 2008-09		FY 2009-10	
	Approved*		Approved*		Approved*		Approved*	
	\$1,000	\$ per Th						
General**	16,471	8.43	16,772	8.49	17,470	8.72	17,863	8.67
Emergency	528	0.27	533	0.27	541	0.27	555	0.27
Auditorium	264	0.14	267	0.14	270	0.14	278	0.14
Civic Center	1,983	1.01	1,705	0.86	827	0.41	447	0.22
Transit	906	0.46	906	0.46	881	0.44	844	0.41
Empl Benefits	12,552	6.42	13,752	6.96	14,578	7.27	8,179	3.98
Debt Service	<u>3,347</u>	<u>1.53</u>	<u>2,876</u>	<u>1.29</u>	<u>3,363</u>	<u>1.46</u>	<u>9,854</u>	<u>4.16</u>
Total	36,051	18.26	36,811	18.47	37,930	18.71	38,020	17.85

Tax Base (\$1,000)	1,954,410	1,974,638	2,003,308	2,056,046
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TYPICAL RESIDENCE	98,750	98,750	98,750	98,750
Rollback Factor	46.00%	45.56%	44.08%	45.59%
Taxable Value***	40,575	40,141	38,679	40,169
Estimated City Taxes	\$741	\$741	\$724	\$717

Increase				
(Decrease) in				
City Taxes	\$18	\$0	(\$17)	(\$7)

TYPICAL BUSINESS	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Rollback Factor	99.15%	100.00%	99.73%	100.00%
Taxable Value	99,150	100,000	99,730	100,000
Estimated City Taxes	\$1,810	\$1,847	\$1,866	\$1,785

Increase				
(Decrease) in				
City Taxes	\$13	\$37	\$19	(\$81)

* 60% Local Option Sales Tax applied to Debt Service Levy.

** Includes Symphony, Band and Insurance levies in addition to \$8.10 General fund Levy.

*** Taxable Value = (Percent Rollback * Assessed Value) - Homestead Exemption \$4,850.

Levy Definitions

General Fund Levy

The State Code of Iowa section 384.1 sets forth the general fund levy for Cities. The general fund levy is used to pay for police, fire, parks, cemeteries, general administration, art center, museum, library, inspection services and planning. The code states "A city's tax levy for the general fund shall not exceed eight dollars and ten cents per thousand dollars of taxable value in any tax year, except for the levies authorized in section 384.12." The City has been at the \$8.10 maximum levy limit for the last twenty-eight years.

Emergency Levy

The State of Iowa allows for the Emergency Levy in instances where a city has reached the \$8.10 General Fund levy and has additional taxation needs. A city may establish an emergency fund and may certify taxes not to exceed twenty-seven cents per thousand. This levy can only be used if a city is at the maximum General Fund Levy of \$8.10.

Debt Service Levy

The City's Debt Service Levy is used to fund the annual payments on the money the City has borrowed to fund the Capital Improvement Plan and other purposes. Section 384.4 of the Code of Iowa states, "A city shall establish a debt service fund and shall certify taxes to be levied for the debt service fund in the amount necessary to pay:

1. Judgments against the city, except those authorized by state law to be paid from other funds.
2. Interest as it becomes due and the amount necessary to pay, or to create a sinking fund to pay, at maturity of all general obligation bonds issued by the city or to pay, or to create a sinking fund to pay, amounts as due on loans received through the Iowa community development loan program.
3. Payments required to be made from the debt service fund under a lease or lease-purchase agreement.
4. Payments required to be made from the debt service fund under a loan agreement."

This levy is unlimited.

Employee Benefits Levy

The Employee Benefits Levy, known as the Trust and Agency Levy under Iowa Code, is used to fund the employee benefits of the City, including retirement and health insurance. There is no maximum for this levy under State of Iowa law, but can be used only to fund employee benefits.

Transit Levy

The State of Iowa allows Cities to levy a property tax for the operation of a transit system. The amount of the levy is limited by State of Iowa law to no more than \$.95 per thousand dollars of assessed value. The revenue generated from this levy is used to fund the operation and maintenance of a municipal transit system. These funds are used to fund the operation in instances the revenues from the transit system, such as fares, are insufficient for such purposes.

Insurance Levy

The State of Iowa allows Cities to levy a property tax to fund premium costs on tort liability insurance, property insurance and any other insurance that may be necessary in the operation of the city, and the costs of a self-insurance program. This levy has no maximum, but its use is limited to the actual costs of the insurance program.

