



RECOMMENDED BUDGET AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION PLAN FISCAL YEAR 2011/2012 TWENTY-YEAR FINANCIAL PLAN

- City Manager's Letter of Transmittal
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VOLUME I: Summary & Operating Budget

**City Manager's
Letter of Transmittal**



**FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget
and
Twenty Year Resource Allocation Plan**

**City Manager's
Budget Message**

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Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council:

Introduction

In presenting the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget, there is reason for cautious optimism, especially given where we were just one year ago. Last year at this time, the City, like most California cities, was grappling with the effects of the housing market meltdown and subsequent global recession. Revenues had dropped precipitously and concerns of a potential double dip were strong. In the ensuing year, the recovery has taken hold with the high tech sector leading the way. In the heart of Silicon Valley, Sunnyvale has reaped the benefits with strong growth in sales tax revenues and development activity. The City's downtown has seen great progress with more soon to come with the new development team in place. The projections for recovery that were incorporated into the budget are bearing out.

On the expenditure side, there are positive developments as well. Since my arrival 2 ½ years ago, I have focused on streamlining the organization to operate effectively in this "new normal" economic environment. The final major reorganizational piece was detailed this past month and will be implemented over the next several months. I believe the City is in optimal position to take advantage of efficiencies and adapt to the fiscal realities of how we must conduct business in the future.

While there are several strong components on which to build the budget, a significant challenge persists, keeping the goal of a truly balanced budget out of reach any time soon. **Sunnyvale has a structural deficit.** That is, we are spending

more on an annual basis than we are taking in. The City does not have the funds to deal with its deteriorating infrastructure and service levels have been reduced in areas such as tree and road maintenance. For example, the City's Pavement Condition Index has dropped from 80 to 70.

And what is especially disconcerting, this proposed budget may not have adequately addressed future costs of compensation. Personnel costs take up 79% of all General Fund revenues, up from 62% 10 years ago. Even a small change in the salary assumptions can have a dramatic effect. For example, we have budgeted less than the historical average salary increases for our public safety personnel. The historical average increase is 4.6%; we have budgeted between 3% and 4%. To make the adjustment to the historical average appears to be a modest change. However, because of the compounding effect of a rapidly increasing salary base, the amount quickly becomes so significant that an additional \$8 million would be required annually and a total of \$194 million over 20 years just to make this one adjustment. This vulnerability needs to be recognized and addressed, not minimized or rationalized.

The continued funding of these rising personnel costs is coming through the use of the Budget Stabilization Fund reserves. Of course, reserves are one-time funds and this reserve is projected to be drawn down to \$1.6 million in 10 years. Adjusted for the contribution to fund retiree medical liabilities, this reserve was \$51.1 million 10 years ago and \$46.7 million just five years ago.

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The Budget Stabilization Fund is meant to go up and down, functioning as a shock absorber for the economic peaks and valleys. When continually drawn down, and to such a low level, the long-

term financial plan stabilizer is lost. The longer we wait to address this problem, the more severe the remedy and the more quickly it will have to take effect.

FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget

Key Facts

FY 2011/2012 General Fund Revenues: \$131M

FY 2011/2012 General Fund Expenditures/Additional Reserves: \$137.5M

FY 2011/2012 General Fund Deficit: \$6.5M

Consecutive Years of General Fund Deficits: Last 3 Years

Largest General Fund Revenue Source: Property Tax \$42M (35% of Total)

Personnel Costs as a % of General Fund Operations: 82% (\$104M)

Increase in Salaries and Benefits over FY 2010/2011: 6% (\$6M)

FY 2011/2012 Projects Budget: \$31M / 20 Year Project Budget Total: \$704M

FY 2010/2011 Budget Stabilization Fund Balance: \$35M

FY 2020/2021 Budget Stabilization Fund Balance: \$1.6M

General Fund Contingency Reserves Increases from \$23M in 2010 to \$33M in 2021

FY 2011/2012 General Fund Support for Recreation Activities: \$4.8M

Positions Eliminated/Frozen since FY 2009/2010: 54

Increase in CalPERS Pension Rates over next 3 Years: 45% (Misc) / 32% (Safety)

Increase in City Paid Pension Costs over last 10 Years: 250% (Misc) / 400% (Safety)

Increase in Medical Premiums in January 2011: 10.5%

Increase in Medical Premiums Estimated for January 2012: 10%

Over last 12 Years, City Population Increased 6% / Full Time City Employees Decreased 8% (922 to 845)

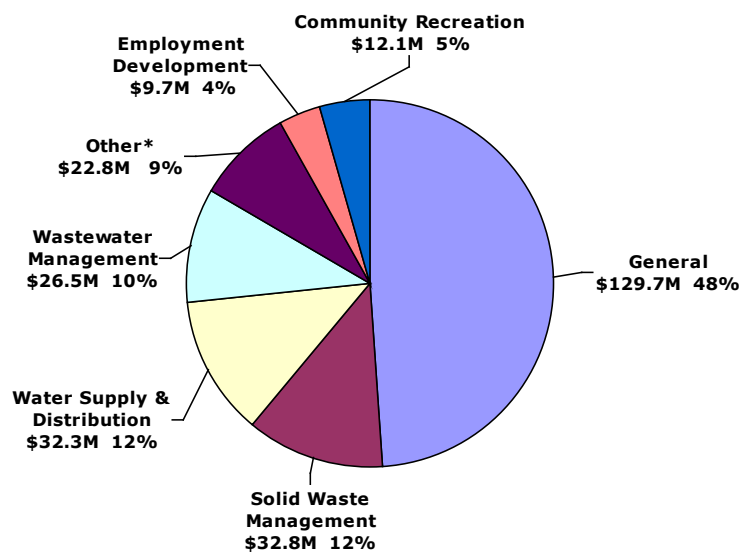
Full Time City Staffing is at its Lowest Level since 1995

Current Financial Condition

Citywide Budget

The citywide recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget and 20-Year Resource Allocation Plan as presented for Council consideration totals \$265.9 million. This encompasses all City funds, the largest of which are the General Fund and the Utilities Funds. Also included are the Capital Projects Funds and all of the Special Revenue Funds including the Redevelopment Agency Fund and Park Dedication Fund.

Figure 1: Recommended FY 2011/2012 Citywide Expenditures by Fund



Total Expenditures: \$265.9M

* Other includes Gas Tax, Youth and Neighborhood Services, Capital, Infrastructure, Housing/CDBG, Park Dedication and Redevelopment Agency Funds.

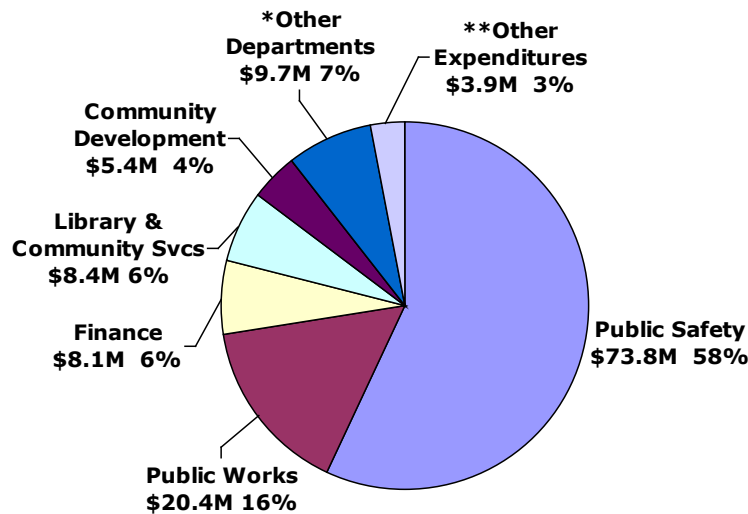
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Because the citywide total combines all of these funds, a more useful way to understand the City's financial condition is to look at the General Fund, which makes up nearly half of the citywide total budget and supports many of the most visible and essential City services, such as police, fire,

road maintenance, libraries, parks and open space maintenance, land use planning, legal services and financial management. As Figure 2 shows, public safety expenditures make up more than half of the General Fund budget.

Figure 2: Recommended FY 2011/2012 General Fund Expenditures by Department



Total Expenditures: \$129.7M

*Other Departments include the Human Resources Department (\$3.6M), the Office of the City Attorney (\$1.7M), and the Office of the City Manager (\$4.4M).

**Other Expenditures include equipment, projects, lease payments, infrastructure investment, and \$500,000 in cost reductions that will be identified across all departments.

Total expenditures do not include interfund transfers, including the \$5.4M in transfers from the General Fund to support recreation activities and the Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund.

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FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget

General Fund

The table below outlines the estimated revenues and recommended expenditures and transfers for the General Fund.

Figure 3: Recommended General Fund Revenues and Expenditures

	Actual 2009/2010	Current 2010/2011	Budget 2011/2012	Plan 2012/2013	Plan 2013/2014
CURRENT RESOURCES:					
Property Tax	43,699,859	41,937,637	42,033,969	43,709,279	45,586,327
Sales Tax	25,431,711	27,286,190	28,144,466	29,447,306	30,994,562
Transient Occupancy Tax	5,578,196	6,430,805	6,689,607	6,975,954	7,367,693
Utility Users Tax	6,797,768	6,801,741	6,947,373	7,173,629	7,350,453
Other Taxes	4,030,224	4,499,071	4,735,887	4,975,151	5,009,406
Franchises	5,979,301	6,309,686	6,398,220	6,582,354	6,762,329
Permits and Licenses	4,666,794	5,544,598	5,643,631	5,770,343	5,627,260
Other Permits/Fees/Fines	4,372,161	4,817,448	4,870,304	5,112,346	5,111,727
Inter-Fund Revenues	8,599,600	9,330,898	12,297,794	14,805,033	16,821,881
In-Lieu Charges	8,899,467	9,101,032	8,751,278	9,075,101	9,374,737
Other	8,431,389	4,480,377	4,506,650	4,377,213	7,672,693
Total Current Resources	126,486,470	126,539,482	131,015,098	138,003,909	147,679,071
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:					
Projects & Equipment	4,491,330	4,676,387	601,055	473,437	2,678,581
Operations - Safety Compensation	52,148,780	53,561,783	56,167,163	58,408,292	62,314,720
Operations - Misc. Compensation	44,174,817	44,282,847	47,441,090	47,965,821	48,744,289
Operations - Other	19,558,182	19,373,908	20,195,380	20,243,458	20,798,845
Lease Payments	4,001,530	3,068,322	3,209,761	3,285,881	4,057,176
Service Level Reductions	0	0	(500,000)	(518,293)	(540,225)
Infrastructure Investment	0	0	2,550,000	2,550,000	2,550,000
Transfers to Other Funds	7,661,880	9,852,800	6,088,768	6,153,385	6,333,037
Total Current Requirements	132,036,519	134,716,047	135,753,217	138,561,980	146,936,424
RESERVES:					
Contingencies (20%)	23,176,356	23,423,708	25,170,727	25,729,855	26,773,526
Capital Improvement Projects	8,222,181	5,617,963	5,617,963	5,617,963	7,748,781
BUDGET STABILIZATION FUND	40,847,051	35,027,352	28,542,214	27,424,814	24,992,972

As Figure 3 indicates, total expenditures for FY 2011/2012 are expected to be \$135.8 million, up 0.8% from the revised FY 2010/2011 budget. Because certain aspects of the budget can change dramatically from year to year, notably projects and related transfers, a more precise understanding

of the comparative budget is in the operating area. The operating portion is \$123.8 million and up 5.7%, or \$6.7 million from FY 2010/2011 to FY 2011/2012. This increase is predominately due to rising employee compensation costs despite the reduction of 54 positions over the past three years.

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Employee compensation is discussed in detail in the *Significant Factors and Assumptions* section below. In addition, the Contingencies Reserve is up by \$1.7 million since, by fiscal policy, it must be equal to 20% of the operating budget.

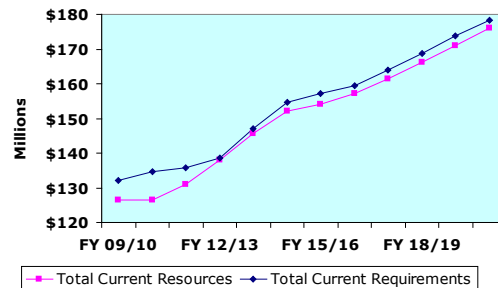
Figure 3 also shows that revenues are anticipated to be up \$4.5 million in FY 2011/2012 from the revised FY 2010/2011 estimates. This reflects the impact of the economic recovery which was budgeted last year. However, it appears the recovery is slightly stronger and occurring faster than originally estimated. In addition, \$3 million of the \$4.5 million difference is due to an increase in loan repayments from the Wastewater, Solid Waste, and Redevelopment Agency Funds. Even with the increase in revenue, total requirements including expenditures and reserves for FY 2011/2012 are greater than total resources by \$6.5 million. As a result, the Budget Stabilization Fund will again be drawn down, by \$6.5 million.

■ Structural Deficit

As required by the City Charter, each fund is balanced over the 10-year planning period and all reserve requirements are met. In accordance with the City's fiscal policies, a balanced 20-year financial plan is presented for all funds. While all funds are balanced, service level reductions and a drawdown of reserves is utilized in several funds to achieve that balance. The drawdown of reserves is expected in the context of the 20-year planning period to deal with the effects of economic cycles, but it is important to note when the continued use of reserves indicates a structural deficit. This is the case with the General Fund and the Community Recreation Fund.

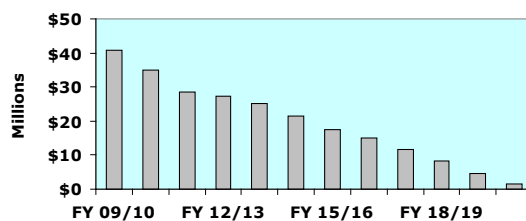
As Figure 4 indicates, the General Fund has a sustained structural deficit. At no point in the next 10 years are there more resources than requirements.

Figure 4: General Fund Resources and Requirements – 10 Year Projection



As a result of this continued structural deficit, the Budget Stabilization Fund is estimated to be drawn down to \$1.6 million by FY 2020/2021.

Figure 5: Budget Stabilization Fund – 10 Year Projection



Because the Budget Stabilization Fund is projected to be drawn down so low, significant service level reductions will be required beginning in FY 2021/2022 in order to balance the budget. Exacerbating the gap between expenditures and revenues in the latter 10 years is the completion of loan repayments from other funds. The Solid Waste Fund will make its last loan repayment in FY 2022/2023, resulting in a loss of \$4.7 million annually thereafter. Loan repayments from the Redevelopment Agency will end in FY 2027/2028 when the project area is set to expire. At that time, RDA loan repayments to the General Fund are estimated to be \$11.5 million annually. A total

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of \$97.8 million will be required in either cost savings or increased revenue from FY 2021/2022 through FY 2030/2031. It is patently clear that the growth in expenditures **cannot** be supported by the projected revenue trends. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget and 20-year financial plan is only balanced through the use of the Budget Stabilization Fund. When this reserve runs out, severe corrective actions will be necessary.

Fortunately, Sunnyvale's long-term financial program modeling can serve us well. It gives us the time to address this issue sooner rather than later. The earlier the structural deficit is identified, the less severe the future reductions or revenue increases will have to be. For example, the recommended budget includes \$500,000 in anticipated service level reductions beginning in FY 2011/2012. If an additional \$1.75 million in ongoing reductions were implemented now, severe reductions would not be necessary until FY 2028/2029 when the RDA loan repayments are gone. Instead of needing to cut \$97.8 million in the back 10 years, only \$36 million is required. This is a considerable difference and exemplifies the benefits of taking action earlier.

In addition to the structural deficit in the General Fund, the Community Recreation Fund, which is largely dependent on the General Fund, also faces a severe structural deficit. The General Fund currently provides a net subsidy of \$3.8 million to the Community Recreation Fund annually. Last year, the Community Recreation Fund faced an additional \$600,000 structural deficit and staff has been working to close this gap. Due to the continued decline in golf revenues, the additional structural deficit has grown to \$1.4 million. Recreation staff has already implemented \$200,000 in cost savings and anticipates an additional \$200,000 in reductions through efficiencies and elimination of vacancies. For the recommended budget, the remaining \$1 million will come from

the General Fund. Half of the \$1 million will be from a variety of cost reductions in the FY 2011/2012 General Fund Budget which will be identified by all the General Fund departments on a proportionate share basis. The other half will draw from the Budget Stabilization Fund.

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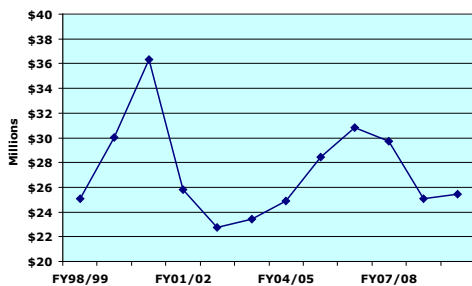
Significant Issues and Assumptions

▪ Recovery Underway

Sales Tax

Year-to-date data indicates that recovery from the “Great Recession” took hold in FY 2010/2011. Sales tax revenue, the second largest source of General Fund revenues, has made a strong rebound with sharp increases in the business and industry sector. While it is important to emphasize that recovery is built into the 20-year financial plan, recent sales tax receipts indicate the recovery occurred much sooner and slightly better than budgeted. As a result, total sales tax revenues for the 20-year planning period are up \$19 million over the previous budget, with the majority of this gain occurring in the first five years of the plan. While this is certainly good news, it is important to note that we are estimating \$28.1 million in sales tax revenue for FY 2011/2012 while we received \$30.9 million five years earlier in FY 2006/2007. Clearly, sales tax is a highly volatile revenue source, as evidenced by the 12-year history in Figure 6. The volatility has made long term projections challenging. For example, in the Adopted FY 2005/2006 Budget, we had projected \$32.9 million for FY 2011/2012, which is 17% higher than our current estimate.

Figure 6: Sales Tax Revenue – 12 Year History



With this level of volatility, the usefulness of the Budget Stabilization Fund cannot be over-emphasized. This reserve allows us to handle the volatility while maintaining a fairly consistent level of service. Of course, as the Budget Stabilization Fund is continually drawn down and not replenished, it is less able to handle the volatility.

Long term projections include additional sales tax revenue from the completion of the Town Center project. Additional revenue is budgeted beginning in FY 2012/2013, with the full projection of \$1.5 million recognized in FY 2014/2015.

Transient Occupancy Tax

Another revenue source positively impacted by the rebound in the business and industry sector is Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) revenue. Because Sunnyvale’s occupancy of hotel and motel rooms is primarily driven by business travel, this revenue source, 5.5% of General Fund revenues, has followed the Sales Tax revenue pattern. TOT revenue has seen real growth in FY 2010/2011 and is expected to finish at approximately \$6.4 million, a 16% increase over the previous year. TOT revenue is expected to grow with the economic recovery, but not more than what is already projected over the long-term financial plan. With volatility levels similar to Sales Tax revenues, TOT has also been challenging to forecast. As an example, the Adopted FY 2005/2006 Budget forecast \$7.2 million in TOT revenue for FY 2010/2011, 13% higher than the current estimate.

Development Related Revenue

Development related activity began to rebound late in FY 2009/2010 and has continued to grow in FY 2010/11. In fact, FY 2010/2011 is on pace to exceed its inflation-adjusted historical baseline, with expected revenues up 29% over



last fiscal year. Projections for FY 2011/2012 and FY 2012/2013 reflect activity above the standard baseline, as there are several significant projects in process, including continued work in the downtown, that are expected to bring in additional revenues. After FY 2012/2013, projections are adjusted to the sustainable baseline, based on historical revenues. These again are highly volatile revenues with peaks and valleys that can occur very abruptly. Dependence on this revenue over the long term should be considered “soft”.

While the recovery, particularly the acceleration, is welcome news, it is important to note that recovery was already planned into the current budget. The acceleration has increased revenues in the earlier years, but, with the exception of Sales Tax, there are no additional revenues anticipated over the long-term financial plan.

▪ *Effects of Downturn Still Being Felt*

Property Tax

While there are areas of strong revenue growth with the sustained recovery, Property Tax is not one of them. Property Tax is considered a lagging revenue because of the length of time it takes for reassessments and appeals to hit the tax rolls. With the County’s current backlog of appeals for commercial properties valued at \$21 billion countywide, the City has yet to see the full impact of the recession. Some of the impact to the City began to be felt in FY 2010/2011, with non-residential assessed value down 4%. The County Tax Assessor has advised us the appeals will be completed during FY 2011/2012; accordingly, the budget assumes the City’s revenue related to non-residential properties will be down another 3% next fiscal year. Because the City has historically experienced sharp increases following a reduction in assessed values, staff has programmed a full recovery to \$32.5 million by FY 2015/2016.

Utilities Revenue

Although the consumption of these essential services would not seem to be impacted by the recession, a significant portion of each utility’s revenues is driven by demand from businesses and other non-residential uses. As a result, the economic downturn has been one factor in utilities revenues coming in under projections and requiring rate increases in the next year.

The impact from declining revenues has been most significant in the solid waste utility. Approximately 62% of solid waste revenues come from commercial accounts who utilize larger garbage bins, subscribe to more frequent pick ups, and use construction debris removal services. With the increase in commercial vacancies over the last two years, and the corresponding drop in solid waste generation, revenues have come in below projections. This is particularly problematic because most of the expenditures are fixed. As a result, the Solid Waste Management Fund has drawn down on its rate stabilization reserve the past two years and will finish FY 2010/2011 with minimal reserves. With the recommend increase in rates, growth in the economy, and savings achieved through the extension of the solid waste collection contract, we project this reserve will be built back up beginning in FY 2011/2012.

The Water Supply and Distribution Fund also experienced revenue volatility related to the economic downturn. The negative impact is further exacerbated by two above average wet weather years combined with successful efforts by the community to conserve water. In the water fund, the distribution of revenues is more even than in solid waste, with about 27% from Commercial, 35% from Residential, and 27% from Multi-Family customers. However the downturn and wet weather have caused more of the consumption across all classes to fall into the lowest pricing tiers, reducing the revenue per unit

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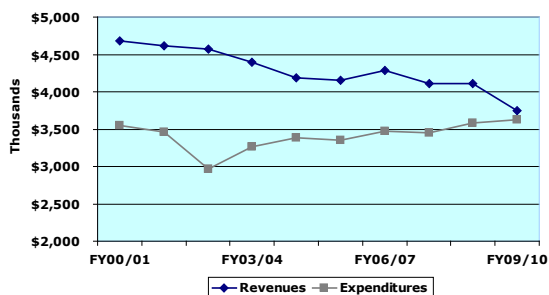
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of water sold and forcing the drawdown of the rate stabilization reserve. In the proposed rates for FY 2011/2012, the rate structure has been adjusted to align the tiers with the cost of service. With these adjustments, it is anticipated reserves will stabilize over the next several years despite projected large increases in the cost for water.

Golf Revenues

The downturn in the economy appears to be one factor in the continued decline of golf revenues over the last several years. Historically, the two golf courses in Sunnyvale have been a profitable operation for the City, generating well over \$1 million in net revenue at its peak. Combined in the same Community Recreation Fund with recreational services, these revenues provided significant funding for recreational programs, reducing the level of support required from the General Fund. However, as Figure 7 indicates, golf revenues have now reached a point where they are barely able to cover their own expenses let alone support other programs.

Figure 7: Golf Course Revenues and Expenditures – 10 Year History



In addition to the economy, weather also has an impact on golf revenues. The above average wet weather the last two years directly resulted in fewer rounds of golf played at both courses. The long-term downward trend however, is also influenced by the continuing deterioration of

the golf course infrastructure, including course conditions and facilities at both sites. In part, this is a result of golf profits being used to address the gap between revenues and expenditures for recreation activities, which are accounted for in the same fund with golf operations, rather than for golf infrastructure. Although the current trends indicate golf operations will have a structural deficit beginning in FY 2012/2013, with investment in the golf course infrastructure and improving operational efficiencies, this trend can be reversed. Staff has already begun this work with projects such as the construction of continuous cart paths and splitting golf and tennis operations from recreation activities into its own enterprise fund.

Personnel Costs

The City is a service driven operation, as such, the largest component of the City's budget is employee salaries and benefits. In the General Fund, they constitute 82% of the total operating budget. For FY 2011/2012 total General Fund salaries and benefits are budgeted to be \$103.6 million. To fund this amount requires the combined total of the top five revenue sources in the General Fund: Property Tax, Sales Tax, Transient Occupancy Tax, Utility Users Tax and Franchise Fees, and Development Related Revenue. Because salaries and benefits make up so much of the budget, increases in this area have a dramatic impact on the financial condition of the City. As such, addressing the sharply-rising costs of personnel has been a key part of the plan to bring the budget back into balance over the long term.

To their credit, the City's bargaining units have come forward to address this issue. All bargaining units either took no salary increase or deferred their increase in FY 2008/2009 or FY 2009/2010. The Executive Leadership Team took no salary increase in FY 2009/2010, FY 2010/2011 and will do so again in 2011/2012. In addition, the Public

Safety Managers Association (PSMA), as part of their Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed in 2010, agreed to phase in employee contributions of 3% toward retirement costs and to implement a two-tier retirement system for new employees when the Public Safety Officers Association (PSOA) adopts such a plan. The PSOA did just that when they came forward with concessions in exchange for a contract extension. The PSOA will phase in employee contributions of 3% toward retirement costs and adopted the two-tier retirement system, with the 3% @ 55 plan for new employees, effective July 2011. The Sunnyvale Management Association (SMA) also came forward with concessions in exchange for a contract extension. The SMA will take no salary increases in FY 2012/2013 and 2013/2014, contribute an additional 2% towards retirement costs, and will implement a two-tier retirement system when the other miscellaneous bargaining units adopt such a plan. Savings from these concessions total \$1.4 million in FY 2012/2013 and \$58 million over 20 years.

Salary Assumptions

The salary assumptions built into the recommended FY 2011/2012 budget incorporate all of the current MOUs, including the recently amended MOUs for PSOA and SMA. The current MOU for the Sunnyvale Employees Association (SEA) includes a 2% salary increase in October 2011. The SMA MOU includes a 3% salary increase in July 2011. Following these salary increases there are no salary increases for any miscellaneous employee budgeted through FY 2013/2014, which aligns with the SMA MOU. Beyond that, 2% salary increases are assumed through FY 2020/2021 and 3% for the remaining 10 years of the financial plan.

For PSOA and PSMA, because the recent concessions by PSOA did not touch on salaries, the salary assumptions are based on the existing

salary survey formula as specified in the MOU. The survey uses a modified total compensation base and includes base salaries, employer paid contributions to retirement, and employer paid health benefits. Twelve agencies are surveyed and the four lowest agencies are deleted. The total compensation for the remaining eight agencies is averaged and the PSOA members are compensated 11% above that average. This salary survey formula, with minor modifications to the survey items, has been in place for decades. The history of salary increases provided as a result of the survey is shown in Figure 8.

Figure 8: PSOA Annual Salary Increases – Historical Averages

PSOA Average Annual Salary Increases	
Over the last 20 years	4.54%
Over the last 15 years	4.85%
Over the last 10 years	4.90%
Over the last 5 years	4.56%

Historical data shows that the salary survey has resulted in an increase every year over the past 30 years with the average falling at 4.6% on the low end. In the recommended budget, 4% salary increases have been budgeted for PSOA and PSMA members through 2015, the term of the PSOA MOU. Then 3% salary increases are budgeted through FY 2020/2021 and 4% for the remaining 10 years of the financial plan.

Although the historical data would indicate we have not budgeted enough, staff did not reflect the historical average for two reasons. First, there is a strong likelihood that in the near term, there should be limited or no salary increases in the survey agencies in the current fiscal environment. There are a few vulnerabilities with this assumption. Layoffs and furloughs are not factored into the survey formula. If a survey agency lays off several police officers and gives the remaining officers a pay increase, our survey formula will only

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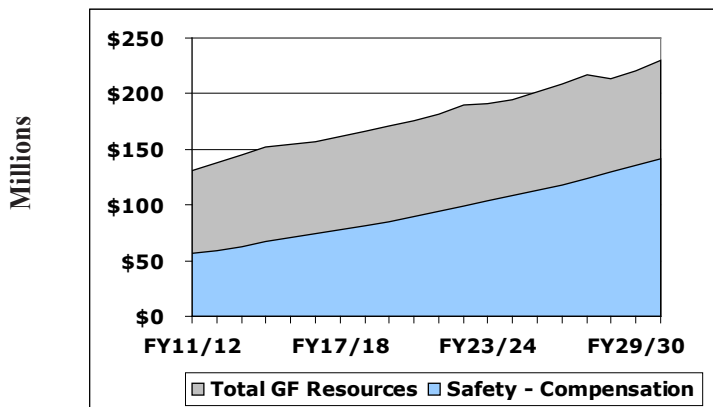
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recognize the pay increase. In addition, if other survey agencies provide more contribution for health benefits due to a rise in medical premiums, the PSOA survey formula accounts for that by increasing the salary.

The second reason for not budgeting the historical averages for salary increases is the assumption that there will be some adjustments to the survey formula when the MOU expires in 2015. Clearly, this will require a negotiated solution. The fiscal impact of continuing to provide annual increases of 4.6% cannot be emphasized enough. The total salaries and benefits for public safety employees is

estimated to be \$56.2 million for FY 2011/2012. This represents almost 43% of all General Fund resources available. If safety salaries continue to increase 4.6% annually, by FY 2030/2031, 62% of General Fund resources will go to fund safety compensation. This cannot be sustained without reductions in other City services because the Budget Stabilization Fund is projected to go down to \$1.6 million in FY 2020/2021 and significant reductions ranging from \$3.8 million to \$17.4 million are already required to keep the Budget Stabilization Fund at zero for the back ten years of the financial plan.

Figure 9: Public Safety Salaries and Benefits as a % of General Fund Resources (with salaries increasing 4.6% annually)



Budgeting salaries, such a critical and large component of the budget, has always been challenging, but is even more so in a time of fiscal constraint. The salary assumptions in this recommended budget are based on projected policy direction just as much as on historical data. To the extent these assumptions do not hold, the City will face an even larger deficit much sooner than in 10 years. And to address this deficit, it is clear layoffs, outsourcing, and ongoing furloughs must be on the table. From FY 2009/2010 through

FY 2011/2012, 54 positions have been eliminated citywide. To date, layoffs have been avoided through attrition and vacancies. This is no longer possible without strategic reductions weighed against service-level impacts.

■ Retirement Costs

The costs of public pensions and pension reform made headlines over the last year due to the size of unfunded liabilities and sharply increasing

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contributions required of public agencies to fund these costs. As part of the California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS), Sunnyvale is faced with the same issues as all other agencies. Losses experienced in the CalPERS investment portfolio since 2000 have had a very negative effect on the City's employer contribution rates for retirement. With the recent unprecedented losses suffered in the global recession, Sunnyvale's unfunded liability has grown from \$107 million to \$148 million. The City's miscellaneous and safety plans were approximately 85% funded and are now 57% funded.

As a result of these losses, CalPERS will increase rates over the next three years to phase in the impact beginning with the FY 2011/2012 rates. While the phased approach mitigates the impact, it also comes at a cost. Agencies end up paying more in the long term as rates will have to stay high and continue to increase incrementally for the foreseeable future to make up for the fact that the necessary contributions were not made up front. Further, this plan leaves agencies more vulnerable to volatile rates in the future when investment return projections do not hit their target. This has become more likely with the CalPERS Board's recent decision to maintain the current investment earnings at 7.75%, despite the recommendation by their Chief Actuary to lower the rate to 7.50%. To ensure our retirement plans are prudently funded,

staff has worked with our consulting actuary for the last few years and developed a contribution plan that will minimize volatility in rates over the long term by addressing our unfunded actuarial liability on the front end and over a fixed 30-year period. This plan is reflected in the budget.

