

Fiscal Year 2014

Citizens' Financial Guide
Sioux City, Iowa



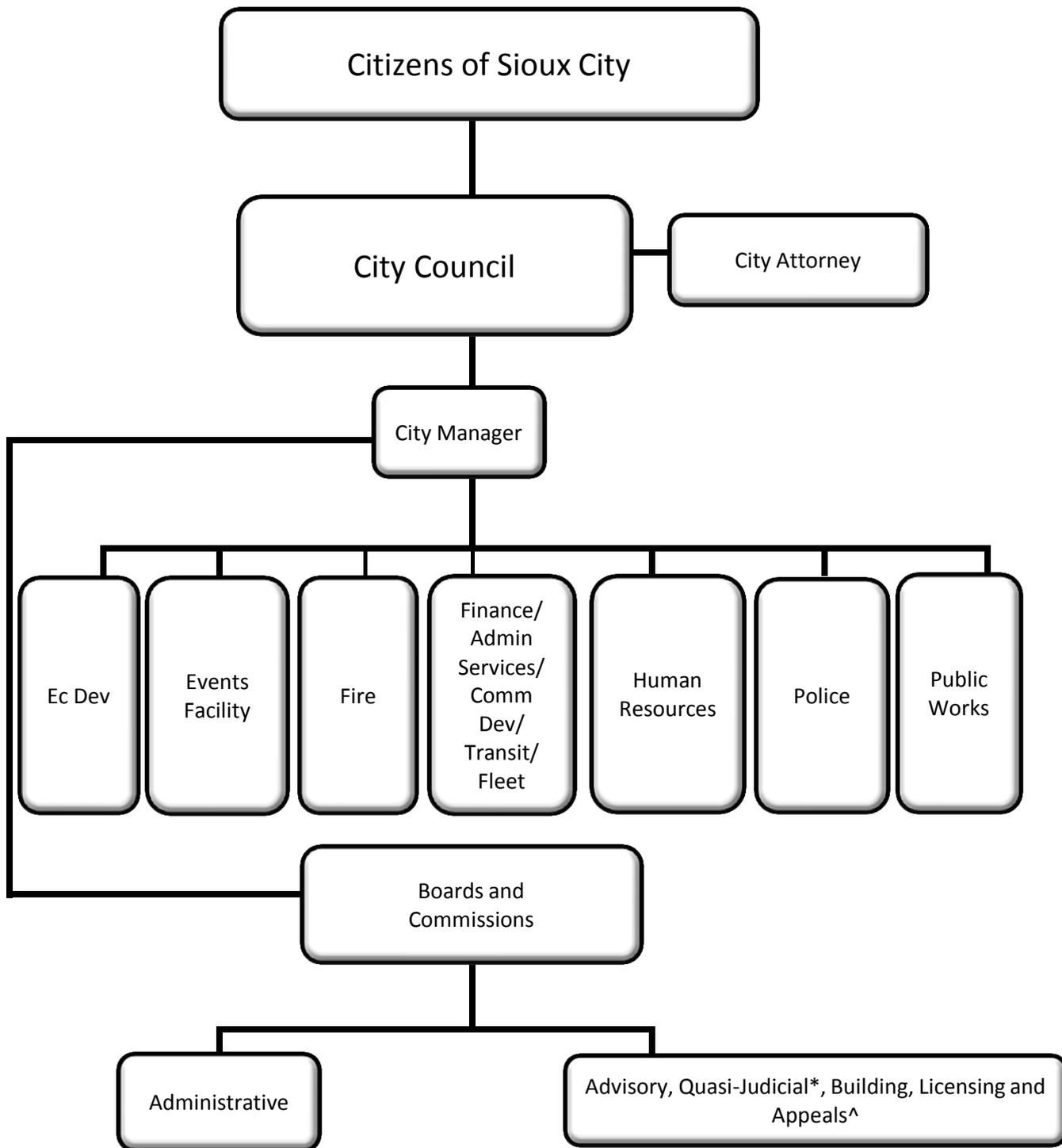
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The Citizens' Financial Guide is a brief financial overview of the City of Sioux City's budget for the fiscal year 2014. Readers are encouraged to visit the City's web site at sioux-city.org for a complete copy of the Approved Fiscal Year 2014 Operating Budget and the FY14 - FY18 Capital Improvement Program.

City Council Organizational Chart



Airport Board
 Art Center Board
 Library
 Museum
 Parking and Skywalk Board

Board of Adjustment*
 Building and Housing Code Board^*
 Civil Service Commission*
 Cone Park Design & Construction Advisory Committee
 Effective Fiscal and Public Policy
 Enterprise Zone Commission
 Environmental Board
 Events Facilities Advisory Board
 Historic Preservation Committee
 Human Rights Commission*
 Parks and Recreation Board
 Planning and Zoning Commission
 Transit Board
 Yamanashi City Sister City
 Youth Commission

SCHEDULE OF CITY OFFICIALS

April 1, 2013

Elected Officials

Term Expires

Mayor	Robert E. Scott	January 1, 2016
Mayor Pro Tem	John Fitch	January 1, 2014
Council Member	Thomas Padgett	January 1, 2014
Council Member	Keith Radig	January 1, 2014
Council Member	Rhonda Capron	January 1, 2016

Council Appointed Officials

Date of Appointment

City Manager	Paul Eckert	March 22, 2002
City Attorney	Nicole Jensen-Harris	October 3, 2011

City Manager and Board Appointed Officials

Date of Appointment

Airport Director	Vacant	
Art Center Director	Albert Harris	March 25, 2002
Assistant City Manager	Robert Padmore	June 14, 2008
Economic Development Director	Martin Dougherty	September 13, 2006
Events Facilities Executive Director	Aran Rush	December 18, 2008
Fire Chief	Tom Everett	October 13, 2008
Human Resources Director	Bridey Hayes	June 27, 2005
Human Rights Commission Director	Karen Mackey	March 22, 2004
Library Director	Betsy Thompson	June 21, 1995
Museum Director	Steve Hansen	December 17, 2001
Police Chief	Doug Young	April 1, 2009
Public Works Director	Jade Dundas	September 13, 2010