Convention Center Levy

Under State of Iowa law, the City of Sioux City may levy property taxes to support payments and operations of a leased civic center. The levy has no maximum, but is limited to an amount sufficient to pay the installments of rent and maintenance, insurance and taxes not included in the lease rental payment. The City has a lease arrangement with the Siouxland Chamber of Commerce to lease our Convention Center from them in order to utilize this levy. The current lease will expire on June 30, 2012.

Auditorium Levy

State of Iowa law allows the City to levy a property tax not to exceed \$.135 per thousand dollars of assessed value each year for operating and maintaining a civic center owned by a city.

Symphony Levy

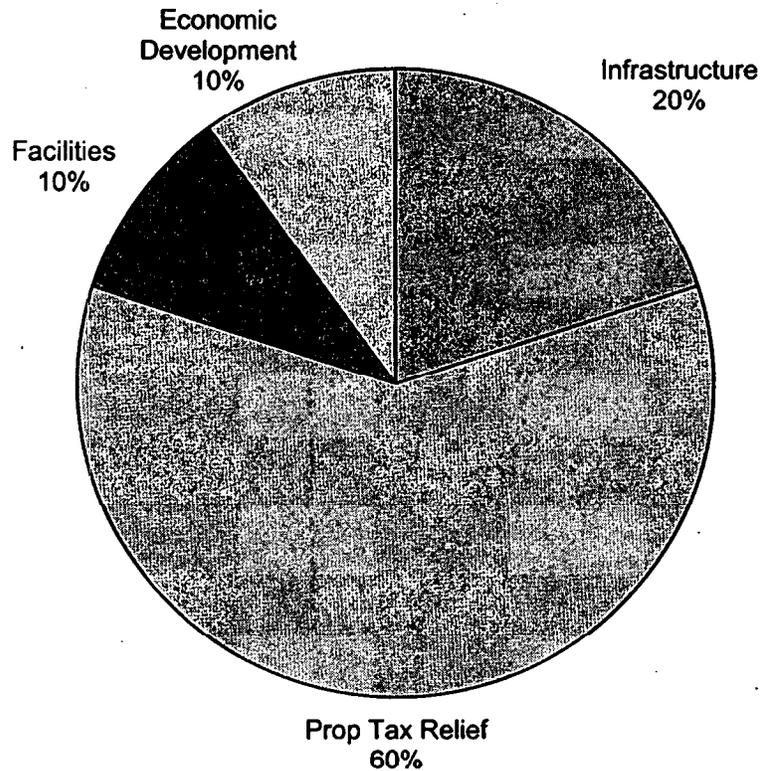
State of Iowa law allows the City to levy a property tax of no more than \$.81 per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a symphony orchestra.

Band Levy

State of Iowa Law allows the City to levy a property tax of no more than \$.135 per thousand dollars of assessed value for the support of instrumental or vocal musical groups, one or more organizations which have tax-exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and are organized and operated exclusively for artistic and cultural purposes.

LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX ALLOCATION

Local Option Sales Tax proceeds are allocated to specific purposes as approved by referendum. Each budget year the estimated future proceeds as well as any local option sales tax balances not previously allocated are budgeted to meet these specific purposes.



The Local Option Sales Tax provides property tax relief in two ways. First, the 60% portion of the sales tax goes directly toward reducing taxes. Second, the 20% portion of the sales tax allocated for infrastructure reduces the need for borrowing which reduces debt service costs in future years.

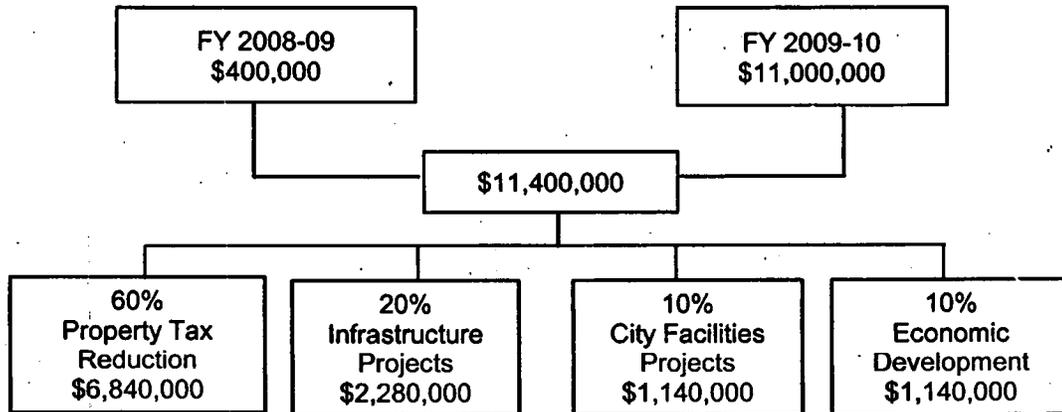
Currently, the 10% of sales tax allocated to facilities is being used to offset the cost of maintaining City facilities.

