Fiscal Year 2016

Citizen's 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
Part-Time Personnel Changes	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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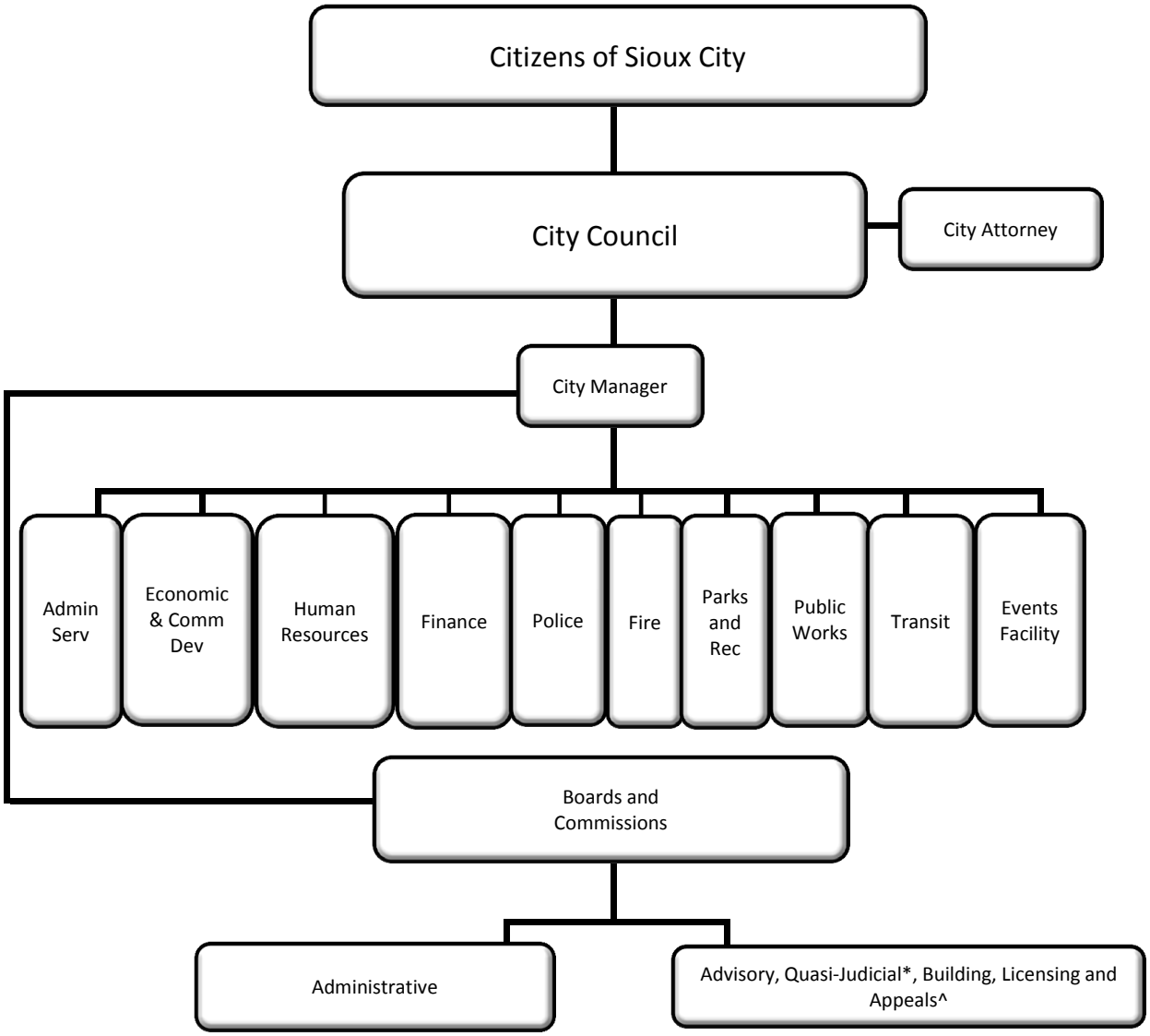
The Citizen's Financial Guide is a brief financial overview of the City of Sioux City's budget for the fiscal year 2016. Readers are encouraged to visit the City's web site at sioux-city.org for a complete copy of the Approved Fiscal Year 2016 Operating Budget and the FY16 - FY20 Capital Improvement 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, 2015

Elected Officials		Term Expires
Mayor	Robert E. Scott	January 1, 2016
Mayor Pro Tem	Rhonda Capron	January 1, 2016
Council Member	Keith Radig	January 1, 2018
Council Member	Pete Groetken	January 1, 2018
Council Member	Dan Moore	January 1, 2018

Council Appointed Officials		Date of Appointment
City Manager	Robert Padmore	February 3, 2014
City Attorney	Nicole Jensen-Harris	October 3, 2011

City Manager and Board Appointed Officials		Date of Appointment
Art Center Director	Albert Harris	March 25, 2002
Assistant City Manager for Administration	Mike Collett	March 3, 2014
Assistant City Manager for Public Works	Jade Dundas	March 3, 2014
Economic/Community Development Director	Martin Dougherty	March 24, 2014
Events Facilities Executive Director	Erika Newton	October 21, 2013
Finance Director	Donna Forker	March 24, 2014
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
Parks and Recreation Director	Matthew Salvatore	August 25, 2014
Police Chief	Doug Young	April 1, 2009

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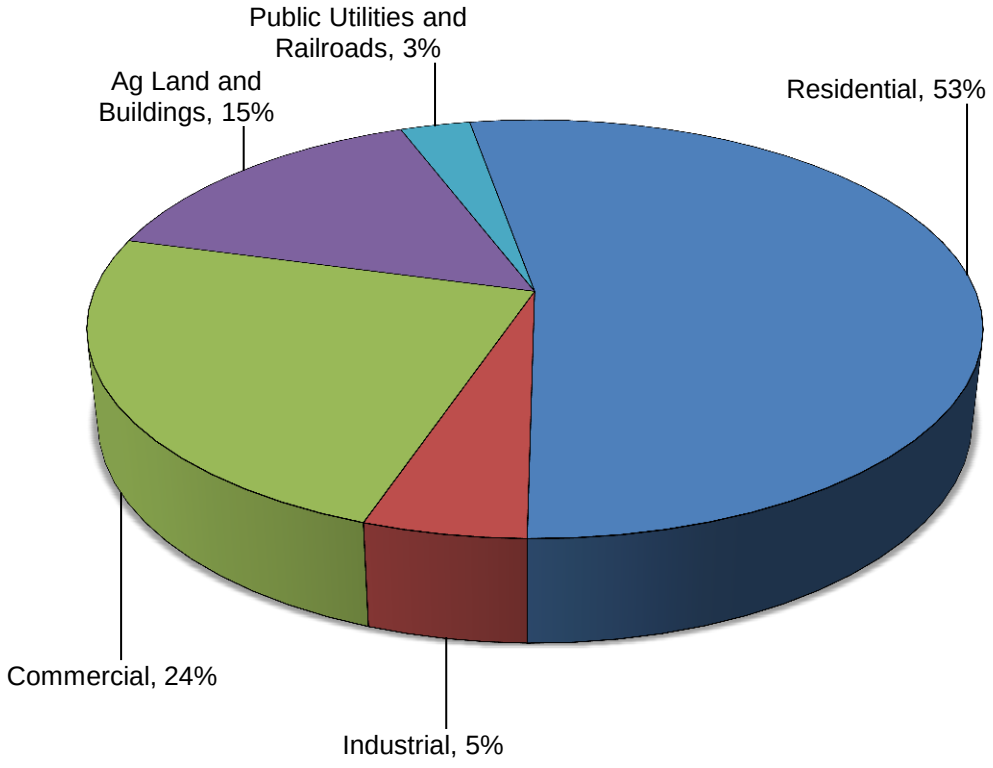
INTRODUCTION