In addition to rate increases to make up for the investment losses, CalPERS has also increased rates as a result of their latest demographic experience study. This study, conducted every five years to identify any changes that may need to be made in actuarial assumptions used to set employer retirement contribution rates, was released last year. The study contained three main findings: longer post-retirement life expectancy; earlier retirement ages for miscellaneous members; and higher salary increases for members with high service. Changes in the actuarial assumptions to adjust for these findings resulted in higher contribution rates. The increase in rates has been implemented for FY 2011/2012.

The combined impact for all of these factors is reflected in Figure 10. The rates reflect the proposed contribution rates as developed with our consulting actuary. Included in the table, for comparison purposes, are the rates that CalPERS has provided for the same years, with the FY 2012/2013 and FY 2013/2014 rates being estimates at this point.

Figure 10: Recommended Pension Contribution Rates v. CalPERS Rates by Retirement Plan

	Miscellaneous					Safety			
	CalPERS Contribution Rate	Cost of CalPERS Contribution	Sunnyvale Contribution Rate	Cost of Sunnyvale Contribution		CalPERS Contribution Rate	Cost of CalPERS Contribution	Sunnyvale Contribution Rate	Cost of Sunnyvale Contribution
FY 2009/10	15.3%	\$8.5M	15.3%	\$8.5M	FY 2009/10	29.80%	\$9.3M	29.80%	\$9.3M
FY 2010/11	16.6%	\$9.3M	16.6%	\$9.3M	FY 2010/11	29.40%	\$9.6M	29.40%	\$9.6M
FY 2011/12	19.5%	\$11.1M	20.2%	\$11.5M	FY 2011/12	31.50%	\$10.3M	34.70%	\$11.4M
FY 2012/13	20.5%	\$11.7M	23.8%	\$13.6M	FY 2012/13	33.20%	\$11.3M	36.70%	\$12.5M
FY 2013/14	23.1%	\$13.3M	24.0%	\$13.8M	FY 2013/14	37.80%	\$13.4M	38.70%	\$13.7M

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As you can see in Figure 10, we recommend contributing to CalPERS at a rate above what CalPERS is actually requiring us to contribute. As noted previously, taking this action puts the City in position to reduce rate volatility going forward and pay off our unfunded liability over a fixed 30-year period. Neither of these things is possible if the City opts to utilize the CalPERS rates. Over the next three years, the City will spend nearly \$5.4 million above what CalPERS is projecting will be required. However, taking this action will end up costing the City less over the long term and protects the City from some of the rate shocks that may come in the future.

It should be noted that these rates are only the employer contribution rates. The pension plans are also funded by an employee contribution rate, which is fixed. The miscellaneous plan's employee

rate is 8%, of which 1% is paid by the employee. As discussed previously, SMA has agreed to pay an additional 2% beginning in July 2012. The recommended budget projects all miscellaneous employees will do the same beginning in 2012. If the miscellaneous employees do not come to the same agreement as SMA with respect to employee contributions and a second-tier pension benefit, the General Fund will be required to make service cuts of approximately \$1.5 million annually.

The safety plan's employee rate is 11.25%. PSMA and PSOA have agreed to contribute 3%, phased in over two years. Combining the employer and employee contribution rates, the total cost of the pension plans are 46.0% of salary for safety employees and 28.2% of salary for miscellaneous employees. The dollar impact of these costs for an average employee in each bargaining unit is illustrated in Figure 11 below.

Figure 11: Average Employee Pension Cost

PSOA		SMA	
PSO II Base Salary	\$120,000	Average SMA Salary	\$117,000
Employee Paid PERS (3%)	\$3,600	Employee Paid PERS (3%)	\$3,510
City Paid PERS (43%)	\$51,600	City Paid PERS (25.2%)	\$29,484
Total Pension Cost (46%)	\$55,200	Total Pension Cost (28.2%)	\$32,994

■ Medical Costs

Another personnel cost that is increasing more rapidly than inflation is medical insurance for active and retired employees purchased through CalPERS. Medical premiums increased 10.5% in FY 2010/2011 and are projected to increase another 10% in FY 2011/2012. The budget then assumes costs will rise 8% annually for the next five years through FY 2016/2017 and then 5% annually for the remainder of the financial plan. It is unknown at this time what impact the healthcare reforms at the federal level will have

on medical costs. In addition to the increase in medical premiums for active employees, the growing number of retirees will continue to impact the City's long term medical costs. To address this and the unfunded liability for retiree medical benefits, the City began funding a retiree medical trust fund in FY 2010/2011 with an initial one-time contribution of \$32.6 million. The City will then make annual contributions into the fund until the liability is fully satisfied. Under current actuarial assumptions, it is anticipated this will occur towards the end of the 20-year financial plan. At

that time, a portion of the ongoing costs will be offset by the interest earnings on the trust funds, reducing the annual amount that the City needs to contribute going forward.

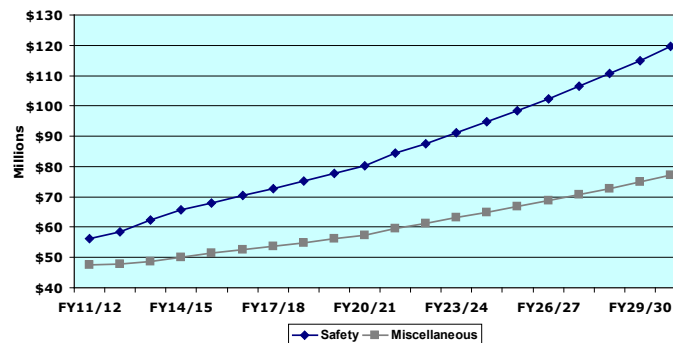
■ Total Employee Compensation Costs

As the previous sections on these costs detail, the elements of our employee compensation are both significant today and in the future. For FY 2011/2012, total compensation is up 9% for safety employees and 5% for miscellaneous employees. Not only does this have an impact on the budget, but this also impacts our fees for service, as all City fees that are labored based will need to be adjusted by these increases to ensure full cost

recovery. For example, planning fees, building fees, and fire safety operations permits will all need to increase between 5% and 9% to account for the increased labor costs.

This increase in employee compensation is not limited to one year. As Figure 12 below illustrates, employee costs are increasing by an average of 4.1% annually for safety employees and 2.6% annually for miscellaneous employees. This translates to average annual increases in compensation costs of \$3.3 million for the safety group and \$1.6 million for the miscellaneous group of employees. Based on current projections, the total compensation costs for a safety employee will more than double over the next 20 years.

Figure 12: Projected Personnel Cost Increases for the Next 20 Years



■ Utilities Rate Increases

Each year, as part of the yearly process of reviewing the financial condition of the utility enterprise funds, recommendations are made to the City Council to adopt annual changes in utility rates. Each of the utility enterprises is facing its own unique challenges. In the Solid Waste Management Fund, declining revenues have complicated rate setting. In the Wastewater Management Fund, the City is challenged with

funding the very large infrastructure requirements that include a \$335 million Water Pollution Control Plant. And in the Water Supply and Distribution Fund, large wholesale rate increases combined with needed adjustments to the City's pricing structure have added a level of complexity to this year's water rate setting. In particular, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (which provides about 46% of the City water) recommendation of rate increases in the range of

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41% to 53% is especially challenging.

Despite these challenges, the recommended solid waste and wastewater rate increases are lower than what was originally projected in the FY 2010/2011 Adopted Budget for FY 2011/2012. Solid Waste rates are one percentage point lower than projected, and wastewater rates are two percentage points lower than projected. This helps to mitigate the impact of water rates that were increased nine percentage points over previous projections to fund the significant increases in wholesale rates.

Figure 13: Comparison of Recommended Utility Rates v. Original Projection in FY 2010/2011 Budget

Utility	Original Projection	Recommended FY 2011/12	Change in Percentage Points
Water	9.00%	18.00%	9%
Wastewater	7.50%	5.50%	-2%
Solid Waste	7.00%	6.00%	-1%

Figure 14 compares what an average monthly bill would have looked like under the previous projections to what it will be under the revised rates. Comparisons are based on a 5/8" meter charge, 12 ccf of water use, and a 65 gallon garbage container. As is illustrated, the difference in the total average bill is only \$1.41 per month, or \$16.92 per year.

Figure 14: Comparison of Previous to Revised Average Monthly Utility Bills

	Water	Wastewater	Solid Waste	Total
Original Projection	\$39.70	\$31.42	\$37.50	\$108.62
Revised	\$42.04	\$30.84	\$37.15	\$110.03

Organizational Restructure

In April 2011 I unveiled the last wave of major reorganization, part of my focused efforts to streamline the organization and best position us in this new economic environment. While the transition is underway, due to the timing of the budget development process, the new organizational structures are not in the budget system. However, as much of the framework has been put in place to the extent possible. For example, the recommended budget document includes the operating budget by department with the new Utilities Department and combined Library and Community Services Department. Programs have been moved to the appropriate department sections; if the activities within a program are being split, the program has been placed with the primary department for now. In addition, the elimination of the Community Services Director and Intergovernmental Relations Officer positions has been reflected in the General Fund financial plan. Other reductions in staffing will occur, but over time on an "as the opportunity presents itself" basis. It is anticipated the program budgets and positions will be aligned as part of the development of the FY 2012/2013 two-year operating budget.

One of the reorganization efforts begun last year was the civilianization of eight sworn positions to community service officers. This will ensure the level of sworn officers "on the street" is maintained while effectively providing all public safety services for less money. It was estimated the transition would occur over two years and the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget reflects the conversion of the final four positions. This transition is dependent on the retirement of sworn officers, which has not occurred as anticipated to date. Budget targets are still anticipated to be met, but it may require adjustments in other areas within

Public Safety until this transition is successfully completed.

▪ *Service Level Reductions*

As discussed in the *Structural Deficit* section, the General Fund 20-year financial plan includes service level reductions beginning in FY 2011/2012. The dollar amounts in this line item are set differently for the first 10 years of the financial versus the amounts set in the latter 10 years. For the first 10 years, a \$500,000 savings target has been budgeted. These savings will need to be generated by the operating programs beyond any savings and/or efficiencies that were already programmed into their FY 2011/2012 operating budget. The savings targets will be distributed proportionately based on departmental General Fund operating expenditures. The total savings target is a modest one because the General Fund is also relying on the draw down of the Budget Stabilization Fund during the first 10 years.

In the second 10 years, there will be nothing left in the Budget Stabilization Fund. As a result, the service level reductions must be increased dramatically in order to balance the budget while addressing the loss of interfund loan repayments and the continuing imbalance between revenues and expenditures.

▪ *Infrastructure Investment Funding*

The General Fund financial plan includes funds for investment in the City's infrastructure beginning in FY 2011/2012. The amount budgeted represents the estimated cost to the City to accelerate street repairs to return the Pavement Condition Indicator to a level of 80 over the next five years and then maintain that level going forward. These funds have not been specifically budgeted and therefore can be used for any purpose, such as reducing the target for Service Level Reductions or adding the

amount to the Budget Stabilization Fund reserve. However, this is the only amount budgeted for this purpose in the recommended budget. As discussed further in the *Major Projects* section, the City's infrastructure is deteriorating and the lack of funding to address these needs in a timely manner is a particular area of concern.

In FY 2004/2005, over \$2 million annually was budgeted in the General Fund as contributions to the Infrastructure Fund for a total of \$65 million over 20 years. During this same 20 year planning period, a total of \$70 million in infrastructure projects were budgeted, including the rehabilitation and maintenance of the civic center, corporation yard, parks facilities, and some streets related projects. Since that time, General Fund contributions have been reduced and supplanted by Park Dedication and Gas Tax and other street-specific funds for parks and street-related infrastructure projects. From FY 2004/2005 through FY 2010/2011, only \$3.9 million in General Fund contributions have been made to the Infrastructure Fund and no additional contributions have been budgeted since FY 2006/2007. Funds originally budgeted in this category were diverted to other uses and not replenished. This budget seeks to correct that course of action. While parks infrastructure and some streets maintenance are addressed by the special funding mentioned above, the reduced transfers from the General Fund have left the City's aging administrative buildings and much of the City's streets maintenance unfunded.

▪ *Impact of State Budget Actions*

Since coming into office in January 2011, Governor Jerry Brown has been working with legislators to resolve the massive California state budget deficit, estimated to be \$25.4 billion. To date, he has fallen short in his efforts to achieve a budget for FY 2011/2012, together with a ballot measure seeking approval of the voters

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for the extension of certain tax increases that are scheduled to end in June 2011. The Legislature has enacted \$12.2 billion in state budget cuts but more action, either in cuts or revenue increases, is needed to close the state budget gap in the coming months. In this current, very fluid situation, there are several issues that may impact Sunnyvale.

There are some significant impacts in the area of public safety due to certain tax increases not being extended. Under current law, the COPS/SLESF program will terminate after June 2011. The City had received \$100,000 annually in recent years that provided partial funding for a traffic enforcement public safety officer. Staff has not budgeted these funds for FY 2011/2012. There are discussions at the state level to restore this funding. If funds are not restored, one public safety officer position will be eliminated. Also scheduled to end after June 2011 is state funding for booking fees. Absent the state funding, the law provides that counties may charge fees to arresting agencies to recover costs for booking persons into county detention facilities. Based on previous fees paid, staff has budgeted \$250,000 in FY 2011/2012 for this expense. Because the future funding situation is uncertain at this time, this has only been budgeted for one year.

Funding for the Public Library Fund has been reduced significantly. The City does not budget these funds until they are received and they are utilized for supplemental library activities, so there is no budgetary impact. In addition, reimbursement for state mandates for pre-2004 mandates has again been suspended. The City has not budgeted for this reimbursement to begin again until FY 2012/2013 so there is no fiscal impact at this time.

Elimination of RDA

By far the biggest potential impact to the City

is the Governor's proposal to eliminate all redevelopment agencies (RDAs). To date, the Governor's proposal has not garnered sufficient votes for passage, but remains a part of on-going budget negotiations. If RDAs are eliminated, the City's RDA may be in a vulnerable position in regards to the interpretation of what debt obligations will be recognized for repayment. Although the legislation does not explicitly state that agreements between the City and Agency are not legally enforceable contracts, the language does state that all debts that are not enforceable contracts shall be extinguished. The interpretation staff has received so far indicates that agreements between cities and agencies are not legally enforceable clients.

If so, Sunnyvale is in a position to lose approximately \$5.8 million in FY 2011/2012 in loan repayments to the General Fund. The loan repayments grow in future years to a high of approximately \$11.5 million in FY 2027/2028. The budget anticipates \$139.2 million in loan repayments to the General Fund over the 20-year financial plan, with \$75.1 million of the total projected in the first 10 years. Clearly, if RDAs are eliminated and the General Fund loan to the RDA is not recognized, the City's financial situation would be altered drastically. Staff continues to monitor developments related to the state budget.

■ *Changing the Community Recreation Fund Model*

With the structural deficit in the Community Recreation Fund, staff has been evaluating the appropriateness of the enterprise fund model in the course of the overall review of the operations in this fund. As a result, in April 2011, Council dissolved the Community Recreation Fund due to concerns regarding its ability to support all of the services contained within the fund through user fees alone, and without support from tax dollars.

Moving forward, golf and tennis operations will continue to operate as a true enterprise fund, with all other recreation activities of the City, including social services such as those provided by the Senior Center, returning to the General Fund.

Because of the timing of this decision, the recommended budget still contains the Community Recreation Fund, but it is presented as two sub-funds: one containing the golf and tennis revenues and operations, and the other containing the recreation activities. With the separation of the sub-funds, the reliance of recreation activities on the profits of the golf operations is evident. Ending FY 2010/2011 reserves for golf operations is expected to be \$3.8 million while the ending reserve for recreation is anticipated to be negative \$3.8 million. To minimize the impact on the General Fund, the Golf and Tennis sub-fund will transfer enough funds into recreation to ensure the Recreation sub-fund balance is zero when it moves to the General Fund. In recognition of golf's support of recreation activities over the years, existing golf and tennis capital projects that are currently funded by Park Dedication revenues will continue to have this funding support. Any new projects will require funding from golf and tennis revenues.

Because the recreation activities will be folded into the General Fund, the structural deficit in this sub-fund has been addressed in the context of the General Fund. The golf and tennis operations sub-fund also shows a structural deficit beginning in FY 2012/2013. As discussed previously, through investment in the golf course and operational efficiencies, staff expects to resolve this deficit before it occurs. If there is a deficit, as a stand alone enterprise fund, it will be handled within this fund.

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Major Projects

FY 2011/2012 is the first year of the projects budget cycle and the second year of the two-year operating budget cycle. All projects proposed for the 20-year planning period underwent a thorough review by Department Directors and the Director of Finance prior to being recommended to the City Manager. As a result of the project budget process this year, the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget contains \$30.9 million in capital, infrastructure, and special projects in FY 2011/2012 and a total of \$703.6 million in projects over 20 years. Grant funds will support \$33.2 million of the project budgets. The remaining budgets are covered through fees and directly from funds such as the General Fund and Utilities Funds. There are a total of 221 funded projects and 33 unfunded projects. The unfunded projects, which consists primarily of revenue dependent, grant eligible projects and City facilities rehabilitation projects, total \$91.7 million over 20 years. It should be noted that estimates for the Civic Center rehabilitation project have not been budgeted, as options are currently being explored. Significant projects and strategic planning efforts for major components of the City's physical assets are highlighted below.

▪ *Replacement of the Water Pollution Control Plant*

Infrastructure maintenance and repair has been and remains the largest issue for the City's wastewater collection and treatment system. Capital projects included in the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget include the continued refinement of plans and funding for a new Water Pollution Control Plant and additional projects needed to manage the gap between the old and new plants.



The FY 2007/2008 Long Term Financial Plan identified the need for a new Water Pollution Control Plant. An Asset Condition Assessment of the Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) completed in August 2006 identified the aging and deteriorating condition of the plant and recommended that a master plan for the long-term needs of the plant be completed. In response, a project for a comprehensive Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP) study was funded in the FY 2007/2008 Project Budget. The purpose of this study, which is complete, was to determine

the most cost-effective alternative, including re-build or mix of rehabilitation and replacement, in order to maintain current service levels and meet future needs at the plant. In FY 2010/2011, an additional project was funded to conduct a Peer Review of the SIP to validate its findings. That project is also complete.

To plan for the recommendations anticipated from the SIP, a project was submitted in FY 2007/2008 as a "placeholder" to provide up to full replacement of the plant. As specific projects are identified, the financial impact will be netted out of the "placeholder" and reflected as a new project. The first example of this is the design work for the Primary Treatment facilities. The results of both the SIP and the subsequent Peer Review have determined that the first step in replacement of the WPCP is the construction of new Head-Works and Primary Treatment Facilities. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes a project for \$7.7 million to design new primary treatment infrastructure. It is anticipated that construction on this phase of the project will cost approximately \$50 million.

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Work also continues on certain critical projects which were previously identified as necessary in the short-term to address the most advanced areas of deterioration and are in increasing danger for failure. These projects fall primarily into two categories 1) projects in which technology has not changed significantly since they were originally built and will therefore become part of the new plant, and 2) projects that address infrastructure that may be replaced with different technology or processes, but that will not last the interim period and therefore must be repaired or replaced.

Some of these projects were financed through the 2010 Wastewater Revenue Bonds. It is anticipated that due to their size, additional borrowing will be required to fund future projects. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes additional borrowing to fund critical short term projects as well as the large “placeholder” project.

■ *Utilities Infrastructure*

The City of Sunnyvale owns, operates, and maintains a water supply and distribution system, a wastewater collection system and a solid waste management system. Each of the systems relies on significant infrastructure, much of which (primarily in the water and wastewater systems) is at or near the end of its useful life. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget addresses significant infrastructure issues for all three funds.

Water Supply and Distribution

The water system has three pressure zones, eight wells, and over 280 miles in pipe with diameters ranging from 4 inches to 30 inches. Additionally, there are 10 potable water storage reservoirs at five different locations throughout the City with a total storage capacity of 26 million gallons. There is also one recycled water reservoir with a storage capacity of two million gallons.



The City's water supply and distribution system is aging and is in need of rehabilitation. Over the past few years, staff has been working to identify and scope projects to improve the system. As a result, \$42.2 million in capital, special and infrastructure projects are included in the 20-year financial plan.

These projects address the three primary areas of the City's distribution system: storage, pipes, and wells. Due to the age of the system, the projects are front loaded in the first 10 years of the Long-Term Financial Plan. There is already \$10 million budgeted in projects for FY 2010/2011 that will continue into the next year. In addition, \$22 million is budgeted from FY 2011/2012 through FY 2020/2021. The largest projects over the first 10 years are \$6.6 million for water line replacements, \$2.3 million for interior coating of water tanks, \$2.4 million for exterior painting of water tanks, and \$2 million for rehabilitation of the Central Water Plant Building and equipment.

In mid 2010 the City issued Water Revenue Bonds, providing \$17.8 million in funding for water projects, all of which will be spent in three years. This helps to fund these projects and spread their costs over their useful life for rate-setting purposes. No additional financing is planned in the Water Fund, with the



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remainder of the projects being funded through rate revenue.

Wastewater Collection System

The wastewater collection system consists of approximately 610 miles of sewer and storm mains, seven pump or lift stations, and a two mile sewer force main. The system has five major sewer trunk lines that terminate at the WPCP where sewage is treated for discharge.



The City's wastewater collection systems are in need of significant rehabilitation due to their age. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes approximately \$18.7 million in the first 10 years in projects related to sewer and storm water collection and an additional \$17.4 million of fully identified projects in the second 10 years of the plan. Major projects over the first 10 years include \$10.2 million for sewer pipe improvements, \$3.8 million for rehabilitation of the Lawrence Expressway trunk line, \$3.5 million for sewer and storm pump and lift station rebuilds, and \$900,000 for trash capture devices for storm water management.

In mid 2010 the City issued Wastewater Revenue Bonds, providing \$22.6 million in funding for sewer treatment and collection projects, all of which will be spent in three years. This financing approach helps to fund these projects while spreading their costs over their useful lives for rate-setting purposes.

Solid Waste Management System

The City's solid waste management system infrastructure is comprised of the closed Sunnyvale Landfill and the Sunnyvale Materials Recovery and Transfer Station (SMaRT Station®).

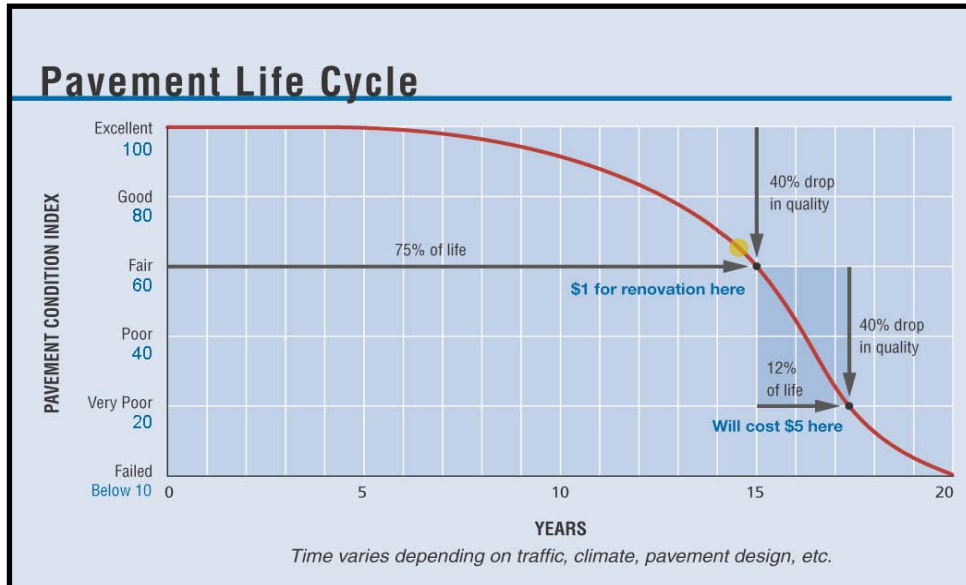
The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes a variety of small projects in the short term to address primarily periodic maintenance or regulatory issues. The most significant project is a \$30 million placeholder project for the replacement of the SMaRT Station in FY 2023/2024. The current agreement between the cities of Sunnyvale, Mountain View, and Palo Alto for the use of the SMaRT Station expires in 2021. This also coincides with the estimated useful remaining life of the SMaRT Station and therefore will become a decision point as to how Sunnyvale manages its waste and recyclables. The placeholder is to insure that some funding is identified to either replace the SMaRT Station, or fund some other solution for the management of solid waste and recyclables in the City.

■ *Streets and Roadway Infrastructure Maintenance*

The continued maintenance of our street surfaces has been affected by the economy as much, if not more, as any program, and the impact of this on the condition of our City's streets has been significant. In 2006, the City's Pavement Condition Index (PCI) was 85, which put us firmly in the VERY GOOD category with respect to the condition of our streets. With expenditures, particularly those related to personnel, increasing at a rate greater than revenues, funds for materials were held flat or even reduced, including those necessary for streets maintenance. Factor in an increase in the cost of street maintenance materials,

many of which are impacted by the price of oil, and the result was the City's streets were getting less and less maintenance on an annual basis. By 2010 this reduction in maintenance resulted in a PCI of 75; and although a PCI of 75 is still considered GOOD, it is not the optimal level from a cost-benefit perspective.

Figure 15: PCI and The Pavement Life Cycle



As you can see by Figure 15, as the PCI degrades, the cost to maintain increases significantly. The key to this chart is the change in slope as the PCI dips below 80, and even more so as it approaches 70. Analysis of the chart shows that missing the right rating by one or two years can severely impact the street condition, and the cost of improving the pavement. When a street falls below a PCI of 50 it is then no longer worth spending a lot of effort on maintaining. It is placed on the list to reconstruct. With reductions in maintenance performed due to budgetary constraints, the number of street segments falling into this category has increased. The total area of streets in this category has gone from 0.8 million SF in 2005 to 2.0 million SF in 2009. Pavement maintenance staff responds to calls for pot holes on such streets, but provide little additional maintenance until the street is reconstructed.

The City is currently seeing the impacts of its decision to not keep up with the previous service level for street maintenance. Prior to 2006, when the City's PCI was 85, annual funding for street maintenance was approximately \$3.85 million. Since then, funding for street maintenance has dropped to approximately \$3.1 million annually. As previously noted, we have seen a corresponding drop in PCI to 75, which is below the most cost effective PCI of 80. The decision to reduce total funding to the streets maintenance program saved the City \$3.8 million over the past five years; however, the deterioration of our streets will now require \$12.5 million over five years to return us to a PCI of 80. The five-year delay in maintenance will cost the City \$8.7 million above what it would have cost had we continued to fund at the \$3.85 million level annually. Continued delay and degradation to our streets will become even more expensive, as another five-year delay in maintenance will cost \$19.5 million because major overlay and reconstruction

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will be required.

It is clear that the City must reconsider the level at which it funds its streets maintenance. To that end, funds have been programmed into the General Fund to reflect the planned ongoing investment, starting in FY 2011/2012, in the City's infrastructure. The amount budgeted represents the estimated cost to the



City to accelerate street repairs to return the PCI to a level of 80 over the next five years and then maintain that level going forward. Although it has not been decided if those funds will be used for that purpose, as there are a number of infrastructure needs throughout the City, the amounts listed in the *Infrastructure Investment* line item throughout the General Fund Long-Term Financial Plan reflect using the funds for additional street repairs.

▪ *Calabazas Creek Bridge at Old Mt. View-Alviso Road*

The Calabazas Creek Bridge, which is located on Old Mountain View Road near Highway 237, is shared by the cities of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara. The Bridge has been rated "structurally deficient" by Caltrans. The City has received a commitment of Federal Highway Bridge program funding in the amount of \$1.2 million or 88.53% of the estimated preliminary design cost for bridge replacement. The required local match for the preliminary design portion will be split between both cities. Staff will submit a proposal to obtain construction funding after preliminary design, including right-of-way certification, and environmental clearance is complete. The total project is estimated to cost \$9.9 million. Sunnyvale's share of the local match would be \$565,000. Sunnyvale will act as lead agency for construction of the project. When completed in 2014, the useful life of the new bridge is estimated to be 40 years.

▪ *Fair Oaks Bridge over Caltrain and Hendy Avenue*

The Fair Oaks Bridge has been rated as "structurally deficient," by Caltrans. The bridge project will improve guard rails, pedestrian access, roadway widths and clearances, deck rehabilitation, and lighting. The City has received a commitment of Federal Highway Bridge program funding in the amount of \$2.6 million or 88.53% of the estimated preliminary design cost to rehabilitate the bridge. Staff will submit a proposal to obtain construction funding after preliminary design, including right-of-way certification, and environmental clearance is complete. The total project is estimated to cost \$21.9 million. Sunnyvale's share of the local match would be \$2.5 million. When completed in 2015 the useful life of the new bridge is estimated to be 40 years.

▪ *Mathilda Avenue Bridge over Caltrain and Evelyn*

Caltrans rated this bridge “functionally obsolete”, not meeting several standards for bridge pier clearance, deceleration lane, shoulder width, and bridge railing, and pedestrian access.



City staff has successfully secured federal funds for 88.53% of this project. The project cost is currently expected to be \$25.6 million, much less than original estimates due to the favorable construction bidding climate. The City’s local share is funded by Measure A funds, Traffic Mitigation fees and Gas Tax funds. The bridge improvements, currently in construction, include reconfiguring the off ramp to Evelyn Avenue to allow both east and west access to Evelyn from southbound Mathilda Avenue, new pedestrian ramps, bridge widening, streetlights, landscaping, and a reconfigured signalized intersection at California Avenue and Mathilda and a new signalized intersection at Charles Street and Evelyn Avenue. The project is scheduled for completion in January 2012.

▪ *Morse Avenue Neighborhood Park Development*

In light of greater than anticipated redevelopment of the Industrial-to-Residential (ITR) area into housing, development of the Morse Avenue neighborhood park began in FY 2009/2010. This project includes the closing of the Fair Oaks Industrial Park, which has been completed, and the construction of a neighborhood park on the site. The Fair Oaks Industrial Park was purchased by the City in 1990 in anticipation of future park needs for the area between State Highway 237 and U.S. Route 101 and Tasman.

This project is currently in the design phase, which is anticipated to conclude in FY 2010/2011 with Council’s consideration and approval of a conceptual design. FY 2011/2012 will largely be dedicated to the removal of soil contaminants and the preparation of a clean site for construction. Currently further analysis is being performed to ascertain the true cost of anticipated clean-up efforts. Assuming those costs are not prohibitive, staff anticipates construction will commence and conclude in FY 2012/2013. This project is funded through Park Dedication Fees and operating costs for the Morse Neighborhood Park will be absorbed by existing Parks Division staff.

▪ *Recruitment and Training for Sworn Officers*

The Public Safety Department budgets for the recruitment, selection, and training of new public safety officers in a series of recurring Special Projects rather than in the operating budget. This methodology allows expenditures to fluctuate each year based on the number of recruitments and allows for better monitoring and tracking of costs. Current staffing and pending separations are such that staff does not plan to hire public safety officers during this fiscal year, therefore, no funding is required in this fiscal year. A total of \$53.1 million is included in the proposed budget over the 20-year period in these recurring

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FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget

special projects; and is adjusted each year, based on projected needs.

The Public Safety Department will continue to define the Civilianization Professional Model in FY 2011/2012. The department is following a long-term plan to reduce the number of higher cost sworn staff, through attrition, and utilize civilian professionals at a much lower cost to deliver services wherever possible. The department is currently working to revise job classifications to prepare for the civilianization of several work functions and units within the department. Staff anticipates hiring the first Civilian Professionals during the 2011/2012 fiscal year.

■ *Parks Infrastructure Projects*

A total of \$36 million of parks, golf, and recreation-related capital and infrastructure projects are programmed throughout the long-term plan, including \$8.2 million in FY 2011/2012. The two major projects for FY 2011/2012 are Morse Avenue Neighborhood Park Development and Community Center Comprehensive Infrastructure. All of the projects currently programmed in the 20-year plan related to parks, golf, and recreation are funded by Park Dedication Fee revenues. The use of Park Dedication Fee revenues to fund these categories of projects has been the source of significant study, which will continue well into FY 2011/2012.