The economic development portion of the sales tax provides for direct costs related to economic development activities and loans or grants to economic development projects in Sioux City.

SALES TAX ALLOCATIONS

In FY 2009-10 Approved Budget

The Local Option Sales Tax approved by referendum in 1986 has enabled the City to reduce the property tax rate, reduce borrowing for maintenance of infrastructure and provide for new city facilities and economic development. The allocations shown reflect the approved Capital Improvements Plan.



PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION

General Fund Tax Reduction	\$6,291,048	
Debt Service Tax Reduction	548,952	\$6,840,000

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Resurfacing Annual	1,010,000	
Infrastructure Reconstruction	980,000	
Schools in Sioux City Infrastructure	200,000	
Annual Bridge Repair	90,000	2,280,000

CITY FACILITIES PROJECTS

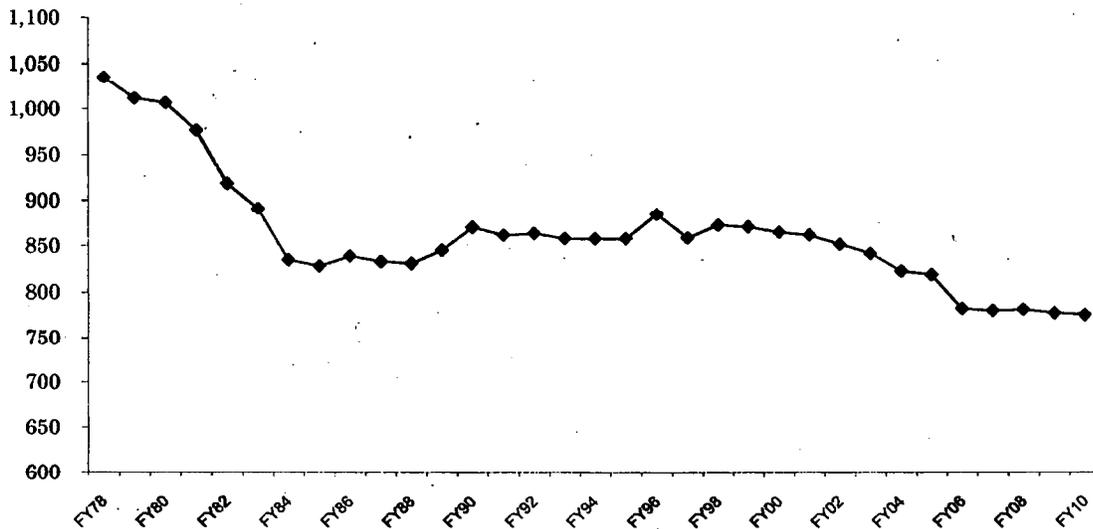
City Hall Building Debt Service	67,644	
Animal Control Building	328,950	
Maintenance on City Buildings	392,000	
Debt Service on City Buildings	130,500	
Art Center Capital Projects	12,200	
City-Wide Roof Maintenance	110,000	
Repair City Buildings	98,706	1,140,000

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tourism Bureau	143,576	
Welcome Center	184,316	
Convention Center	552,108	
Ec Dev Reserve	200,000	
Siouxland Initiative	\$60,000	\$1,140,000