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 53% of the property taxes collected each year in Iowa. Farmers pay 15%, and businesses and industry, a total of 29%. Utility companies, including railroads, pay 3%.



Who Determines Your Property Taxes?

<u>State Legislature</u>

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

↓

<u>City Assessor</u>

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

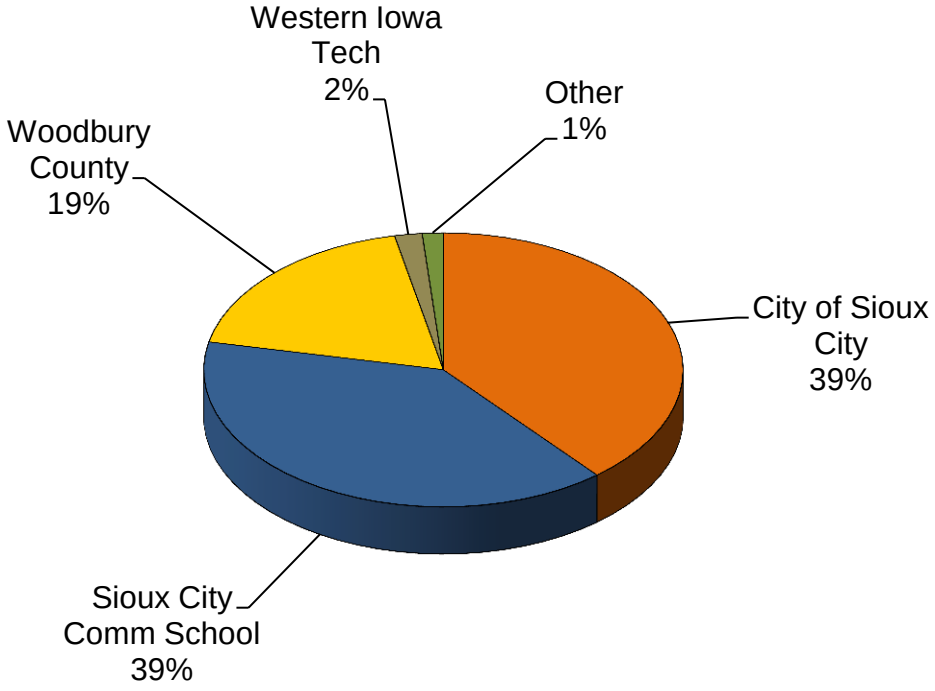
↓

<u>Local Taxing Jurisdictions</u>

* Determines Levy Amount (based on budget requirements)

Who Benefits from Property Taxes in Sioux City?

Property tax supports many different "taxing authorities." Cities, 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 seven 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 3% due to revaluation, their values are "rolled back" so that the total increase statewide is 3%. 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	55.73%
Taxable Value before Credits	$55,037
Deduct Credits	($4,850)
Taxable Value	$50,187
City Tax Rate per $1,000 of Value	$16.11
Gross City Taxes	$809

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?

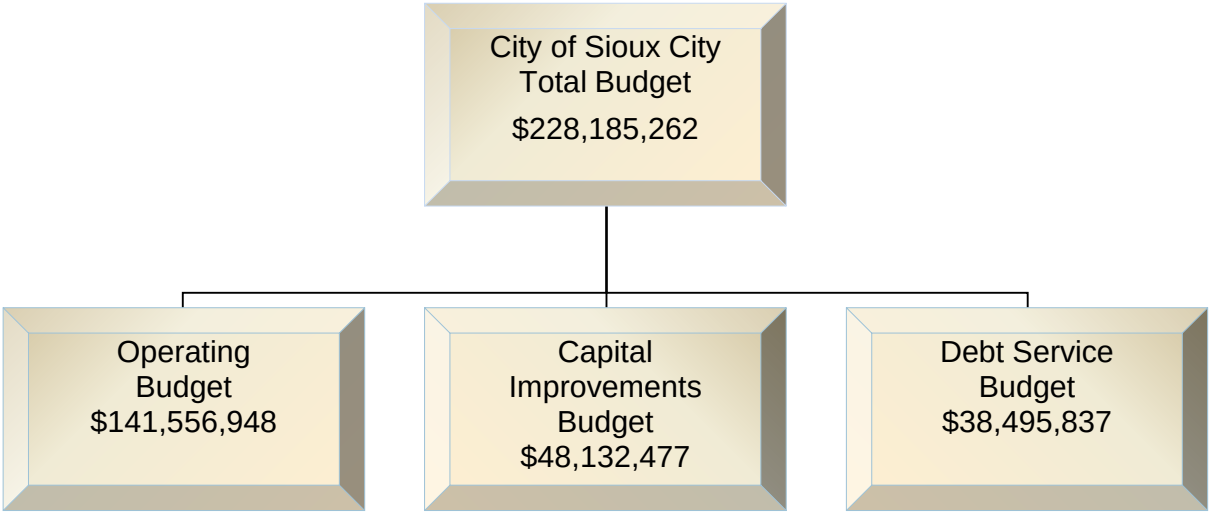
An argument can be made that TIF provides benefit to all taxing entities in time. Many developments would not have happened had TIF financing not been available. Many of the projects which used TIF have shown value increases far beyond the amount of the incentives given. Many times the increased value 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 4th	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 27th	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 24th	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



Fiscal Year	Operating Budget	Capital Budget	Debt Service Budget	Total Budget**
2016	$ 141,556,948	$ 48,132,477	$ 38,495,837	$ 228,185,262
2015	136,716,044	45,113,919	39,724,273	221,554,236
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