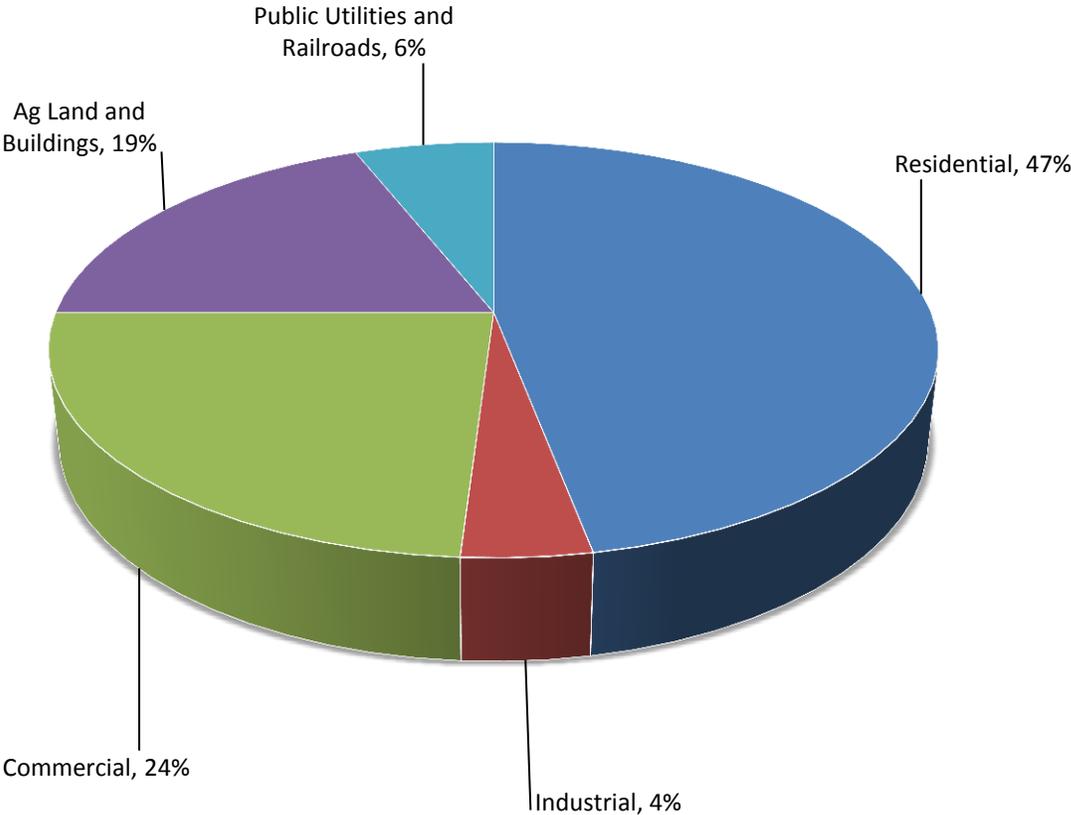
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INTRODUCTION

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 19%, and businesses and industry, a total of 28%. Utility companies, including railroads, pay 6%.



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



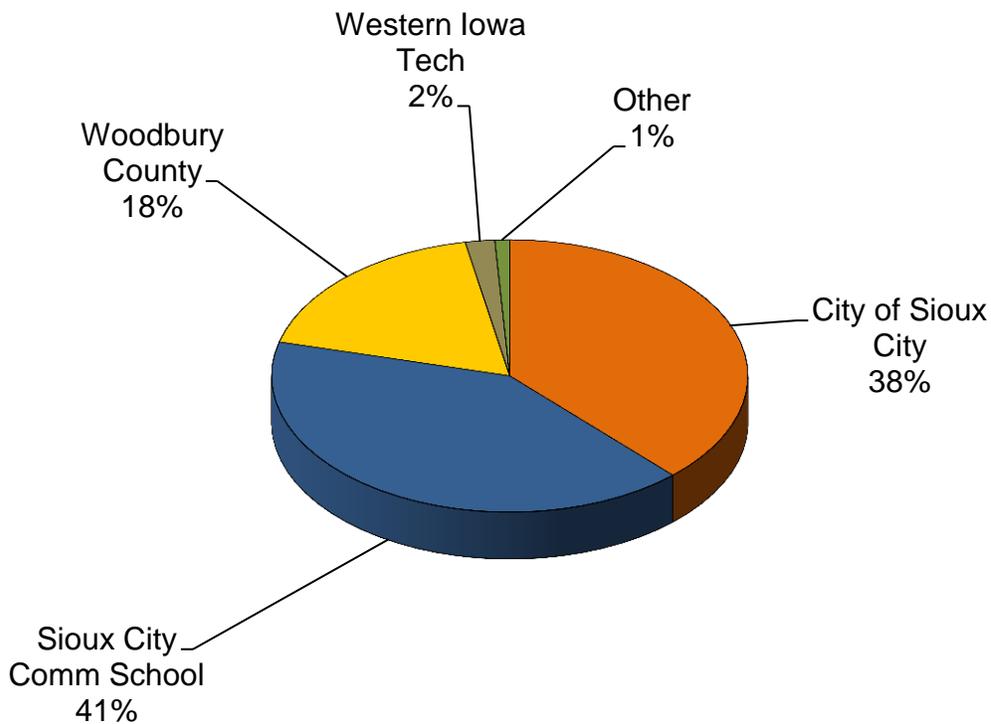
Local Taxing Jurisdictions

- * 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 thirty five 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 "rolled 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	<u>52.82%</u>
Taxable Value	\$47,306
City Tax Rate per \$1,000 of Value	\$16.25
Gross City Taxes	\$769



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?

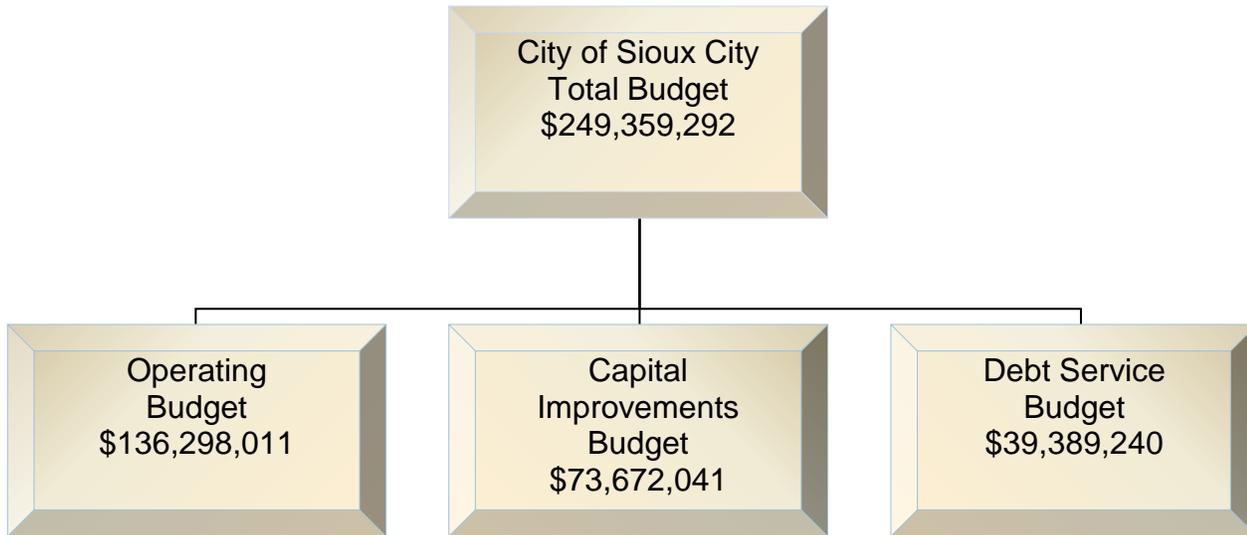
An argument can be made that TIF provides benefit to all taxing entities in time. Many developments would not have happened had TIF financing not been available. Many of the projects which used TIF have shown value increases far beyond the amount of the incentives given. Many times the increased value 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 5th 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 26th 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 8th 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.
- By January 25th The Council will receive the Proposed Budget and set dates for budget hearing with the City Manager.
- On February 25th 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 ten to twenty days prior to the date set for the hearing in a newspaper having general circulation in the City.
- By March 15th 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 31st 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