Number of City Employees

Year	Full-Time Positions	Part-time and Seasonal Positions FTE	Total Positions
FY77	921	97	1018
FY78	935	100	1035
FY79	920	92	1012
FY80	916	91	1007
FY81	884	93	977
FY82	846	73	919
FY83	817	74	891
FY84	757	78	835
FY85	744	84	828
FY86	742	97	839
FY87	732	101	833
FY88	732	99	831
FY89	742	104	846
FY90	749	122	871
FY91	737	125	862
FY92	741	123	864
FY93	737	121	858
FY94	727	131	858
FY95	727	131	858
FY96	750	135	885
FY97	746	113	859
FY98	754	119	873
FY99	749	122	871
FY00	748	117	865
FY01	748	114	862
FY02	743	109	852
FY03	734	108	842
FY04	716	107	823
FY05	710	109	819
FY06	672	110	782
FY07	669	111	780
FY08	670	111	781
FY09	663	114	777
FY10	655	120	775
		Net Since 1977	-243



FULL-TIME PERSONNEL CHANGES

FY 2010 Approved Budget

Department	Adds	Deletions
Airport		Airport Worker I Airport Vehicle Equipment Mechanic
Art Center	Administrative Secretary	Administrative Assistant
Community Development	Transportation Planner	Electrical Inspector Planner
Economic Development	Economic Development Specialist	Business Development Coordinator
EFAB	EFAB Finance Division Manager	Managerial Accountant
Finance/Administrative Services	Assistant City Manager Lead Parking Meter Attendant	Finance/Administrative Services Director (2) Parking Meter Attendant
Library		Librarian
Public Works	Field Services Specialist Recreation Superintendent Maintenance Worker	Field Services Supervisor Recreation Supervisor Auto Equipment Operator II Transportation Planner
Transit/Fleet/Purchasing	Airport Vehicle Equipment Mechanic	(3) Full Time Motor Coach Operators
Totals	10	18
Net		-8

SUMMARY OF BUDGETED POSITIONS

The Airport reclassified .5 FTE Administrative Secretary to .5 FTE Clerical Assistant. The Airport Vehicle Equipment Mechanic was transferred to Transit Operations. A 1 FTE Airport Worker I was reduced to a .5 FTE Airport Worker I.

The Art Center reclassified 1 FTE Administrative Assistant to 1 FTE Administrative Secretary. Art Center Desk Attendant position was reduced .13 FTE.

Community Development eliminated 1 FTE Electrical Inspector, 1 FTE Planner and added 1 FTE Transportation Planner.

Economic Development added 1 FTE Economic Development Specialist, added a .25 FTE Administrative Secretary and deleted 1 FTE Business Development Coordinator.

EFAB reclassified 1 FTE EFAB Managerial Accountant to 1 FTE EFAB Finance Division Manager.

The Library reduced 1 FTE Librarian.

Finance and Administrative Services reclassified 1 FTE Finance/Administrative Services Director to 1 FTE Assistant City Manager. Finance and Administrative Services deleted 2 FTE Parking Meter Attendants, and added 1 FTE Lead Parking Meter Attendant and 1 FTE Part-Time Parking Meter Attendant. A .25 FTE Clerk was deleted in the Print Shop.

Public Works added 1 FTE Field Services Specialist, 1 FTE Recreation Supervisor and 1 FTE Maintenance Worker. Deletions included 1 FTE Field Services Supervisor, 1 FTE Recreation Superintendent, 1 FTE Auto Equipment Operator II and 1 FTE Transportation Planner. Public Works added .76 FTE Part-Time Long Lines Attendant, 3.4 FTE Part-Time Long Lines Specialist, .33 FTE Aquatics Supervisor and .5 FTE Part-Time Secretary. Public Works deleted .5 FTE Clerk, and 4.16 FTE Recreation Specialist II.

Transit deleted 3 FTE Full-Time Motor Coach Operators and added 5 FTE Part-Time Motor Coach Operators. The Airport Mechanic 1 FTE was transferred to CMG.

FULL-TIME PERSONNEL

FY 2009-10 Approved Budget

DEPARTMENT	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Change
Administrative Services	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
City Manager	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Economic Development	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Finance	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Finance/Administrative Services	0.0	45.0	46.0	46.0	45.0	
Human Resources	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Legal	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>	
Total Administration	63.0	62.0	63.0	63.0	62.0	(1.0)
Comm Development	43.0	42.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	
Environmental Services	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Field Services	122.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Public Works	0.0	166.0	164.0	161.0	160.0	
Fire	117.0	117.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	
Police	<u>153.0</u>	<u>152.0</u>	<u>152.0</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>150.0</u>	
Total Direct Operations	476.0	477.0	476.0	471.0	469.0	(2.0)
Airport	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	
Art Center	8.0	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	
Events Facilities	27.0	26.0	26.0	23.0	23.0	
Human Rights	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Library	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	
Museum	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
Transit	<u>49.0</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>48.0</u>	
Total Boards and Commissions	133.0	130.0	131.0	129.0	124.0	(5.0)
Grand Total City Employees	672.0	669.0	670.0	663.0	655.0	(8.0)
Employees under 28E Agreement with Woodbury County						
Jurisdiction	FY06	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	Change
WCICC - City	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	
WCICC - Other Jurisdictions	<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>	<u>16.5</u>	
Total WCICC	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	0.0