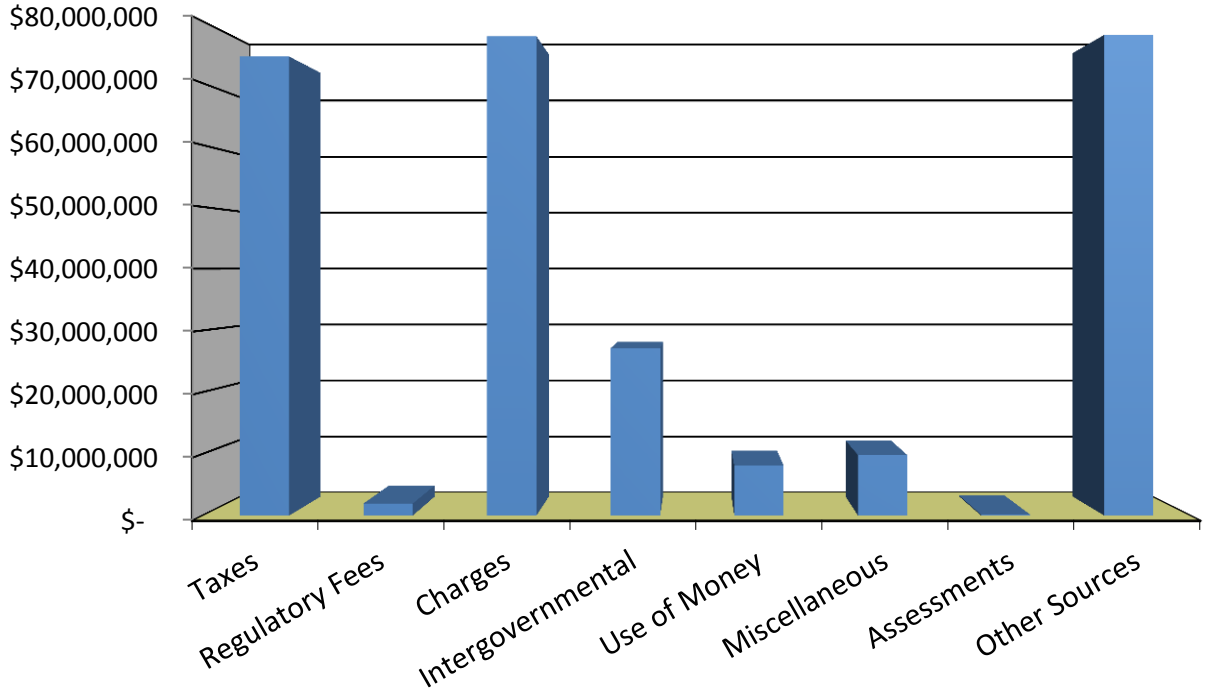
**Expenditures only, does not include transfers

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM AND WHERE IT GOES

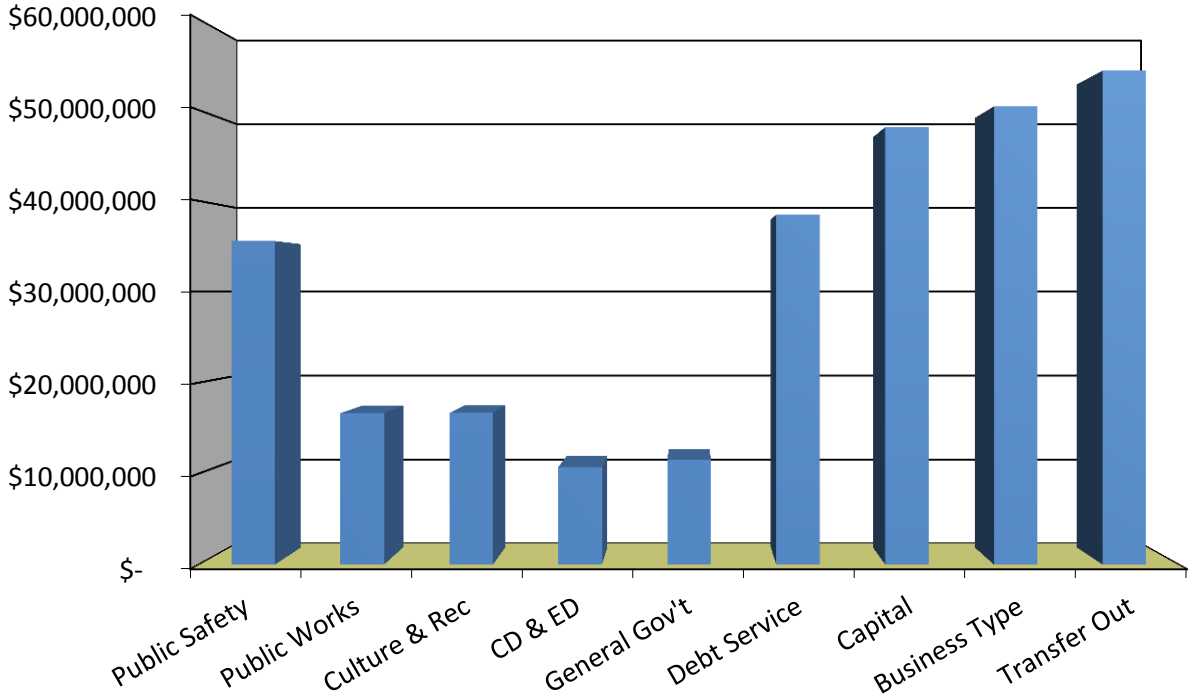
	FY 2014 - 2015 APPROVED	FY 2015 - 2016 APPROVED
BEGINNING BALANCE	$ 144,386,292	$ 178,000,125
RECEIPTS		
Taxes	75,032,784	74,308,164
Regulatory Fees	1,899,275	1,942,275
Charges for Services	76,013,077	77,570,789
Intergovernmental Revenue	29,177,963	27,137,164
Use of Money and Property	7,850,670	8,055,134
Miscellaneous Revenues	20,704,385	9,827,897
Assessments	164,554	161,370
Other Financing Sources	63,444,968	77,785,951
TOTAL RECEIPTS	274,287,676	276,788,744
TOTAL RESOURCES FOR EXPENDITURES	$ 418,673,968	$ 454,788,869
EXPENDITURES		
Public Safety	34,896,157	35,586,766
Public Works	15,697,321	16,647,091
Culture and Recreation	16,508,786	16,667,033
Community and Economic Development	10,045,033	10,722,262
General Government	10,990,138	11,527,945
Debt Service[1]	39,724,273	38,495,837
Capital Projects[1]	45,113,919	48,132,477
Business Type Activities	48,578,609	50,405,851
Transfer Out	53,427,918	54,344,476
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	274,982,154	282,529,738
ENDING BALANCE	$ 143,691,814	$ 172,259,131

[1] Debt service and capital projects expenditures includes those debt service and capital project expenditures accounted for in the business-type funds.