In a study session conducted in April 2011, staff advised Council of its plans to develop for Council's consideration more detailed policies related to implementation of the Park Dedication Fund revenues. Since those policies are still in the process of being developed, staff did inform Council at that time that this year's budget submittal would focus on and prioritize the rehabilitation of existing parks, golf, and recreation infrastructure. A proposal for prioritizing new capital projects to be funded by Park Dedication Fee revenue will be brought to Council with all other proposed policies for the Park Dedication Fund later in the calendar year. As such, the \$36 million programmed over the 20-year plan only reflect the existing parks, golf, and recreation infrastructure, with the exception of the Morse Park project.

One such change to the policies relating to the use of Park Dedication Fund revenues that has already been determined is that any new projects related to the City's golf courses and tennis center will be funded by revenues from the new Golf and Tennis Fund and not from Park Dedication Fee revenues. As discussed earlier in this transmittal, Golf and Tennis are now in their own enterprise fund, and revenues collected from golf and tennis services will be required to cover operations, overhead, capital, and infrastructure.

Based on projections for new fee-eligible dwelling units being built over the next 20 years, it is expected that the Park Dedication Fund will generate significant revenues over the long-term to fund a number of new capital and infrastructure projects and/or acquire land for future park development, pending Council's decision related to policies for Park Dedication Fee revenue usage. The recommended FY 2011/2012

Budget includes \$72 million in projected revenue available over the 20-year plan for yet to be identified projects. This revenue projection is based on the current park facility standard and the current fair market value per square foot. The revenue projection is updated annually and will adjust with changes to these factors.

▪ *Civic Center/City Facilities*

The long-term infrastructure needs of City facilities remain a significant issue. The entire Civic Center campus, which includes City Hall, City Hall Annex, South Annex, Library, Sunnyvale Office Center, and the Department of Public Safety building, as well as the City's Corporation Yard, are in need of significant rehabilitation or outright reconstruction. In addition to these buildings being past their useful lives, which makes them difficult and very expensive to maintain, these buildings do not meet the space needs for the City's current workforce. *Of particular concern is that no funds have been put aside for our City facilities.*

Over the past several years, the City has contracted for two major studies to assess the situation with the City's facilities and provide options for addressing these issues. Staff presented the most recent study options, which focused on the Civic Center campus, to Council in January 2011, at its strategic planning workshop. Based on the options presented, Council directed staff to pursue two options. The first option would be to move City Hall into a new downtown location, which would include exploring a financing plan that would involve selling and/or land swapping all or a portion of the existing City Hall campus. The second option to explore would be to rebuild City Hall on its existing campus, anchored by a new library financed through the issuance of bonds. As a part of this, the old library would be renovated to allow for its use by other City functions, particularly those currently housed at the South Annex and the Sunnyvale Office Center. The second option also includes the City Manager presenting other viable options.

These two options are currently being studied, and as such, there is no cost estimate for either at this point. While the construction of a new Library could be funded by a bond measure if approved by the voters, the City Hall facility reconstruction has no dedicated funds set aside at this point. Thus, pursuing either option would require selling and/or swapping City assets or setting aside funding in a reserve over a number of years, or a combination of the two. Once an option is selected and a detailed cost estimate for that option is established, the next step will be to identify the funding mechanism(s).

▪ *Financing Our Infrastructure Needs*

During the adoption of the FY 2010/2011 Budget, Council directed staff to explore the potential use of impact fees and other revenues, such as assessment districts and impact fees, to pay for increased service levels or facilities needs. To begin this analysis, staff contracted with an outside firm to develop a public improvement financing strategy for the City and provide recommendations for the best options to move forward with. The strategy was completed in March 2011 and determined no one solution or strategy will resolve the funding gap for the City's infrastructure needs. The recommendation advised utilizing a mix of fiscal policies, existing and new revenue sources, and exploring alternate financing arrangements. In



CITY MANAGER'S MESSAGE

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addition, it suggests the City may have to reprioritize its infrastructure needs and levels of service to fit within revenue projections.

The strategy recommends exploring a landscape and lighting district which the City can potentially utilize in the areas of street tree services, concrete maintenance, street lighting, and traffic signal maintenance. In all of these areas, service levels have been reduced and therefore, the increase in service levels can be set to meet the special benefit analysis requirements. The report emphasizes that assessment districts require voter approval and time must be taken to develop public support for the assessments. The strategy also states that the City is well positioned to implement impact fees for police and fire. While these fees are one time and dependent on development, they would provide a source of revenue for rehabilitation of the public safety building and fire stations.

Staff is currently evaluating the recommendations and will be coming forward to Council with specific options.

Addressing the Long Term Structural Deficit

As this transmittal letter details, the City continues to grapple with an expenditure problem and the continuing structural deficit as a result. We have been aware of this problem for the last three years and begun steps to address it. So far, the steps have been modest and the size of the problem, already large, continues to grow. This is not a problem that began overnight or a result of one single factor; as such, the solution will take time and will have to come through various forms. Therefore, I continue to approach the structural deficit from different angles:

1. **Increase organizational efficiencies** – The foundation has been laid with the last piece of my re-organization and I expect to drive more efficiencies from it. We will continue to evaluate every vacancy that opens up, but as there becomes less open positions, layoffs must be on the table as well.

FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget Key Decision Points

CalPERS Pension Contributions: The recommended Budget includes higher contribution rates than what CalPERS requires in order to minimize rate volatility over the long term and address our unfunded liability. *Additional Cost in the Budget: \$5.4M over 3 years.*

Public Safety Salary Assumptions: The recommended Budget does not budget Public Safety salary increases at the historical annual average of 4.6%. Instead, 4% is budgeted through 2015, then 3% through FY 2020/2021 and 4% for the remaining 10 years of the financial plan. This is based on the assumption that there will be some adjustments to the salary survey formula when the MOU expires in 2015. *Savings Assumed in the Budget: \$194M over 20 years.*

Infrastructure Investment: The recommended Budget includes enough funding to accelerate street repairs and return the Pavement Condition Indicator to 80 over the next five years and then maintain that level going forward. *Additional Cost in the Budget: \$28M over 20 years.*

Miscellaneous Employees Compensation: The recommended Budget assumes all employees in the miscellaneous group will follow the recent SMA concessions: no salary increases for 2 years, 2% additional contribution towards retirement costs, and a two-tier retirement system for new hires. *Savings Assumed in the Budget: \$74M over 20 years.*

Addressing the Structural Deficit: Again in FY 2011/2012, a deficit is projected for the General Fund. This marks the fourth straight year this will occur. As it is in part designed, the Budget Stabilization Fund has stabilized the deficit over that period. What it was not meant to do was become an ongoing funding source. It has. Rather than funding down trends, it is projected to decrease from \$35 million at the end of FY 2010/2011 to \$28.5 million in FY 2011/2012 and down to \$1.6 million in 2021. Simply put, the fund can not be counted on as it has in the past as a stabilizer or even as a long term funding source without balancing the budget through expenditure reductions that creates the optimum cost/revenue balance.

CITY MANAGER'S MESSAGE

FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget

2. **Contracting out** – The proposed update to the contracting out policy will be distributed for Council review shortly. With the cost of employee compensation, this must be in the toolbox as we evaluate the delivery of City services.

3. **Revenue Enhancement** – As discussed earlier, we will develop options from the public improvement financing strategy including landscape and lighting districts and impact fees. However, if we move forward with any revenue enhancement, public support will be critical. In order to achieve this support, the expenditure side of our house must be in order.

4. **Addressing Personnel Costs with Bargaining Units** – This is the single most important component for addressing the long term structural deficit. Pension reform and adjustments to survey formulas must be part of the solution.

While these options will require effort and sacrifice from our City staff, I have no doubt we can work together as a team to be successful. Our City staff has already shown their commitment to providing all essential services in this challenging fiscal environment. I'm extremely proud of their dedication and commitment to Sunnyvale, and how each and every member of our organization stepped up when we've needed them.

Respectfully Submitted,

Gary Luebbers
City Manager

May 5, 2011

**Budget
Summary**

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
FY 2011/2012 BUDGET SUMMARY**

Revenue Sources:

Property Tax	42,033,969	
Refuse Collection and Disposal Service Fees	35,431,204	
Water Supply and Distribution Fees	32,588,259	
Sales Tax	29,345,375	
Wastewater Management Service Fees	24,252,763	
Bond Proceeds	10,887,780	
Special Assessment	9,250,610	
Recreation Service Fees	7,009,976	
Utility Users Tax	6,947,373	
Transient Occupancy Tax	6,689,607	
Franchise Fees	6,398,220	
Permits and Licenses	5,643,631	
Rents and Concessions	4,021,645	
Other Fees and Services	3,713,626	
State Highway Users Tax (Gas Tax)	3,671,761	
Other Taxes	3,534,978	
Workforce Investment Act Grant	3,285,402	
Park Dedication Fee	2,646,270	
Miscellaneous Revenues	2,520,178	
Housing Mitigation Fee	1,648,020	
Interest Income	1,629,315	
Federal Grants	1,461,681	
SMaRT Station Revenues*	1,247,832	
Fines and Forfeitures	1,188,458	
Community Development Block Grant	1,070,655	
Traffic Impact Fee	1,011,098	
HOME Grant	645,000	
Motor Vehicle License Fees	519,400	
State Shared Revenues	385,088	
Other Agencies Contributions	316,955	
Sense of Place Fee	130,662	
Use of Reserves		\$14,797,118
Total Revenue Sources**		<u><u>\$265,923,910</u></u>

* SMaRT Station Operations Reimbursement includes the City of Mountain View and the City of Palo Alto's reimbursement for SMaRT Station operating expenditures.

** Excludes internal service fund revenues.

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
FY 2011/2012 BUDGET SUMMARY**

EXPENDITURES:

Operating Budget:

Office of the City Attorney		\$1,881,466
Office of the City Manager		\$4,516,588
Community Development Department		
Building Safety	2,665,942	
Planning	2,294,701	
Housing and CDBG Program	1,176,885	
Community Development Department Management	394,976	
Total Community Development Department	<u>6,532,504</u>	\$6,532,504
NOVA Workforce Services Department		\$9,658,808
Finance Department		
Budget Management	783,114	
Purchasing	1,273,725	
Financial Management and Analysis	1,282,493	
Accounting and Financial Services	1,722,034	
Treasury Services	1,096,272	
Utility Billing	2,099,891	
Total Finance Department	<u>8,257,529</u>	\$8,257,529
Human Resources Department		\$3,588,016
Library and Community Services Department		
Youth, Family and Child Care Resources	1,018,118	
Community Services Department Management	478,467	
Library	7,663,382	
Arts and Recreation Programs and Operation of Recreation Facilities	8,635,242	
Total Library and Community Services Department:	<u>17,795,210</u>	\$17,795,210
Public Safety Department		
Police Services	24,761,162	
Fire Services	27,064,233	
Community Safety Services	3,835,410	
Personnel and Training Services	1,723,650	
Investigation Services	4,869,438	
Communication Services	3,013,021	
Public Safety Administrative Services	6,617,375	
Records Management and Property Services	1,917,242	
Total Public Safety Department	<u>73,801,531</u>	\$73,801,531

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
FY 2011/2012 BUDGET SUMMARY**

Operating Budget: (Continued)

Public Works Department		
Transportation and Traffic Services	2,106,581	
Pavement, Traffic Signs and Markings, Street Sweeping, and Roadside Easement	4,942,495	
Street Lights	968,231	
Street Tree Services	1,232,902	
Concrete Maintenance	951,077	
Downtown Parking Lot Maintenance	66,579	
Neighborhood Parks and Open Space Management	8,323,464	
Public Works Administration	748,974	
Capital Project Maintenance	133,734	
Land Development - Engineering Services	1,055,630	
Golf Course Operations	3,614,826	
Total Public Works Department	<u>3,614,826</u>	\$24,144,493
Utilities Department		
Water Resources	25,854,396	
Storm Water Collection System	392,397	
Sanitary Sewer Collection System	1,754,222	
Solid Waste Management	29,692,767	
Wastewater Management	12,234,681	
Total Utilities Department	<u>12,234,681</u>	\$69,928,463
Infrastructure Investment		\$2,550,000
Cost Savings		(\$710,000)
Budget Supplements		\$22,125
Project Operating Budget		\$56,908
Total Operating Budget**		<u><u>\$222,023,640</u></u>

* Solid Waste Management includes the City's share of SMaRT Station operating expenditures.

** Excludes internal service fund operating budget.

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
FY 2011/2012 BUDGET SUMMARY**

Projects Budget:	
Capital Projects	\$8,339,203
Special Projects	\$2,169,074
Infrastructure Projects	\$18,220,574
Outside Group Funding	\$283,100
Lease Payments	\$2,164,165
Project Administration	\$1,886,446
Total Projects Budget	<u><u>\$33,062,563</u></u>
Other Expenditures:	
Debt Service	\$8,371,192
Equipment	\$461,872
Payment to Town Center Developer	\$2,004,644
Total Other Expenditures	<u><u>\$10,837,707</u></u>
Total Expenditures	<u><u>\$265,923,910</u></u>
Total Recommended Budget	<u><u>\$265,923,910</u></u>

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
CALCULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT
FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget**

	FY 2010/2011	FY 2011/2012
Appropriations:		
035. General Fund	\$ 115,961,210	\$ 122,809,646
070. Housing Fund	7,509,746	1,176,768
071. Home Fund	767,886	644,999
110. Community Development Block Grant Fund	2,232,708	1,834,894
141. Park Dedication Fund	192,241	505,498
175. Public Safety Forfeiture Fund	172,100	233,099
190. Police Services Augmentation Fund	112,000	11,000
210. Employment Development Fund	11,349,800	10,032,510
245. Parking District Fund	162,948	337,299
280. Gas Tax Fund	2,154,897	2,181,832
285. Transportation Development Act Fund	80,000	67,205
295. Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund	741,650	752,969
385. Capital Projects Fund	6,649,067	5,340,783
610. Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund	4,540,290	5,595,450
Total Appropriations	152,626,543	151,523,952
Appropriation Adjustments:		
Non-Tax Revenues	(59,544,776)	(47,707,230)
Debt Service Appropriation	(175,145)	-
Capital Outlay	(640,000)	-
Total Appropriation Adjustments	(60,359,921)	(47,707,230)
Adjusted Appropriations Subject to Limit	92,266,622	103,816,722
Growth Rate Factor	0.9869	1.0342
Total Allowable Appropriations Limit <i>(Prior Year Appropriations Limit x Growth Rate Factor)</i>	158,372,179	163,792,212
Amount Under (Over) Allowable Appropriations Limit	\$ 66,105,557	\$ 59,975,490

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
CALCULATION OF APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT
FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget**

	FY 2010/2011	FY 2011/2012
Revenues:		
Tax Revenues:		
Property Tax	\$ 42,513,743	\$ 42,033,968
Sales Tax	25,112,500	29,345,375
Other Taxes	14,820,506	17,171,958
Non-Restricted State Shared Revenues	693,000	744,400
Interest Income	1,242,943	720,392
	84,382,692	90,016,093
Total Tax Revenues		
Non-Tax Revenues:		
Federal Grants	13,388,315	6,181,463
Restricted State Shared Revenues	3,723,031	3,705,094
State Grants/Reimbursements	8,733,675	126,755
Other Intergovernmental Contributions	357,021	450,738
Franchise Fees	6,110,996	6,398,220
Permits and Licenses	4,825,633	5,643,631
Service and Development Fees	7,144,755	9,330,840
Rents and Concessions	2,648,310	2,081,985
Fines and Forfeitures	1,150,030	1,183,458
Housing Loan Repayments	980,094	1,783,218
Miscellaneous	729,999	146,879
Inter-Fund Revenues	8,976,276	10,293,151
Interest Income	776,641	381,798
	59,544,776	47,707,230
Total Non-Tax Revenues		
Total Revenues	\$ 143,927,468	\$ 137,723,323

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
 APPROPRIATIONS LIMIT
 FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget**

	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
A. LAST YEAR'S LIMIT	\$ 158,372,179	Prior Year
B. ADJUSTMENT FACTORS		
1. Population (0.89%)	1.0089	State Department of Finance
2. Inflation (2.51%)	1.0251	State Department of Finance
	1.0342	(B1*B2)
Total Adjustment %	0.0342	(B1*B2-1)
C. ANNUAL ADJUSTMENT	\$ 5,420,033	(B*A)
D. OTHER ADJUSTMENTS:		
Lost Responsibility (-)	0	
Transfer to private (-)	0	
Transfer to fees (-)	0	
Assumed Responsibility (+)	0	
Sub-total	<u>0</u>	
E. TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS	\$ 5,420,033	(C+D)
F. THIS YEAR'S LIMIT	<u><u>\$ 163,792,212</u></u>	(A+E)

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**Financial Plan -
General Fund**

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund is used by the City to account for all financial resources except those required by law or practice to be accounted for in another fund. It supports many of the most visible and essential City services, such as police, fire, road maintenance, libraries, and parks and open space maintenance. General government support functions are also included in this fund, and their costs are apportioned through the use of in lieu fees to other City funds. Because the General Fund receives the preponderance of its revenue from taxes, it has been the most affected by voter-approved initiatives and State legislative actions. As a result of such action over the past two decades, revenues to the General Fund are significantly less than they would have otherwise been. Additionally, the state of the regional economy has a direct effect on the General Fund.

The General Fund has a very close relationship with several other funds. Those funds are the Community Recreation Fund, the Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund, the Gas Tax Fund, the Internal Service Funds, the Capital Projects Fund, the Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund, and the Redevelopment Agency Fund. In each case, the condition of these funds has a direct bearing on the General Fund due either to contractual relationships or because the General Fund is a primary or significant source of financial support. The relationship between these various funds, where appropriate, will be discussed as a part of the General Fund, as well as in the review of each of these individual funds.

• General Fund Revenues

Revenue Estimation Methodology

All revenue assumptions and projections are reviewed and revised each fiscal year. Further, considerable analysis is undertaken to identify the key elements that impact our major revenue sources so that the projection methodology is reliable over the long-term. Historical data underscores the fact that a significant swing in revenues can occur due to economic cycles, as these cycles have produced very different revenue yields to the City in a number of major categories. Projecting revenues based on the high point of the economic cycle could overstate the City's financial position significantly for future years and could result in spending patterns that cannot be sustained. Conversely, projecting revenues from the lowest point of the economic cycle could understate the long-term financial position of the City and cause unnecessary service reductions.

Each revenue source has its unique characteristics that have been used to make projections. In general, estimates of actual revenue and trend data for each major source are used to calculate projections for the next two years. For the balance of the financial plan, however, projections are based on the history of each revenue, modified for present circumstances. In making revenue estimates, staff has taken into consideration the fact that the recent "resetting" of the economy has had a major impact on certain of our revenue sources, creating a new, lower base going forward into the future. In general,

however, the revenue projections reflect the recovery that is currently underway, which for some revenue sources is accelerated in comparison to previous projections. Despite this accelerated recovery, the reset of revenue projections over the past two years to a lower base is still in effect. While it appears that revenues are returning to that new, lower base at a faster rate, there is nothing to indicate that material increases to the City's revenue base for its major revenue sources is warranted at this time.

Following the adoption of each Long-Term Financial Plan, the major revenue sources are monitored throughout the budget year to detect any change in patterns or circumstances.

General Fund Major Revenue Sources

Five key sources generate about 80% of the City's General Fund revenues. They are: Property Tax, Sales Tax, Transient Occupancy Tax, Utility Users Tax/Franchise Fees, and Construction-related taxes and fees. The FY 2010/2011 Adopted Budget projected that several of these major revenues would begin to see modest recovery from the drastic impacts of the Great Recession, which began in 2008. Since the beginning of the fiscal year, however, economic recovery, especially in the local area, has picked up significantly. This has resulted in revised projections upward for four of the five major revenue sources, with only Property Tax requiring a downward revision from its original projection.

Our projections for FY 2011/2012 and beyond reflect continued

recovery from the recession. Major revenue sources such as Sales Tax, Transient Occupancy Tax, UUT, and Construction-related taxes and fees are expected to grow at a greater pace than had previously been projected; however, this is expected to simply yield a more rapid return to the lower baseline that has been established over the last several years. While this accelerated recovery has added revenue over both the short- and long-term, these increases do not significantly change the City's overall revenue base. With respect to Property Tax, it was not until FY 2010/2011 that the City began to feel the impact of the recession, which is due to the one-to-two year lag in the assessment valuation process. So despite recovery in other areas, including the local real estate market, Property Tax revenues are expected to be down approximately \$1.8 million in FY 2010/2011.

The table on the next page reflects projected sources of General Fund revenues for FY 2011/2012 and compares those sources with the FY 2010/2011 revised projections. Actual revenues for FY 2009/2010 are also included. Overall, our FY 2011/2012 revenues are forecast to be 3.54% higher than estimated FY 2010/2011 revenues.

Recommended Revenues - General Fund

Revenue Character	2009/2010 Actual	2010/2011 Revised Projection	% Change 2010/2011 over 2009/2010	2011/2012 Proposed Projection	% Change 2011/2012 over 2010/2011
Property Tax	43,699,859	41,937,637	-4.03%	42,033,969	0.23%
Sales Tax	25,431,711	27,286,190	7.29%	28,144,466	3.15%
Utility Users Tax	6,797,768	6,801,741	0.06%	6,947,373	2.14%
Franchises	5,979,301	6,309,686	5.53%	6,398,220	1.40%
Transient Occupancy Tax	5,578,196	6,430,805	15.28%	6,689,607	4.02%
Permits and Licenses	4,666,794	5,544,598	18.81%	5,643,631	1.79%
Inter-Fund Revenues	8,599,600	9,330,898	8.50%	12,297,794	31.80%
Service Fees	3,264,614	3,716,979	13.86%	3,686,846	-0.81%
Rents and Concessions	2,496,072	1,954,014	-21.72%	1,936,764	-0.88%
Other Revenue	9,014,678	7,864,808	-12.76%	8,031,339	2.12%
SUBTOTAL	115,528,593	117,177,356	1.43%	121,810,009	3.95%
Transfers and In-Lieu Charges	10,957,877	9,362,127	-14.56%	9,205,089	-1.68%
TOTAL RESOURCES	126,486,470	126,539,483	0.04%	131,015,098	3.54%

In the following section are detailed discussions of the City's five major revenue sources, including explanations of the revenue forecasts for FY 2011/2012 and beyond. Discussions of several other revenue sources of particular note follow.

Property Tax

Property Tax represents the largest source of General Fund revenue, estimated to be about 35% of all General Fund revenues in FY 2011/2012. For each dollar of Property Tax

paid by property owners outside of the Redevelopment Agency (RDA) project area, approximately \$0.16 is now allocated to the City of Sunnyvale. This amount is up from the previous \$0.13 which the City received prior to the implementation of the VLF Swap discussed below. The allocation of RDA Property Tax is different and is discussed in more detail in the review of the Redevelopment Agency Fund.

The City's Property Tax revenue consists of several categories. Secured Tax, which represents the vast majority

of the overall Property Tax, is the tax on real property and the structures on that real property. Unsecured Tax represents the tax on appurtenances such as furniture, machinery, and equipment. Supplemental Tax is the result of reassessing the value of real property when there is a change of ownership or new construction is completed after the official lien date. Other sources of Property Tax revenue come from Unitary Tax, which is assessed by the State Board of Equalization on property such as utilities or railroad lines, and Tax Delinquencies.

Property Tax has also been the revenue most affected by voter initiatives and legislative actions. With approval of Proposition 13 in 1978, Property Tax revenues were reduced by two-thirds and thereafter limited to 2% annual increases or the Consumer Price Index (CPI), whichever is less. In the early 1990s, the State legislature permanently shifted a larger portion of the Property Tax to schools. This shift was made to the State's Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) to backfill a portion of the State's obligation for school funding. This original "ERAF shift" results in an annual loss to the City of Sunnyvale of approximately \$9 million.

In FY 2004/2005 and FY 2005/2006 the State shifted an additional \$4.1 million over those two years from Sunnyvale Property Tax to the ERAF as part of a solution to its ongoing budget crisis (ERAF III). Also included in the State Budget deal with local governments in FY 2004/2005 was a permanent redistribution of two of the City's revenue sources. Under this agreement, the Vehicle License Fee (VLF) rate for

cities was permanently reduced from 2% to .65%. For FY 2004/2005, the VLF that the City would have gotten at the 2% rate was calculated and this amount was added to our Property Tax base through transfers from the ERAF. In FY 2005/2006, the City began to receive our portion of VLF revenues at the now-permanent low rate. Meanwhile, our Property Tax base reflects the new, permanent base. This Property Tax base grows in the future according to current economic conditions.

It should be noted that the VLF/Property Tax shift results in a cash flow and earnings loss to the City because Property Tax is paid twice a year while VLF was paid monthly. However, it should also be noted that the Property Tax has been growing at a faster pace than that experienced by the VLF. With the swap now in place, Property Tax is the City's largest General Fund revenue source.

Overall FY 2011/2012 Property Tax revenues are expected to be up approximately 0.2% when compared to FY 2010/2011. However, as previously noted, FY 2010/2011 revenues are down 4%, or \$1.8 million, from FY 2009/2010.

Secured Tax, which accounts for approximately 90% of total Property Tax revenue, is expected to drop by approximately 1% in FY 2010/2011 and another 0.5% in FY 2011/2012 before growth resumes in FY 2012/2013. As was noted above, since the approval of Proposition 13, Secured Property Tax increases have been limited to 2% annual growth, or CPI, whichever is lower. In all but five cases prior to FY 2010/2011, the annual CPI built into assessed value growth was 2%. In

the other five cases, the actual CPI was less than 2% but was always above 0%. For the first time since the approval of Proposition 13, the FY 2010/2011 Property Tax Roll reflected a negative CPI factor (-0.25%). This, along with a reduction in assessed valuation for the City's non-residential properties, drove the 1% drop in Secured Tax revenue for FY 2010/2011. For FY 2011/2012, the CPI is back to being a positive amount (0.753%); however it is still not at the typical 2% factor. This, combined with the expected continued reduction in assessed valuation on non-residential properties, will drive the projected 0.5% reduction in Secured Tax revenues in FY 2011/2012. Recovery in this area is expected to begin in FY 2012/2013 and quickly return the City to its projected sustainable baseline by FY 2015/2016, with future growth set at the historical average.

Two other important elements of Property Tax revenue are the Unsecured Property Tax and Supplemental Property Tax rolls. Unsecured Property Tax grew significantly during the height of the economic boom and has slowly reduced to an average of approximately \$2.25 million annually, which is what is projected for both FY 2010/2011 and FY 2011/2012, with future growth tied to expected rates of inflation.

The Supplemental Property Tax roll reflects properties that are sold or transferred after the official lien date. Supplemental assessments pick up the higher or lower value on the property immediately by using a floating lien date, and the added or reduced assessed value is placed on a separate Property Tax bill. Revenue from the supplemental roll is dependent strictly

upon timing of sales and thus is difficult to forecast. Another factor that makes this revenue source difficult to forecast is the fact that it is a pooled revenue at the County level. Therefore, all Supplemental Property Tax collected by the County is allocated to the cities based on a formula and not on transactions within each jurisdiction. As such, the significant valuation declines and foreclosures in other parts of the county have impacted the City of Sunnyvale's Supplemental Property Tax revenues. Over the past several years, the City has seen a sharp drop in Supplemental revenues, with revenues going from \$1.3 million in FY 2007/2008 to a projected \$220,000 in FY 2010/2011. Going forward Supplemental Tax is projected to recover to its historical average between FY 2011/2012 and FY 2012/2013 and then increase modestly from there throughout the remainder of the long-term plan.

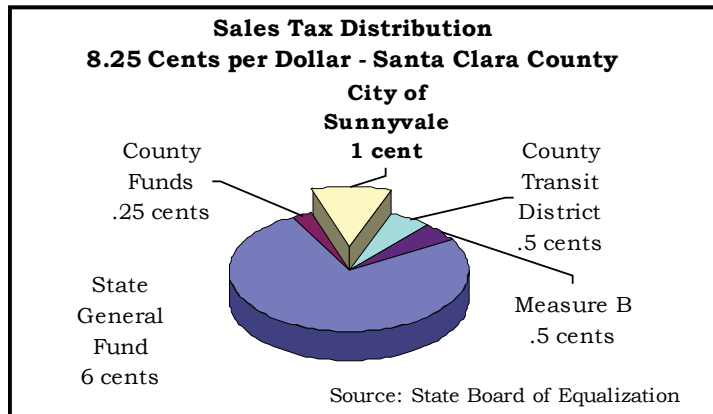
Sales and Use Tax

Sales and Use Tax represents the second largest source of revenue to the General Fund. Sales Tax is expected to make up 23% of budgeted revenues in FY 2011/2012.

Sales and Use Tax also represents one of the General Fund's most volatile revenue sources, with drastic swings over the past decade. In FY 2000/2001, Sales Tax was the General Fund's largest revenue source, constituting 32% of total revenue at \$36.3 million. Following the bust in the technology industry, Sales Tax revenue plummeted to \$22.8 million by FY 2002/2003. Over the next four fiscal years Sales Tax rebounded, hitting \$30.9 million in FY 2006/2007. Revenues then dropped 4% in FY 2007/2008 as the initial impact of

the Great Recession began to be felt, and then continued to slide in FY 2008/2009, finishing that fiscal year at \$25.1 million. Revenues began to rebound again in FY 2009/2010, finishing at \$25.4 million, and recovery has continued into FY 2010/2011 at an accelerated pace, as the City expects to receive Sales Tax revenues in the amount of \$27.3 million, a 7.4% increase over FY 2009/2010.

The graph below shows how Sales Tax dollars are distributed within Santa Clara County. The State receives the largest share of the eight and one quarter cents per dollar of sales, while cities receive only one cent of the rate. From July 1, 2009 to June 30, 2011, the Sales Tax rate was raised to nine and one quarter cents per dollar. This tax increase, which only benefited the State, expired at the end of FY 2010/2011.

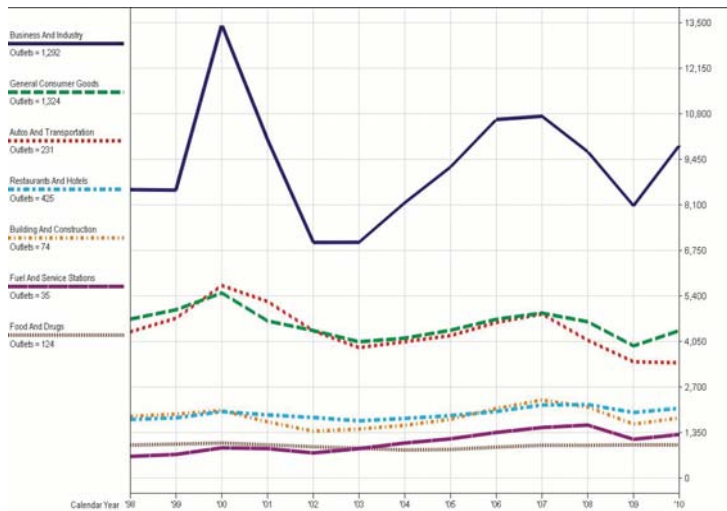


Sales and Use Tax is composed of two different types - general retail sales and business-to-business sales. In Sunnyvale, as well as some other Silicon Valley cities, an unusually high proportion of overall Sales Tax has traditionally been business-to-business in nature. This sector currently constitutes about 40% of our aggregate, as opposed to the statewide average of approximately 20%. This makes our Sales Tax much more complicated and difficult to predict because it is often one-time in nature.

As previously noted, our revised Sales Tax estimate for FY 2010/2011 is \$27.3 million. This is up approximately 7.4%, or \$1.9 million, compared to our actual receipts for FY 2009/2010. This growth has been fueled predominantly by business-to-business spending.

Specific year-over-year growth projections are developed by dividing Sales Tax receipts into four major categories that have similar economic characteristics: Business and Industry, General Consumer Goods, Autos and Transportation, and Other. The Other category includes Restaurants and Hotels, Building and Construction, Fuel and Service Stations, and Food and Drugs. As can be seen from the following graph listing Sunnyvale’s Sales Tax receipts by sector between 1996 and 2010, each category has a unique pattern:

**City of Sunnyvale
Sales Tax Receipts by Major Sector
(Calendar Year 1996 – 2010)**



While the majority of the sectors are relatively stable and experience swings within a narrow band, the business and industry sector, by its very nature, is highly volatile as can be seen above. This makes revenues in this area very unpredictable and forecasting future revenues very challenging.