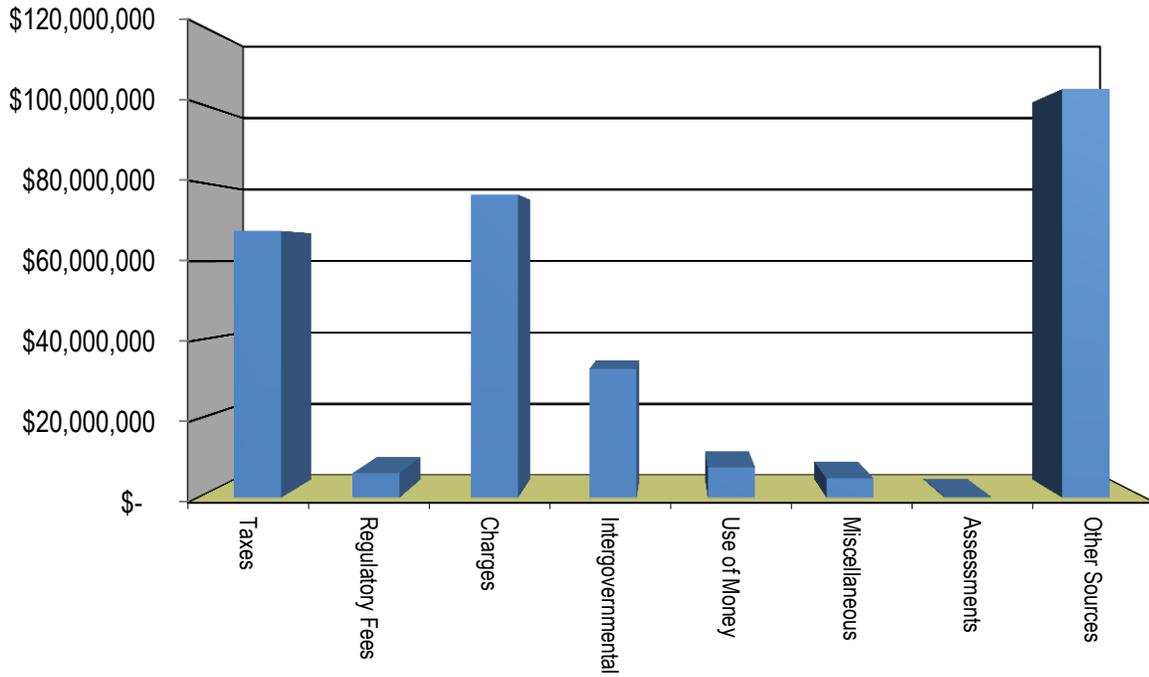
<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Operating Budget</u>	<u>Capital Budget</u>	<u>Debt Service Budget</u>	<u>Total Budget**</u>
2014	\$ 136,298,011	\$ 73,672,041	\$ 39,389,240	\$ 249,359,292
2013	133,428,409	38,546,674	38,882,705	210,857,788
2012	130,900,412	47,269,883	35,045,698	213,215,993
2011	131,067,267	72,697,199	31,865,921	235,630,387
2010	127,791,312	73,328,669	33,286,559	234,406,540
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

**Expenditures only, does not include transfers

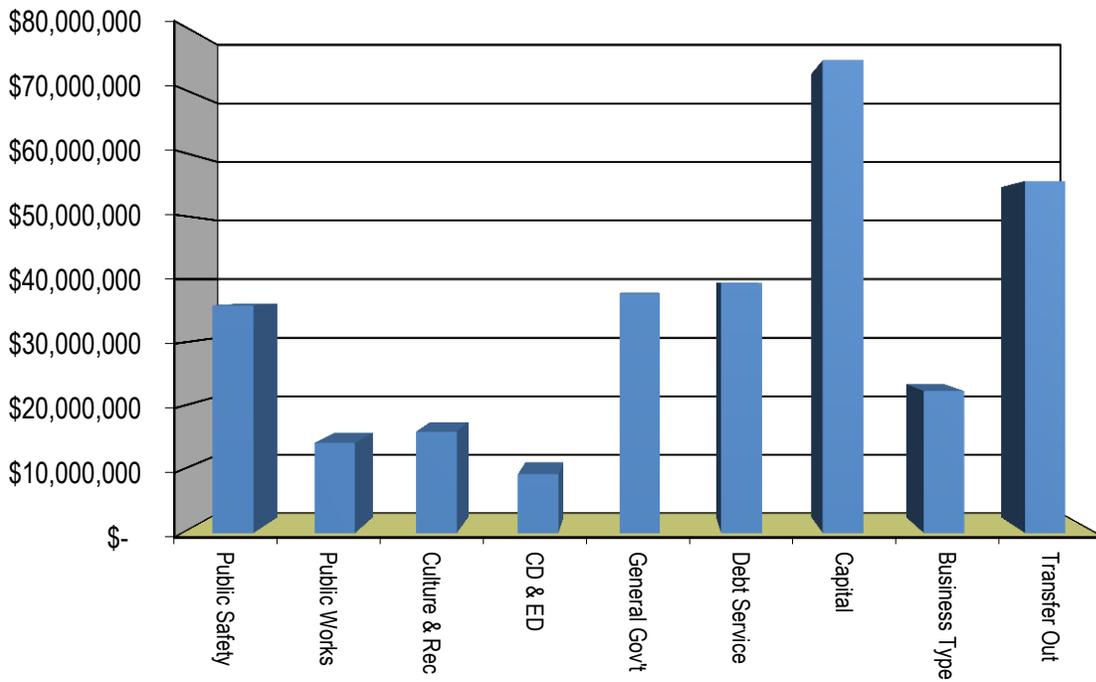
WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM AND WHERE IT GOES