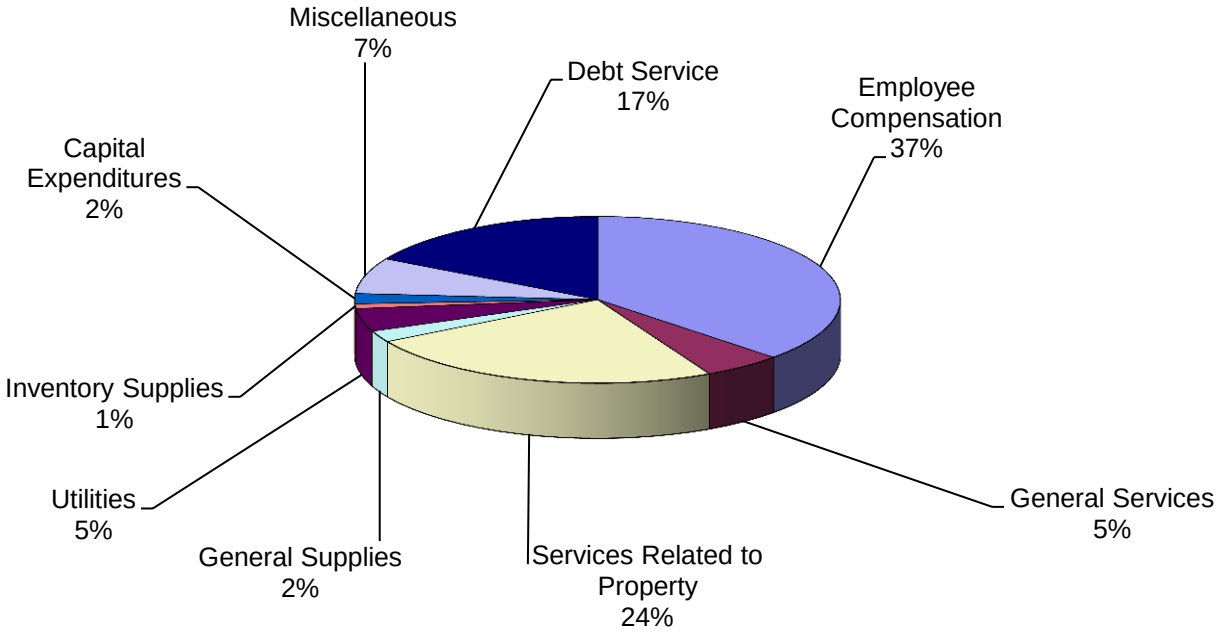
WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



WHERE THE MONEY GOES



Total Budget by Category*

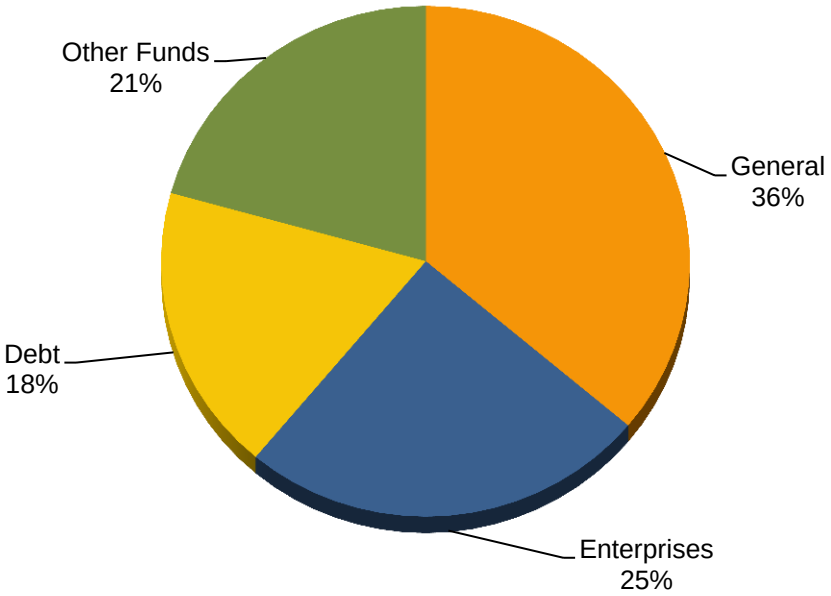


Category	Approved FY 2014-2015	Approved FY 2015-2016	Increase/ (Decrease)	% Increase /(Decrease)
Employee Compensation	$ 83,962,085	$ 84,770,578	$ 808,493	1%
General Services	9,596,406	12,008,234	2,411,828	25%
Services Related to Property	51,060,760	55,197,889	4,137,129	8%
General Supplies	4,475,893	5,051,784	575,891	13%
Utilities	10,673,208	10,133,229	(539,979)	-5%
Inventory Supplies	2,208,115	2,134,784	(73,331)	-3%
Capital Expenditures	4,449,090	4,518,190	69,100	2%
Miscellaneous	15,404,406	15,874,737	470,331	3%
Debt Service	39,724,273	38,495,837	(1,228,436)	-3%
Total Budgeted Expenditures	$ 221,554,236	$ 228,185,262	$ 6,631,026	3%

*Includes Internal Service Funds.

NET OPERATING EXPENDITURES

FY 2015-2016 Approved Budget
Total Net Expenditures $149 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 about 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.