Over the past several budget cycles, staff has spent significant time analyzing historical Sales Tax revenues and resetting the baseline for this revenue source. The initial reset was incorporated into the FY 2009/2010 Adopted Budget, as our

analysis and our understanding of the drivers of the economic meltdown that began in 2008 led staff to conclude that the City’s Sales Tax baseline required resetting to a lower annual revenue amount.

There were two main reasons as to why this conclusion was reached. First, a review of historical Sales Tax data over the past twenty years revealed there has been very little inflation-adjusted growth in taxable sales for the City. Previous forecasts projected growth that in some cases exceeded simple inflationary growth. Those forecasts were reset to consider predominantly inflationary growth over the long-term plan. Secondly, staff believed the baseline revenue amount that had been previously set was not the correct sustainable base. The primary reason for this is that much of the consumer spending that fueled the rebound after the dot-com bust was not based on income, but instead was based on credit and home equity. With the substantial decline of the housing market and the chaos in the credit markets that ensued, the days of this type of speculative spending are over. Another reason the sustainable base was adjusted was the loss of several of our large Sales Tax generators, most notably four automobile dealerships.

To reflect the factors mentioned above, the baseline Sales Tax revenue projections were brought down to a lower level starting with the FY 2009/2010 Adopted Budget. After revised projections turned out to still be too optimistic based on actual results, the baseline was reduced again for the FY 2010/2011 Adopted Budget. As projections were developed for the FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget, staff considered

the accelerated recovery that the City is currently seeing and incorporated it into the long-term projection. Ultimately, it was concluded that the growth we are currently seeing is mostly the result of pent-up demand and not a sustainable increase that would lead to a material change in the Sales Tax base. With that said, the accelerated rate of recovery has had positive effects in both the short- and long-term, as revenues are projected to be above the projections made for the FY 2010/2011 Adopted Budget. However, long-term projections are still below the initial baseline reset that was incorporated into the FY 2009/2010 Adopted Budget and are well below the baseline that had been established prior to the Great Recession.

Following completion of the Town Center project, it is anticipated that the City will receive additional Sales Tax revenue of approximately \$1.5 million per year. We begin showing a portion of these funds starting in FY 2012/2013, with the full \$1.5 million being recognized in FY 2014/2015.

Utility Users Tax and Franchise Fees

Utility Users Tax (UUT) and Franchise Fees combined represent the third largest source of General Fund revenue, generating about 11% of the total for FY 2011/2012. Historically, these two revenue categories have been combined because one of the primary sources of revenue for both is sale of electricity and gas. The City's UUT rate is 2% on electricity, gas, and intrastate telephone providers, which is lower than the 3.7% average of those cities in Santa Clara County which have UUT. It is also lower than the UUT rate

for Santa Clara County weighted by population of 3.6% and significantly lower than the statewide average of 6%.

Approximately 63% of UUT revenue is derived from the sale of electricity, 27% is related to intrastate telephone usage, and 10% is derived from the sale of gas.

The single largest component of UUT revenues is the electric rates charged by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E). FY 2010/2011 revenues for this source are expected to be 4% above FY 2009/2010, and staff is projecting a 3% increase in FY 2011/2012. The vast majority of UUT related to PG&E electric is for commercial usage, and with commercial building occupancy on the rise, UUT revenues are seeing a corresponding increase. Future growth in UUT revenues for electric is based on a blended rate that considers general rate-based increases as well as increased usage.

The City also receives approximately \$1.9 million annually from UUT on intrastate telephone usage. Although the various providers have changed year over year, overall receipts had been relatively stable. While staff expects continued growth in the telecommunications industry, projections have been tempered to reflect 1% growth annually in the first 10 years and 2% annually in the last 10 years, as concerns linger about potential legislation impacting the City's ability to collect UUT revenues from telecommunications providers.

The City receives a one-time franchise payment from PG&E each year which represents approximately 40% of all

Franchise Fee revenue. The PG&E franchise rate is 1% of gross receipts; statewide, franchise rates range from .5% to 2%. The City's other main franchise agreements are with our cable television providers and Specialty Solid Waste. For FY 2011/2012 Franchise Fees are projected to increase by approximately 1.4% over the current FY 2010/2011 projection. This represents a slight increase in revenues from nearly all of the companies with which the City has a franchise agreement. Projections for future years include moderate year-over-year increases for this aggregate revenue source.

Transient Occupancy Tax

Transient Occupancy Tax (TOT) represents the fourth largest revenue source of the General Fund, constituting about 5.5% of the total for FY 2011/2012.

TOT revenue is expected to finish at approximately \$6.4 million in FY 2010/2011. This represents a 16% increase over FY 2009/2010 and mirrors the accelerated recovery we are seeing in Sales Tax revenues. This increase in TOT revenue is primarily the result of an increase in business-related travel, which is the core business of Sunnyvale's hotels. As the economic recovery has gotten underway, business travel is increasing, as demonstrated by increasing occupancy rates at the City's hotels.

Projections for future years consider steady increases in both room and occupancy rates, with growth in the 4% to 5.5% range annually over the next five years, including 4.2% growth projected for FY 2011/2012. After FY 2015/2016, projections

reflect steady, yet more modest growth predominantly driven by expected increases in room rates and flat occupancy rates.

Despite the expected growth that has been incorporated into future TOT projections, there are still areas of vulnerability with respect to this revenue source. One such threat is the age of the Sunnyvale hotel stock. Many of Sunnyvale's hotels and motels are older and in need of renovation to maintain competitiveness. Without such renovation, it is expected that the occupancy and room rates of these hotels and motels may decline over the years.

Construction-Related Revenue

Construction-related revenues are the fifth largest source of General Fund revenues, constituting approximately 5% of the total for FY 2011/2012. Included in this category are Construction Tax, Building Permits, and development-related fees and charges. For FY 2011/2012 construction-related revenues are expected to be approximately \$6.8 million, which is an increase of approximately 2% over expected FY 2010/2011 revenues. Development-related revenues have been highly volatile over the past several years, peaking at \$14 million in FY 2007/2008 as the result of the downtown redevelopment and then plunging to \$5.2 million in FY 2009/2010 as development ground to a halt after the global economic meltdown. Similar to Sales Tax and TOT, recovery in this area has been swift. Revenues in FY 2010/2011 are expected to \$6.7 million, which is a 29% increase over FY 2009/2010. This is the result of a general increase in activity as well as several large-scale projects. Going forward, FY

2011/2012 and FY 2012/2013 projections reflect activity above the standard baseline, as there are several significant projects in process, including continued work downtown, that are expected to bring in additional revenues. After FY 2012/2013, projections reflect a return to what is considered to be the sustainable baseline, which is based on historical revenues in this area.

Other Revenue Highlights

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes certain other revenue sources which warrant some discussion.

Interfund Revenues

Interfund Revenues include repayment to the General Fund of various loans made to other funds. Overall, Interfund Revenues in FY 2011/2012 are expected to be up nearly 32%, or approximately \$3 million, over FY 2010/2011. This is predominantly the result of increased loan repayments from the Solid Waste and Wastewater Funds, as well as an expected increase in the loan repayment from the Redevelopment Agency (RDA). Interfund Revenues continue to steadily increase over the next several years, reaching \$18.6 million in FY 2014/2015, and then fluctuate between \$16.6 million and \$19.2 million between FY 2015/2016 and FY 2022/2023. The increase is predominantly the result of increased repayments from the Solid Waste loan and the Redevelopment Agency loan. Revenues drop to \$13.5 million in FY 2023/2024 when the Solid Waste loan is fully paid off and then remain steady through FY 2027/2028. When the Redevelopment Agency

loan ends, revenues drop to \$2.8 million in FY 2028/2029.

Interest Income

This revenue source is calculated based upon assumptions of interest rates on allowable investments and on the projected cash balances for the fund. In recent years interest income has been down significantly. There are three major reasons for the reduction in interest income. First, interest rates have continued to decline over this period. The City is currently earning less than 1% on our investment portfolio because of the low yield on U.S. Treasury and other highly safe similar instruments.

Second is the effect of the Triple Flip and Motor Vehicle Fee/Property Tax Swap. Whereas Sales Tax and Motor Vehicle License Fee revenues were remitted to us on a monthly basis, Property Tax is paid only twice a year. The first installment of Property Tax is sent by the County toward the end of December and the second installment is sent toward the end of April. This schedule results in our major revenue source not earning interest for the bulk of the fiscal year. The final reason for the reduction in interest earnings is the continued drawdown of the Budget Stabilization Fund, which means that there are fewer funds on which to earn interest.

Interest rates on investments are assumed to be approximately 1% for FY 2011/2012, 2% for FY 2012/2013, 4% for the next eight years, and 5% in the last ten years of the 20-Year Financial Plan. This is a decrease from the estimated interest rates on investments from the FY 2010/2011 Adopted Budget,

which were slightly higher in the first several years of the long-term plan. The reduced rates for the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget reflect the current rate environment and the expected continuation of lower rates for the foreseeable future.

▪ **General Fund Expenditures**

General Fund recommended expenditures and other requirements for FY 2011/2012, including budget supplements, projects, lease payments, equipment, and transfers total \$135.8 million. This is 0.8% above the revised FY 2010/2011 Budget.

General Fund operating expenditures for FY 2011/2012 are forecast to be \$123.8 million, an increase of 5.7% above the revised FY 2010/2011 Budget. The change is primarily due to escalating personnel costs. Personnel costs represent approximately 82% of the total General Fund operating expenditures, and to better represent this in the General Fund's 20-year plan, operating costs have been split into three categories: Public Safety Salaries and Benefits, Miscellaneous Employees Salaries and Benefits, and Other Operations. This adjustment will allow users of the document to better identify the drivers of change in the City's operating expenditures.

It is important to note that each year a portion of the Public Works Pavement Operations program, which is accounted for in the General Fund, is supported by the Gas Tax Fund. The amount that is used for this purpose varies depending upon

funds available and project requirements. In FY 2010/2011 the support amounted to \$2.1 million. For FY 2011/2012 the level of support has decreased slightly to \$2 million. These pavement operations costs are netted out from the General Fund operations budget and reflected in the Gas Tax Fund.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes funding for three budget supplements in the General Fund. Details on each of the supplements are included in the *Budget Supplement* section of *Volume I* of the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget document. Each of these budget supplements are for one-time expenditures and total \$22,125.

Projects and Project Administration and Project Operating Costs reflect General Fund expenditures related to capital and special projects. The content of these expenditures and the change in the budget from last fiscal year are discussed below in the General Fund Projects section.

Transfers to Other Funds reflects transfers from the General Fund to other funds for operating and capital project purposes. These include transfers to the Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund for support of Columbia Neighborhood Center and to the Community Recreation Fund for support of various recreational programs. Also included is a transfer to the Liability and Property Insurance Fund for the General Fund's share of claims and insurance, as well as transfers to the Capital and Infrastructure Project Funds to cover project expenditures. The significant reduction in expenses between FY 2010/2011 and FY 2011/2012 is the result of no transfers

to the project funds being budgeted in FY 2011/2012.

Lease Payments provides the annual rent payment to the Redevelopment Agency Fund associated with the Parking Facility bonds, as well as the payment from the Redevelopment Agency to the Town Center Developer related to certain obligations contained in the Amended and Restated Development Disposition and Owner Participation Agreement (ARDDOPA) for the Town Center project. The amount of the payment to the developer varies from year-to-year and because it is a pass through has no net impact to the General Fund.

Service Level Decreases represents the amount of savings that will need to be generated by the operating programs beyond any savings and/or efficiencies that were programmed into their FY 2011/2012 operating budget. These savings targets, which will be distributed on a pro-rata basis based on departmental General Fund operating expenditures, will not be incorporated into actual program budgets in FY 2011/2012 but will instead reflect the expectation that these savings are achieved during the fiscal year. This will provide the departments the flexibility to distribute their required savings amounts in the most optimal manner based on operational needs.

The *Infrastructure Investment* line item reflects the planned ongoing investment, starting in FY 2011/2012, in the City's infrastructure. The amount budgeted represents the estimated cost to the City to accelerate street repairs to return the

Pavement Condition Indicator to a level of 80 over the next five years and then maintain that level going forward. It has not been decided if those funds will be used for that purpose, as there are a number of infrastructure needs throughout the City; however, the amounts listed in this line item throughout the long-term plan reflect using the funds for additional street repairs.

The *Equipment* line item contains the appropriations for Public Safety equipment.

▪ **General Fund Projects**

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget for the General Fund includes \$163,940 for capital, special, and outside group funding projects. Capital projects in the amount of \$20,000 are proposed for FY 2011/2012. Included in this amount is \$10,000 for minor building modifications and \$10,000 for cost sharing for utility undergrounding.

Special Projects in the amount of \$43,940 have been proposed for FY 2011/2012. These projects include maintenance of City-owned properties in the downtown area (\$12,000) and on Commercial Street (\$5,000), updates to the General Plan (\$10,000), the downtown parking garage insurance premium (\$5,000), the history museum utility reimbursement (\$4,000), and the "Avoid the 13" enforcement campaign (\$7,940).

Although there are no special projects for the recruitment and training of sworn public safety officers in FY 2011/2012, this

category of projects represents the majority of General Fund project expenditures over the 20-year plan, with \$53 million budgeted for this purpose. Beginning in FY 2006/2007, the Public Safety Department began budgeting for the recruitment, selection, and training of new public safety officers in a series of recurring special projects rather than in the operating budget. This methodology allows expenditures to fluctuate each year based on the number of recruitments and allows for better monitoring and tracking of costs.

It should be noted that the fixed costs associated with this activity, which include management oversight and recruitment, continue to be part of the Public Safety Department operating budget.

The FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget also contains \$100,000 for Outside Group Funding as per Council policy. In future years, an ongoing \$100,000 is reflected throughout the 20-Year Long-Term Financial Plan.

Project Administration costs in the amount of \$158,736 are included in the General Fund appropriations for FY 2011/2012. This reflects costs of Public Works staff for design and inspection of General Fund supported capital projects included here and in the Capital and Infrastructure Projects Funds.

Additionally, General Fund-related projects are found in several other places in the budget: the Gas Tax Fund, the Capital Projects Fund, and the Infrastructure Renovation and

Replacement Fund. These latter categories are considered to be related to the General Fund because it is the ultimate source of financial support through contributions or transfers. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget contains no transfers from the General Fund to the Capital Projects Fund or Infrastructure Fund for FY 2011/2012; however, it is expected that budgeted transfers for FY 2010/2011 will not be fully expended, so these transfers will be carried forward into next fiscal year.

▪ **General Fund Reserves**

One of the most powerful aspects of multi-year financial planning is its capability to recognize trends over time and begin at an early point to consider the necessary steps to alter the long-term forecasted position of a particular fund should that appear necessary. The reserves contained in the General Fund's Long-Term Financial Plan play a pivotal role in the City's multi-year planning strategy.

The City has established reserves in the General Fund that are restricted by prior policy or legal requirements to specific uses. Most of the City's reserves are established in accordance with policies adopted in the Fiscal Sub-element of the General Plan.

The General Fund currently has three reserves that are contained in the General Fund's Long-Term Financial Plan under the sub-heading, *Reserves*.

The first is the *Contingencies Reserve*. By Fiscal Policy, this reserve must be equal to 20% of the operating budget each year to cover emergency or disaster. It is not intended for normal unanticipated expenditures. This reserve changes each year as operations of the General Fund either increase or decrease.

A second reserve in the General Fund mandated by Fiscal Policy is entitled the *Budget Stabilization Fund*. The Budget Stabilization Fund functions to levelize service levels through economic cycles. In essence, the intent is for this fund to increase during periods of economic growth and to be drawn down during the low points of economic cycles to maintain stable service levels. Using the Budget Stabilization Fund prevents us from adding services at the top of the economic cycle that cannot be sustained while allowing us to maintain Council-approved services levels during economic downturns.

Consistently drawing the Budget Stabilization Fund down, which is what is projected over the long-term for the FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget, indicates a structural deficit, as the General Fund's recurring requirements exceed its recurring resources. As a result, the Budget Stabilization Fund is projected to be drawn down from a projected \$35 million at the end of FY 2010/2011 to only \$1.6 million at the end of FY 2020/2021. At that point, significant service level reductions will be required in order to balance the budget. Exacerbating this issue in the final 10 years of the plan is the completion of loan payments to the General Fund from the Solid Waste Fund (FY 2022/2023) and the Redevelopment

Agency (FY 2027/2028).

Fortunately, however, Sunnyvale's long-term financial planning and its utilization of the Budget Stabilization Fund allows the City the time to address this structural deficit without making significant service cuts in the immediate future. With that said, the sooner the City begins to address its structural deficit, the less severe future reductions will need to be made. As such, absent significant changes to our revenue base over the next several years, critical decisions will need to be made to regarding reducing service levels and/or slowing the rate of growth in expenditures to better align with revenue growth.

The third reserve in the General Fund is the *Reserve for Capital Improvement Projects*. Originally entitled the Land Acquisition Reserve, it was established in FY 1994/1995 for the purpose of purchasing land or property in the downtown area with an emphasis on future income generation through economic development. In the past, it was used to purchase key parcels in the downtown area. In FY 2006/2007 the reserve name was changed to *Reserve for Capital Improvement Projects* to reflect its expanded purpose. At the end of FY 2010/2011, it is projected that the balance in this reserve will be \$5.6 million. This reflects a drawdown in the amount of \$2.6 million to fund several projects in the downtown area, including: Downtown Wayfinding and Gateways, Sunnyvale Avenue Median from Iowa to Washington, Downtown Murphy Streetscape, and Town Center Traffic Signal Modifications. The reserve stays at \$5.6 million for several

years and increases throughout the Long-Term Financial Plan as several of the City's land assets are sold.

Total Reserves in the General Fund increase or decrease depending upon the relationship between *Total Current Resources and Total Current Requirements* in the Long-Term Financial Plan. Put simply, when revenues and resources are greater than expenditures and transfers, money is put into the reserves, and when expenses are higher, money is taken out. The relationship between these can be seen at the bottom of the Plan in the rows marked *Total Current Resources, Total Current Requirements, and Difference*. It should be noted that Sunnyvale's Reserves are actual funds rather than estimated surpluses as is the case in the State Budget and some other local jurisdictions. The advantage of funded reserves includes the substantial interest earnings that are generated and added to annual revenues.

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CITY OF SUNNYVALE
035. GENERAL FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2021

	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS:													
Infrastructure Fund	678,830	1,386,355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,386,355
Capital Projects Fund	789,757	2,790,152	0	0	0	106,121	108,243	0	112,616	114,869	0	119,509	3,351,510
Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund	550,497	532,100	524,641	563,082	562,975	579,909	594,865	610,079	625,159	639,919	655,613	671,613	6,559,956
Community Recreation Fund	4,641,720	4,471,833	4,882,119	4,881,286	5,036,368	5,204,187	5,367,137	5,525,017	5,683,711	5,849,976	6,021,210	6,200,935	59,123,777
General Services Fund	58,314	28,772	27,073	27,885	28,722	454,066	35,883	31,385	32,327	33,296	34,295	41,299	775,004
Liability and Property Insurance Fund	942,762	643,588	654,935	681,132	704,972	729,646	755,184	781,615	808,972	833,241	858,238	883,985	8,335,507
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	7,661,880	9,852,800	6,088,768	6,153,385	6,333,037	7,073,930	6,861,312	6,948,096	7,262,784	7,471,301	7,569,356	7,917,341	79,532,110
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	132,036,519	134,716,047	135,753,217	138,561,980	146,936,424	154,637,089	157,110,426	159,401,893	163,829,543	168,703,140	173,892,178	178,180,634	1,711,722,571
RESERVES:													
Contingencies (20%)	23,176,356	23,423,708	25,170,727	25,729,855	26,773,526	27,840,342	28,683,766	29,155,452	29,910,543	30,765,536	31,647,439	32,559,762	32,559,762
Capital Improvement Projects	8,222,181	5,617,963	5,617,963	5,617,963	7,748,781	7,748,781	7,748,781	7,748,781	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817
Budget Stabilization Fund	40,847,051	35,027,352	28,542,214	27,424,814	24,992,972	21,356,019	17,575,219	14,886,745	11,608,260	8,341,873	4,597,033	1,599,750	1,599,750
TOTAL RESERVES	72,245,587	64,069,023	59,330,904	58,772,633	59,515,279	56,945,142	54,007,766	51,790,979	60,741,621	58,330,226	55,467,290	53,382,329	53,382,329
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Resources	126,486,470	126,539,482	131,015,098	138,003,709	145,548,253	152,066,951	154,173,050	157,185,106	161,306,149	166,291,746	171,029,241	176,095,673	
Total Current Requirements	132,036,519	134,716,047	135,753,217	138,561,980	146,936,424	154,637,089	157,110,426	159,401,893	163,829,543	168,703,140	173,892,178	178,180,634	
DIFFERENCE	(5,550,049)	(8,176,564)	(4,738,119)	(558,271)	(1,388,171)	(2,570,138)	(2,937,375)	(2,216,788)	(2,523,394)	(2,411,394)	(2,862,937)	(2,084,961)	

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
035. GENERAL FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2031**

	PLAN 2021/2022	PLAN 2022/2023	PLAN 2023/2024	PLAN 2024/2025	PLAN 2025/2026	PLAN 2026/2027	PLAN 2027/2028	PLAN 2028/2029	PLAN 2029/2030	PLAN 2030/2031	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
RESERVES/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	53,382,329	52,586,165	53,921,212	54,295,432	55,570,355	56,473,376	58,339,134	60,000,421	59,519,030	60,698,419	53,382,329	72,245,587
CURRENT RESOURCES:												
Property Tax	62,968,200	65,641,157	68,429,459	71,338,155	74,372,521	77,538,063	80,840,535	84,285,944	87,880,567	91,630,958	764,925,557	1,314,880,140
Sales Tax	38,331,225	39,894,447	41,521,779	43,215,866	44,979,462	46,815,433	48,726,768	50,716,577	52,788,100	54,944,713	461,934,370	816,372,560
Public Safety Sales Tax	1,556,091	1,619,614	1,685,745	1,754,592	1,826,267	1,900,888	1,978,576	2,059,457	2,143,664	2,231,335	18,756,229	33,316,947
Business License Tax	1,820,568	1,875,185	1,931,441	1,989,384	2,049,066	2,110,537	2,173,854	2,239,069	2,306,241	2,375,429	20,870,774	38,515,411
Other Taxes	2,602,137	2,680,201	2,760,607	2,843,426	2,928,728	3,016,590	3,107,088	3,200,301	3,296,310	3,395,199	29,830,587	54,879,594
Transient Occupancy Tax	9,907,122	10,303,407	10,715,543	11,144,165	11,589,931	12,053,529	12,535,670	13,037,097	13,558,581	14,100,924	118,945,968	207,347,638
Utility Users Taxes	8,975,615	9,223,685	9,478,773	9,741,082	10,010,819	10,288,198	10,573,439	10,866,770	11,168,423	11,478,638	101,805,442	186,914,911
Franchises	8,393,578	8,643,698	8,898,796	9,165,967	9,438,584	9,724,039	10,015,445	10,320,506	10,632,068	10,958,157	96,190,838	175,096,427
Rents and Concessions	2,054,774	2,125,522	2,198,757	2,274,567	2,353,046	2,434,289	2,518,395	2,605,467	2,695,613	2,788,941	24,049,371	45,180,427
Federal, State & Intergovernmental Revenue	1,225,079	1,246,389	1,268,218	1,290,580	1,280,156	1,303,626	1,327,671	1,352,305	1,377,544	1,403,403	13,074,971	26,176,864
Permits and Licenses	6,657,656	6,859,624	7,067,741	7,282,194	7,503,178	7,730,893	7,965,543	8,207,342	8,456,508	8,713,267	76,443,946	141,699,224
Fines and Forfeitures	1,411,464	1,448,658	1,487,010	1,526,555	1,567,328	1,609,366	1,652,705	1,697,385	1,743,446	1,790,928	15,934,847	29,802,238
Service Fees	4,508,756	4,633,520	4,762,092	4,894,189	5,030,720	5,171,008	5,315,993	5,464,983	5,618,950	5,777,622	51,177,833	95,572,623
Interest Income	2,669,116	2,629,308	2,696,061	2,714,772	2,778,518	2,823,669	2,916,957	3,000,021	2,975,951	3,034,921	28,239,294	48,781,983
Inter-Fund Revenues	17,262,827	19,172,402	13,477,547	13,633,619	13,848,327	14,041,111	14,239,022	2,796,285	2,874,303	2,955,442	114,300,884	288,587,921
Miscellaneous Revenues	158,902	163,378	167,989	172,739	170,270	175,309	180,498	185,844	191,350	197,021	1,763,300	3,481,771
Sale of Property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,604,854
In-Lieu Charges	11,474,875	11,596,616	11,939,493	12,292,536	12,656,044	13,030,330	13,415,712	13,812,520	14,221,093	14,641,779	129,080,998	238,383,396
Transfers From Other Funds	14,168	103,344	15,031	15,482	15,947	16,425	16,918	108,322	111,573	18,426	435,636	2,025,226
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	181,992,152	189,860,155	190,502,081	197,289,870	204,398,912	211,783,301	219,500,787	215,956,194	224,040,283	232,437,101	2,067,760,835	3,760,620,147
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	235,374,481	242,446,320	244,423,293	251,585,302	259,969,267	268,256,677	277,839,920	275,956,615	283,559,313	293,135,519	2,121,143,164	3,832,865,735
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:												
Equipment	377,645	278,640	241,422	278,317	550,481	221,898	346,128	100,016	351,497	519,991	3,266,035	6,765,425
Operations - Safety Salaries/Benefits	84,315,744	87,650,488	91,117,009	94,720,511	98,466,402	102,360,305	106,408,065	110,615,755	114,989,692	119,536,438	1,010,180,408	1,750,379,516
Operations - Misc. Salaries/Benefits	59,660,462	61,364,051	63,120,602	64,931,661	66,798,830	68,723,748	70,708,116	72,753,676	74,862,230	77,035,904	679,959,281	1,244,583,791
Operations - Other	27,717,804	28,515,363	29,335,897	30,180,069	31,048,562	31,942,076	32,861,332	33,807,074	34,780,066	35,781,094	315,969,336	580,619,446
Operations Transfer To Gas Tax Fund	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(1,225,000)	(12,250,000)	(34,869,653)
Public Safety Recruitment Projects	2,944,633	1,781,766	2,597,810	1,762,633	3,905,048	3,316,505	3,416,000	3,920,995	3,913,798	3,182,255	30,741,443	53,832,345
Budget Supplements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,125
Projects and Project Administration	162,466	226,957	138,131	139,965	295,268	141,783	144,318	523,914	536,810	243,623	2,553,236	8,275,649
Project Operating Costs	53,704	55,315	63,504	65,409	74,299	76,528	86,173	88,758	91,421	94,163	749,274	1,054,857
Lease Payments	4,023,315	4,136,444	2,900,461	2,933,520	2,967,241	0	0	0	0	0	16,960,981	58,535,457
Service Level Reductions	(4,640,132)	(3,834,887)	(8,049,222)	(7,970,079)	(9,981,492)	(7,404,628)	(6,097,915)	(15,746,525)	(17,349,231)	(16,726,749)	(97,800,861)	(103,660,209)
Infrastructure Investment	934,160	966,643	1,000,282	1,035,117	1,071,193	1,108,555	1,147,249	1,187,323	1,228,829	1,271,818	10,951,170	27,932,018
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	174,324,799	179,915,779	181,240,895	186,852,125	193,970,832	199,261,770	207,794,466	206,025,987	212,180,114	219,713,537	1,961,280,305	3,593,470,766

CITY OF SUNNYVALE
035. GENERAL FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2031

	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031		
TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS:												
Infrastructure Fund	294,803	303,647	312,756	322,138	401,757	1,255,039	352,009	416,132	373,446	409,533	4,441,260	5,827,615
Capital Projects Fund	123,095	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123,095	3,474,605
Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund	692,656	715,140	738,280	761,237	785,764	811,070	836,168	863,016	890,624	918,155	8,012,110	14,572,066
Community Recreation Fund	6,396,882	6,596,217	6,801,832	7,013,929	7,232,714	7,458,400	7,691,208	7,931,367	8,179,112	8,434,685	73,736,345	132,860,123
General Services Fund	36,737	38,207	39,735	41,324	49,904	44,696	46,484	48,344	50,277	60,318	456,026	1,231,030
Liability and Property Insurance Fund	919,344	956,118	994,363	1,024,194	1,054,920	1,086,567	1,119,164	1,152,739	1,187,321	1,222,941	10,717,673	19,053,180
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER FUNDS	8,463,517	8,609,329	8,886,966	9,162,822	9,525,058	10,655,773	10,045,034	10,411,598	10,680,780	11,045,632	97,486,509	177,018,619
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	182,788,316	188,525,108	190,127,861	196,014,946	203,495,890	209,917,543	217,839,500	216,437,585	222,860,894	230,759,169	2,058,766,814	3,770,489,384
RESERVES:												
Contingencies (20%)	33,363,348	34,698,394	35,072,614	36,347,538	37,250,559	39,116,317	40,777,604	40,296,212	41,475,602	43,153,534	43,153,534	43,153,534
Capital Improvement Projects	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817	19,222,817
Budget Stabilization Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESERVES	52,586,165	53,921,212	54,295,432	55,570,355	56,473,376	58,339,134	60,000,421	59,519,030	60,698,419	62,376,351	62,376,351	62,376,351
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Current Resources	181,992,152	189,860,155	190,502,081	194,575,098	201,620,394	208,959,632	216,583,830	212,956,173	221,064,332	229,402,180		
Total Current Requirements	182,788,316	188,525,108	190,127,861	196,014,946	203,495,890	209,917,543	217,839,500	216,437,585	222,860,894	230,759,169		
DIFFERENCE	(796,164)	1,335,046	374,220	(1,439,848)	(1,875,497)	(957,911)	(1,255,670)	(3,481,412)	(1,796,562)	(1,356,989)		