	FY 2012 - 2013 <u>APPROVED</u>	FY 2013 - 2014 <u>APPROVED</u>
BEGINNING BALANCE	\$ 35,507,887	\$ 43,630,291
RECEIPTS		
Taxes	64,365,512	67,674,192
Regulatory Fees	4,467,635	6,163,545
Charges for Services	74,653,447	76,883,905
Intergovernmental Revenue	28,366,661	32,635,182
Use of Money and Property	7,271,428	7,724,759
Miscellaneous Revenues	5,352,357	4,885,195
Assessments	212,022	183,124
Other Financing Sources	74,295,698	103,592,611
TOTAL RECEIPTS	<u>258,984,760</u>	<u>299,742,513</u>
TOTAL RESOURCES FOR EXPENDITURES	<u>\$ 294,492,647</u>	<u>\$ 343,372,804</u>
EXPENDITURES		
Public Safety	35,071,398	35,890,988
Public Works	14,479,478	14,216,628
Culture and Recreation	15,794,161	15,992,584
Community and Economic Development	9,707,238	9,256,557
General Government	35,171,827	37,735,539
Debt Service	38,882,705	39,389,240
Capital Projects	38,546,674	74,508,977
Business Type Activities	23,204,307	22,368,779
Transfer Out	51,069,132	55,468,917
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	<u>261,926,920</u>	<u>304,828,209</u>
ENDING BALANCE	<u>\$ 32,565,727</u>	<u>\$ 38,544,595</u>

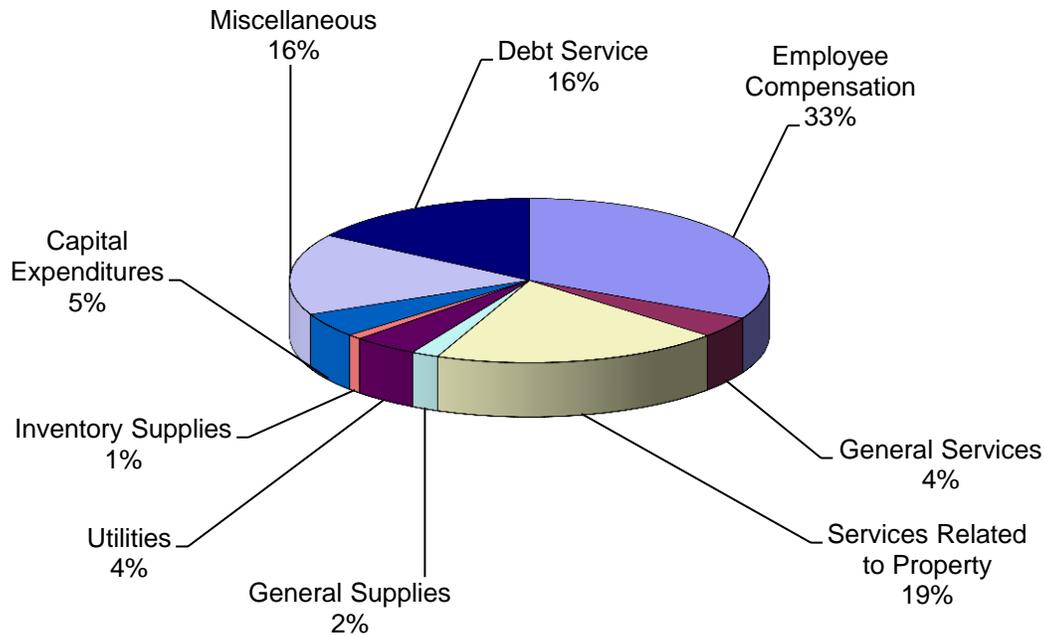
WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



WHERE THE MONEY GOES



Total Budget by Category*

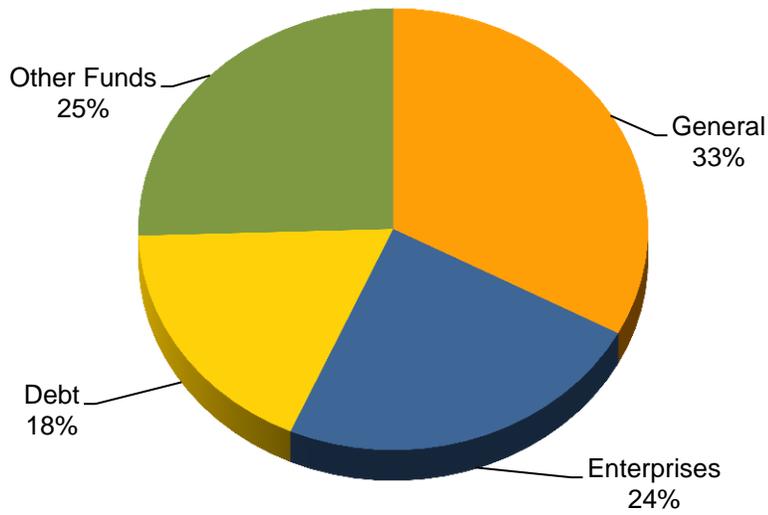


<u>Category</u>	<u>Approved FY 2012-2013</u>	<u>Approved FY 2013-2014</u>	<u>Increase/ (Decrease)</u>	<u>% Increase /(Decrease)</u>
Employee Compensation	\$ 81,382,131	\$ 81,301,432	\$ (80,699)	0%
General Services	9,441,053	10,230,903	789,850	8%
Services Related to Property	42,218,408	48,700,771	6,482,363	15%
General Supplies	4,805,871	4,595,129	(210,742)	-4%
Utilities	10,586,038	10,974,212	388,174	4%
Inventory Supplies	2,582,103	2,376,220	(205,883)	-8%
Capital Expenditures	7,775,725	11,904,756	4,129,031	53%
Miscellaneous	13,183,754	39,886,629	26,702,875	203%
Debt Service	38,882,705	39,389,240	506,535	1%
Total Budgeted Expenditures	\$ 210,857,788	\$ 249,359,292	\$ 38,501,504	18%

*Includes Internal Service Funds.

NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES

FY 2013-2014 Approved Budget
Total Net Expenditures \$148 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 represent one fourth of the operating expenditures.

Debt Service accounts for less than twenty percent of total operating expenditures.