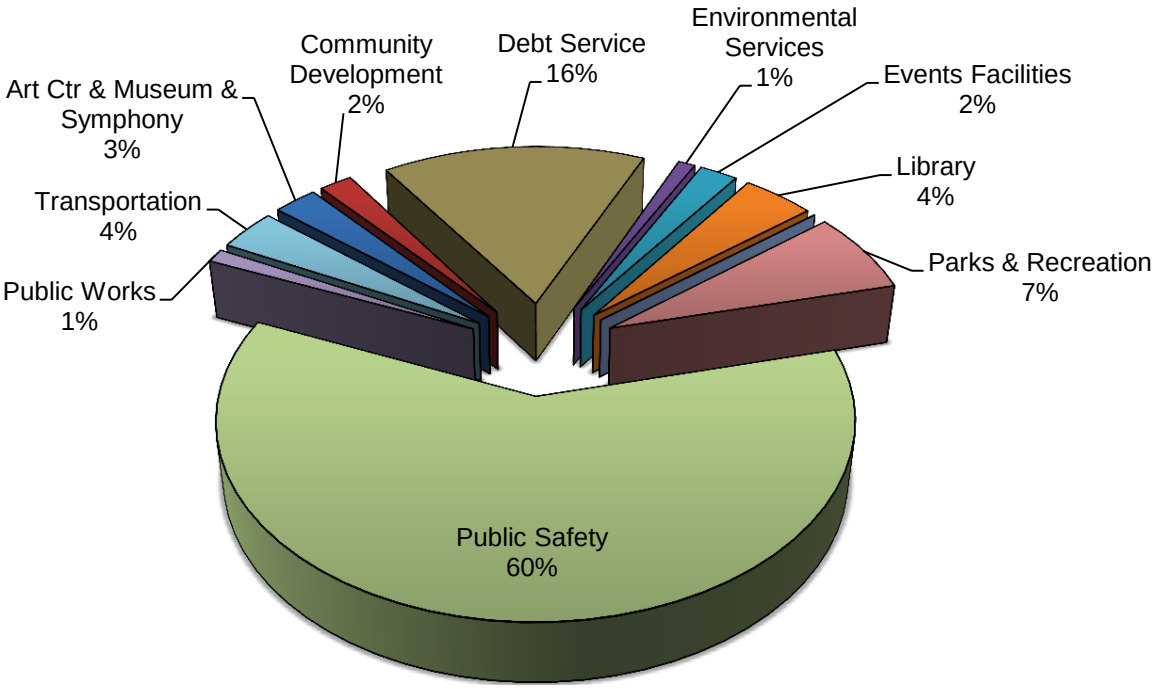
Other funds include the Convention Center, Auditorium and Tourism (EFAB) fund, the Road Use Tax fund, Transit, Housing and Community Development funds which represents twenty percent of the operating expenditures.

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

WHERE PROPERTY TAXES GO

FY 2015-2016 Approved Budget
Total Property Taxes $39,428,586

The approved property tax levy rate is $16.11, a 1.55% decrease. The taxes on commercial and industrial will decrease $105 per $100,000 of assessed valuation. Changes in the State mandated rollback, 55.7335% for FY 2016 and 54.4002% in FY 2015, will cause residential taxes to increase $9 on a typical residence of $98,750.



	Property Tax Dollars FY15 Approved	Property Tax Dollars FY16 Approved	% Increase (Decrease)	% Total Taxes FY15	% Total Taxes FY16
Art Ctr & Museum & Symphony	$ 989,642	$ 1,034,488	4.5%	2.50%	2.62%
Community Development	725,136	778,200	7.3%	1.83%	1.97%
Debt Service	7,409,054	6,233,061	-15.9%	18.69%	15.81%
Environmental Services	365,359	398,934	9.2%	0.92%	1.01%
Events Facilities	457,449	901,806	97.1%	1.15%	2.29%
Library	1,646,388	1,707,453	3.7%	4.15%	4.33%
Parks & Recreation	2,582,576	2,749,602	6.5%	6.52%	6.97%
Public Safety	24,253,651	23,779,912	-2.0%	61.19%	60.32%
Public Works	425,139	448,631	5.5%	1.07%	1.14%
Transportation	783,741	1,396,499	78.2%	1.98%	3.54%
TOTAL	$ 39,638,135	$ 39,428,586	-0.5%	100.0%	100.0%

TAX LEVIES

The tax levy for FY 2016 is to decrease 1.55% from the FY 2015 rate. Due to changes to State mandated rollback factor, taxes on the typical residence will increase by $9. Taxes on Commercial and Industrial properties will decrease $105 per $100,000 of assessed valuation.

Fund	FY 2012-13 Approved		FY 2013-14 Approved		FY 2014-15 Approved		FY 2015-16 Approved	
	$1,000	$ per Th	$1,000	$ per Th	$1,000	$ per Th	$1,000	$ per Th
General[1]	19,461	8.39	19,119	8.41	19,316	8.34	20,416	8.63
Emergency	626	0.27	614	0.27	626	0.27	639	0.27
Auditorium	313	0.14	307	0.14	169	0.07	319	0.14
Civic Center	366	0.16	415	0.18	372	0.16	583	0.25
Transit	787	0.34	874	0.38	928	0.40	1,396	0.59
Empl Benefits	7,259	3.13	6,489	2.85	7,954	3.43	7,333	3.10
Debt Service	9,271	3.56	10,624	4.02	10,036	3.69	8,730	3.13
Total	38,083	15.99	38,442	16.25	39,401	16.36	39,416	16.11
Tax Base ($1,000)	2,318,090		2,274,552		2,334,932		2,364,826	
TYPICAL RESIDENCE	98,750		98,750		98,750		98,750	
Rollback Factor	50.75%		52.82%		54.40%		55.73%	
Taxable Value[2]	45,266		47,306		48,870		50,187	
Estimated City Taxes	$724		$769		$800		$809	
Increase (Decrease) in City Taxes	$7		$45		$31		$9	
TYPICAL BUSINESS	100,000		100,000		100,000		100,000	
Rollback Factor	100.00%		100.00%		95.00%		90.00%	
Taxable Value	100,000		100,000		95,000		90,000	
Estimated City Taxes	$1,599		$1,625		$1,555		$1,450	
Increase (Decrease) in City Taxes	($67)		$26		($70)		($105)	

[1] Includes Symphony, Band and Insurance levies in addition to $8.10 General fund Levy.

[2] 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.

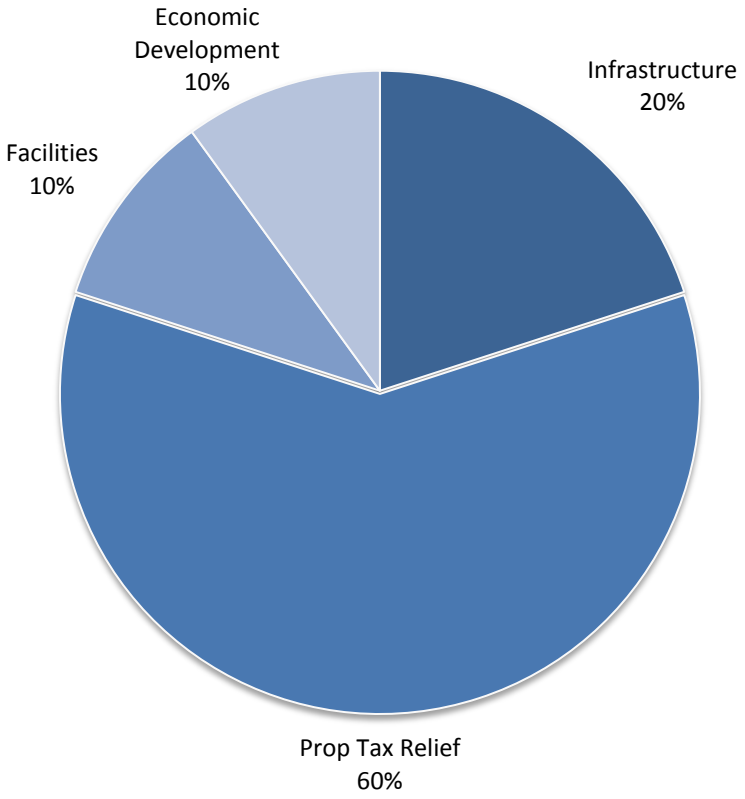
Symphony Levy
State of Iowa law allows the City to levy a property tax of no more than $.81 per thousand dollars of assessed value for support of a symphony orchestra.