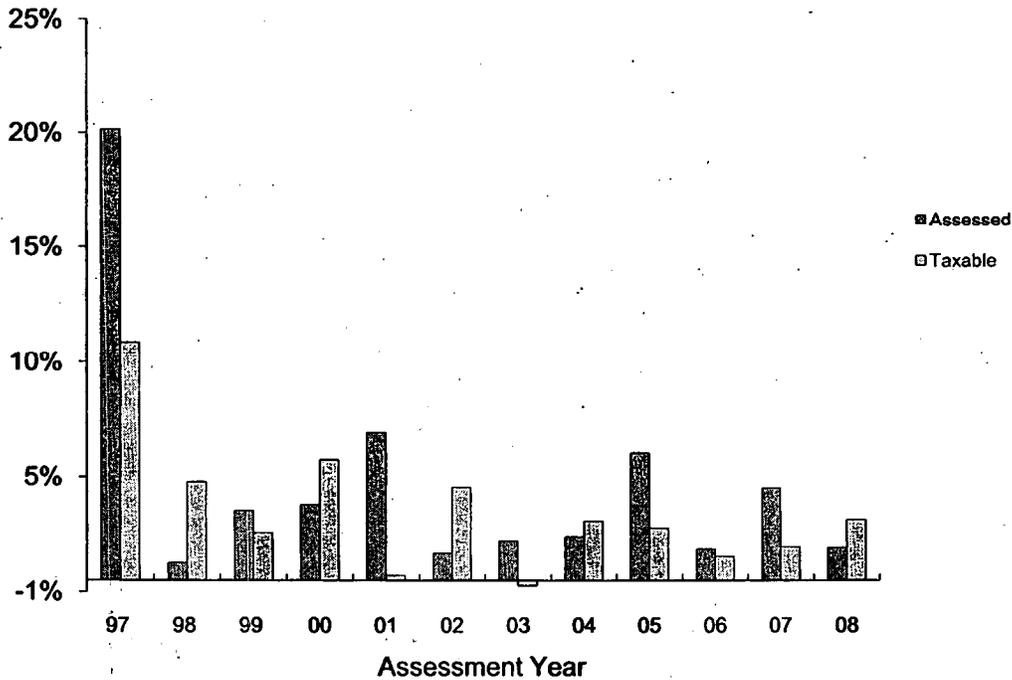
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ASSESSED AND TAXABLE VALUATIONS

Assessment Year	Fiscal Year	Assessed Value	Taxable Value	Sioux City Increment Value	Job Certificates Sioux City Increment Value
1997	1998/99	\$ 2,693,466,782	\$ 1,598,793,325	\$ 260,738,602	\$ 14,641,435
1998	1999/00	2,714,025,302	1,667,252,646	252,081,578	9,976,900
1999	2000/01	2,796,185,833	1,701,564,033	325,851,836	9,575,544
2000	2001/02	2,888,264,905	1,791,096,453	281,087,631	1,340,800
2001	2002/03	3,074,044,828	1,794,740,971	294,542,688	1,568,154
2002	2003/04	3,110,454,871	1,867,352,055	263,585,157	1,568,154
2003	2004/05	3,163,918,615	1,863,171,716	260,998,298	1,050,383
2004	2005/06	3,224,114,339	1,911,069,060	235,928,786	1,050,338
2005	2006/07	3,403,676,775	1,954,409,502	236,628,264	1,050,338
2006	2007/08	3,450,317,895	1,974,637,679	248,609,746	-
2007	2008/09	3,588,859,887	2,003,308,335	304,148,709	-
2008	2009/10	\$ 3,640,134,430	\$ 2,056,046,120	\$ 313,768,013	\$ -

Percent Increase Over Prior Year



Assessed Value includes ag land (\$3,745,694) and increment values. Taxable Value represents rolled back Assessed Value minus ag land and increment value. Taxable Value is also known as the tax base. Increment value represents value sequestered by the City of Sioux City and Western Iowa Tech Community College to fund tax increment debt. Increment values are included in the taxable value used by all jurisdictions for debt service levies.