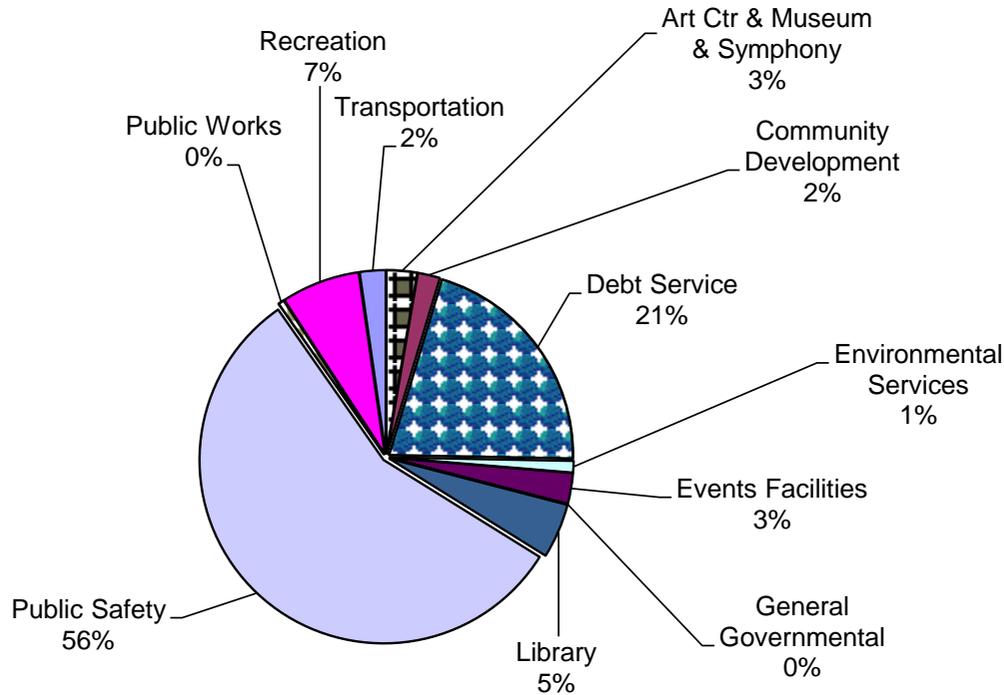
Other funds include the Convention Center, Auditorium and Tourism (EFAB) fund, the Road Use Tax fund, Transit, Housing and Community Development funds which represents one fourth of the operating expenditures.

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

WHERE PROPERTY TAXES GO

FY 2013-2014 Approved Budget
Total Property Taxes \$38,454,955

The property tax levy rate approved is \$16.25, a 1.61% increase. The taxes on commercial and industrial will increase \$26 per \$100,000 of valuation. Changes in the State mandated rollback, 52.8166% for FY 2014 and 50.7518% in FY 2013, will cause residential taxes to increase \$32 on a typical residence of \$98,750 and the levy rate change will increase the typical residence taxes \$13, for a total increase of \$45.00



	Property Tax Dollars FY13 Approved	Property Tax Dollars FY14 Approved	% Increase (Decrease)	% Total Taxes FY13	% Total Taxes FY14
Art Ctr & Museum & Symphony	\$ 1,036,992	\$ 1,039,598	0.3%	2.79%	2.70%
Community Development	754,550	749,014	-0.7%	2.03%	1.95%
Debt Service	6,580,842	7,941,270	20.7%	17.7%	20.7%
Environmental Services	320,460	392,952	22.6%	0.86%	1.02%
Events Facilities	1,001,216	1,044,610	4.3%	2.69%	2.72%
General Governmental	-	4,174		0.00%	0.01%
Library	1,917,446	1,851,994	-3.4%	5.16%	4.82%
Public Safety	22,038,365	21,698,184	-1.5%	59.27%	56.42%
Public Works	1,364	201,091	14641.8%	0.00%	0.52%
Recreation	2,623,431	2,658,151	1.3%	7.06%	6.91%
Transportation	907,062	873,917	-3.7%	2.44%	2.27%
TOTAL	\$ 37,181,727	\$ 38,454,955	3.4%	100.0%	100.0%

TAX LEVIES

The tax levy for FY 2014 is to increase 1.61% from the FY 2013 rate. Due to changes to State mandated rollback factor, taxes on the typical residence will increase by \$32 and raising the levy rate will increase taxes on the typical residence \$13. Taxes on Commercial and Industrial properties will increase \$26 per \$1,000 of taxable value.

Fund	FY 2010-11 Approved		FY 2011-12 Approved		FY 2012-13 Approved		FY 2013-14 Approved	
	\$1,000	\$ per Th						
General**	18,108	8.47	18,538	8.41	19,461	8.39	19,132	8.41
Emergency	577	0.27	595	0.27	626	0.27	614	0.27
Auditorium	289	0.14	297	0.14	313	0.14	244	0.14
Civic Center	288	0.13	322	0.15	366	0.16	348	0.18
Transit	774	0.36	724	0.33	787	0.34	874	0.38
Empl Benefits	8,248	3.86	7,891	3.58	7,259	3.13	6,519	2.85
Debt Service	<u>9,815</u>	<u>4.07</u>	<u>9,357</u>	<u>3.78</u>	<u>9,271</u>	<u>3.56</u>	<u>10,624</u>	<u>4.02</u>
Total	38,099	17.30	37,724	16.66	38,083	15.99	38,355	16.25

Tax Base (\$1,000)	2,136,515	2,202,767	2,318,090	2,274,552
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TYPICAL RESIDENCE	98,750	98,750	98,750	98,750
Rollback Factor	46.91%	48.53%	50.75%	52.82%
Taxable Value***	41,474	43,073	45,266	47,306
Estimated City Taxes	\$717	\$717	\$724	\$769

Increase (Decrease) in City Taxes	\$0	\$0	\$7	\$45
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TYPICAL BUSINESS	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Rollback Factor	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Taxable Value	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Estimated City Taxes	\$1,730	\$1,666	\$1,599	\$1,625

Increase (Decrease) in City Taxes	(\$55)	(\$64)	(\$67)	\$26
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** 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 thirty two 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, 2017.

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

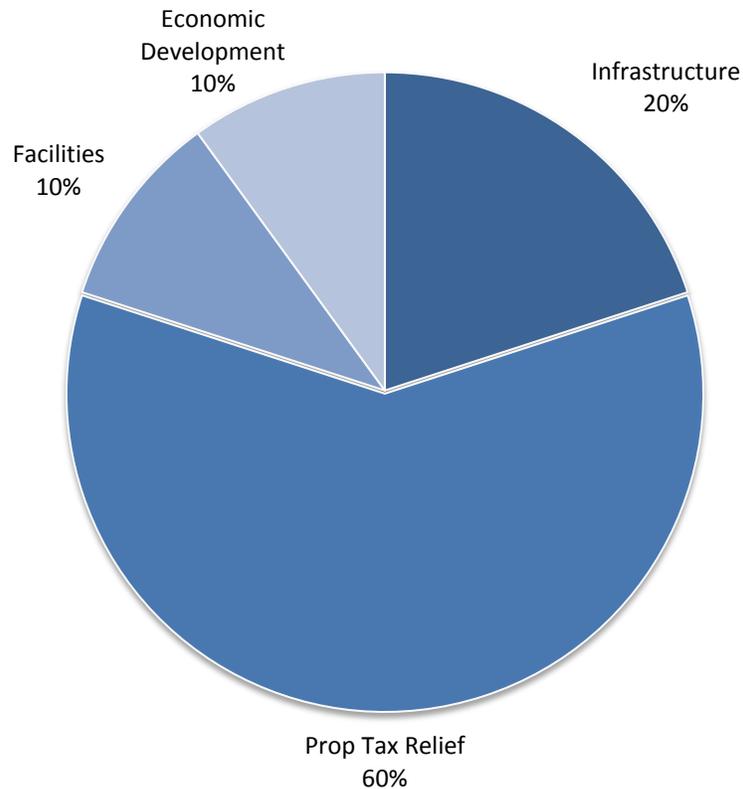
State of Iowa law allows the City to levy a property tax of no more than \$.81 per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a symphony orchestra.