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.

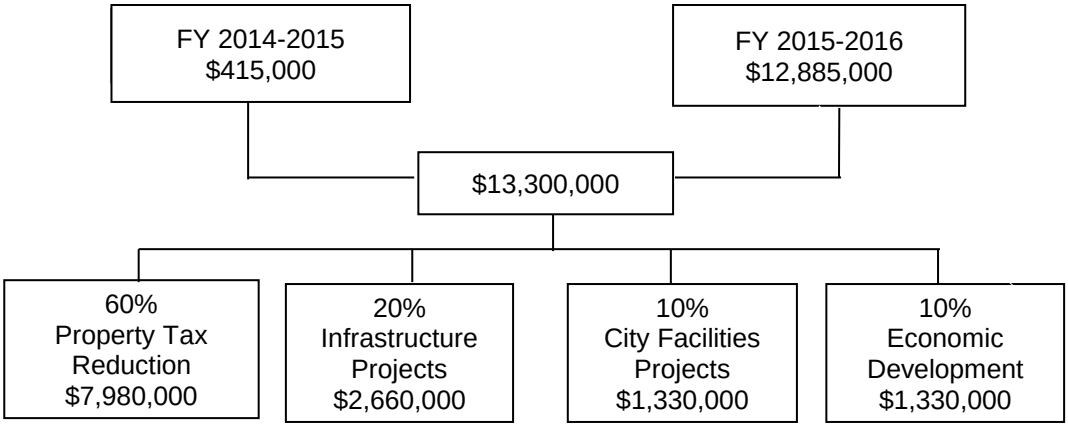
Currently, the 10% of sales tax allocated to facilities is being used to offset the cost of maintaining City facilities.

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 2015-2016 Approved Budget

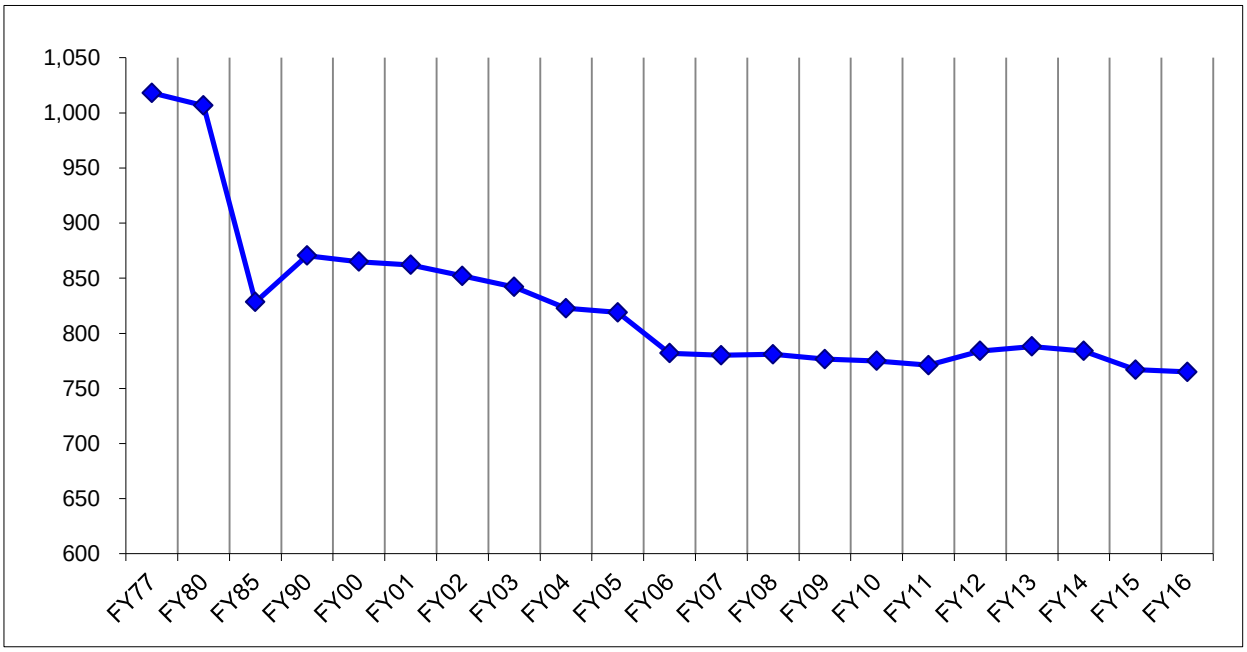
The Local Option Sales Tax approved by referendum in 1986 has enabled the City to reduce the property tax rate, reduce borrowing for maintenance of infrastructure and provide for new city facilities and economic development. The allocations shown reflect the approved Capital Improvements Plan.



PROPERTY TAX REDUCTION		
General Fund Tax Reduction	$7,980,000	$7,980,000
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS		
Annual Bridge Repair	110,000	
Annual Sign/Signal/Pavement Marking	47,785	
Annual Street Light Repair and Maintenance	50,000	
Infrastructure Reconstruction	1,102,215	
Resurfacing Annual	1,350,000	2,660,000
CITY FACILITIES PROJECTS		
Aalfs (Main) Library Skylight Replacement	160,000	
Annual City Buildings Repair	90,000	
Annual City Wide Roof Maintenance	150,000	
Annual Lewis & Clark Stadium Repairs	25,000	
Fire Station Major Repair/Maintenance	114,500	
Maintenance on City Buildings	790,500	1,330,000
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT		
City Council Contributions to Other Agencies	60,000	
Convention Center	518,676	
Economic Development	445,258	
Siouxland Initiative	60,000	
Tourism Bureau	82,479	
Welcome Center	$163,587	$1,330,000

Number of City Employees

Year	Full-Time Positions	Part-time and Seasonal Positions FTE	Total Positions
FY77	921	97	1018
FY80	916	91	1007
FY85	744	84	828
FY90	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	134	788
FY14	651	133	784
FY15	647	120	767
FY16	644	121	765
		Net Since 1977	-253