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
0150	Secured Tax	28,225,027	27,942,777	27,802,280	28,507,045	29,790,910	31,133,896	32,538,791	33,899,977	35,318,294	36,796,148	38,336,047	39,940,604	362,006,769
0152	Unitary Roll - AB454	380,882	380,450	388,059	395,820	403,737	411,811	420,048	428,448	437,017	445,758	454,673	463,766	4,629,588
0153	Property Tax in Lieu of VLF	10,995,983	10,887,357	10,832,615	11,107,213	11,607,446	12,130,714	12,678,104	13,208,464	13,761,083	14,336,900	14,936,892	15,562,076	141,048,865
0155	Tax Delinquencies	1,572,241	769,153	784,536	800,227	816,231	832,556	849,207	866,191	883,515	901,185	919,209	937,593	9,359,604
0156	Unsecured Tax	2,499,828	2,258,000	2,258,000	2,336,078	2,382,799	2,430,455	2,479,064	2,528,646	2,579,219	2,630,803	2,683,419	2,737,087	27,303,571
0157	Supplemental Roll	531,849	221,000	500,000	1,105,048	1,138,200	1,172,346	1,207,516	1,243,742	1,281,054	1,319,486	1,359,070	1,399,842	11,947,303
0159	Administrative Fees	(505,951)	(521,100)	(531,522)	(542,152)	(552,995)	(564,055)	(575,337)	(586,843)	(598,580)	(610,552)	(622,763)	(635,218)	(6,341,118)
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES		43,699,859	41,937,637	42,033,969	43,709,279	45,586,327	47,547,724	49,597,393	51,588,624	53,661,602	55,819,728	58,066,547	60,405,752	549,954,583
0300	Sales and Use Tax	25,431,711	27,286,190	28,144,466	28,947,306	29,794,562	30,666,708	30,973,375	31,283,109	32,065,187	33,027,142	34,017,956	35,038,495	341,244,497
0300	Additional Sales Tax - Downtown	0	0	0	500,000	1,200,000	1,500,000	1,545,000	1,591,350	1,639,091	1,688,263	1,738,911	1,791,078	13,193,693
TOTAL SALES AND USE TAXES		25,431,711	27,286,190	28,144,466	29,447,306	30,994,562	32,166,708	32,518,375	32,874,459	33,704,277	34,715,405	35,756,868	36,829,574	354,438,190
0301	Sales and Use Tax - Public Safety	1,158,626	1,164,287	1,200,909	1,235,166	1,271,318	1,308,532	1,321,617	1,334,833	1,368,204	1,409,250	1,451,528	1,495,074	14,560,718
TOTAL SALES AND USE TAX - PUBLIC SAFETY		1,158,626	1,164,287	1,200,909	1,235,166	1,271,318	1,308,532	1,321,617	1,334,833	1,368,204	1,409,250	1,451,528	1,495,074	14,560,718
0450	Business License Tax	1,363,638	1,450,000	1,479,000	1,508,580	1,538,752	1,569,527	1,600,917	1,632,936	1,665,594	1,698,906	1,732,884	1,767,542	17,644,637
TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSE TAX		1,363,638	1,450,000	1,479,000	1,508,580	1,538,752	1,569,527	1,600,917	1,632,936	1,665,594	1,698,906	1,732,884	1,767,542	17,644,637
0451	Construction Tax	936,993	1,234,784	1,255,978	1,281,097	1,230,023	1,254,623	1,279,716	1,305,310	1,331,416	1,358,044	1,385,205	1,412,909	14,329,106
0452	Real Property Transfer Tax	570,967	650,000	800,000	950,308	969,314	988,700	1,008,474	1,028,644	1,049,217	1,070,201	1,091,605	1,113,437	10,719,901
TOTAL OTHER TAXES		1,507,960	1,884,784	2,055,978	2,231,405	2,199,337	2,243,324	2,288,190	2,333,954	2,380,633	2,428,246	2,476,811	2,526,347	25,049,008
0453-01	Transient Occupancy Tax	5,557,242	6,420,200	6,689,607	6,975,954	7,367,693	7,784,881	8,217,279	8,463,798	8,717,712	8,979,243	9,248,620	9,526,079	88,391,065
0453-02	Transient Occupancy Tax Penalties	4,540	1,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,171
0453-03	Transient Occupancy Tax - Audit	16,414	9,434	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,434
TOTAL TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX		5,578,196	6,430,805	6,689,607	6,975,954	7,367,693	7,784,881	8,217,279	8,463,798	8,717,712	8,979,243	9,248,620	9,526,079	88,401,670
0454-03	Utility User's Tax - NSC	1,722	1,775	1,828	1,883	1,940	1,998	2,058	2,119	2,183	2,249	2,316	2,385	22,734

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
		2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031		
0150	Secured Tax	41,671,996	43,479,199	45,365,565	47,334,599	49,389,960	51,535,472	53,775,131	56,113,110	58,553,770	61,101,666	508,320,467	870,327,237
0152	Unitary Roll - AB454	473,042	482,503	492,153	501,996	512,036	522,276	532,722	543,376	554,244	565,329	5,179,675	9,809,263
0153	Property Tax in Lieu of VLF	16,236,679	16,940,820	17,675,806	18,443,002	19,243,833	20,079,790	20,952,429	21,863,377	22,814,332	23,807,070	198,057,138	339,106,003
0155	Tax Delinquencies	965,721	994,693	1,024,533	1,055,269	1,086,928	1,119,535	1,153,121	1,187,715	1,223,346	1,260,047	11,070,909	20,430,513
0156	Unsecured Tax	2,819,200	2,903,776	2,990,889	3,080,616	3,173,035	3,268,226	3,366,272	3,467,261	3,571,278	3,678,417	32,318,970	59,622,541
0157	Supplemental Roll	1,455,836	1,514,069	1,574,632	1,637,617	1,703,122	1,771,247	1,842,097	1,915,781	1,992,412	2,072,108	17,478,921	29,426,225
0159	Administrative Fees	(654,275)	(673,903)	(694,120)	(714,943)	(736,392)	(758,484)	(781,238)	(804,675)	(828,815)	(853,680)	(7,500,524)	(13,841,642)
TOTAL PROPERTY TAXES		62,968,200	65,641,157	68,429,459	71,338,155	74,372,521	77,538,063	80,840,535	84,285,944	87,880,567	91,630,958	764,925,557	1,314,880,140
0300	Sales and Use Tax	36,468,503	37,957,216	39,507,060	41,120,558	42,800,341	44,549,147	46,369,831	48,265,362	50,238,837	52,293,479	439,570,335	780,814,832
0300	Additional Sales Tax - Downtown	1,862,722	1,937,230	2,014,720	2,095,308	2,179,121	2,266,286	2,356,937	2,451,215	2,549,263	2,651,234	22,364,035	35,557,728
TOTAL SALES AND USE TAXES		38,331,225	39,894,447	41,521,779	43,215,866	44,979,462	46,815,433	48,726,768	50,716,577	52,788,100	54,944,713	461,934,370	816,372,560
0301	Sales and Use Tax - Public Safety	1,556,091	1,619,614	1,685,745	1,754,592	1,826,267	1,900,888	1,978,576	2,059,457	2,143,664	2,231,335	18,756,229	33,316,947
TOTAL SALES AND USE TAX - PUBLIC SAFETY		1,556,091	1,619,614	1,685,745	1,754,592	1,826,267	1,900,888	1,978,576	2,059,457	2,143,664	2,231,335	18,756,229	33,316,947
0450	Business License Tax	1,820,568	1,875,185	1,931,441	1,989,384	2,049,066	2,110,537	2,173,854	2,239,069	2,306,241	2,375,429	20,870,774	38,515,411
TOTAL BUSINESS LICENSE TAX		1,820,568	1,875,185	1,931,441	1,989,384	2,049,066	2,110,537	2,173,854	2,239,069	2,306,241	2,375,429	20,870,774	38,515,411
0451	Construction Tax	1,455,297	1,498,956	1,543,924	1,590,242	1,637,949	1,687,088	1,737,700	1,789,831	1,843,526	1,898,832	16,683,347	31,012,453
0452	Real Property Transfer Tax	1,146,840	1,181,246	1,216,683	1,253,183	1,290,779	1,329,502	1,369,387	1,410,469	1,452,783	1,496,367	13,147,240	23,867,141
TOTAL OTHER TAXES		2,602,137	2,680,201	2,760,607	2,843,426	2,928,728	3,016,590	3,107,088	3,200,301	3,296,310	3,395,199	29,830,587	54,879,594
0453-01	Transient Occupancy Tax	9,907,122	10,303,407	10,715,543	11,144,165	11,589,931	12,053,529	12,535,670	13,037,097	13,558,581	14,100,924	118,945,968	207,337,033
0453-02	Transient Occupancy Tax Penalties	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,171
0453-03	Transient Occupancy Tax - Audit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,434
TOTAL TRANSIENT OCCUPANCY TAX		9,907,122	10,303,407	10,715,543	11,144,165	11,589,931	12,053,529	12,535,670	13,037,097	13,558,581	14,100,924	118,945,968	207,347,638
0454-03	Utility User's Tax - NSC	2,457	2,531	2,607	2,685	2,765	2,848	2,934	3,022	3,112	3,206	28,167	50,901

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
1351-01	Major Permit Application Fees	57,116	94,192	95,000	104,500	106,590	108,722	110,896	113,114	115,376	117,684	120,038	122,438	1,208,551
1352-01	Minor Permit Application Fees	47,932	78,444	78,000	85,800	87,516	89,266	91,052	92,873	94,730	96,625	98,557	100,528	993,391
1353	Permit - Bingo	400	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
1354	Permit - Building	1,537,860	1,963,426	1,997,126	2,037,069	1,955,855	1,994,972	2,034,872	2,075,569	2,117,081	2,159,422	2,202,611	2,246,663	22,784,666
1355	Permit - Electrical	354,506	448,333	456,029	465,149	446,605	455,537	464,648	473,941	483,419	493,088	502,950	513,008	5,202,707
1356	Permit - Fire Prevention	773,245	1,002,116	1,019,317	1,039,703	998,252	1,018,217	1,038,582	1,059,353	1,080,540	1,102,151	1,124,194	1,146,678	11,629,105
1358	Permit - Grading	8,535	4,036	4,105	4,187	4,020	4,101	4,183	4,266	4,352	4,439	4,527	4,618	46,833
1359	Permit - Hazardous Materials	808,952	746,908	800,000	816,000	832,320	848,966	865,946	883,265	900,930	918,949	937,328	956,074	9,506,685
1360	Permit - Mechanical	306,224	361,335	367,537	374,887	359,941	367,140	374,483	381,973	389,612	397,404	405,353	413,460	4,193,126
1361	Permit - Miscellaneous	0	1,525	1,556	1,587	1,618	1,651	1,684	1,717	1,752	1,787	1,823	1,859	18,557
1362	Permit - Fire Operations	174,525	205,300	180,000	183,600	187,272	191,017	194,838	198,735	202,709	206,763	210,899	215,117	2,176,250
1363	Permit - Plumbing and Gas	301,846	365,459	371,732	379,166	364,050	371,331	378,757	386,333	394,059	401,940	409,979	418,179	4,240,986
1364	Permit - Sign	17,070	14,208	14,452	14,741	14,153	14,436	14,725	15,019	15,320	15,626	15,938	16,257	164,874
1366	Permit - Temporary Building	1,110	2,682	2,728	2,783	2,672	2,725	2,780	2,835	2,892	2,950	3,009	3,069	31,123
1368	Permit - Transportation	18,516	17,227	18,900	19,278	19,664	20,057	20,458	20,867	21,284	21,710	22,144	22,587	224,177
1370	Permit - Taxi Driver and Vehicle	52,120	48,699	48,465	49,434	50,423	51,431	52,460	53,509	54,579	55,671	56,784	57,920	579,377
1371	Permit - Misc. Public Safety	8,154	6,476	4,162	4,245	4,330	4,417	4,505	4,595	4,687	4,781	4,876	4,974	52,049
1372	Permit - Liquidambar Street	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1373	Adult Entertainment Permits	17,135	14,416	14,416	14,704	14,998	15,298	15,298	15,604	15,916	16,235	16,559	16,891	170,337
1374	OCM Special Event Permit Fee	100	103	106	109	113	116	119	123	127	130	134	138	1,319
TOTAL PERMITS AND LICENSES		4,666,794	5,544,598	5,643,631	5,770,343	5,627,260	5,739,807	5,854,298	5,971,385	6,090,814	6,212,632	6,336,886	6,463,625	65,255,277
1502-01	Fines - Library Overdue Material - Circulation Desk Payments	120,326	118,843	117,655	116,478	115,313	114,160	113,018	111,888	110,769	109,661	108,564	107,478	1,243,827
1502-02	Fines - Overdue/Lost & Damaged-Internet Payments	75,797	117,535	119,886	122,284	124,730	127,224	129,768	132,363	135,010	137,710	140,464	143,273	1,430,247
1503	Fines - Parking	440,514	444,785	470,000	479,400	488,988	498,768	508,743	518,918	529,296	539,882	550,680	561,694	5,591,154

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	
		2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031		
1351-01	Major Permit Application Fees	126,112	129,895	133,792	137,806	141,940	146,198	150,584	155,101	159,754	164,547	1,445,728	2,654,278
1352-01	Minor Permit Application Fees	101,514	104,559	107,696	110,927	114,255	117,682	121,213	124,849	128,595	132,453	1,163,744	2,157,135
1353	Permit - Bingo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
1354	Permit - Building	2,314,063	2,383,485	2,454,989	2,528,639	2,604,498	2,682,633	2,763,112	2,846,005	2,931,385	3,019,327	26,528,136	49,312,802
1355	Permit - Electrical	528,399	544,251	560,578	577,396	594,717	612,559	630,936	649,864	669,360	689,441	6,057,499	11,260,206
1356	Permit - Fire Prevention	1,181,078	1,216,511	1,253,006	1,290,596	1,329,314	1,369,194	1,410,269	1,452,577	1,496,155	1,541,039	13,539,740	25,168,845
1358	Permit - Grading	4,756	4,899	5,046	5,197	5,353	5,514	5,679	5,850	6,025	6,206	54,527	101,360
1359	Permit - Hazardous Materials	984,756	1,014,299	1,044,728	1,076,070	1,108,352	1,141,602	1,175,850	1,211,126	1,247,460	1,284,884	11,289,127	20,795,812
1360	Permit - Mechanical	425,863	438,639	451,798	465,352	479,313	493,692	508,503	523,758	539,471	555,655	4,882,047	9,075,173
1361	Permit - Miscellaneous	1,915	1,972	2,031	2,092	2,155	2,220	2,286	2,355	2,426	2,498	21,950	40,508
1362	Permit - Fire Operations	223,721	232,670	241,977	251,656	261,722	272,191	283,079	294,402	306,178	318,425	2,686,022	4,862,272
1363	Permit - Plumbing and Gas	430,724	443,646	456,955	470,664	484,784	499,327	514,307	529,736	545,629	561,997	4,937,770	9,178,756
1364	Permit - Sign	16,745	17,247	17,765	18,298	18,847	19,412	19,994	20,594	21,212	21,848	191,962	356,837
1366	Permit - Temporary Building	3,161	3,256	3,353	3,454	3,558	3,664	3,774	3,888	4,004	4,124	36,237	67,360
1368	Permit - Transportation	23,265	23,963	24,682	25,422	26,185	26,970	27,779	28,613	29,471	30,355	266,706	490,882
1370	Permit - Taxi Driver and Vehicle	59,658	61,447	63,291	65,190	67,145	69,160	71,234	73,372	75,573	77,840	683,909	1,263,287
1371	Permit - Misc. Public Safety	5,123	5,277	5,435	5,598	5,766	5,939	6,117	6,301	6,490	6,685	58,732	110,780
1372	Permit - Liquidambar Street	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1373	Adult Entertainment Permits	17,397	17,919	18,457	19,011	19,581	20,168	20,773	21,397	22,038	22,700	199,441	369,778
1374	OCM Special Event Permit Fee	144	150	156	162	168	175	182	189	197	205	1,728	3,048
TOTAL PERMITS AND LICENSES		6,657,656	6,859,624	7,067,741	7,282,194	7,503,178	7,730,893	7,965,543	8,207,342	8,456,508	8,713,267	76,443,946	141,699,224
1502-01	Fines - Library Overdue Material - Circulation Desk Payments	106,403	105,339	104,286	103,243	102,211	101,188	100,177	99,175	98,183	97,201	1,017,406	2,261,233
1502-02	Fines - Overdue/Lost & Damaged-Internet Payments	147,571	151,998	156,558	161,255	166,093	171,075	176,208	181,494	186,939	192,547	1,691,738	3,121,985
1503	Fines - Parking	578,544	595,901	613,778	632,191	651,157	670,691	690,812	711,537	732,883	754,869	6,632,362	12,223,516

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
1504	Fines - Traffic and Criminal	427,975	377,579	420,000	428,400	436,968	445,707	454,622	463,714	472,988	482,448	492,097	501,939	4,976,462
1505	Hazardous Material Recovery	411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1506	Juvenile Diversion	5,910	3,400	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	41,400
1507	Late Payment Penalties	18,444	20,000	20,400	20,808	21,224	21,649	22,082	22,523	22,974	23,433	23,902	24,380	243,374
1509	Returned Check Charge	5,920	5,605	5,717	5,831	5,948	6,067	6,188	6,312	6,438	6,567	6,698	6,832	68,206
1512	Neighborhood Preservation Code Violations	12,250	12,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	262,000
1514	CUPA Fines	0	722	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,722
TOTAL FINES AND FORFEITURES		1,107,547	1,100,469	1,183,458	1,203,001	1,222,971	1,243,375	1,264,221	1,285,518	1,307,276	1,329,502	1,352,205	1,375,396	13,867,392
1650	Administrative Request Fees	77,896	102,771	103,000	113,300	115,566	117,877	120,235	122,640	125,092	127,594	130,146	132,749	1,310,970
1652	Demolition Fees	15,169	19,768	20,107	20,509	19,692	20,085	20,487	20,897	21,315	21,741	22,176	22,619	229,397
1653	Energy Plan Check Fees	71,205	100,086	101,804	103,840	99,700	101,694	103,728	105,802	107,918	110,077	112,278	114,524	1,161,450
1654	Environmental Review Fees	18,040	53,268	53,000	58,300	59,466	60,655	61,868	63,106	64,368	65,655	66,968	68,308	674,963
1655	Legislative Actions	9,534	34,142	35,000	38,500	39,270	40,055	40,857	41,674	42,507	43,357	44,224	45,109	444,695
1667-01	Plan Maintenance Fees	86,759	217,970	125,598	128,110	123,002	125,462	127,972	130,531	133,142	135,804	138,521	141,291	1,527,402
1670	Plan Check Fees	861,202	1,183,768	1,204,087	1,228,168	1,179,204	1,202,788	1,226,844	1,251,381	1,276,408	1,301,936	1,327,975	1,354,535	13,737,094
1673-01	Subdivision Map Filing Fees - Planning	0	140,118	76,000	83,600	85,272	86,977	88,717	90,491	92,301	94,147	96,030	97,951	1,031,605
1676	Special Inspection Reimbursement	12,068	10,000	10,200	10,404	10,612	10,824	11,041	11,262	11,487	11,717	11,951	12,190	121,687
TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FEES		1,151,873	1,861,891	1,728,796	1,784,731	1,731,784	1,766,419	1,801,748	1,837,783	1,874,538	1,912,029	1,950,270	1,989,275	20,239,263
1801-01	Business License Processing - New Applicator	114,998	133,000	135,660	138,373	141,141	143,963	146,843	149,780	152,775	155,831	158,947	162,126	1,618,439
1801-02	Business License Processing - Renewals	99,094	99,878	101,876	103,913	105,991	108,111	110,273	112,479	114,728	117,023	119,363	121,751	1,215,387
3100-05	Internet & Phone Credit Card Fee	9,671	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3101	Notary Fee	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
TOTAL FINANCE FEES		223,803	232,898	237,536	242,286	247,132	252,075	257,116	262,258	267,504	272,854	278,311	283,877	2,833,846

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
		2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031		
1504	Fines - Traffic and Criminal	516,997	532,507	548,482	564,937	581,885	599,341	617,322	635,841	654,916	674,564	5,926,792	10,903,254
1505	Hazardous Material Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1506	Juvenile Diversion	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,800	38,000	79,400
1507	Late Payment Penalties	25,111	25,865	26,641	27,440	28,263	29,111	29,984	30,884	31,810	32,765	287,873	531,247
1509	Returned Check Charge	7,037	7,249	7,466	7,690	7,921	8,158	8,403	8,655	8,915	9,182	80,676	148,882
1512	Neighborhood Preservation Code Violations	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	250,000	512,000
1514	CUPA Fines	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	20,722
TOTAL FINES AND FORFEITURES		1,411,464	1,448,658	1,487,010	1,526,555	1,567,328	1,609,366	1,652,705	1,697,385	1,743,446	1,790,928	15,934,847	29,802,238
1650	Administrative Request Fees	134,050	138,072	142,214	146,481	150,875	155,401	160,063	164,865	169,811	174,905	1,536,738	2,847,709
1652	Demolition Fees	23,298	23,997	24,717	25,458	26,222	27,009	27,819	28,654	29,513	30,399	267,086	496,483
1653	Energy Plan Check Fees	117,959	121,498	125,143	128,898	132,764	136,747	140,850	145,075	149,428	153,910	1,352,273	2,513,723
1654	Environmental Review Fees	68,977	71,047	73,178	75,373	77,635	79,964	82,363	84,834	87,379	90,000	790,749	1,465,712
1655	Legislative Actions	45,551	46,918	48,325	49,775	51,268	52,806	54,390	56,022	57,703	59,434	522,193	966,888
1667-01	Plan Maintenance Fees	145,530	149,896	154,392	159,024	163,795	168,709	173,770	178,983	184,353	189,883	1,668,335	3,195,737
1670	Plan Check Fees	1,395,171	1,437,026	1,480,136	1,524,541	1,570,277	1,617,385	1,665,907	1,715,884	1,767,360	1,820,381	15,994,067	29,731,161
1673-01	Subdivision Map Filing Fees - Planning	100,889	103,916	107,033	110,244	113,552	116,958	120,467	124,081	127,803	131,638	1,156,582	2,188,187
1676	Special Inspection Reimbursement	12,556	12,932	13,320	13,320	13,720	13,720	14,131	14,131	14,555	14,992	137,379	259,066
TOTAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FEES		2,043,982	2,105,301	2,168,460	2,233,114	2,300,108	2,368,699	2,439,760	2,512,529	2,587,905	2,665,542	23,425,402	43,664,665
1801-01	Business License Processing - New Applicator	166,990	172,000	177,160	182,475	187,949	193,587	199,395	205,377	211,538	217,884	1,914,354	3,532,793
1801-02	Business License Processing - Renewals	125,403	129,165	133,040	137,032	141,142	145,377	149,738	154,230	158,857	163,623	1,437,608	2,652,995
3100-05	Internet & Phone Credit Card Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3101	Notary Fee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
TOTAL FINANCE FEES		292,393	301,165	310,200	319,506	329,091	338,964	349,133	359,607	370,395	381,507	3,351,961	6,185,808

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
2770	DPS Alarm Permit Fees	59,065	120,000	120,000	188,000	191,760	195,595	199,507	203,497	207,567	211,719	215,953	220,272	2,073,870
2772-01	Apartment Inspections - Fire	269,125	275,400	289,170	294,953	300,852	306,870	313,007	319,267	325,652	332,165	338,809	345,585	3,441,731
2773	Parent Project Class Fees	1,770	640	653	666	679	693	707	721	735	750	765	780	7,788
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY FEES		1,223,399	1,041,928	1,083,823	1,163,202	1,178,568	1,194,242	1,207,577	1,223,831	1,240,410	1,257,321	1,274,570	1,292,164	13,157,635
2900	Engineering Fees	485,249	390,000	450,548	529,693	540,287	551,093	562,114	573,357	584,824	596,520	608,451	620,620	6,007,506
2901	Mathilda/237 Maintenance	16,704	17,340	17,687	18,041	18,401	18,769	19,145	19,528	19,918	20,317	20,723	21,137	211,006
2904	Street Tree Fees	3,777	10,423	4,900	4,998	5,098	5,200	5,304	5,410	5,518	5,629	5,741	5,856	64,077
2909	Temporary Traffic Controls	1,896	1,792	1,844	1,881	1,918	1,957	1,996	2,036	2,077	2,118	2,161	2,204	21,983
2910	Shopping Cart Fee	2,700	2,754	2,809	2,865	2,923	2,981	3,041	3,101	3,163	3,227	3,291	3,357	33,513
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS FEES		510,326	422,309	477,788	557,478	568,627	580,000	591,600	603,432	615,500	627,810	640,367	653,174	6,338,084
TOTAL SERVICE FEES		3,264,614	3,716,979	3,686,846	3,909,344	3,888,755	3,956,400	4,024,554	4,094,887	4,166,629	4,241,652	4,316,300	4,392,444	44,394,790
3355	Interest	755,108	492,544	640,690	1,186,618	2,350,905	2,380,611	2,277,806	2,160,311	2,071,639	2,429,665	2,333,209	2,218,692	20,542,690
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME		755,108	492,544	640,690	1,186,618	2,350,905	2,380,611	2,277,806	2,160,311	2,071,639	2,429,665	2,333,209	2,218,692	20,542,690
3601-31	Redevelopment Agency Repayment	3,673,162	5,006,884	5,789,176	6,410,837	7,811,595	7,903,337	7,042,899	6,776,657	6,894,433	7,034,599	7,126,928	7,271,295	75,068,639
3601-42	Water Loan Repayment	351,700	351,700	351,700	351,700	351,700	351,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,758,500
3602-43	Sewer Loan Repayment	450,000	550,000	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	13,149,938
3601-	General Services Loan Repayment	500,000	500,000	500,000	189,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189,789
3602	Refuse Loan Repayment (3602-42)	600,000	0	1,300,000	3,388,304	3,388,304	4,742,396	4,742,396	4,742,396	4,742,396	4,742,396	4,742,396	4,742,396	41,273,380
3604	Sunnyvale Office Center	238,810	245,975	253,354	260,955	268,784	276,847	285,152	293,707	302,518	311,594	320,942	330,570	3,150,398
3605	Power Generation Facility	798,521	814,492	838,927	864,095	890,017	916,718	944,219	972,546	1,001,722	1,031,774	1,062,727	1,094,609	10,431,847
TOTAL INTERFUND REVENUES		6,612,193	7,469,051	10,293,150	12,725,674	13,970,394	15,450,991	14,274,661	14,045,300	14,201,063	14,380,356	14,512,986	14,698,864	146,022,491
3601	Repayment to City - Town Center Developer	1,987,407	1,861,847	2,004,644	2,079,359	2,851,487	3,198,823	2,850,134	2,601,635	2,641,831	2,682,830	2,724,650	2,767,306	28,264,546

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
		2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031		
2770	DPS Alarm Permit Fees	226,880	233,687	240,697	247,918	255,356	263,016	270,907	279,034	287,405	296,027	2,600,926	4,674,796
2772-01	Apartment Inspections - Fire	355,952	366,631	377,630	388,959	400,628	412,646	425,026	437,777	450,910	464,437	4,080,596	7,522,327
2773	Parent Project Class Fees	804	828	852	878	904	932	959	988	1,018	1,048	9,212	17,000
TOTAL PUBLIC SAFETY FEES		1,319,256	1,347,088	1,375,756	1,405,284	1,435,697	1,467,023	1,499,289	1,532,522	1,566,753	1,602,011	14,550,679	27,708,314
2900	Engineering Fees	639,238	658,416	678,168	698,513	719,468	741,052	763,284	786,183	809,768	834,061	7,328,151	13,335,658
2901	Mathilda/237 Maintenance	21,771	22,425	23,097	23,790	24,504	25,239	25,996	26,776	27,579	28,407	249,586	460,591
2904	Street Tree Fees	6,032	6,213	6,399	6,591	6,789	6,992	7,202	7,418	7,641	7,870	69,146	133,223
2909	Temporary Traffic Controls	2,270	2,338	2,408	2,480	2,555	2,631	2,710	2,792	2,875	2,962	26,021	48,005
2910	Shopping Cart Fee	3,458	3,562	3,668	3,778	3,892	4,009	4,129	4,253	4,380	4,512	39,640	73,153
TOTAL PUBLIC WORKS FEES		672,769	692,952	713,741	735,153	757,208	779,924	803,322	827,421	852,244	877,811	7,712,545	14,050,629
TOTAL SERVICE FEES		4,508,756	4,633,520	4,762,092	4,894,189	5,030,720	5,171,008	5,315,993	5,464,983	5,618,950	5,777,622	51,177,833	95,572,623
3355	Interest	2,669,116	2,629,308	2,696,061	2,714,772	2,778,518	2,823,669	2,916,957	3,000,021	2,975,951	3,034,921	28,239,294	48,781,983
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME		2,669,116	2,629,308	2,696,061	2,714,772	2,778,518	2,823,669	2,916,957	3,000,021	2,975,951	3,034,921	28,239,294	48,781,983
3601-31	Redevelopment Agency Repayment	7,381,601	9,187,509	8,128,124	8,187,011	8,301,309	11,391,976	11,517,754	0	0	0	64,095,285	139,163,924
3601-42	Water Loan Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,758,500
3602-43	Sewer Loan Repayment	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	845,829	8,458,290	21,608,228
3601-	General Services Loan Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189,789
3602	Refuse Loan Repayment (3602-42)	4,742,396	4,742,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,484,792	50,758,173
3604	Sunnyvale Office Center	343,793	357,544	371,846	386,720	402,189	418,276	435,007	452,408	470,504	489,324	4,127,611	7,278,009
3605	Power Generation Facility	1,138,394	1,183,929	1,231,286	1,280,538	1,331,759	1,385,030	1,440,431	1,498,048	1,557,970	1,620,289	13,667,674	24,099,521
TOTAL INTERFUND REVENUES		14,452,012	16,317,208	10,577,086	10,700,098	10,881,087	14,041,111	14,239,022	2,796,285	2,874,303	2,955,442	99,833,653	245,856,144
3601	Repayment to City - Town Center Developer	2,810,815	2,855,194	2,900,461	2,933,520	2,967,241	0	0	0	0	0	14,467,231	42,731,778

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL	
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
TOTAL REPAYMENT TO CITY - TOWN CENTER DEVELOPER		1,987,407	1,861,847	2,004,644	2,079,359	2,851,487	3,198,823	2,850,134	2,601,635	2,641,831	2,682,830	2,724,650	2,767,306	28,264,546
1208	Restricted Cash Donations	0	1,950	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,950
1216	Miscellaneous Grants - Other	15,000	9,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,500
4460-02	Repayments - Conway Property Owners	20,750	15,168	18,119	18,119	18,119	18,119	18,119	18,119	18,119	8,674	8,674	8,674	168,023
3801-01	Personal Property Sale	31,738	8,006	8,166	8,329	8,496	8,666	8,839	9,016	9,196	9,380	9,568	9,759	97,423
2764	Unclaimed Property	10,819	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4100	Miscellaneous Revenues	17,547	7,300	5,000	5,100	5,202	5,306	5,412	5,520	5,631	5,743	5,858	5,975	62,049
4102	Damage to City Property	213,126	100,000	102,000	104,040	106,121	108,243	110,408	112,616	114,869	117,166	119,509	121,899	1,216,872
4104	Jury Duty Reimbursement	236	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70
4107-02	Misc Revenues - Public Safety	1,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4114	Cash Overage & Shortage	(103)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4116-02	Photocopies - Public Safety	295	105	107	109	111	114	116	118	121	123	125	128	1,278
4116-04	Photocopies - Other Departments	1,307	2,200	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	12,200
4117-01	Printed Material Sales	1,570	200	204	208	212	216	221	225	230	234	239	244	2,434
4117-05	Printed Material Sale - Public Works/Plans & Specs	8,443	5,640	5,753	5,868	5,985	6,105	6,227	6,352	6,479	6,608	6,740	6,875	68,632
4118	Workers' Comp Recoveries	5,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4120	Litigation Settlement Proceeds	4,539	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4121	Miscellaneous Reimbursement	12,555	78,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78,042
4123-03	Bankruptcy Recovery - Other	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS		344,996	228,181	140,349	142,774	145,247	147,769	150,342	152,967	155,644	148,929	151,714	154,555	1,718,471
3204	Modular Classroom Lease	648,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL MODULAR CLASSROOM LEASE		648,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3800	Real Property Sale	0	0	0	0	2,130,818	0	0	0	11,474,036	0	0	0	13,604,854

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
TOTAL SALE OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	2,130,818	0	0	0	11,474,036	0	0	0	13,604,854
4400 Transfers In	10,957,877	9,362,127	9,205,089	9,185,198	9,489,741	9,855,043	10,043,125	10,301,588	10,381,952	10,705,899	10,969,045	11,393,181	110,891,988
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN	10,957,877	9,362,127	9,205,089	9,185,198	9,489,741	9,855,043	10,043,125	10,301,588	10,381,952	10,705,899	10,969,045	11,393,181	110,891,988
FUND TOTAL	126,378,879	126,539,482	131,015,098	138,003,709	147,679,071	152,066,951	154,173,050	157,185,106	172,780,185	166,291,746	171,029,241	176,095,673	1,692,859,312

**035. GENERAL FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

	PLAN 2021/2022	PLAN 2022/2023	PLAN 2023/2024	PLAN 2024/2025	PLAN 2025/2026	PLAN 2026/2027	PLAN 2027/2028	PLAN 2028/2029	PLAN 2029/2030	PLAN 2030/2031	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
TOTAL SALE OF PROPERTY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,604,854
4400 Transfers In	11,489,043	11,699,960	11,954,524	12,308,018	12,671,991	13,046,755	13,432,630	13,920,842	14,332,666	14,660,205	129,516,634	240,408,621
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN	11,489,043	11,699,960	11,954,524	12,308,018	12,671,991	13,046,755	13,432,630	13,920,842	14,332,666	14,660,205	129,516,634	240,408,621
FUND TOTAL	181,992,153	189,860,156	190,502,082	197,289,871	204,398,913	211,783,302	219,500,788	215,956,195	224,040,284	232,437,102	2,067,760,845	3,760,620,157

SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted or earmarked for particular functions or activities of government. In many cases, a Special Revenue Fund has been set up in response to legal requirements established by a granting agency or another level of government.