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES

All Overlapping Governments

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>W.I.T.</u>	<u>Assessor</u>	<u>Ag Ext</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
1993	15.04600	14.76071	6.98252	0.49135	0.32359	0.07602	0.00500	37.68519
1994	15.52635	16.33638	7.11423	0.52823	0.33125	0.06848	0.00500	39.90992
1995	15.10757	16.32694	7.36206	0.57017	0.32258	0.06800	0.00500	39.76232
1996	15.02389	16.73017	6.86079	0.53795	0.30328	0.06610	0.00500	39.52718
1997	14.97059	14.60141	6.82155	0.53266	0.29212	0.06620	0.00500	37.28953
1998	15.30439	15.21554	6.64317	0.60796	0.41087	0.06487	0.00500	38.25180
1999	13.98384	14.99384	6.11533	0.59515	0.46362	0.05982	0.00500	36.21660
2000	13.94690	13.64809	6.27007	0.55951	0.52601	0.05807	0.00500	35.01365
2001	14.40724	14.69557	6.31704	0.60985	0.53943	0.05698	0.00500	36.63111
2002	14.40683	14.43527	6.86754	0.62121	0.45003	0.05432	0.00500	36.84020
2003	16.00121	15.77004	6.92037	0.94432	0.52006	0.05407	0.00400	40.21407
2004	16.43302	16.15094	7.10894	0.54141	0.58235	0.05262	0.00400	40.87328
2005	17.78712	17.01647	7.65983	0.57204	0.43134	0.05442	0.00400	43.52522
2006	17.97073	17.49975	7.69141	0.69873	0.42649	0.05377	0.00400	44.34488
2007	18.25452	16.76848	7.77784	0.70282	0.48714	0.05134	0.00400	44.04614
2008	18.47293	17.51915	8.00383	0.73555	0.48519	0.12472	0.00350	45.34487
2009	18.71217	17.76214	7.95215	0.82762	0.48519	0.13117	0.00350	45.87394

Note: In FY1988, FY1989 and FY1991 the City's budgeted tax rate was \$14.58337. The City's budgeted tax rate was \$15.58337 in FY92; \$15.05235 in FY93; \$15.50999 in FY94 and \$15.10768 in FY95. Due to revisions in the tax base the tax rates were adjusted. The tax rates shown here are the certified tax rates for each jurisdiction.

APPORTIONMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>W.I.T.</u>	<u>Assessor</u>	<u>Ag Ext</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Total</u>
1993	39.93%	39.17%	18.53%	1.30%	0.86%	0.20%	0.01%	100.00%
1994	38.90%	40.93%	17.83%	1.32%	0.83%	0.17%	0.01%	100.00%
1995	37.99%	41.06%	18.52%	1.43%	0.81%	0.17%	0.01%	100.00%
1996	38.01%	42.33%	17.36%	1.36%	0.77%	0.17%	0.01%	100.00%
1997	40.15%	39.16%	18.29%	1.43%	0.78%	0.18%	0.01%	100.00%
1998	40.01%	39.78%	17.37%	1.59%	1.07%	0.17%	0.01%	100.00%
1999	38.61%	41.40%	16.89%	1.64%	1.28%	0.17%	0.01%	100.00%
2000	39.83%	38.98%	17.91%	1.60%	1.50%	0.17%	0.01%	100.00%
2001	39.33%	40.12%	17.25%	1.66%	1.47%	0.16%	0.01%	100.00%
2002	39.11%	39.18%	18.64%	1.69%	1.22%	0.15%	0.01%	100.00%
2003	39.79%	39.22%	17.21%	2.35%	1.29%	0.13%	0.01%	100.00%
2004	40.20%	39.51%	17.39%	1.32%	1.42%	0.13%	0.01%	100.00%
2005	40.87%	39.10%	17.60%	1.31%	0.99%	0.13%	0.01%	100.00%
2006	40.52%	39.46%	17.34%	1.58%	0.96%	0.12%	0.01%	100.00%
2007	41.44%	38.07%	17.66%	1.60%	1.11%	0.12%	0.01%	100.00%
2008	40.74%	38.64%	17.65%	1.62%	1.07%	0.28%	0.01%	100.00%
2009	40.79%	38.72%	17.33%	1.80%	1.06%	0.29%	0.01%	100.00%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