FULL-TIME PERSONNEL CHANGES

FY 2016 Approved Budget

Department	Adds	Deletions
Airport		Airport Director
Admin. Services	Assistant City Mgr for Admin.	
Community Development	Chief Building Inspector Senior Planner Secretary	Building Inspector Planner Technical Clerk
EFAB	Assistant Box Office Manager Labor Crew Leader Project Coordinator	Group Sales Representative Maintenance Worker Tyson Operations Division Manager
Parks & Recreation	Administrative Secretary	
Public Works	Chief GIS/Surveyor Public Service Field Supervisor WWTP Laboratory Supervisor Water Plant Operator	Chief Land Surveyor Field Services Division Manager WWTP Lab Technician Water Plant Operator in Training Compliance Technician Surveryor Surveryor
Transit		Asst. City Mgr for Transit/Admin
WCICC Comm Ctr	Lead Communications Operator	Communications Operator
Totals	**13**	**16**
Net	**-3**	

PART-TIME PERSONNEL CHANGES

FY 2016 Approved Budget

Department	Adds	Deletions
Admin. Services		.42 Water Service Worker
Community Development	.75 Clerical Assistant	.65 Nuisance Abatement Officer .11 Seasonal Laborer
EFAB	1.10 EFAB Bureau Attendant I .73 Labor Crew Leader	.40 Auditorium Technician
Finance		.49 Clerical Assistant
Totals	**2.58**	**2.07**
Net	**0.51**	

FULL-TIME PERSONNEL

FY 2015-2016 Approved Budget

DEPARTMENT	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Change
City Manager	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Economic Development	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	
Finance	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	
Administrative Services	35.0	35.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	32.0	30.0	30.0	31.0	
Human Resources	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Legal	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	
Total Administration	66.0	66.0	65.0	64.0	62.0	61.0	59.0	61.0	62.0	1.0
Comm Development	44.0	44.0	43.0	41.0	39.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Public Works	179.0	180.0	177.0	177.0	200.0	199.0	201.0	200.0	197.0	
Parks & Recreation	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	
Fire	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.0	115.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	
Police	152.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	148.0	148.0	147.0	146.0	146.0	
Total Direct Operations	502.0	500.0	496.0	494.0	511.0	509.0	509.0	508.0	506.0	(2.0)
Airport	16.0	16.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	
Art Center	7.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	
Events Facilities	25.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	
Human Rights	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
Library	24.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	
Museum	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Transit	22.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.0	
Total Boards and Commissions	102.0	97.0	94.0	92.0	85.0	84.0	83.0	78.0	76.0	(2.0)
Grand Total City Employees	670.0	663.0	655.0	650.0	658.0	654.0	651.0	647.0	644.0	(3.0)

Employees under 28E Agreement with Woodbury County

Jurisdiction	FY08	FY09	FY10	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Change
WCICC - City	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.8	21.8	21.8	
WCICC - Other Jurisdictions	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	
Total WCICC	38.3	38.3	38.3	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.5	38.5	38.5	0.0

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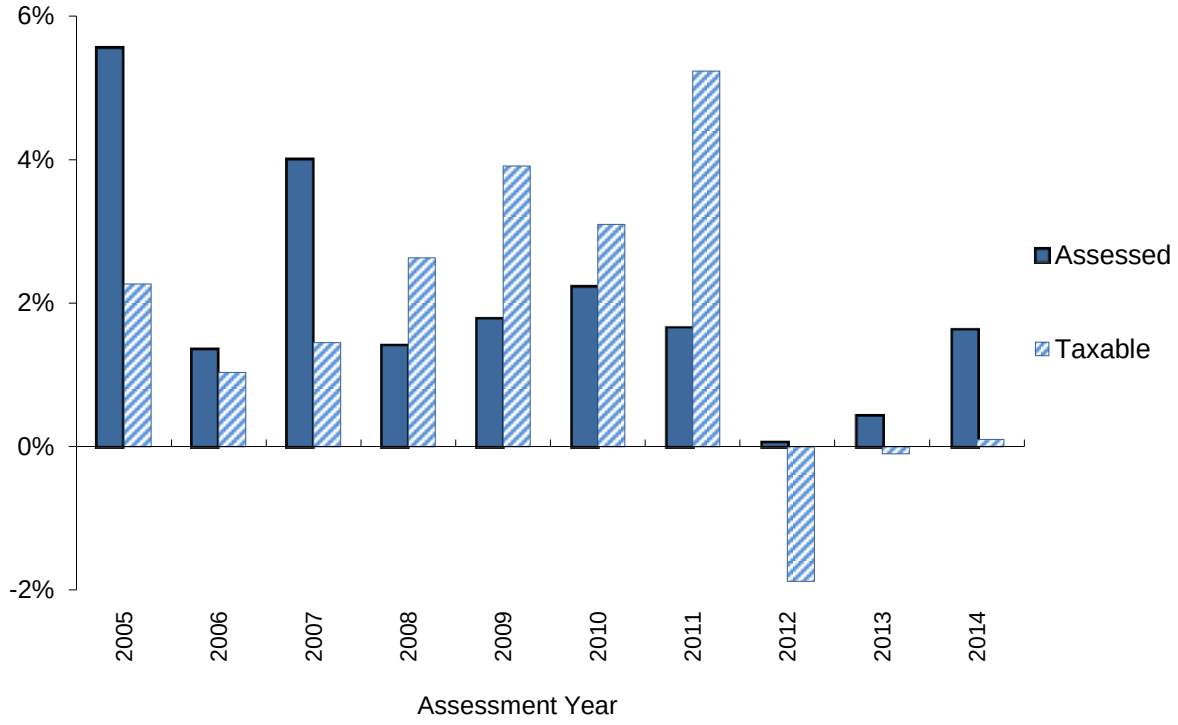
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ASSESSED AND TAXABLE VALUATIONS

Assessment Year	Fiscal Year	Assessed Value	Taxable Value	Sioux City Increment Value	Job Certificates Sioux City Increment Value
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	-
2013	2014/15	3,872,594,110	2,272,255,044	382,368,380	-
2014	2015/16	$ 3,936,450,103	$ 2,274,505,570	$ 382,564,452	$ -

Percent Increase/Decrease Over Prior Year



Assessed Value includes ag land 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 Year	City	School	County	W.I.T.	Assessor	Ag Ext	State	Total
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
2014	16.24791	16.68084	7.39657	0.76321	0.40706	0.13077	0.00330	41.62966
2015	16.36444	16.52251	7.76353	0.77964	0.45866	0.13401	0.00330	42.02609