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.

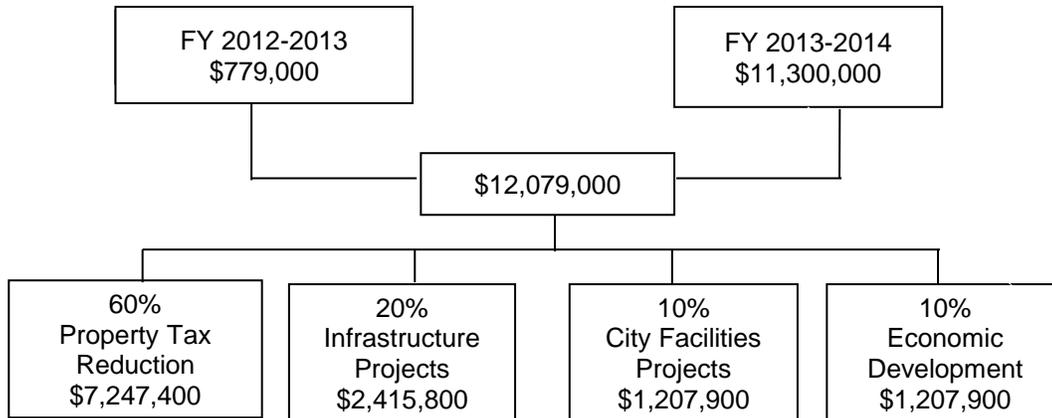
Currently, the 10% of sales tax allocated to facilities is being used to offset the cost of maintaining City facilities.

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 2013-2014 Approved Budget

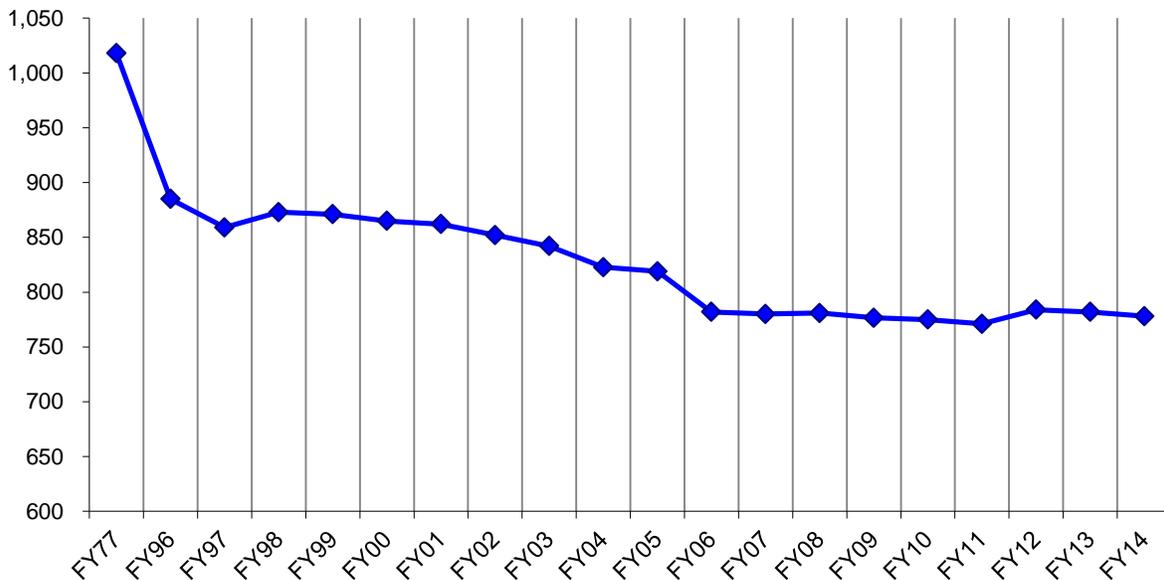
The Local Option Sales Tax approved by referendum in 1986 has enabled the City to reduce the property tax rate, reduce borrowing for maintenance of infrastructure and provide for new city facilities and economic development. The allocations shown reflect the approved Capital Improvements Plan.



PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION			
General Fund Tax Reduction	\$7,247,400		\$7,247,400
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS			
Annual Bridge Repair	110,000		
Annual School Assistance - Infrastructure	200,000		
Infrastructure Reconstruction	1,095,800		
Resurfacing Annual	1,010,000		2,415,800
CITY FACILITIES PROJECTS			
City Operations Facility Deficit	215,900		
City-Wide Roof Maintenance	60,000		
Annual Lewis & Clark Stadium Repairs	40,000		
Fire Station Major Repair/Maintenance	42,000		
Maintenance on City Buildings	710,000		
Repair City Buildings	140,000		1,207,900
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT			
City Marketing	91,671		
Convention Center	550,000		
Economic Development Reserve	219,141		
Siouxland Initiative	60,000		
Tourism Bureau	129,867		
Welcome Center	\$157,221		\$1,207,900

Number of City Employees

<u>Year</u>	<u>Full-Time Positions</u>	<u>Part-time and Seasonal Positions FTE</u>	<u>Total Positions</u>
FY77	921	97	1018
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
FY11	650	121	771
FY12	658	126	784
FY13	654	128	782
FY14	651	127	778
Net Since 1977			-240