▪ Housing Fund

The Housing Fund is comprised primarily of housing mitigation fees and Below-Market-Rate Housing (“BMR”) fees and fines. Expenditures are for operations related to developing affordable housing, managing the City’s below-market-rate housing program, and for capital and special projects that produce new affordable housing, and/or otherwise implement the City’s Housing and Community Revitalization Sub-Element of the General Plan. The Housing Fund contains two sub-funds, one for Housing Mitigation Fees and the other for BMR revenues.

Housing Mitigation Sub-Fund

Housing Mitigation fees are development impact fees paid by developers of large new employment-generating developments pursuant to S.M.C. 19.22.035, in order to maintain or improve the City’s jobs/housing balance. These fees are used to provide additional affordable housing in the City. Housing Mitigation fees and accrued interest are maintained in a separate sub-

fund of the Housing Fund.

During the first ten years of the Long-Term Financial Plan, Housing Mitigation Fees in the amount of \$14.8 million are projected to be received from anticipated industrial or office developments. During the second ten years, an additional \$18.2 million is projected. Revenue projections are based on a number of factors, including: current projects in the pipeline, total development square footage in the Moffett Park Specific Plan and in the General City-wide pool, amount of expected development from this pool (75% of the square footage in the Moffett Park development pool and 20% of the square footage in the City-wide development pool is projected to generate Mitigation Fee revenue over the next 20 years), and the current and projected per square foot Housing Mitigation Fee.

Over the past five years, this revenue stream has allowed the City to assist a number of important housing projects, most notably the provision of over \$4 million to assist the development of 123 affordable apartments for seniors and over \$2 million to acquire 20 rental apartments for lower-income households. Currently over \$8 million of the fund balance is held in reserve for potential development of permanent supportive rental housing for homeless families and individuals in conjunction with the Onizuka Air Force Station Local Redevelopment Plan. In addition, a small portion of the fund is allocated annually to provide down-payment assistance to moderate-income homebuyers.

Assistance to affordable housing developments is provided in

the form of a loan, with payments either amortized, deferred, or based on residual receipts of the project's projected operating cash flow. Interest rates vary and are set forth in each loan agreement. Down-payment assistance loans are deferred for thirty years or until sale or transfer of the home. Payments received on these loans are deposited into this Sub-Fund and re-used for additional housing activities.

During the first ten years of the planning period, staff projects the Housing Fund/Housing Mitigation Sub-Fund will receive a total of \$5.8 million in loan repayments, primarily from two large housing loans: approximately \$1 million from the loan on 662 Garland Avenue and \$4 million on the loan for the Fair Oaks Senior Housing property. Both of these rental properties are operated by Mid-Pen Housing. The remaining amount includes installment payments of \$149,025 from EHC Lifebuilders for the property at 183 Acalanes Avenue and payment in full of the \$450,000 loan on the Aster Park Apartments property.

Additional revenue is anticipated from the sale of the property located at 388 Charles Street in downtown Sunnyvale, which was paid for with Housing Mitigation Funds pursuant to Council action. Staff estimates proceeds of approximately \$650,000 from this sale will be received in FY 2012/2013. In keeping with Council policy, this property and the others owned by the General Fund in downtown will be sold following development of the Sunnyvale Town Center. Rental income from the property is projected in the Long-Term Financial Plan through the end of FY 2011/2012.

Interest income on the reserve balances in this sub-fund continues to accrue and is available for future housing projects.

Project expenditures totaling \$495,725 for FY 2011/2012 are for four special projects: maintenance of the City owned affordable housing unit at 388 Charles St. (\$5,725); first-time homebuyers assistance (\$250,000); Individual Development Account Matching Funds for first-time homebuyers (\$40,000); and the Phase IV Contribution to the Housing Trust Fund (\$200,000).

In FY 2009/2010, \$8.2 million was set aside in a reserve for homeless assistance as part of the Onizuka Base Relocation and Closure process. These funds are programmed for expenditure in FY 2012/2013.

By the end of FY 2011/2012 the Housing Mitigation Sub-Fund is projected to have a Housing Mitigation Reserve balance of approximately \$3.9 million. These funds are available for future affordable housing projects in the City when they are identified. A placeholder entitled Future Housing Projects is included in the Long-Term Financial Plan for projects that are not yet identified.

[Below Market Rate \(BMR\) Housing Sub-Fund](#)

The Housing Fund has a second sub-fund for Below Market Rate (BMR) housing revenues and expenditures.

The BMR Program does not generate funds for housing,

but rather generates affordable housing directly, through mandatory development requirements applied to most new housing developments. This is a land use/zoning tool used nationally to guarantee a minimum level of affordable housing even in higher cost areas, known as “inclusionary zoning.” The Municipal Code requires that developers sell 12.5% of all new homes in subdivision and condominium developments to lower and moderate income households at affordable prices established by the BMR program guidelines and SMC Chapter 19.66. The BMR Program has specific eligibility requirements and income limits for prospective buyers of BMR homes.

Revenues in the BMR Sub-Fund include BMR application fees, revenues from BMR compliance and enforcement actions, payments on loans originating from the Sub-Fund, and interest earnings. Expenditures include operating costs for administering and monitoring the BMR program, and a special project for BMR compliance enforcement (\$5,000).

The BMR Housing Sub-Fund has a BMR In-Lieu Fee Reserve for deposit of “BMR In-Lieu Fees” received from developers of smaller projects “in lieu of” providing actual BMR homes for sale. This option is currently available only to developments of 19 or fewer new homes, pursuant to the Municipal Code. The fees are intended to be used by the City to provide a comparable amount of affordable housing elsewhere in the City. This reserve is reduced in future years of the planning period as the in-lieu fees received from the prior projects are expended. Staff anticipates receiving additional in-lieu fees from future projects, however, such events occur infrequently.

The current BMR ordinance will likely be amended within the next two years per Council direction to improve certain aspects of the program. After these amendments have been adopted, staff will adjust the in-lieu fee revenue projections based on any changes to the ordinance.

• **HOME Grant Fund**

HOME Investment Partnership Program grants from the federal government may be used to provide housing affordable to lower-income households. Eligible uses of HOME grant funds include: acquisition, new construction, rehabilitation, tenant-based rental assistance, and down payment assistance. The activities must benefit low income households with incomes at or below 80% of area median income. According to federal statutes, HOME grants must be committed to a specific project within two years and fully expended within five years of the grant award.

The recommended Long-Term Financial Plan for the HOME Grant Fund includes an estimated grant allocation for FY 2011/2012 of \$645,000 and shows ongoing estimated HOME grant revenues of \$645,000 as a placeholder for future allocations. This is a decrease of 15% from the FY 2010/2011 allocation, as these grant funds are under scrutiny by the federal government.

Funds in FY 2011/2012 are being recommended for Operations (\$81,101) and three special projects. The projects are First Time Homebuyer Loans (\$150,000), Tenant Based

Rental Assistance (\$143,442), and Momentum for Mental Health Rehabilitation (\$318,900.) Included in the Long-Term Financial Plan is a line item for Future HOME/Housing Projects beginning in FY 2012/2013. As specific projects are identified, they will be brought to Council for approval.

Approximately \$3.2 million in loan payments are expected throughout the 20-year plan. Expenditures of these repayments will be for future HOME projects, to be identified and approved by Council.

▪ **Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Fund**

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a federal program which allocates annual grants to larger cities and urban counties to develop viable communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and needed public services, principally for low and moderate income persons. The City receives an annual appropriation from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) based on a formula derived by community need.

The Community Development Block Grant Fund consists of two sub-funds which account for revenues from Community Development Block Grants and the repayment of commercial and residential loans. Primary expenditures are for operations, housing opportunities, capital projects, and most of the City's outside group funding efforts.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Sub-Fund

The CDBG Sub-Fund accounts for Community Development Block Grants from the federal government. The Housing division staff estimates that the FY 2011/2012 entitlement amount will be \$1,070,655. Since the City has received CDBG funds annually over a number of years, we are showing future grant receipts at the FY 2011/2012 entitlement level throughout the 20-Year Financial Plan. The estimated allocation is 20% less than the previous year's allocation. As the federal government grapples with a sizeable deficit under a contentious political environment, varying levels of cuts to CDBG funds have been proposed. Staff anticipates some reduction but believes the program will continue long term.

The CDBG and HOME grants must be spent in accordance with a five-year "Consolidated Plan," a strategic plan and budget for use of these grants, submitted to HUD for approval every five years. It identifies a jurisdiction's overall needs for affordable housing and other community development activities. HUD requires the City to submit annual updates during the intervening years of the Consolidated Plan, and this is generally done in May of each year.

CDBG funds may be used for acquisition, rehabilitation and preservation of existing affordable housing, certain types of public services and facilities, and elimination of blight. Capital and special projects funded with CDBG must implement the goals of the 2010-2015 Consolidated Plan. The City submits a performance report to HUD annually to report on its uses of the CDBG and HOME funds, and how these activities

contribute toward achieving the goals of the Consolidated Plan.

Additionally, by regulation, up to 15% of the annual CDBG allocation plus prior year program income may be used for public (human) services. The FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget includes \$183,100 for granting to qualified human services providers or “sub-recipients”. This is the first year of a new two-year grant cycle for human services (also known as Outside Group Funding).

CDBG funds may also be used for projects that benefit groups with special needs such as senior or handicapped citizens or for targeted geographical areas that meet certain income requirements. In FY 2011/2012 a special project for Home Access, Paint and Emergency Repair, and Energy-Efficiency is proposed for \$100,000 and capital projects for ADA Curb Retrofits and the expansion of the Columbia Neighborhood Center are proposed for \$425,467 and \$396,520, respectively.

CDBG Revolving Loan Sub-Fund

The Revolving Loan Sub-Fund was established by Council action in 2001, pursuant to HUD regulations for uses of CDBG “Program Income” from City loans funded with CDBG grants in prior years, and was separated for accounting purposes in FY 2003/2004. This revolving fund allows the City to account for program income from housing loans made with CDBG funds and reuse those funds for the same purpose (housing rehabilitation), pursuant to HUD regulations.

The Revolving Loan Sub-Fund has one source of revenue: loan payments on prior CDBG housing loans. The current CDBG loan portfolio includes 200 loans with a total outstanding debt of \$10,603,489. Staff projects \$150,000 in revenue for FY 2011/2012 from the CDBG loan payments.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget contains two special projects for the Revolving Loan Sub-Fund: one project to allow staff to provide up to \$150,000 in single family rehabilitation loans during the fiscal year, and \$50,000 for a rehabilitation project at Orchard Gardens Apartments. In addition, \$53,000 will be transferred to the HOME fund to provide support for a housing rehabilitation project headed by Momentum for Mental Health.

▪ Park Dedication Fund

State law allows local communities to require developers of housing units to offset the impact of those new housing units on the City’s ratio of open space per 1,000 population by providing additional open space or paying a comparable fee. The Park Dedication Fund was established to meet statutory requirements regarding the accounting for Park Dedication Fees paid by developers. In general, the City collects park in-lieu fees for housing projects that do not dedicate land for use as parks or open space. This fee is calculated on an average fair market value per square foot as determined by the Community Development Department annually. In prior years, the fee was based on a park facility standard of 1.25 acres per 1,000 population. In November 2009 Council

moved to raise the standard to 3.0 acres per 1,000 population over a three-year period. Due to current market conditions, the value per square foot is reduced this year to \$75, down from \$96 last year.

Park Dedication revenues are accounted for in the Park Dedication Fund as legally required, and then available resources are appropriated here or transferred to the Capital Projects Fund or the Infrastructure Fund for designated and approved park-related projects.

Authorizing language in the State Quimby Act indicates that fees may be used to pay for “developing new or rehabilitating existing neighborhood or community park or recreational facilities.” Certain legal cases have clarified that park in-lieu fees may be used for parks or recreational facilities that are adjacent to the subdivision or multi-family development from which they are collected but may also be used for larger community parks and regional facilities that are reasonably available for use by the residents of the subdivision or development. Park Dedication Fees may not be used for operating or routine maintenance. For the last several years, Park Dedication Fees were also used to pay for golf course rehabilitation projects. In April 2011, however, Council acted to cease that practice for projects that were not already programmed to be funded in this manner, determining instead that golf course revenues associated with the golf enterprise fund would pay for these improvements.

Park in-lieu fees must be committed within a five-year period,

and certain of these fees are subject to the Fee Mitigation Act, which requires specific review and findings every five years. The City conforms with both of these requirements.

It is estimated that approximately \$3.2 million in Park Dedication Fees will be received during FY 2010/2011. Based on current projects in process, revenues for FY 2011/2012 and FY 2012/2013 are expected to be \$2.6 million and \$3.0 million, respectively. These projections reflect the phase in of the new 3.0 acre standard recently implemented. For FY 2013/2014 and beyond, revenues are projected based on 200 dwelling units per year being added that are eligible to pay the fee at the full 3.0 acre standard. These projections yield approximately \$44 million in revenue over the first ten years and an additional \$58 million during the second ten years of the long-term plan.

The Park Dedication Fund also receives rental income from six houses that the City purchased in anticipation of expanding Murphy Park and Orchard Gardens Park. The Long-Term Financial Plan now projects that the houses associated with Murphy Park will be sold in FY 2012/2013, with proceeds being available to fund other park-related capital or infrastructure. Estimated revenue for rental income from the six houses is about \$106,000 per year. Once the Murphy Park houses are sold, rental income of \$57,000 per year will continue to be received until such time as Orchard Gardens Park is expanded.

The Park Dedication Fund is responsible for all parks-

related capital and infrastructure projects. A total of \$36 million in transfers to the Capital and Infrastructure Funds is programmed throughout the Long-Term Financial Plan to ensure that our park facilities are in good working condition to meet increased public use. Approximately \$8.2 million is programmed for transfer in FY 2011/2012, the majority of which is for two projects, Morse Avenue Neighborhood Development (\$4.2 million) and Community Center Comprehensive Infrastructure (\$2.5 million).

During an April 2011 study session, staff advised Council of its plans to develop for Council's consideration more detailed policies related to implementation of the Park Dedication Fund revenues. As of the delivery of the FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget, those proposed policies are still being crafted. In the meantime, staff informed Council that this year's budget submittal would focus on and prioritize the rehabilitation of existing park and recreation infrastructure. A proposal for prioritizing new capital projects to be funded by Park Dedication Funds will be brought to Council with all other proposed policies for the Park Dedication Fund later in the calendar year. As such, the \$36 million programmed for transfer to the Capital and Infrastructure Funds over the 20-year plan only reflect the existing park and recreation infrastructure, with the exception of the Morse Park project. Another \$72 million has been programmed into the long-term plan as a placeholder for Future Park Dedication Funded Projects. These future projects will be determined based on the results of the prioritization discussed above.

Details of the special and capital rehabilitation projects to

be funded by the Park Dedication Fund are included in the Projects Budget section of the budget document.

▪ **Asset Forfeiture Fund**

The Asset Forfeiture Fund was established to account for monies received through drug and other law enforcement activities as allowed under Federal and State asset forfeiture guidelines. The purposes for which asset forfeiture can be used are limited, and funds are drawn down for new one-time expenses targeted for law enforcement services. As this is done, caution should be used to assure that these expenses are ones that fit into the City's priorities and that don't lead to unnecessary future liabilities.

It is expected that the Asset Forfeiture Fund will end FY 2010/2011 with about \$1.1 million in reserves. Future funds cannot be anticipated and are not programmed for the remaining years of the Long-Term Financial Plan. The Fund does earn interest revenue on its unexpended balance. For FY 2011/2012 this is projected to be about \$8,500.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes a continuing transfer to the General Fund to support juvenile diversion activities within the Police Services program. The City currently has an agreement with the County of Santa Clara to pay for the direct salary, not including benefits, of one Deputy Probation Officer. For FY 2011/2012, this amount is \$93,450. This transfer is reflected through FY 2016/2017 when there are not enough available funds to fully support this

program. At that time, the Public Safety Department will need to evaluate the juvenile diversion activities in relationship to other departmental priorities to determine whether to continue funding the program within the City's General Fund.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes \$137,529 for two projects to be funded from the Asset Forfeiture Fund. The first project, Police Services Equipment - Cell Phones, supports the cost of specialized cellular phones used for police services in the amount of \$48,529. When Asset Forfeiture Funds are projected to run out in FY 2018/2019, the department will need to evaluate the use of these phones. If additional asset forfeiture funds are received in the future, they will be applied toward the cost of these phones. The second capital project is for Police Services Equipment Acquisition. For FY 2011/2012 these funds are being proposed for two new automated license plate readers (\$54,000) and an ammunition storage locker (\$35,000).

▪ **Police Services Augmentation Fund**

The Police Services Augmentation Fund accounts for two grant programs that provide monies for law enforcement purposes. The first is the Supplemental Law Enforcement Services (SLES) program established by the State, and the second is a smaller federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant from the Bureau of Justice Administration (BJA).

The State SLES monies constitute the major portion of

this Fund. The City first received the SLES grant in FY 1996/1997. Over the years, the amounts of both grants have decreased or varied significantly. BJA decreased from a high of \$70,158 to a low of \$10,807 in FY 2007/2008. BJA funding for FY 2011/2012 is expected to be \$11,000. SLES funding has fluctuated over the years, with a high of nearly \$300,000 in FY 1996/1997 to a low of \$100,000 in FY 2008/2009 and again in FY 2010/2011.

Initially the Police Services Augmentation Fund monies were used to fund a full-time Domestic Violence Investigator, a Patrol Watch Commander, and participation in the State Bureau of Narcotic Enforcement's Bay Area Regional Narcotics Task Force. Beginning in FY 1999/2000 Council approved use of the SLES and BJA revenue to fund the Patrol Watch Commander and two Internal Affairs Investigators. Due to the continual decline of funding and increased personnel costs, by FY 2003/2004 the grants were no longer able to support the three positions and funds were allocated to support a Patrol Watch Commander position and a portion of an Internal Affairs Investigator. Beginning with the adopted FY 2004/2005 Budget only a Patrol Watch Commander position has been supported with SLES/BJA funds. The Internal Affairs Investigator hours were moved to the General Fund operations of the Department of Public Safety. In FY 2009/2010 the funds were appropriated to fund a Public Safety Officer position in Traffic Enforcement, with the Patrol Watch Commander returned to the General Fund.

In 2009, SLES funds were tied to temporary tax increases

approved by the State's voters, which are set to expire on June 30, 2011. With no special election scheduled for June 2011 to extend the increases, the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget has no projected SLES revenues and \$11,000 in BJA revenues. If at some point during the fiscal year funding for SLES is appropriated to the cities, staff will return to Council with a budget modification to appropriate these funds. If the grant funds are in fact eliminated, it is important to note that this Public Safety Officer position would be vulnerable to reduction, as given the current circumstances, the Public Safety Department will be forced to absorb all but \$11,000 of the cost of this officer.

▪ **Employment Development Fund**

The City of Sunnyvale, as administrative entity for the North Valley (NOVA) Job Training Consortium, is required by legislation and regulations to account for the use of various federal and state funds and program revenues for the workforce development activities that are conducted for the consortium. The City has established the Employment Development Fund to fulfill this obligation.

NOVA, formed in 1983, serves the cities of Cupertino, Los Altos, Milpitas, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Santa Clara and Sunnyvale. The City of Sunnyvale, through its NOVA Workforce Services Department (known in previous years as the Department of Employment Development), administers NOVA's programs on behalf of the consortium cities. NOVA has a wide variety of programs funded through various

sources, with baseline funding originating from the federal government and passing through the State of California. A significant amount of additional grant money is received through competitive grants from federal and state sources. Since July 1, 2000, the primary funding source for the NOVA Workforce Services Department has been federal Workforce Investment Act (WIA) appropriations and competitive grants.

The WIA dictates funding formulas whereby the allocation of funds provided by Congress to support the Act are distributed to the states. A primary factor of these formulas is the unemployment rate. These funds come in three targeted categories: Youth, Adult, and Dislocated Worker. Each of these categories serves a defined population. The total funding for the WIA line item at the federal level declined by an aggregated 10.3% for FY 2011/2012, with an additional 0.2% reduction for all non-defense discretionary budget line items of which WIA is a part.

The federal allocations to the states for FY 2011/2012 have yet to be calculated. The Department of Labor projects that California will receive a decreased share of the available WIA funds for FY 2011/2012. The projected decreases to California by category are: Youth 3.58%, Adult 3.3%, and Dislocated Worker 1.47%, for a total weighted decline from the previous year of 2.62%.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget is based on an estimate of grant resources for the year. In addition, NOVA's staffing level is based on an approach that budgets staffing

only for its most stable funding resources, which are NOVA's allocated funding and its longest-funded competitive WIA grant, titled Skills, Testing, Assessment, and Re-employment (STAR). NOVA has a long history of being very competitive for additional federal and state resources and intends to submit several grant applications during the year. Any additional revenues and expenditures as a result of new grants obtained, including the need to budget casual staff for those short-term projects, will be reflected in a budget modification during the fiscal year. For the purposes of the City's recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget, we have taken the total funding estimates as described and used these as the basis for NOVA's FY 2011/2012 program and service levels.

It is important to note that, as different grants come and go, various programs and activities operated by NOVA often have a short lifespan relative to programs operated by other City departments. Therefore, the current listings of programs that have been operated by NOVA during the last several years are not included in the budget document. Rather, a base funding level will be carried into the new fiscal year and the budget will be modified for planned activities, outcomes, and expenditures during the course of the year as new funding is secured and new contract goals and obligations are agreed upon.

In the past, the NOVA Workforce Services Department Long-Term Financial Plan reflected grant revenues only for the immediate planning period. To recognize NOVA's long tenure in the City, an average grant of \$6 million per year has been

projected throughout for the next two fiscal years and \$8 million per year for all subsequent years for the duration of the 20-year planning period. The federal government recently passed a budget, which cut large amounts from non-defense domestic discretionary spending. If future cuts continue to be focused on this limited portion of the federal budget, the status of the WIA and its funding will remain uncertain.

▪ **Parking District Fund**

The Parking District Fund is a small fund that provides for the ongoing landscape and maintenance of downtown parking lots through assessments on property owners within the district. The Downtown Parking District includes all public parking in the downtown area with the exception of the parking provided by the Sunnyvale Town Center.

The approval of Proposition 218 had a significant effect on the methodologies utilized to raise assessments to fund maintenance and operations within the Parking District. Proposition 218 not only deals with the approach and methodologies to be used for benefit assessments, but also the approval process. Essentially, after a method has been selected, a vote occurs by those who would be assessed, with votes weighted according to the amount of assessment. If this weighted majority does not approve the assessment, then it does not go forward.

For a number of years, the Parking District assessment was set by an election held every one or two years. In June 2009

the District property owners approved a long-term assessment methodology whereby the FY 2009/2010 assessment rate was set as the base rate which would be adjusted annually by the previous year's change in the Consumer Price Index going forward. The Long-Term Financial Plan for FY 2011/2012 reflects this methodology over the full 20-Year Plan. The special assessment for FY 2011/2012 is projected to be \$154,961. It is anticipated the Parking District and assessment methodology will be reviewed after the redevelopment of the adjacent Town Center and Town and Country sites.

The Parking District Fund reflects a capital project that has funding programmed over the next eight years to perform asphalt and concrete maintenance on the parking lots. Also included is a small continuing special project to pay for the costs of calculating and implementing the assessments.

▪ Gas Tax Fund

The Gas Tax Fund is required by State law to account for Gas Taxes collected and allocated by the State. The State Gasoline Tax is a flat rate per gallon levied on gasoline and other motor fuels. Gas Tax is distributed to the State, cities and counties on a formula primarily based on population.

The share of Gas Taxes that Sunnyvale is allocated has declined slightly as population growth in other areas of the state outpace our growth rate. Citizens in California also pay federal gasoline taxes, but we are a "net donor state" in that we receive less in transportation funding than we pay in

gasoline taxes.

As a result of its ongoing budget programs, the State has taken several actions which impact the City's Gas Tax funds. First, beginning in FY 2008/2009 legislation was passed which delayed local Gas Tax payments to cities in order to manage State cash flow troubles. In FY 2009/2010 the payment schedule was changed from monthly to twice annually, October and April. Legislation passed again in March 2010 that delayed Gas Tax payments to cities for FY 2010/2011. However, in November 2010 voters passed Proposition 22, which, among other things, prohibited the State from delaying payments to cities and counties from the Highway Users Tax Account. The delayed amounts for the first four months of the fiscal year were distributed in April of 2011, and the City expects no future delays going forward.

A second and more dramatic state action involves a Gas Tax/ Gas Sales Tax swap that was enacted as part of a special State budget session in March 2010. In essence, this bill repealed the current State Sales Tax on gasoline, which is the funding source for Proposition 42, and replaces it with an increased excise tax on gasoline. In effect, this increased the Gas Tax rate to 35.3 cents per gallon. The intention was to replace the revenues expected from Proposition 42. As such, it includes an annual index which ensures that it will keep pace with the Sales Tax revenue. It should be noted that only the State Sales Tax on gasoline is repealed; the local 1% rate remains intact. For the recommended FY 2011/12 Budget, revenues and expenditures that were formerly in the Traffic Congestion

Relief Fund (Proposition 42) have been incorporated into the Gas Tax Fund to reflect this legislation.

Combined Gas Tax revenues have been projected at approximately \$3.7 million each year throughout the 20-Year Plan. Because these revenues are based on the number of gallons sold and not on price, no growth in revenue is projected.

In accordance with state law, the Gas Tax Fund receives interest earnings on any unspent cash balances. Gas Tax funds must be spent on maintenance and capital related to public streets and highways. The Gas Tax Fund works in tandem with the General Fund, with a set amount of funding for operations and remaining funds used to cover Gas Tax-eligible capital projects.

Operating expenses programmed for Public Works Department street maintenance in this fund are \$2 million annually for FY 2011/2012 and the remainder of the first ten years of the long-term plan. Operating expenses covered by the Gas Tax Fund are \$1.2 million in the second ten years of the long-term plan.

One infrastructure project is programmed directly in the Gas Tax Fund for Minor Repair of City Bridges and Culverts (\$10,000).

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget for the Gas Tax Fund has transfers to the Capital and Infrastructure Funds of \$1,237,245. The eight projects to be funded by these transfers

are: Traffic Signal Controller Replacement (\$109,555); Traffic Signal Hardware and Wiring (\$350,000); Pavement Rehabilitation (\$491,310); Street Lights Conduit Replacement (\$50,000); Battery Backup System for Traffic Signals Maintenance (\$51,200); School Transportation Demand Management (\$64,780); Traffic Signal Lights LED Array Replacements (\$45,000); and Pedestrian Lighted Crosswalk Maintenance and Replacement (\$75,400).

The project administration expenditure in the Gas Tax Fund represents the in-lieu charges for Engineering Services that are expected to be utilized in supporting capital projects that are funded from the Gas Tax Fund.

▪ **Transportation Development Act (TDA) Fund**

In FY 2003/2004 a small special revenue fund was established to account for activities related to Transportation Development Act (TDA) funds. These funds were created by State legislation which annually returns to each region in the State ¼ of 1% of State Sales Tax revenues to be used for transportation projects. These funds are restricted for pedestrian and bicycle facilities and bicycle safety education programs and must be segregated for those purposes. The TDA, in accordance with Public Utilities Code Section 99245, must submit a report of a fiscal and compliance audit made by an independent auditor at the end of each fiscal year.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes revenues of \$67,205 from TDA funds. These funds will be spent on the

Sunnyvale East Channel Trail project.

▪ **Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund**

The Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund accounts for the revenues and ongoing operating program expenditures associated with the management and maintenance of the Columbia Neighborhood Center (CNC). On May 10, 1994 Council approved development of a neighborhood service center at Columbia Middle School to meet the health, social, recreational, and educational needs of North Sunnyvale residents (with an emphasis on serving disadvantaged youth) through a coordinated network of services. Advanced Micro Devices contributed \$1 million to the Columbia Neighborhood Center project, one-half of which Council used to establish the Youth Opportunity Fund (now renamed the Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund) to generate interest to help offset ongoing operating program expenditures.

The operating program expenditures for Columbia Neighborhood Center and related projects are accounted for in this fund along with the associated program revenues. As outlined in the partnership agreement, the City is reimbursed by the Sunnyvale School District for a portion of the cost of services provided at the Columbia Neighborhood Center. For FY 2011/2012 this reimbursement is projected at \$169,463. Other revenues to the fund are recreation fees, rental fees for the facilities, interest earnings on the endowment, and an annual subsidy from the General Fund.

Expenses included in this fund are for the direct services provided at the CNC, including CNC operations, which are now overseen by the Library and Community Services Department. In FY 2009/2010 one staff position, which was formerly split between CNC and the Office of the City Manager, was moved to full time at CNC to accommodate an expanded workload. It should also be noted that expenses for Public Safety activities associated with CNC, which were formerly budgeted in the CNC program, were removed in FY 2010/2011 and are now reflected in the Public Safety Department budget.

For FY 2011/2012, the General Fund subsidy is forecast to be \$524,641.

Of note, although not included in the Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund, is a capital project to expand the Columbia Neighborhood Center in partnership with the Sunnyvale School District. The purpose of this project is to expand the amount of space available at the CNC for local agencies. The additional space will increase the number of hours of in-kind education, recreation, social, and health services provided at CNC. The project anticipates contributions of about \$1.5 million in Community Development Block Grant revenues to the construction, which will be managed by the Sunnyvale School District. Following completion of the project in FY 2011/2012, additional operating costs of about \$32,000 will be incurred, of which half will be reimbursed by the Sunnyvale School District.

▪ **Redevelopment Agency Fund**

The Sunnyvale Redevelopment Agency (RDA) is a separate governmental and legal entity from the City. However, the Agency is a component unit of the City for which the City is financially responsible. Further, due to certain agreements between the Redevelopment Agency and the City, the General Fund of the City is inextricably tied to the financial condition of the RDA.

At the close of FY 2009/2010 the Redevelopment Agency had two outstanding loans due to the City General Fund totaling approximately \$65 million. This is largely the result of the Redevelopment Agency's inability to raise sufficient tax increment revenue to repay the City for annual lease payments made by the City for the downtown parking structure during the years following the passage of Proposition 13.

The Agency entered into a First Amended Repayment Contract with the General Fund in 1977 to repay the debt associated with initial improvements to the Project Area and its inability to make payments on the parking structure. This Contract constitutes the "1977 loan." In 1986 certain State legislation imposed more stringent requirements on funds advanced by the General Fund to the Redevelopment Agency and a separate loan was created to account for costs subject to these restrictions. This loan is referred to as the "1986 loan."

Since the Sunnyvale RDA was formed, the State has enacted

several laws that placed revenue restrictions on redevelopment agencies. These include capping the time period for collection of tax increment for each redevelopment project area. The original termination date was November 2025. In FY 2004/2005, the plan was extended by one year per SB1045 in compensation for the RDA's payment to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in FY 2003/2004. The plan was extended for another two years in FY 2005/2006 per SB1096 for compensation of the RDA's ERAF payments made in FY 2004/2005 and FY 2005/2006. For Sunnyvale's project area, the termination date is now November 2028.

More important was the establishment of revenue limits for redevelopment agencies, referred to as Property Tax increment caps. The revenue limit/increment cap for the Sunnyvale Redevelopment Agency as originally established was \$118 million. In FY 2005/2006 the Agency amended its Redevelopment Plan to increase the tax increment cap to \$600 million. Increasing the cap will allow the Agency to receive an estimated \$346 million by the end of its project life.