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

APPORTIONMENT OF PROPERTY TAXES

Fiscal Year	City	School	County	W.I.T.	Assessor	Ag Ext	State	Total
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%
2014	39.03%	40.07%	17.77%	1.83%	0.98%	0.31%	0.01%	100.00%
2015	38.94%	39.31%	18.47%	1.86%	1.09%	0.32%	0.01%	100.00%

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

FY 2014-2015

City	Taxable Value**	Tax Rate $s per Thousand
Waterloo	$2,238,493,876	17.951590
Council Bluffs	$2,408,630,960	17.750000
Des Moines	$6,531,043,284	16.920000
Davenport	$4,000,636,153	16.780000
Iowa City	$3,114,066,554	16.705200
SIOUX CITY	**$2,272,255,044**	**16.364440**
Cedar Rapids	$5,867,857,446	15.216210
Dubuque	$2,250,099,910	11.025880
Ames	$2,353,356,218	10.855380

** Does not include TIF Values

City	Population	Taxable Value per Capita	Taxes per Capita
Iowa City	67,862	$45,888	$767
Cedar Rapids	126,326	$46,450	$707
Council Bluffs	62,230	$38,705	$687
Davenport	99,685	$40,133	$673
Waterloo	68,406	$32,724	$587
Des Moines	203,433	$32,104	$543
SIOUX CITY	**82,684**	**$27,481**	**$450**
Ames	58,965	$39,911	$433
Dubuque	57,637	$39,039	$430

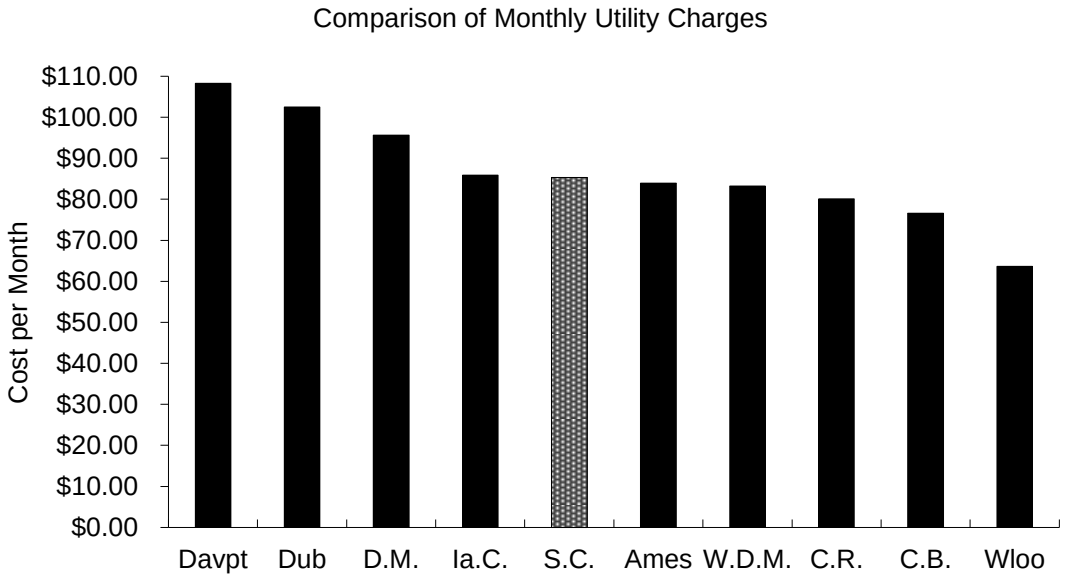
City	Sq Miles	Taxes per Sq Mile
Iowa City	25	2,080,012
Des Moines	81	1,366,455
Cedar Rapids	71	1,261,109
Davenport	63	1,066,413
Ames	24	1,055,208
Council Bluffs	41	1,043,525
Dubuque	30	827,806
Waterloo	61	654,578
SIOUX CITY	**57**	**648,373**

City	% of Debt Capacity Used	% of Debt Capacity Unused	Debt Limit	Debt Capacity in Use
Dubuque	81.65%	18.35%	$183,621,403	$149,922,546
Cedar Rapids	72.99%	27.01%	$467,842,577	$341,480,000
Des Moines	69.49%	30.51%	$541,844,172	$376,513,284
Davenport	66.91%	33.09%	$307,269,293	$205,587,350
SIOUX CITY	**56.70%**	**43.30%**	**$192,769,882**	**$109,308,866**
Waterloo	49.44%	50.56%	$186,908,273	$92,404,312
Ames	40.39%	59.61%	$174,277,177	$70,385,000
Council Bluffs	37.25%	62.75%	$212,660,000	$79,220,000
Iowa City	28.74%	71.26%	$233,416,000	$67,075,000

MONTHLY UTILITY CHARGES

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

City	Water	Tax	Sewer	Solid Waste	Storm Sewer	Total
Davenport	$44.12	$3.09	$39.46	$14.32	$7.26	$108.25
Dubuque	$30.47	$2.13	$41.89	$22.00	$5.98	$102.47
Des Moines	$31.44	$1.89	$38.96	$13.00	$10.33	$95.62
Iowa City	$28.71	$1.72	$36.08	$15.90	$3.50	$85.91
SIOUX CITY	**$31.45**	**$2.20**	**$34.54**	**$15.30**	**$1.87**	**$85.36**
Ames	$31.12	$2.18	$31.08	$16.10	$3.45	$83.93
West Des Moines	$30.60	$1.84	$36.00	$10.55	$4.25	$83.24
Cedar Rapids	$27.02	$1.89	$26.70	$19.63	$4.90	$80.14
Council Bluffs	$34.52	$2.42	$23.70	$16.00	$0.00	$76.64
Waterloo	$26.20	$1.83	$22.40	$10.50	$2.75	$63.68



Cities are shown in order of charges for utility services combined. The City of Ames has private solid waste services. Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, 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 2014 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 2016 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 2016, this levy is set at $3.10 per thousand.

Emergency Fund - To account for the Emergency tax levy, This levy in FY 2016 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. City staff is working towards transitioning this fund to an enterprise fund so that it will be self supporting.

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.

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, Orpheum Theatre, and the Tourism Bureau. The two levies that partially fund these operations for FY 2016 are $.25 and $.13 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 $.59 per thousand in FY 2016.

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 2016, due to Airport struggles to maintain revenues adequate to cover expenditures that continue to increase, an operating subsidy of over $729,744 from Airport fund balances is required.

Water System - To account for the operations of the City's water facilities and services. Future raite increases are anticipated to pay with increases maintenance and repair costs including significant costs for utility relocation required with the I-29 reconstruction.

Sewer System - To account for the operations of the City's sewage treatment facilities and services. Future raite increases are anticipated to pay with increases maintenance and repair costs including significant costs for utility relocation required with the I-29 reconstruction.

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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