FULL-TIME PERSONNEL CHANGES

FY 2014 Approved Budget

Department	Adds	Deletions
Airport	Airport Director	Airport Worker I Airport Worker II Airport Worker III
Community Development	Plans Examiner Planner	Building Inspector Transportation Planner
Finance/Admin Services	Lead Water Service Worker	Customer Service Field Supervisor Custodian Maintenance Worker
Fire		Fire Fighter
Human Rights	Human Rights Investigator	
Library	2 Library Services Associates Librarian	2 Lead Library Services Associates Administrative Librarian
Police	Lead Record Technician	Records Shift Supervisor Police Sergeant
Public Works	Auto Equipment Operator I (5402) Maintenance Worker (5204) Utility Worker (5602) WWTP Electrician WWTP Lead Operator WWTP Maintenance Mechanic Administration Assistant (5301) Compliance Technician Senior Civil Engineer Safety Officer	Auto Equipment Operator I (5204) Maintenance Worker (5402) Maintenance Worker (5602) WWTP Shift Supervisor WWTP Plant Operator WWTP Electrician/Instrumentation Tech Administration Assistant (6001) Utilities Director
Transit	Purchasing/Fleet/Transit Manager	Airport/Transit/Fleet Director
WCICC-IT	Fiber Technician	
Totals	21	23
Net	-2	

PART-TIME PERSONNEL CHANGES

FY 2014 Approved Budget

Department	Adds	Deletions
Airport	.5 Airport Worker I 1.25 Airport Worker II .25 Clerical Assistant	
Community Development	.5 Administrative Secretary (7601) .65 Nuisance Abatement Officer	.5 Administrative Secretary (7101) .65 Seasonal Laborer
EFD		.5 EFAB Bureau Attendant I 3.19 EFAB Laborer
Finance/Admin Services	.9 Custodian .5 Maintenance Worker	.25 Water Service Worker .3 Parking Meter Attendant
Human Rights		.8 Human Rights Investigator
Public Works	.88 Public Works Financial Analyst	.65 Lifeguard II
Totals	5.43	6.84
Net	-1.41	

FULL-TIME PERSONNEL

FY 2013-2014 Approved Budget

DEPARTMENT	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Change
City Manager	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Economic Development	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	
Finance/Administrative Services	45.0	46.0	46.0	45.0	44.0	43.0	42.0	40.0	
Human Resources	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Legal	<u>7.0</u>								
Total Administration	62.0	63.0	63.0	62.0	61.0	59.0	58.0	56.0	(2.0)
Comm Development	42.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	41.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	
Public Works	166.0	164.0	161.0	160.0	160.0	182.0	182.0	184.0	
Fire	117.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.0	115.0	114.0	
Police	<u>152.0</u>	<u>152.0</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>150.0</u>	<u>148.0</u>	<u>148.0</u>	<u>147.0</u>	
Total Direct Operations	477.0	476.0	471.0	469.0	467.0	484.0	483.0	483.0	0.0
Airport	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	11.0	
Art Center	8.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
Events Facilities	26.0	26.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	
Human Rights	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	
Library	24.0	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	
Museum	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Transit	<u>48.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>50.0</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>48.0</u>	<u>46.0</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>44.0</u>	
Total Boards and Commissions	130.0	131.0	129.0	124.0	122.0	115.0	113.0	112.0	(1.0)
Grand Total City Employees	669.0	670.0	663.0	655.0	650.0	658.0	654.0	651.0	(3.0)
Employees under 28E Agreement with Woodbury County									
Jurisdiction	FY07	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Change
WCICC - City	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.8	
WCICC - Other Jurisdictions	<u>16.8</u>								
Total WCICC	38.3	38.3	38.3	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.5	0.8

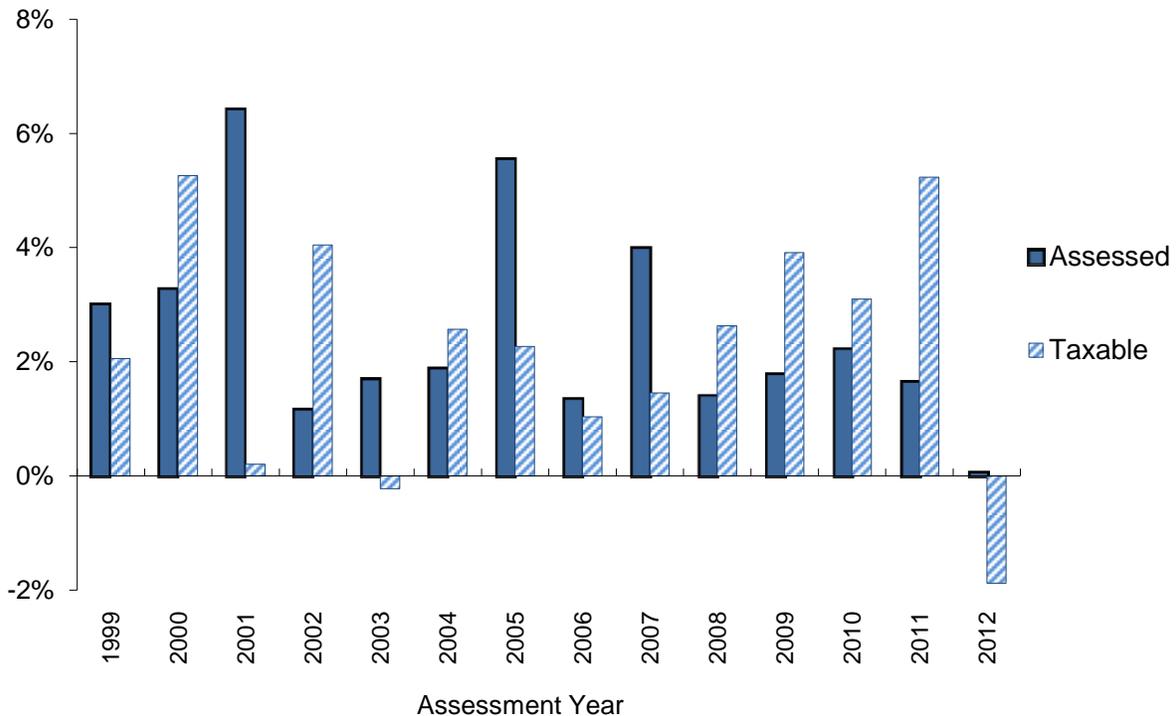
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ASSESSED AND TAXABLE VALUATIONS

Assessment Year	Fiscal Year	Assessed Value	Taxable Value	Sioux City Increment Value	Job Certificates Sioux City Increment Value
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	-
2009	2010/11	3,705,749,141	2,136,515,423	277,120,616	-
2010	2011/12	3,788,878,450	2,202,766,776	269,627,933	-
2011	2012/13	3,852,268,301	2,318,091,866	285,921,421	-
2012	2013/14	\$ 3,855,397,649	\$ 2,274,551,959	\$ 369,599,832	\$ -

Percent Increase/Decrease Over Prior Year



Assessed Value includes ag land (\$8,367,600) 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

Fiscal <u>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>
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
2010	17.85116	17.61048	7.93277	0.82137	0.49164	0.13340	0.00300	44.84382
2011	17.30037	17.75511	7.98491	0.81778	0.44205	0.12907	0.00340	44.43269
2012	16.65736	17.11553	7.73783	0.77869	0.42863	0.12498	0.00320	42.84622
2013	15.98968	17.18950	7.44984	0.77849	0.39159	0.12687	0.00330	41.92927

Note: The tax rates shown here are the certified tax rates for each jurisdiction.

APPORTIONMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES

Fiscal <u>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>
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%
2010	39.81%	39.27%	17.69%	1.83%	1.10%	0.30%	0.01%	100.00%
2011	38.94%	39.96%	17.97%	1.84%	0.99%	0.29%	0.01%	100.00%
2012	38.88%	39.95%	18.06%	1.82%	1.00%	0.29%	0.01%	100.00%
2013	38.13%	41.00%	17.77%	1.86%	0.93%	0.30%	0.01%	100.00%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

FY 2012-2013

<u>City</u>	<u>Taxable Value**</u>	<u>Tax Rate</u> <u>\$s per Thousand</u>
Waterloo	\$2,290,335,896	18.205050
Council Bluffs	\$2,349,585,815	17.850400
Iowa City	\$2,946,951,863	17.268640
Des Moines	\$6,440,220,679	16.919820
Davenport	\$3,947,966,201	16.780000
SIoux CITY	\$2,318,091,866	15.989680
Cedar Rapids	\$5,687,145,890	15.216210
Dubuque	\$2,108,760,803	10.784770
Ames	\$2,239,846,934	10.721250

** Does not include TIF Values

<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Taxable Value</u> <u>per Capita</u>	<u>Taxes per Capita</u>
Iowa City	67,862	\$43,426	\$750
Cedar Rapids	126,326	\$45,020	\$685
Council Bluffs	62,230	\$37,756	\$674
Davenport	99,685	\$39,604	\$665
Waterloo	68,406	\$33,482	\$610
Des Moines	203,433	\$31,658	\$536
SIoux CITY	82,684	\$28,036	\$448
Ames	58,965	\$37,986	\$407
Dubuque	57,637	\$36,587	\$395

<u>City</u>	<u>Sq Miles</u>	<u>Taxes per Sq Mile</u>
Iowa City	24	2,085,650
Des Moines	77	1,411,494
Cedar Rapids	72	1,200,733
Ames	22	1,112,788
Council Bluffs	40	1,056,450
Davenport	65	1,020,753
Dubuque	28	821,029
Waterloo	62	672,511
SIoux CITY	56	661,885

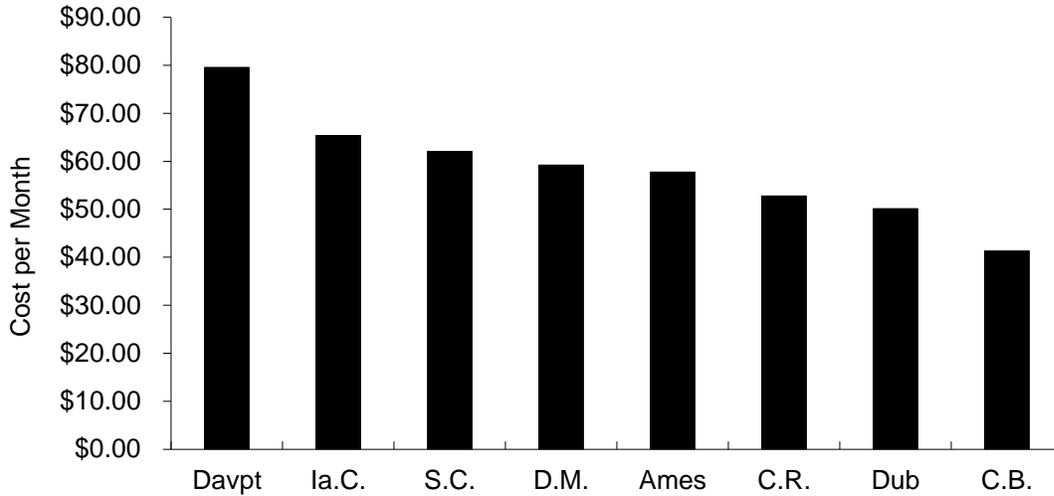
<u>City</u>	<u>% of Debt</u> <u>Capacity Used</u>	<u>% of Debt</u> <u>Capacity Unused</u>	<u>Debt Limit</u>	<u>Debt Capacity</u> <u>in Use</u>
Dubuque	80.10%	19.90%	\$177,667,991	\$142,315,881
Cedar Rapids	65.09%	34.91%	\$433,321,494	\$282,045,000
Davenport	63.82%	36.18%	\$297,663,843	\$189,966,525
Des Moines	63.40%	36.60%	\$558,198,015	\$353,891,464
SIoux CITY	53.29%	46.71%	\$186,844,264	\$99,576,761
Waterloo	49.02%	50.98%	\$187,351,502	\$91,838,065
Council Bluffs	37.14%	62.86%	\$218,891,681	\$81,298,412
Iowa City	33.18%	66.82%	\$226,982,027	\$75,320,000
Ames	26.20%	73.80%	\$172,669,198	\$45,240,000

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>
Davenport	\$39.39	\$3.54	\$36.58	\$13.40	\$6.30	\$99.21
Iowa City	\$27.34	\$1.91	\$36.08	\$15.50	\$3.00	\$83.83
SIoux CITY	\$25.69	\$1.80	\$34.54	\$13.90	\$0.83	\$76.76
Des Moines	\$24.24	\$1.45	\$33.50	\$13.00	\$8.84	\$81.03
Ames	\$29.33	\$2.05	\$26.34	\$0.00	\$3.00	\$60.72
Cedar Rapids	\$25.71	\$1.54	\$25.48	\$17.55	\$4.78	\$75.06
Dubuque	\$21.28	\$1.49	\$27.36	\$11.69	\$5.60	\$67.42
Council Bluffs	\$22.48	\$1.57	\$17.24	\$16.00	\$0.00	\$57.29

Comparison of Water and Sewer Rates



Cities are shown in order of charges for water and sewer services combined. The City of Ames has private solid waste services. Cedar Rapids, Davenport, 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 December 2012 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 2014 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 2014, this levy is set at \$2.85 per thousand.

Emergency Fund - To account for the Emergency tax levy, This levy in FY 2014 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 2014 is \$96.50.

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 2014 for the fund is \$.32 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 \$.38 per thousand in FY 2014.

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 2014 the Airport struggles to maintain revenues while expenditures continue to increase. An operating subsidy of over \$579,471 from property taxes is required.

Water System - To account for the operations of the City's water facilities and services. In FY2014 the fund will raise rates 7%.

Sewer System - To account for the operations of the City's sewage treatment facilities and services

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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