FY 2008-09

<u>City</u>	<u>Taxable Value</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u> <u>\$s per Thousand</u>
Des Moines	\$5,874,658,327	16.576060
Cedar Rapids	\$4,919,665,363	15.070760
Davenport	\$3,580,700,760	15.575840
Iowa City	\$2,453,820,284	17.716740
Council Bluffs	\$2,040,376,367	18.087940
SIoux CITY	\$2,003,308,335	18.712170
Ames	\$1,941,794,882	11.062390
Dubuque	\$1,878,770,648	9.969040

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Taxable Value</u> <u>per Capita</u>	<u>Taxes per Capita</u>
Des Moines	198,682	\$29,568	\$490
Cedar Rapids	120,758	\$40,740	\$614
Davenport	98,359	\$36,404	\$567
SIoux CITY	85,013	\$23,565	\$441
Iowa City	62,220	\$39,438	\$699
Council Bluffs	58,268	\$35,017	\$633
Dubuque	57,686	\$32,569	\$325
Ames	50,731	\$38,276	\$423

<u>City</u>	<u>Sq Miles</u>	<u>Taxes per Sq Mile</u>
Des Moines	80	1,217,234
Cedar Rapids	68	1,090,340
Davenport	62	899,555
SIoux CITY	58	649,225
Council Bluffs	41	911,264
Dubuque	29	635,762
Iowa City	26	1,675,933
Ames	24	886,907

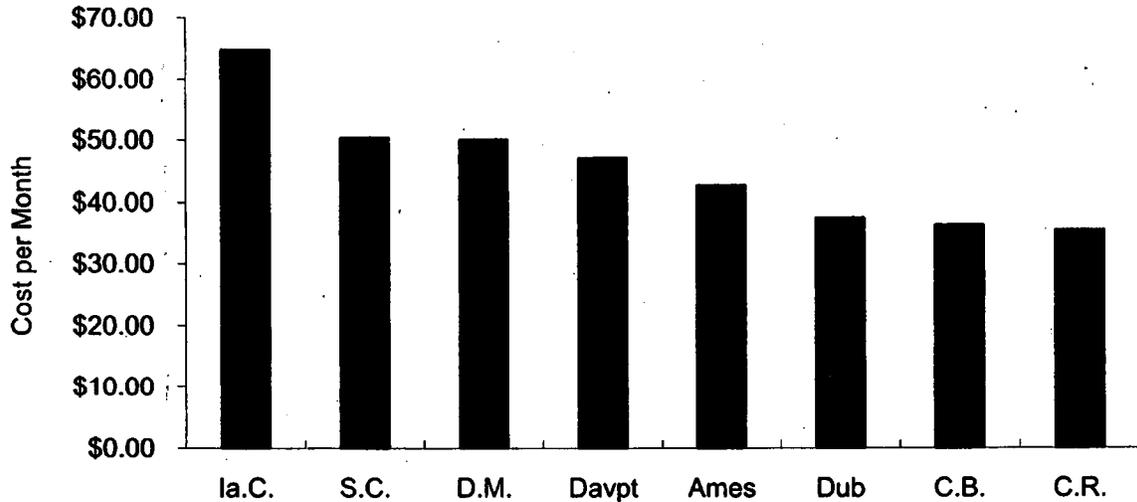
<u>City</u>	<u>% of Debt</u> <u>Capacity Used</u>	<u>% of Debt</u> <u>Capacity Unused</u>	<u>Debt Limit</u>	<u>Debt Capacity</u> <u>in Use</u>
Cedar Rapids	72.54%	27.46%	\$406,784,256	\$295,085,001
Des Moines	69.34%	30.66%	\$524,284,217	\$363,520,000
SIoux CITY	57.16%	42.84%	\$172,515,895	\$98,601,902
Davenport	54.13%	45.87%	\$274,332,381	\$148,501,164
Iowa City	44.05%	55.95%	\$197,689,000	\$87,090,000
Dubuque	40.64%	59.36%	\$148,824,000	\$60,485,000
Ames	26.41%	73.59%	\$156,008,848	\$41,195,000