It should be noted that when Property Tax increment received by the Agency reaches the original \$118 million cap, certain pass through payments to other taxing entities will be required. These pass throughs, which are taken directly from the tax increment before we receive it, will begin in FY 2014/2015 and are shown in the Long-Term Financial Plan as Pass Through to Taxing Agencies.

An actual deposit to the RDA Low and Moderate Income

Housing Fund will also be required when the 1977 General Fund loan is paid off, which is estimated to be in FY 2015/2016. This is reflected in the Long-Term Financial Plan as a separate expenditure for housing projects entitled Low and Moderate Income Housing.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget for the Redevelopment Agency also includes the redevelopment of the Sunnyvale Town Center restarting in FY 2011/2012. At the time of budget preparation, the Town Center development was in bankruptcy and negotiations for the sale of the project were underway with the bank, which had foreclosed on the property. A Modification Agreement to the Amended and Restated Disposition and Development and Owner Participation Agreement (ARDDOPA) was approved on May 14, 2010, which contains various changes to the underlying deal to develop the property. These changes were incorporated into the 2010 Amended Disposition and Development and Owner Participation Agreement (ADDOPA) and signed with the court-appointed receiver for the project on August 2, 2010. The changes are reflected in the Long-Term Financial Plan for the Redevelopment Agency Fund. As part of the ADDOPA, the Agency agreed to give the developer up to \$4.5 million per year of Tax Increment generated by the project plus 50% of any receipts above this amount, in return for construction by the developer of public streets and underground parking. This agreement reflects on the RDA Long-Term Financial Plan as Repayment to City – Town Center Developer, since the mechanism for making the payments will be repayment of the General Fund 1986 loan. The tax increment sharing

agreement ends in FY 2025/2026.

The primary source of revenues to the Redevelopment Agency is Property Tax Increment, which is expected to total about \$8.8 million in FY 2010/2011. This amount consists of \$7.2 million of Property Tax increment, plus \$2.0 million generated from the Town Center project, minus an amount to be transferred by the State to the Supplemental Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (SERAF). The adopted State budget for FY 2009/2010 mandated a statewide contribution from redevelopment agencies to the SERAF over a two-year period. Sunnyvale's Redevelopment Agency share of this take was \$2,024,110 in FY 2009/2010 and an additional \$416,322 for FY 2010/2011. The California Redevelopment Association (CRA) appealed this SERAF transfer as unconstitutional, but on May 4, 2010, the Sacramento Superior Court ruled to deny the CRA petitions. CRA filed an appeal to the ruling in the Third District Court of Appeal in order to block the transfer of redevelopment funds by the State. At the time of budget preparation, the appeal is pending.

Pending the outcome of the appeal, the Long-Term Financial Plan includes the FY 2009/2010 and FY 2010/2011 transfers to SERAF. It should be noted that since Proposition 22 was successful with the voters in November 2010, Redevelopment tax increment is constitutionally protected from future State takeaways.

\$9.1 million in tax increment revenue is anticipated in FY 2011/2012, which is slightly down from FY 2010/2011 due

to expected valuation appeals. Tax increment is expected to grow by 45% over the next six years, however, as the long-term plan assumes full development of the Town Center and Town and Country projects. A total of \$114 million in tax increment is projected in the first ten years of the long-term plan, and \$132 million is projected in the second ten years.

In February 2011, the State Department of Finance released anticipated legislation to address the Governor’s proposal to eliminate redevelopment agencies by July 1, 2011 (SB 77 and AB 101). It is likely that the bill language will undergo modification prior to consideration by the legislature, and if adopted, the legislation may be subject to legal challenge.

As proposed, the City is in a vulnerable position in regards to the interpretation of what debt obligations will be recognized for repayment in the proposed legislation. The bill language indicates that agreements between cities and agencies will not be recognized as enforceable contracts. The recommended budget anticipates approximately \$128 million in loan repayments to the General Fund through the term of the Redevelopment Plan ending in FY 2027/2028.

The other major revenue source for this fund is a lease payment from the General Fund for the Mathilda Avenue Parking Structure in the amount of \$1.2 million annually.

On the expenditure side, administration of the Redevelopment Agency, which includes activities in the Office of the City Attorney and the Department of Finance, is reflected in the

RDA Fund in the amount of \$346,602 for FY 2011/2012.

Included in current requirements are debt service payments totaling \$1.8 million annually for the Central Core Redevelopment Project Tax Allocation Bonds (TABS) and the Parking Facility Certificates of Participation. This debt will be repaid in FY 2022/2023.

The Long-Term Financial Plan also includes a repayment to the City for its outstanding loans in the amount of \$8.5 million in FY 2011/2012. This is offset by a revenue line item entitled General Fund Loan – Addition to 1986 Loan in the amount of \$2.7 million in FY 2011/2012. The Plan includes a net total of \$70 million in repayment to the General Fund, not including the repayment related to the Town Center developer, over the first ten years and \$64 million in the second ten years. The RDA Long-Term Financial Plan assumes that funds available after paying debt service, projects and operating costs are used to pay the existing loan advanced by the City General Fund.

Even with all available funds, it is anticipated the RDA will not be able to fully repay the General Fund its principal and interest by 2028 when the tax increment revenues end. This is the case because all new expenditures by the General Fund on behalf of the RDA, including payments to the Town Center developer, are added to the 1986 loan balance in order to ensure that tax increment continues to flow to the City. The new loan amounts from the General Fund are shown in the Current Resources section of the Long Term Financial Plan as General Fund Loan – Addition to 1986 Loan. These additional

loans provide about \$41 million over the 20-year period. At the end of the redevelopment project life, it is estimated that the 1977 Loan will be paid off and the balance on the 1986 loan will be approximately \$42 million.

The RDA has three special projects funded for FY 2011/2012. These are Redevelopment Plan Project Area: Special Studies (\$125,000), Downtown Development Economic Analysis (\$66,247) and Outside Counsel Services for RDA (\$230,000). Both the Special Studies and Economic Analysis projects provide ongoing analysis through FY 2017/2018 and FY 2012/2013, respectively, as the redevelopment of the Town Center and other properties goes forward. The Outside Counsel Services project provides funds through FY 2013/2014 for legal work related to the Town Center as it progresses.

One final ongoing expenditure is programmed in the Redevelopment Agency Fund to pay the General Fund for the services of the Agency's related support costs. These services are not charged directly to the RDA Fund, but rather are included in the General Fund and are shown as General Fund In-Lieu payments.

The Redevelopment Agency Fund maintains one reserve that reflects Debt Service Reserve Funds held by the trustees for the two outstanding bond issues mentioned above.

Finally, it should be noted that the Redevelopment Agency is currently unable to make payments of 20% of its tax increment revenues to the Low and Moderate Income Housing

Fund because of pre-existing debt obligations. Each year, the Agency calculates the contribution that should have been made and books it as a liability in its financial statements. It is currently estimated that when the 1977 General Fund loan is paid off, the liability will total approximately \$23.5 million. State law allows the Agency to extend the duration of the Plan and/or the amount of Property Tax increment revenue that can be collected and direct the full amount towards eliminating any remaining housing liability. Repayments of the Housing liability are anticipated to begin in FY 2028/2029 and be completed in FY 2029/2030.

In FY 2030/2031, all Property Tax revenues associated with the RDA will be returned to the various taxing entities in Santa Clara County that normally receive a share of Property Tax. These entities include the school districts, the County, and of course the City. Assuming that Sunnyvale's share of the non-RDA Property Tax dollar is still about 16%, the General Fund would begin to receive about \$2.8 million in additional Property Tax revenue each year. Unfortunately, this is about \$8.7 million less than what had been received annually from the loan repayment. This revenue gap in the General Fund will have to be addressed as it comes closer in our long-term planning period.

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**Financial Plans -
Capital and Infrastructure
Funds**

CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital and Infrastructure Projects Funds are used for major capital acquisition, construction activities, and renovation or replacement of General City fixed assets. The City currently accounts for these activities in two funds: the Capital Projects Fund and the Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund.

Capital and Infrastructure projects related to the Utility Enterprise Funds are budgeted and accounted for within each individual utility fund. Projects that are funded by more than one utility fund or in combination with another non-utility fund are included in the Capital Projects Fund or Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund.

▪ Capital Projects Fund

The Capital Projects Fund was established in FY 1997/1998 to account for financial resources to be used for new or substantially enhanced assets or major rehabilitation of capital facilities. These projects are funded by the General Fund, other governmental funds, or outside sources. Outside revenues into the Capital Projects Fund include federal and state grants, intergovernmental revenues, developer contributions, Traffic Impact and Mitigation Fees, and Sense of Place Fees.

The Capital Projects Fund is divided into distinct sub-funds

that receive direct transfers from the funds that are responsible for particular projects. Each sub-fund records revenues, interest earnings, transfers and expenses separately.

General Assets Sub-Fund

The General Assets Sub-Fund is the largest Capital Projects sub-fund. In FY 2011/2012 it accounts for \$5.3 million in appropriations to projects. \$4.1 million is for the Morse Avenue Neighborhood Park Development. This project is funded by a Park Dedication transfer, with additional funds in the amount of \$3.9 million programmed in FY 2012/2013 to complete the project. \$1 million is programmed in FY 2011/2012 for the repair of the Fair Oaks Avenue Bridge, which is the result of recommendations made in the biannual report by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). The majority of this amount will be covered by a federal Highway Bridge Program grant. There are also a significant number of projects currently funded that will not fully expend their appropriations in FY 2010/2011, and these unspent funds will be carried over into FY 2011/2012. Some of the major projects in this category include: Sunnyvale Golf Course Continuous Cart Paths, Hendy Avenue Complete Street Project, Downtown Streetscape Improvements, and Residential and School Area Sidewalks.

Gas Tax Sub-Fund

The Gas Tax Sub-Fund accounts for capital projects funded partially or fully by Gas Tax revenues. In FY 2011/2012, \$64,780 has been appropriated from the Gas Tax Sub-Fund

for the School Transportation Demand Management Project. This project is a partnership with the County Public Health Department Traffic Safe Communities Network (TSCN) to apply its successful model for school Transportation Demand Management (TDM) programs at a large number of schools in Sunnyvale. \$64,780 represents Sunnyvale's half of the local funding match requirement. The \$6.4 million programmed for FY 2012/2013 and FY 2013/2014 is for the Calabazas Creek Bridge at Old Mountain View-Alviso Road project, which will be predominantly grant funded, with the local match coming from Gas Tax funds. In addition, the Mathilda Avenue Railroad Overpass Improvements project, which is budgeted for \$30.3 million in FY 2010/2011, will have a significant amount of unspent funds at the end of the fiscal year that will carry over into FY 2011/2012.

Traffic Mitigation and Traffic Impact Fees Sub-Funds

The Cumulative Traffic Mitigation funds and Traffic Impact Fees are accounted for in individual sub-funds of the Capital Projects Fund.

The Traffic Mitigation Sub-Fund was created for the Cumulative Traffic Mitigation Fees to be used for capital projects that improve traffic capacity or alternative transportation facilities. Prior to the adoption of the Transportation Strategic Program in November 2003, an interim funding mechanism was implemented for transportation mitigation of major land development. This mechanism was known as Cumulative Traffic Mitigation Fees. Funds are allocated to projects of local or regional significance, depending upon the nature

of traffic impacts identified in association with the land development. The adoption of the Transportation Strategic Program in November 2003 replaced the interim Cumulative Traffic Mitigation Fees, and funds are projected to be drawn down through FY 2016/2017. It is estimated that the Traffic Mitigation Fund will have a balance of approximately \$1.3 million at the end of FY 2010/2011.

The Traffic Mitigation Sub-Fund contains one capital project, Future Traffic Signal Construction/Modification, which has been delayed until FY 2013/2014. Additional traffic signal projects have been budgeted in FY 2016/2017, at which time the Cumulative Traffic Mitigation Fees will be exhausted. Beginning in FY 2013/2014, a line item has been budgeted for three years for Future Grant Matching Funds to be used as a local match for traffic or transportation grants that may become available during the fiscal year. This fund also pays a 5% Project Administration In-Lieu charge, based on the budgeted cost of the Future Traffic Signal Construction/Modification project, for capital project administration. This charge is budgeted every three years to correspond with the timing of the project.

The Traffic Impact Sub-Fund was created to account for the Traffic Impact Fee that was adopted in November 2003 to be applied to traffic-generating development Citywide. As noted above, this Traffic Impact Fee replaced the interim Cumulative Traffic Mitigation Fee. The City began collecting Traffic Impact Fees on new developments in January 2004. Traffic Impact Fees are to be applied to a specific list of

roadway capacity improvement projects that were identified using a Citywide transportation model. The Transportation Strategic Program consists of 14 projects totaling \$172 million. These projects are largely unfunded and will move into the City's twenty-year Projects Budget as funds are received and improvements are needed. A comprehensive listing of these projects can be found under Traffic and Transportation in Volume II – Projects Budget of the FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget.

As the economy recovers from the decline of the past few years, larger development projects are expected to start generating significant Traffic Impact Fee revenue. Approximately \$1 million of annual revenue, adjusted for inflation, is being projected starting in FY 2011/2012. This is expected to yield a total of \$11.8 million in Traffic Impact Fees revenues over the first ten years of the plan, with an estimated \$16.8 million being collected in the second ten years.

There are no new projects in the Traffic Impact Sub-Fund in FY 2011/2012. However, beginning in FY 2012/2013 funds have been set aside in a Future Transportation Strategic Plan Projects expenditure line item to reflect the fact that the purpose of these funds is to accumulate and be used for major roadway projects as identified in the Transportation Strategic Program. Additionally, a project to update the Computerized Transportation Model has been programmed in this Sub-Fund every five years beginning in FY 2015/2016.

Sense of Place Sub-Fund

A new Sub-Fund was established in the Capital Projects Fund in FY 2008/2009 to formally account for projects funded by Sense of Place Fees. Sense of Place Fees have been collected in the City for several years as conditions of approval in certain Industrial-to-Residential areas. So far, the City has two land use areas subject to Sense of Place Fees. These are the Tasman/Fair Oaks Area and the Duane/Lawrence Expressway Industrial-to-Residential area. Dwelling units constructed in these areas are each subject to a \$1,071 Sense of Place Fee as a condition of approval.

Collection of Sense of Place Fees in FY 2010/2011 has been above average and reflects the increase in fee-eligible residential construction. Sense of Place Fee revenues are expected to continue to be strong for the next two years, projected at \$131,000 and \$126,000 for FY 2011/2012 and FY 2012/2013, respectively, before leveling off at \$45,000 for the remainder of the front ten years. Approximately \$1.3 million is expected over the entire twenty-year planning period.

Staff believes that Sense of Place Fees could become more widespread in coming years. The fees would be required in areas where desired public improvements exceed the requirements of other areas of the City. Developers are normally responsible for frontage improvements, and Sense of Place Fees would help pay for other amenities that are not project specific and benefit the entire area (e.g. special signage, area entry treatments, aesthetic enhancements, etc.).

Sense of Place Fees could also be required in areas with special land use or public improvement plans (Specific Plans, Precise Plans, Pedestrian and Bicycle area plans, etc.).

Since specific projects for these monies have not yet been identified, future expenditures are shown as Future Sense of Place Projects in the long-term plan.

State Infrastructure Bond Sub-Fund

An additional revenue source reflected in a Sub-Fund of the Capital Projects Fund beginning in FY 2008/2009 is the State Infrastructure Bond (Proposition 1B) for Local Streets and Roads, which was passed by the voters in November 2006.

As of the end of FY 2010/2011, Sunnyvale expects to have spent its entire \$2.1 million initial allocation, which was first received in FY 2007/2008. These funds have been used for the Wolfe Road Caltrain Overcrossing project, a major sidewalk and curb reconstruction project, and on various slurry seal/street resurfacing projects. Initially, the entire first allocation was appropriated to the Wolfe Road project. However, funds from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act were utilized to supplant Proposition 1B funding, which allowed the Proposition 1B funds to be reprogrammed elsewhere. The second allocation of Proposition 1B funds in the amount of \$2.1 million is fully programmed to projects underway in FY 2010/2011, although it is likely that these projects will not be completed that fiscal year and will carry over into FY 2011/2012. Similar to the first allocation, these funds will be used for slurry seal, pavement rehabilitation, and concrete

reconstruction.

▪ Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund

The Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund was introduced with the FY 1996/1997 budget. Its purpose was to account for revenues and expenditures associated with the Long-Range Infrastructure Plan, which was established to fully fund the rehabilitation of the City's extensive physical infrastructure. All infrastructure projects are accounted for in this fund except for utility assets, which are funded principally from outside grant sources.

Similar to the Capital Projects Fund, this fund is divided into distinct sub-funds that receive direct transfers from the funds that are responsible for the particular infrastructure projects. Each sub-fund records revenues, interest earnings, transfers and expenses separately. Currently, there are two sub-funds: General and Community Recreation. The General Sub-Fund accounts for the majority of City infrastructure projects. The Community Recreation Sub-Fund is specifically for golf and tennis projects with funding strictly from the Park Dedication Fund.

There are 33 projects in the General Sub-Fund recommended for funding in FY 2011/2012 in the amount of \$5.6 million. Approximately \$3.8 million in projects will be funded by a transfer from the Park Dedication Fund. A few notable projects in this category include: Community Center Comprehensive

Infrastructure (\$2.5 million), Playground Equipment Replacement (\$333,000), and Park Buildings Rehabilitation (\$550,000). \$1.2 million in projects is proposed for funding from the Gas Tax Fund, including: Pavement Rehabilitation (\$491,000), Traffic Signal Hardware and Wiring (\$350,000), and Traffic Signal Controller Replacement (\$110,000).

There is \$188,000 budgeted in FY 2011/2012 in the Community Recreation Sub-Fund for two projects. This represents Park Dedication monies that will fund the Tennis Center Court Rehabilitation and Golf Course Tree Trimming and Removal projects.

As was noted in last fiscal year's budget document, the City's lack of ongoing funding to address the City's infrastructure needs remains a particular area of concern. The City has a vast and wide array of infrastructure assets to maintain, including buildings, streets, parks, sidewalks, and utility-related infrastructure. These assets are an important part of the foundation of our service provision to the community. The City has long recognized the importance of maintaining these assets as evidenced by the City policy of prioritizing the repair and replacement of existing infrastructure before the provision of new or expanded facilities. In order to accomplish this, various strategic planning efforts have occurred and funding has been budgeted, beginning with the establishment of the Infrastructure Renovation and Replacement Fund, to provide a long-term funding mechanism for repair and replacement of the City's general infrastructure assets.

In more recent years, however, the financial challenges created from the "dot-com bust," the recent global recession, and rising operating expenditures have caused contributions to this Fund to be reduced. In FY 2004/2005, approximately \$65 million was planned to be transferred from the General Fund to the Infrastructure Fund over a period of twenty years to fund a total of \$70 million in infrastructure projects. These projects included rehabilitation and maintenance of current City facilities, including: corporation yard buildings, civic center buildings, public safety buildings, parks buildings, community center buildings, the senior center, aquatic facilities, parks facilities, and some street-related projects. The Infrastructure Fund also funded a portion of the pavement operations program budget (\$14.5 million over 20 years). The Infrastructure Fund factored in interest income and estimated a starting balance of \$12 million. Through the 20 years, this reserve was budgeted to be drawn down so only \$200,000 was left in the 20th year.

Since that time, the General Fund contributions have been reduced and supplanted by Park Dedication, Gas Tax, and other street-specific funds for parks and street-related infrastructure projects. In the FY 2009/2010 budget, \$2 million was budgeted to be transferred from the General Fund for infrastructure-related projects, with no other funding contemplated for the remainder of the first ten years of the Financial Plan. The FY 2010/2011 Budget added a total of \$30 million over the last six years of the 20-year Financial Plan, with the availability of these funds dependent upon all of the assumptions regarding revenue and expenditures in the

General Fund being met. Historically, General Fund personnel costs have risen in excess of inflation and beyond what had been projected. Therefore, the infrastructure funds identified in the latter part of the Plan were not programmed for specific projects and were instead programmed as a placeholder.

While parks infrastructure and some streets maintenance are addressed by the special funding mentioned above, reduced transfers from the General Fund have left the City's aging administrative buildings and much of the City's streets maintenance unfunded.

This year's budget begins to address the funding necessary to maintain the City's infrastructure needs by allocating a total of \$28 million over the 20-year plan for infrastructure, including nearly \$13 million over the first five years. However, this is not nearly enough to address all of the City's infrastructure needs, as projected increases in expenditures (particularly projected salary increases based on existing contract provisions) do not allow for full funding at this time. As a result of not being able to fully fund the infrastructure needs of the City, policy-makers are likely to have difficult decisions to make in future years regarding allocating resources between personnel costs and City infrastructure.

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**Financial Plans -
Enterprise Funds**

ENTERPRISE FUNDS

The Enterprise Funds of the City incorporate programs and activities that are either fully self-supporting by way of user charges and fees or partially self-supporting. Those that are partially self-supporting require some level of transfer from the City's General Fund.

The City has three utilities that are fully self-supporting: the Water Supply and Distribution Fund, the Solid Waste Management Fund, and the Wastewater Management Fund. Additionally, the SMaRT Station® Fund and the SMaRT Station Capital Equipment Replacement Fund have been established to account for operations and maintenance at the Sunnyvale Materials Recovery and Transfer Station, which is a partnership among the three cities of Sunnyvale, Mountain View and Palo Alto. The SMaRT Station Fund is used to account for SMaRT Station operations and the SMaRT Station Equipment Replacement Fund is used to account for equipment replacement needs.

There is one enterprise fund that requires an annual transfer from the General Fund for operations because it is not fully self-supporting. The Community Recreation Fund incorporates Leisure Services activities including golf, tennis, and recreation programs. FY 2011/2012 will be a transition year for this fund, as the Golf and Tennis operations will merge and form a self-supporting Golf and Tennis enterprise fund and Recreation operations will be incorporated into the General Fund. This transition will occur during FY 2011/2012

and will be fully reflected in the FY 2012/2013 Recommended Budget.

Utility Enterprise Funds and Utility Rate Process

The following across-the-board changes to current rates for the Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Utility enterprises are being recommended for Council approval for FY 2011/2012:

Utility	Rate Change
Water	18.0%
Wastewater	5.5%
Solid Waste	6.0%

Each increase and the factors contributing to the need for such increases are discussed in detail below. The major reasons for the required increases in rates are the continued and substantial rise in costs of purchased water, major wastewater infrastructure needs, particularly at the City's Water Pollution Control Plant, and declining solid waste revenues resulting from the economic downturn.

As a result of these increases, monthly costs associated with water and wastewater services for an average residential customer will increase by \$11.44 per month. It is important to note that even with these rate changes, Sunnyvale residents enjoy utility rates and services that are competitive with surrounding communities.

Sunnyvale continues to comply with the noticing provision

for utility rates as required by Proposition 218. The notice for utility rates which are being proposed for FY 2011/2012 went out in April 2011, with the public hearing on the rates set for June 14, 2011.

▪ **Water Supply and Distribution Fund**

The Water Supply and Distribution Fund (Water Fund) accounts for all revenues and expenses related to the City-operated water utility. Expenses include costs for wholesale water, capital and infrastructure project-related costs, debt service, and other operating costs. Revenues consist of service fees for water and recycled water, water-related public works and construction fees, and interest income. Once expenditure levels are developed, then water rates must be set to collect enough revenue to maintain the fund in a sustainable financial position. The fact that Sunnyvale utilizes long-range financial planning and sets and projects 20 years of utility rates every year helps minimize rate swings.

In addition to the normal rate setting process, the third phase of significant adjustments to the way the City prices its water was completed in FY 2010/2011.

Water Rate Pricing Review

Since the early 1980s, the City's water rates have been designed to send pricing signals to customers to encourage prudent use of this very valuable resource. This is done through a rate structure called an "inclining block tier" structure. Under this

structure, the more water a customer uses, the more they pay per unit of usage. The cost of service basis for this type of structure is based on the theory that larger water users require the utility to install larger systems, acquire more supply, and use more energy. Therefore, those costs are allocated to those users through higher per unit costs at higher usage rates.

The issue with this structure is that if it is successful, and remains unchanged, the City's water revenue declines in two ways. First, the City simply sells less water as the pricing structure drives customers to conserve. Secondly, water is sold primarily at the lower tiers which in some cases do not cover the full cost of service.

This issue has had a significant impact on the water utility's financial health over the past several years as demand and revenues have decreased due to economic conditions, the drought, and then two years of high rainfall. The first step in addressing this issue was made two years ago when changes to the Service Fees charged to each customer were adopted. Service Fees are the fixed charges that represent a portion of the customer's fixed cost of the system. Subsequently staff reviewed the water system in an effort to understand how to best allocate costs among the various customer classes to sharpen the degree of equity that can be achieved in the water rates charged to customers for the use of water. As a result of this work, staff recommended an additional two phases of adjustments.

First, the FY 2010/2011 rates recommended changes to the

price difference between water rate tiers across all classes of residential customers. One of the primary purposes of an inclining block tier rate is to send price signals to customers to encourage the prudent use of water. The difference in the unit cost for water between each tier under the old rates was very small. To correct this issue, Council adopted rates that adjusted the difference between each tier to \$1.50 per unit of water.

The second phase of work was completed in FY 2010/2011 with changes proposed for the FY 2011/2012 rates. Staff performed a detailed, cost of service rate review of the water system and is proposing adjustments to where the actual tiers should break with regards to the use of water and an adjustment to what percentage of total water utility costs should be allocated to each class of customer (e.g. residential, commercial, etc).

A cost of service review of rates begins with much of the same work that is done yearly in setting overall rates, but the cost of service review is more comprehensive in that it considers the overall rate structure as well. As with the City's regular yearly rate review, the first step is to review expenses and develop the revenue requirement, that is, how much money the utility needs to operate.

Water Fund Expense Review

The first step in either a detailed cost of service rate review or a more routine yearly rate review for the Water Fund is

completion of a 20-Year Water Production Forecast. This analysis looks at the total amount of water that will be needed for the next 20 years, taking into account demand trends, water conservation, growth and projections of population. Staff then obtains projections from each of the City's water wholesalers for next year and future rates. Available future rates generally range from zero to nine additional years, depending upon the wholesaler.

Purchased Water Sources

Sunnyvale currently receives water from four different sources. For FY 2011/2012, approximately 46% is projected to come from the Hetch-Hetchy system operated by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission (SFPUC), 46% from the Santa Clara Valley Water District (SCVWD), 5% from well water, and the remaining 3% from recycled water.

A significant portion of the Water Fund's total expenses is the cost of purchased water, which is currently 63% and is projected to reach 75% in the first ten years of the Long-Term Financial Plan. Over the twenty year plan purchased water expenses are expected to stabilize at about 70% of the total fund requirements.

SFPUC charges consist of two separate components, a meter charge and a charge for purchased water. Currently for FY 2010/2011 the City is paying the SFPUC \$836 per acre foot plus meter charges of \$275,268. The forecast anticipates costs for FY 2011/2012 of \$1,228 per acre foot plus meter charges for SFPUC water, for a total of \$1,256 per acre foot. This

represents a 45% increase in the cost over last year's cost. In addition to these charges, the recently adopted water supply contract with the SFPUC includes a new provision that allows the Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency (BAWSCA), of which the City of Sunnyvale is a member, to collect a Water Management Charge. This charge is approximately \$87,000 annually.

Current charges for SCVWD purchased water are \$520 per acre foot plus a \$100 per acre foot treated water charge, for a total of \$620 per acre foot. The SCVWD has not increased rates for three years in a row and has identified its own set of significant infrastructure needs that must be addressed. The forecast for SCVWD is that rates will rise 9.4% to \$669 per acre foot.

The City also receives charges from the SCVWD for pumping ground water from City wells. The unit cost for well water is also influenced by the power costs associated with running the pumps. The projected well water total unit cost (tax plus power) for FY 2011/2012 is \$763 per acre foot, an increase of 7.4% over last year's unit cost of \$710.

This year, both SFPUC and the Santa Clara Valley Water District have provided staff with wholesale rate projections for the next ten years. These projections are reflected in the following table.

Projected Increases in Wholesale Rates		
Fiscal Year	SFPUC	SCVWD
2011/2012	47.4%	9.4%
2012/2013	6.6%	9.8%
2013/2014	8.1%	9.6%
2014/2015	7.1%	9.5%
2015/2016	14.1%	9.3%
2016/2017	6.5%	9.1%
2017/2018	6.5%	8.4%
2018/2019	0.0%	6.2%
2019/2020	1.7%	5.3%
2020/2021	1.2%	4.1%

This year, the SFPUC had originally projected a 41.2% increase in the cost for purchased water. The reason for this large increase over previous projections (last year the SFPUC projected that FY 2011/12 rates would rise 10.2%) is a decline in revenues due to reduced water sales creating two issues. First, the Balancing Account (similar to our Rate Stabilization Reserve) for the BAWSCA customers has grown substantially, meaning BAWSCA agencies owe the SFPUC money. Second, the SFPUC is concerned that revenue volatility will affect their bond ratings, resulting in higher than anticipated borrowing costs. A major factor in the rates charged by the SFPUC is the massive \$4 billion infrastructure renovation project needed on their regional water system. The SFPUC must issue debt to fund a project of this size, and therefore must maintain a revenue base sufficient to cover their considerable debt service. Additional borrowing costs would translate into higher wholesale rates for BAWSCA customers.

In order to address these issues, the SFPUC proposed a restructuring in their wholesale rate setting approach. They released a proposal to BAWSCA agencies that provided two options for wholesale rate setting. Both options received support from BAWSCA agencies in concept (i.e. BAWSCA agencies support taking action to correct the issues) but opposition to the specific approaches. Sunnyvale opposed the changes on the basis that the impacts had not been fully identified, and that the changes meant an even larger rate increase for the City.

In mid April, in response to the comments received by BAWSCA agencies, SFPUC staff retracted the proposed changes and instead proposed to continue the current methodology with the addition of a mid-year rate adjustment that is triggered if a certain water sales goal is not met. When they did this, they revised their rate projection to a 47.4% increase. The adjustment, should it be needed, would occur in January and add another five percentage points, bringing the total adjustment to 52.6% over the current rate.

Sunnyvale's proposed water rates reflect the SFPUC's initial proposed rate restructure, which resulted in a 46% increase for Sunnyvale. The rates do not include the additional mid-year adjustment, as the decision to add it came after the City's rate notices had been prepared. Should the adjustment be made, staff will review the fund financial condition and determine if Sunnyvale must also do a mid-year adjustment to compensate for the increase in water cost for the remainder of the year.

For the Long-Term Financial Plan, staff has adjusted the annual meter charges upwards by 20% every five years to reflect the SFPUC's historical practices. Beginning in FY 2020/2021, staff is recommending a very modest growth in SFPUC's base costs of about 0.8% per year, again with meter charges increased every five years. This slowing of the rates is based on the assumption that at that point all revenue bonds for repair of the system infrastructure will have been issued and SFPUC's expenses will then include the total debt service on these bonds. Therefore, the 0.8% represents the amount that their actual fixed operating costs are expected to rise over the long term.

The projected difference in cost from the City's suppliers is significant, with water from SFPUC costing almost twice that of our other sources. Staff attempts to purchase water at the lowest possible cost. Our system allows us to move water from one portion of the City to another to some extent, and staff monitors and adjusts our purchases based on our needs and our ability to utilize the most cost effective source. However, several years of declining sales due to weather and the economy have reduced the City's projected water purchases to contractual minimums, resulting in water from SFPUC becoming essentially another fixed cost for the water utility.

Considering all sources of potable water and an expected continued flattening in total sales, the City's total purchased water costs for FY 2011/2012 are projected to be 25.3% higher than FY 2010/2011.

Finally, the City's Water Pollution Control Plant provides recycled water, which is wastewater that has been treated to very high standards. Recycled water is currently sold at 90% of water rates to encourage its use and because of its limited landscape irrigation application. The projected recycled water use for FY 2011/2012 is approximately 798 acre feet. The City is currently engaged in updating its recycled water master plan, which will help to inform the future expansion of recycled water use within the City.