MONTHLY UTILITY CHARGES

Typical Residential Customer (8 ccf per month)
Large Iowa Cities

<u>City</u>	<u>Water</u>	<u>Tax</u>	<u>Sewer</u>	<u>Solid Waste</u>	<u>Storm Sewer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Iowa City	\$27.34	\$1.37	\$36.08	\$15.00	\$2.00	\$81.79
SIoux CITY	\$21.79	\$1.53	\$27.04	\$13.52	\$0.83	\$64.71
Des Moines	\$19.29	\$1.16	\$29.60	\$12.00	\$7.29	\$69.34
Davenport	\$29.53	\$2.66	\$14.88	\$11.40	\$1.60	\$60.07
Ames	\$21.17	\$1.48	\$19.99	\$0.00	\$2.60	\$45.24
Dubuque	\$17.28	\$1.21	\$18.96	\$10.60	\$4.00	\$52.05
Council Bluffs	\$17.84	\$1.25	\$17.20	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$52.29
Cedar Rapids	\$17.78	\$0.89	\$16.80	\$14.10	\$3.35	\$52.92

Comparison of Water and Sewer Rates



Cities are shown in order of charges for water and sewer services combined. The City of Davenport provides solid waste services but charges only a recycling fee. The cost of solid waste collection is included in property taxes. The City of Ames has private solid waste services. Cedar Rapids, Iowa City, Sioux City and Des Moines solid waste rates include fees for recycling. Comparisons are based on a survey by the Finance Department for March 2009 rates.

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FUND ANALYSES

FUND ANALYSES

General Fund

The **General fund** is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The General fund in FY 2010 is funded primarily by property taxes and payment by other funds for services provided. The maximum general fund levy is \$8.10.

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue (other than expendable trusts, or major capital projects) that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

Other Employee Benefits - To account for the City's employee benefits tax levy. In FY 2010, this levy is set at \$3.98 per thousand.

Emergency Fund - To account for the Emergency tax levy, This levy in FY 2010 is set at \$.27 per thousand. This levy can only be levied if the general levy is at the \$8.10 cap.

Storm Water Drainage - To account for the collection of revenues for the storm water drainage fee.

Road Use - To account for State revenues allocated to the City for maintenance and improvements of City streets. The City receives revenue from the State on a per capita basis. The projected per capita for FY 2010 is \$90.50.

Community Development - To account for the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds as received from the Federal Government.

Housing - To account for the operations of Federal Section 8, low income housing projects and municipally sponsored rent payment assistance programs.

Main Street - To account for the collection of a levy to fund the revitalization of the City's downtown area. Revenues collected for this fund are used by Downtown Partners.

Events Facilities Bureau - To account for revenues generated by the operations of the Convention Center, Tyson Events Center, IBP Ice Center, Orpheum Theatre, and the Tourism Bureau. The levy in FY 2010 for the fund is \$.36 per thousand.

Transit System - To account for the Transit levy and operations of the City's bus and other transit services. The transit levy is \$.41 per thousand in FY 2010.

Permanent Fund

Permanent funds are used to report resources that are legally restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the City's programs.

Cemetery Trust to account for the activity of the perpetual care trust of the City.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are used to account for operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business - where the intent of the City is that the costs of providing goods or services to the public on a continuing basis should be financed or recovered primarily through user charges.

Airport System - To account for the operations of the Sioux Gateway Airport. In FY 2010, the Airport struggles to maintain revenues while expenditures continue to increase. An operating subsidy of over \$436,000 from property taxes is required.

Water System - To account for the operations of the City's water facilities and services. In FY2010 the fund will require a rate increase.

Sewer System - To account for the operations of the City's sewage treatment facilities and services. In FY 2010 will require a rate increase. The increased revenues will be used to pay for major reconstruction of the sewage treatment facility.

Solid Waste System - To account for the collection of solid waste in the community.

Parking Facilities - To account for the operations of the City-owned parking ramps and other parking facilities.

Skywalk System - To account for the maintenance and security of the skywalk system. All expenses are paid by properties connected to the Skywalk System.

Internal Service Funds

Internal Service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments of the City, on a cost-reimbursement basis.

Central Maintenance Garage - To account for maintenance and repair services for the City's automotive equipment and acquisition of replacement equipment.

Comprehensive Insurance - To account for the funding and maintenance of the City's insurance policies provided to user departments.

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