Operations and Capital Expenses

The direct operating costs of the Water Fund are related to City activities involved in operating and maintaining the water supply and distribution system. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes a 4.6% increase from FY 2010/2011 in budgeted expenditures for operations, largely reflecting increased personnel costs.

The Water Fund contains annual debt service of approximately \$1.95 million in FY 2011/2012. This consists of three components. First, \$1.9 million is appropriated for the payment of the City's 2010 Water Revenue Bonds. Debt Service for a new 2010 Water Bond issue pays for the refunding of the City's existing bonds as well as adding \$18 million in funding for various water infrastructure projects. Debt Service also includes the Water Fund's portion of the Certificates of Participation issued in 2001 for purchase of the 505 West Olive Avenue Government Center property. This latter debt service, in the amount of about \$77,000, continues through the 20-Year Financial Plan.

Over the past few years, Sunnyvale staff has been working to identify and scope projects to improve the City's water supply and distribution system. \$24 million in capital, special and infrastructure projects are included in the first ten years of the FY 2011/2012 Long-Term Financial Plan, and an additional \$18.5 million in fully-identified water infrastructure, special and capital projects are included in the second ten years of the plan. These projects include repair and replacement of water mains and facilities in the distribution system that are approaching the end of their useful life.

As mentioned above, the City issued approximately \$18 million in Water Revenue Bonds in order to supplement the funding of current projects as well as a portion of those proposed in the future. Due to the age of the system and the corresponding need for maintenance and replacement, the funding needs are front loaded in the Long-Term Financial Plan. The 2010 Water Revenue Bonds will act to moderate the impact of these projects on rates, and spread their costs over the useful life of the infrastructure.

The City received an excellent credit rating from both Standard and Poors and Moody's credit rating agencies on its 2010 Water Revenue Bonds, affirming the continued exemplary financial management of the City's utilities. In its report, Standard and Poors cited a "strong and diverse underlying economy" and "a demonstrated willingness to raise rates." The report also cited strong and stable debt service coverage levels historically and going forward.

The capital and infrastructure projects recommended for funding in FY 2011/2012 are included in *Volume II, Projects Budget*.

The Water Fund carries a loan that was advanced from the General Fund in FY 2002/2003 in the amount of \$1.6 million to purchase property located at 239 Commercial Street to provide additional space for the Public Works Corporation Yard. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget reflects repayment of the interfund loan through FY 2014/2015.

The Fiscal Sub-Element of the City's General Plan calls for the Water Fund to maintain a Contingency Reserve of 25% of operations. This Contingency Reserve is to be used only in the event of disasters or other emergencies. The Water Fund also maintains a Rate Stabilization Reserve to smooth utility rates from year to year, normalize economic cycles and plan for project-related expenditures.

Distribution of Expenses to Functions of the Water Utility

The second step in a cost of service rate review is to allocate the Water Fund's expenses to each function of the utility so that they can be further analyzed for cost recovery. Sunnyvale's water utility serves the following four essential functions:

- The utility is designed and incurs costs to provide water at an average rate of use year round, commonly called Base Costs.

- During warmer weather (called the peak period) the utility must be able to provide water in excess of average (commonly call extra-capacity costs)
- The utility incurs costs directly associated with serving customers (customer costs), for example meter reading and utility billing.
- The water utility must have the capacity to meet demands to fight fires (fire protection costs).

Through a detailed review of the City's demand demographics, infrastructure, planning documents, and interviews with operations staff, costs were allocated to each of these functions of service. The primary allocation methodology used to determine costs is Citywide water demand demographics. The analysis determined that 69.7% of water demand is associated with serving water at an average year round demand, 29.3% is associated with service water in excess of average, and 1% is associated with meeting fire protection needs. It should be noted that customer costs are not a function of demand. Additionally, fire demand is related not only to actual fire fighting demand but to the general capacity needed to fight fires as well as general system maintenance such as fire hydrant flushing, etc.

Applying the demand analysis to the water utility costs, and incorporating the other methodologies identified above as appropriate, staff determined the following distribution of water system costs to the functions of service provided by the

utility:

Distribution of Costs to Functions of Service	
Function	Percent of Cost
Base Costs	64.9%
Extra-Capacity Costs	27.7%
Customer Costs	6.2%
Fire Protection Costs	1.2%
Total	100%

Allocation of Costs for Functions of Service to Customer Classes

The water utility groups customers in six different rate classifications: multi-family, mobile home, single family, commercial (including institutional), landscape and fire. The next step in the cost of service rate review is to allocate the functions of service identified in the previous step to each class of customer based on the use of the system. Base and Extra Capacity costs are allocated based on each customer class' water demand. Customer costs are allocated based on number of customers, and Fire protection costs are allocated based on specified fire fighting duration and flow standards.

After allocating the costs of each function to the customer classes, the current distribution of revenues received from each customer class is compared to the cost of service findings to determine where adjustments need to be made. The following table is a comparison of the two revenue distributions.

Cost of Service Shifts by Customer Class		
Customer Class	Distribution of Revenues from Existing Rates	Distribution from Cost of Service Findings
Multi-Family	23.6%	21.4%
Mobile Home	2.8%	3.3%
Single Family	35.4%	44.2%
Commercial	27.9%	21.8%
Landscape	10.3%	9.1%
Fire	0.0%	0.3%
Total	100%	100%

Overall, considering the time that has elapsed since adjustments to the City's pricing structure have been made, the comparison of current cost recovery to the findings from the analysis show that the distribution is not significantly skewed towards any particular customer group. No one customer group is either subsidizing or receiving a significant subsidy from any other group. However, adjustments do need to be made, especially to Single Family residential rates, which are not fully recovering their cost.

Rate Design

The final step in the cost of service rate design is the design of the prices themselves. Through the FY 2011/2012 recommended rates, staff has proposed pricing changes to the tiers of all customer classes (except landscape, which is not tiered) to adjust for cost of service. The recommended rates maintain the current service charge structure (also commonly called the meter or fixed charge) as it is recovering customer costs appropriately. The recommended FY 2011/2012 utility rates recommend several adjustments to the rate structure.

Residential Rates

The recommended rates place all residential customers under the same price structure. This is a result of the demand analysis that shows residential customers as a whole, regardless of dwelling unit (multi-family, single family, mobile home), use water in a similar way. The proposed changes continue the current four-tier residential rate design and continue the \$1.50 differential between tiers. Water is billed per hundred cubic feet (ccf). One ccf equals 748 gallons of water. The new monthly rate tiers are set as follows:

- Tier 1 is set at 0-4 ccf, which is 50% of the winter average water use.
- Tier 2 is set at 5-15 ccf. The top end of this tier is the maximum monthly average.
- Tier 3 is set at 16-46 ccf. The top end of this tier is the peak hour use.
- Tier 4 is 46 ccf and above. Everything in excess of peak hour use.

The impact of this change will result in more revenue recovery from single family residential customers as they will see the greatest adjustments to their tiers. The average single family monthly water bill will rise approximately 20%.

Commercial Rates

The proposed commercial rates reduce the structure from seven tiers to three tiers, eliminating four largely meaningless pricing tiers. Also, the difference between tiers is increased to \$1.50, providing for clearer pricing signals between tiers. Due to the diversity of customers within the commercial class, using average demand demographics to set tiers as done with residential is not practical with the exception of the base tier. The new monthly rate tiers are set as follows:

- Tier 1 is set at 0-6 ccf, which is approximately 50% of the winter average water use.
- Tier 2 is set at 7-2500 ccf. The top end of this tier is the high end of small to medium size water users in the commercial classification. The majority of commercial consumption will fall in this tier.
- Tier 3 is set at 2501 ccf and above. The bottom end of this tier is the low end of large water users. Only users placing significant demands on the City's system, either peak or average, will fall into this category.

Overall, increases in commercial utility bills will vary widely but are projected to remain at 18% or less, reflecting a reduction in their overall cost burden. Finally, landscape rates will remain the same, rising by 18%.

The overall rate increase proposed for water utility services for

FY 2011/2012 is 18%, twice what was anticipated last year. The projected rate increases anticipated over the remainder of the 20 years are shown at the bottom of the Water Supply and Distribution Fund Long-Term Financial Plan.

▪ **Wastewater Management Fund**

The Wastewater Management Fund accounts for revenues and expenses related to the provision of the safe and reliable removal of wastewater from all residences and businesses in Sunnyvale. Wastewater rates also pay for half of the City's street sweeping services, plus storm water management, non-point source pollution prevention and other critical public services.

The City owns and operates an extensive system for management of wastewater within City limits and in a small area in the northern portion of Cupertino and San Jose. The system includes approximately 290 miles of sewer pipes, a storm drainage system consisting of 347 miles of storm drainage pipes, and a 29.5 million gallon per day (MGD design capacity) Grade V Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP). Operations include the transport of sewage to the treatment plant, wastewater treatment, recycled water production, industrial discharge inspection and enforcement, storm water management, and many other services related to wastewater.

Operations and Capital Expenses

The proposed FY 2011/2012 operations expense in the

Wastewater Management Fund increased by approximately 6%, largely reflecting increases in personnel costs.

It should be noted that the City's street sweeping program is funded equally by the Wastewater and Solid Waste Fund to reflect the benefits that street sweeping provides in clearing litter and debris off the streets and preventing that debris from entering the storm drainage system.

Infrastructure maintenance and repair has been and remains the largest issue for the City's wastewater collection and treatment system. Capital projects included in the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget include the continued refinement of plans and funding for a new Water Pollution Control Plant and additional projects needed to manage the gap between the old and new plants.

The FY 2007/2008 Long-Term Financial Plan identified the need for a new Water Pollution Control Plant. An Asset Condition Assessment of the Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP) completed in August 2006 identified the aging and deteriorating condition of the plant and recommended that a master plan for the long-term needs of the plant be completed. In response, a project for a comprehensive Strategic Infrastructure Plan (SIP) study was funded in the FY 2007/2008 Project Budget. The purpose of this study, which is complete, was to determine the most cost-effective alternative, including re-build or mix of rehabilitation and replacement, in order to maintain current service levels and meet future needs at the plant. In FY 2010/2011, an additional

project was funded to conduct a Peer Review of the SIP to validate its findings. That project is also complete.

To plan for the recommendations anticipated from the SIP, a project was submitted in FY 2007/2008 as a “placeholder” to provide up to full replacement of the plant. As specific projects are identified, the financial impact will be netted out of the “placeholder” and reflected as a new project. The first example of this is the design work for the Primary Treatment facilities. The results of both the SIP and the subsequent Peer Review have determined that the first step in replacement of the WPCP is the construction of new Head-Works and Primary Treatment Facilities. The Recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget includes a project for \$7.7 million to design new primary treatment infrastructure. It is anticipated that construction on this phase of the project will cost approximately \$50 million.

Work also continues on certain critical projects which have been previously identified as being required in the short-term to address the most advanced areas of deterioration of the plant that are in increasing danger for failure. These projects fall primarily into two categories 1) projects in which technology has not changed significantly since they were originally built and will therefore become part of the new plant, and 2) projects that address infrastructure that may be replaced with different technology or processes, but that will not last the interim period and therefore must be repaired or replaced.

The City issued approximately \$22.5 million in Wastewater Revenue Bonds in order to supplement the funding of

current projects as well as a portion of those proposed in the future. The Wastewater Fund contains annual debt service of approximately \$2.9 million in FY 2011/2012. This consists of two components. First, \$2.85 million is appropriated for the payment of the City’s 2010 Wastewater Revenue Bonds. Debt Service for a new bond issue pays for the refunding of the City’s existing bonds as well as adding \$22.5 million in funding for the infrastructure projects discussed above. Debt Service also includes the Wastewater Fund’s portion of the Certificates of Participation issued in 2001 for purchase of the 505 West Olive Avenue Government Center property. This latter debt service, in the amount of about \$55,000, continues through the 20-Year Financial Plan.

The City received an excellent credit rating from both Standard and Poors and Moody’s credit rating agencies on its 2010 Wastewater Revenue Bonds, affirming the continued exemplary financial management of the City’s utilities. In its report, Standard and Poors cited a “strong and diverse underlying economy” and “a demonstrated willingness to raise rates.” The report also cited strong and stable debt service coverage levels historically and going forward.

The Wastewater Management Fund has two inter-fund loans that were advanced from the General Fund. The first loan was to finance the remodel of the primary facilities of the wastewater treatment plant, expanding the capacity from 22.5 million gallons per day to 29.5 million gallons per day. The loan was made by the General Fund in FY 1980/1981 for a total of \$10.7 million at 7% interest. The original term was

for 20 years. Payment of the loan began in FY 2004/2005. The second loan from the General Fund was made to assist the Wastewater Management Fund with cash flow issues by providing needed cash to stabilize rates. The loan was advanced in FY 1995/1996 for a total of \$2.4 million at 7% interest. The term was for 20 years with ongoing payments on the loan deferred until FY 2004/2005. No changes have been made to the loan payoff schedule as part of the recommended FY 2011/2012 Wastewater Management Fund Long-Term Financial Plan.

Additionally, in order to help the Solid Waste Management Fund with cash flow issues, the Wastewater Fund reflects a \$2 million loan to the Solid Waste Fund at 4.5% interest. Payment is deferred to FY 2015/2016 and then repaid over a six year period. This helps the Solid Waste Fund with cash it needs now, and then helps the Wastewater Management Fund in the future as its cash needs increase to fund the new WPCP.

In 1997 the City completed construction of the WPCP Power Generation Facility (PGF). The PGF was built to take advantage of existing waste gases from the decomposition of garbage from the City owned landfill and digestion of sewage from the Water Pollution Control Plant. The PGF burns methane from these processes along with purchased natural gas to produce energy to operate the WPCP. The PGF allows the WPCP to operate almost exclusively without having to purchase electricity from PG&E.

In order to build the facility, the General Fund loaned the Wastewater Management Fund the necessary capital. In

return, the Wastewater Management Fund makes a transfer to the General Fund each year as payment for a portion of the savings from the project. The transfer amount for FY 2011/2012 is \$838,926.

The Wastewater Management Fund also pays rent to the General Fund for use of the land that the Water Pollution Control Plant occupies. The payment for FY 2011/2012 is \$337,364.

The Wastewater Management Fund by policy maintains a Contingency Reserve of 25% of operations and a Rate Stabilization Reserve to normalize rates and provide for the effect of economic cycles.

The rate increase proposed for Wastewater services for FY 2011/2012 is 5.5%, which is two percent less than last year's projection. The recommended increase in wastewater rates is less than planned for two reasons. First, the FY 2010/2011 plan assumed a larger expenditure of pay-as-you-go funding of short-term projects. Due to the complex nature of wastewater systems, some of the projects originally planned for FY 2010/2011 won't be underway until FY 2011/2012, effectively spreading the rate impact of these projects over multiple years. Additionally, the issuance of revenue bonds allows the City to mitigate the impact of many of the budgeted projects on rates and spread the costs over the life of the projects.

Annual rate increases for the remainder of the planning period are shown at the bottom of the Long-Term Financial Plan.

▪ **Solid Waste Management Fund**

The Solid Waste Management Fund accounts for the revenues and expenses related to collection, recycling, and disposal of solid waste generated within the City of Sunnyvale. A private company, Bay Counties Waste Services, doing business in Sunnyvale as Specialty Solid Waste & Recycling (Specialty), has been issued an exclusive franchise for collection of solid waste and recyclable materials through 2021, and these contract costs are reflected here. Operations of the Sunnyvale Materials Recovery and Transfer (SMaRT®) Station and disposal of refuse at the Kirby Canyon Landfill are included in a separate fund, but the City's share of these activities is reflected in the Solid Waste Management Fund.

Solid Waste Management Fund revenues continue to be impacted by the recession. Approximately 62% of solid waste revenues come from commercial accounts who utilize larger garbage bins, subscribe to more frequent pick ups, and use construction debris removal services. With the increase in commercial vacancies over the last two years, and the corresponding drop in solid waste generation, revenues have come in below projections. This is particularly problematic because most of the expenditures are fixed. As a result, the Solid Waste Management Fund has drawn down on its rate stabilization reserve the past two years so that it will end FY 2010/2011 with minimal reserve remaining. With the recommended increase in rates, growth in the economy, and savings achieved through the extension of the solid waste collection contract, it is anticipated this reserve will be built

back up beginning in FY 2011/2012.

In 1992 the City of Sunnyvale entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the cities of Palo Alto and Mountain View for the operation of the SMaRT Station®. Sunnyvale and Mountain View are required to deliver all of their garbage and residential recyclables, including yard trimmings, to SMaRT. Palo Alto continues to operate its own landfill and facilities for yard trimmings and compost and recycling. Therefore Palo Alto is required to deliver only specific amounts of garbage that vary from year to year.

The three cities that participate in the SMaRT Station have individual agreements with Kirby Canyon for landfill services that require the payment for disposal of a minimum quantity of solid waste each year. This provision is commonly referred to as a "put or pay" requirement. In October 2011, the cities will be able to modify the level of put or pay required, and it is Sunnyvale's intention to lower its solid waste minimum quantity by the maximum allowable 10%. This modification is reflected in the tonnage projections beginning in FY 2012/2013.

As mentioned earlier, the City contracts with Specialty for the collection of solid waste and recyclables throughout the City. Specialty is paid on a monthly basis, but their payment is determined for a year based largely on formulas that take necessary and actual expenses in the last completed fiscal year and adjust them for inflation. Therefore, the contractor payment for the following fiscal year is driven primarily by

actual expenditures from the last full fiscal year, adjusted by various indexes as identified in the contract.

In FY 2010/2011, the City successfully negotiated a three-year extension of the contract with Specialty. The extension achieved a savings of approximately \$12 million over the first 10 years of the plan. In addition to approximately \$90,000 in savings in FY 2010/2011, the projected FY 2011/2012 contractor payment is \$16.3 million, a decrease of about \$321,000. These savings help to achieve recovery of reserves in the Solid Waste Management Fund.

An additional cost reflected in the Solid Waste Fund Long-Term Financial Plan is a charge for rent for use of the City land that the SMaRT Station and the landfill occupies. The payment is reflected for the full term of the plan, adjusted for inflation. The FY 2011/2012 rent payment is \$621,684.

The current Long-Term Financial Plan for the Solid Waste Management Fund includes the City's share of ongoing debt service for bonds issued to construct the SMaRT Station. These bonds will be paid off in 2018. The Plan also includes the City's share of the debt service for the new Materials Recovery Facility equipment project at the SMaRT Station.

The Solid Waste Management Fund Long-Term Financial Plan reflects two interfund loans that were advanced from the General Fund. The first loan provided \$3.68 million during 1985, 1988, and 1989 to construct a system to convert methane gas to a marketable form of energy. An additional

\$10.5 million was advanced to stabilize solid waste rates between FY 1994/1995 and FY 1998/1999. Both loans bear interest of 7%. The loans have since been combined. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget reflects an adjustment to the combined loan with the FY 2010/2011 and 2011/2012 payments deferred and the term extended two years. Payoff is now scheduled to occur in FY 2022/2023.

Additionally, in order to help with cash flow purposes, the Solid Waste Management Fund reflects a \$2 million loan from the Wastewater Management Fund at 4.5% interest. Payment is deferred to FY 2015/2016 and then repaid over a six-year period. This helps the Solid Waste Fund with cash it needs now, and then helps the Wastewater Management Fund in the future as its cash needs increase to fund the new WPCP.

By fiscal policy, the Solid Waste Fund maintains a Contingency Reserve of 10% of operations. This is less than the 25% required for the other two utility enterprises to reflect that fact that this operation has less City-owned infrastructure at risk for damage or disaster. The Fund also maintains a Rate Stabilization Reserve similar to the other utilities.

Due to the economic downturn and the corresponding slowdown of business activity, revenues are forecast to end the year approximately \$1.2 million less than originally projected. The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget assumes that solid waste activity will remain flat in FY 2011/2012 and begin a moderate recovery starting in FY 2012/2013. This continuing business slowdown will require a 6.0% increase in the total

revenue required to operate the Solid Waste Management Fund for FY 2011/2012. This is one percentage point lower than the increase that was planned for FY 2011/2012 last year. The projected increases in revenue requirement for the remainder of the planning period are reflected at the bottom of the Solid Waste Management Fund Long-Term Financial Plan.

▪ **Sunnyvale Materials Recovery and Transfer (SMaRT) Station**

The Sunnyvale Materials Recovery and Transfer (SMaRT) Station began operations in October 1993. The costs of building and operating the SMaRT Station are shared by the cities of Sunnyvale, Mountain View and Palo Alto as specified by a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) among the cities. At current garbage delivery rates, Sunnyvale is responsible for about half of the SMaRT Station operating expenditures and receives about half of the revenues earned by the cities from recyclables removed from the garbage. The capital cost of the SMaRT Station was financed by the sale of revenue bonds by Sunnyvale. The debt service on the bonds is shared among the three cities as specified in the MOU.

The SMaRT Station Operations Fund was established to account for operations at the facility. It receives its revenue from charges to the cities of Sunnyvale (Solid Waste Management Fund), Mountain View, and Palo Alto and from the sale of recyclables. Major operating cost components include the contract with the SMaRT Station operator and

disposal fees and taxes collected by the Kirby Canyon Landfill. The fund is designed so that annual revenues and expenditures are in balance and that no fund balance is carried forward to the next year. Operating costs and revenues from the sale of recyclables are charged to or distributed to the cities based on the numbers of tons of solid waste each community brings to the SMaRT Station for materials recovery, transfer, and disposal.

The SMaRT Station is operated by a private company under contract with the City. To date, the City has issued seven-year agreements. On February 13, 2007, the City Council awarded a seven-year contract for operation of the SMaRT Station to Bay Counties Waste Services, who began operations on January 1, 2008. Therefore the first full year of operations under the new contract was FY 2008/2009.

The substantial net financial impact of the new contract was incorporated into the FY 2007/2008 financial plan. Overall, the contract increased the net annual operating costs of the SMaRT Station materials recovery, transfer, and disposal system, after accounting for increased revenues from increased diversion of recyclables. Increases in costs from the new contract reflected the City's requirements for the wages to be paid to contractor personnel working at the SMaRT Station and the updated market pricing that resulted from the competitive procurement process used to select the new contractor.

The FY 2007/2008 Budget included the funding for a major

capital project to replace the SMaRT Station Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) equipment. After years of heavy usage, key components of the MRF equipment were showing excessive wear and were in need of replacement. Installation of the new MRF equipment was completed during FY 2009/2010 and the MRF is now providing increased mechanized separation, which reduces the number of personnel required to sort materials manually. These savings are reflected in the agreement with the new SMaRT operator. The new equipment also facilitates increased recovery of materials from the waste stream, which increases revenues from sale of recycled materials.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget reflects the first full year of operation of the new MRF equipment. It should be noted that Sunnyvale's expenses related to the SMaRT Station are increasing by \$2.4 million over the first 10 years of the plan compared to the prior year budget. This reflects a combination of inflationary increases in the cost of SMaRT Station/landfill operations and the annual adjustment of the proportions of waste delivered to the SMaRT Station by the three cities (the "Operations Share"). Tonnages from all three cities have declined due to weak economic conditions.

The SMaRT Station Replacement Fund provides for the replacement of City-owned SMaRT Station equipment. The three participating cities contribute to these replacement efforts and to payment of debt service based on fixed percentages established by the SMaRT Station MOU among the cities.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 SMaRT Station Long-Term Financial Plan reflects debt service for the original cost of the facility through FY 2017/2018.

In order to provide funding for the MRF project, Solid Waste Revenue Bonds were issued for the Sunnyvale and Palo Alto portions of the project. Mountain View chose to fund their portion of the project on a cash basis. Debt service for the debt-funded portion of the MRF equipment is shown on the Long-Term Financial Plan through FY 2021/2022.

Staff projects that while most of this new MRF equipment and the overall SMaRT Station can be maintained in good working order through the term of the MOU, there will come a point when the facility and equipment will need replacement or rehabilitation. In order to allow for the cost impact of this eventuality, staff has projected funding for a new materials recovery system and any other improvements needed to the SMaRT Station Facility in FY 2023/2024, with annual debt service of \$1.9 million beginning that year. The size and goals of this project and thus, its technical nature, will be determined by inter-jurisdictional discussions to take place prior to the expiration of the MOU in FY 2020/2021. At the present time, it is assumed that the new SMaRT facility will be similar to the current equipment.

▪ **Community Recreation Fund**

With the structural deficit in the Community Recreation Fund, staff has been evaluating the appropriateness of the

enterprise fund model in the course of the overall review of the operations in this fund. As a result, in April 2011, Council dissolved the Community Recreation Fund due to concerns regarding its ability to support all of the services contained within the fund through user fees alone, and without support from tax dollars. Moving forward, golf and tennis operations will continue to operate as a true enterprise fund, with all activities self supporting. All other recreation activities of the City, including social services such as those provided by the Senior Center, will return to the General Fund. Because of the timing of this decision, the recommended budget still contains the Community Recreation Fund, but it is presented as two sub-funds: one containing the golf and tennis revenues and operations, and the other containing the recreation activities.

In previous budget documents, the long-term plans for the Golf and Recreation Sub-Funds have been presented as one combined fund with a combined fund balance. With the two sub-funds being split and presented separately, the issues with the enterprise model for these operations become evident. Ending reserves for golf operations at the end of FY 2010/2011 are expected to be \$3.8 million; however, ending reserves for recreation operations are expected to be negative \$3.8 million, leaving the combined fund with almost no ending fund reserve. The golf operation's ability to operate as an enterprise is, and has been, hampered by the ongoing financial support it has provided to recreation operations. This will continue into FY 2011/2012 as the City finalizes the dissolution of this fund. Based on current projections for FY 2011/2012, recreation's resources, including its annual

subsidy from the General Fund, are expected to be only slightly greater than its expected expenditure requirements, even when the \$210,000 of required cost savings measures are incorporated. This leaves that fund with a negative fund balance that must be addressed prior to transitioning the recreation operation into the General Fund. In order to do this without negatively impacting the General Fund further, the Golf and Tennis Sub-Fund will transfer enough funds into recreation during FY 2011/2012 to ensure the Recreation Sub-Fund balance is \$0 when it moves to the General Fund. This is expected to result in a \$3.6 million transfer from the Golf and Tennis Sub-Fund to the Recreation Sub-Fund, leaving the Golf and Tennis Sub-Fund reserve at approximately \$176,000 at the end of FY 2011/2012.

To compensate for this and the fact that the golf operation has spent a significant amount of its operational profits since the inception of the Community Recreation Fund to support recreation operations, existing golf and tennis capital projects that are programmed to be funded by Park Dedication Fee revenues will continue to have that funding support. Any new capital or infrastructure projects will require funding from golf and tennis revenues going forward.

One final item of note is the Golf and Tennis Operations Sub-Fund also shows a structural deficit beginning in FY 2012/2013. Through investment in the golf course and operational efficiencies, staff expects to resolve this deficit before it occurs. However, if there is a deficit, as a stand alone enterprise fund, it will be handled within this fund

through the generation of additional revenues or the reduction of expenditures.

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
460. WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2021**

	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
RESERVE/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	11,074,577	7,967,478	7,750,984	8,854,802	10,195,260	8,799,176	10,477,767	11,698,919	12,810,447	16,331,036	16,143,386	16,093,448	7,967,478
CURRENT RESOURCES:													
Service Fees	23,501,948	26,367,000	31,703,991	33,923,135	36,128,004	37,445,512	39,383,652	41,065,728	42,858,848	42,898,114	44,383,841	46,005,941	422,163,767
Public Works Fees	225,825	230,341	234,266	238,951	243,730	248,604	253,577	258,648	263,821	269,097	274,479	279,969	2,795,483
Recycled Water	795,260	717,873	650,002	872,256	947,859	1,327,048	1,417,098	1,498,644	1,584,428	1,583,990	1,658,368	1,735,305	13,992,872
Miscellaneous Revenues	250,320	197,104	211,758	219,956	228,171	234,222	241,879	248,953	256,361	259,444	266,202	273,362	2,637,410
Interest Income	75,327	75,955	89,307	100,943	87,121	103,740	115,831	126,836	161,693	159,836	159,341	157,828	1,338,431
Transfer From Other Funds	2,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Proceeds	1,019,667	9,262,642	3,679,952	4,036,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,979,296
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	25,871,335	36,850,914	36,569,275	39,391,943	37,634,885	39,359,126	41,412,036	43,198,808	45,125,152	45,170,482	46,742,232	48,452,406	459,907,259
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	36,945,912	44,818,393	44,320,259	48,246,745	47,830,145	48,158,303	51,889,804	54,897,727	57,935,599	61,501,518	62,885,618	64,545,854	467,874,737
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:													
OPERATING REQUIREMENTS:													
Operations	4,624,588	5,615,754	5,874,813	5,905,756	6,001,749	6,367,699	6,498,243	6,631,490	6,767,497	6,793,341	6,932,683	7,063,412	70,452,436
Purchased Water	14,090,510	15,951,242	19,979,583	20,942,523	22,602,672	24,046,175	26,931,601	28,841,002	30,914,749	31,737,388	32,802,051	33,778,080	288,527,066
Project Operating Costs	0	30,000	30,600	31,212	31,836	32,473	33,122	33,785	34,461	35,150	35,853	36,928	365,420
In-Lieu Charges	3,153,807	3,064,580	3,197,141	3,479,732	3,524,067	3,396,294	3,396,184	3,576,591	1,007,337	3,823,628	3,979,002	4,044,160	36,488,716
TOTAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	21,868,905	24,661,576	29,082,137	30,359,223	32,160,324	33,842,641	36,859,150	39,082,868	38,724,043	42,389,507	43,749,589	44,922,581	395,833,639
NON-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS:													
Interfund Loan Repayment	351,700	351,700	351,700	351,700	351,700	351,700	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,758,500
Debt Service	1,149,022	1,735,218	1,952,208	1,958,802	1,956,854	1,957,261	1,955,557	1,958,783	1,954,297	1,447,236	1,443,899	1,445,556	19,765,671
Transfer to the General Services Fund	54,060	283,969	0	0	468,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	752,149
Transfer To Infrastructure Fund	1,750	1,760	4,460	4,549	13,256	4,733	4,827	4,924	5,022	5,123	5,225	5,330	59,209
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	1,556,532	2,372,647	2,308,368	2,315,051	2,789,990	2,313,694	1,960,384	1,963,707	1,959,319	1,452,359	1,449,124	1,450,886	22,335,529
CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQ.:													
Projects - Debt Funded	1,019,674	9,262,642	3,679,952	4,036,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,979,296
Projects - Revenue Funded	4,533,322	770,543	395,000	1,340,509	4,080,654	1,524,200	1,371,350	1,040,706	921,201	1,516,266	1,593,457	2,231,730	16,785,617
TOTAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQ.	5,552,996	10,033,185	4,074,952	5,377,211	4,080,654	1,524,200	1,371,350	1,040,706	921,201	1,516,266	1,593,457	2,231,730	33,764,913
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	28,978,434	37,067,409	35,465,457	38,051,485	39,030,968	37,680,535	40,190,885	42,087,280	41,604,563	45,358,132	46,792,170	48,605,197	451,934,080
RESERVES:													
Debt Service	1,145,166	1,006,979	1,007,381	1,007,737	1,008,192	1,008,444	1,008,651	1,009,552	1,007,764	754,819	755,166	755,827	755,827
Contingencies	4,678,775	5,391,749	6,463,599	6,712,070	7,151,105	7,603,469	8,357,461	8,868,123	9,420,561	9,632,682	9,933,684	10,210,373	10,210,373
Capital and Infrastructure Reserve	163,574	165,210	253,103	255,634	258,190	352,291	427,298	493,335	595,390	601,344	708,402	758,909	758,909
Rate Stabilization Reserve	1,979,963	1,187,046	1,130,720	2,219,820	381,690	1,513,563	1,905,509	2,439,437	5,307,321	5,154,541	4,696,196	4,215,547	4,215,547
TOTAL RESERVES	7,967,478	7,750,984	8,854,802	10,195,260	8,799,176	10,477,767	11,698,919	12,810,447	16,331,036	16,143,386	16,093,448	15,940,657	15,940,657
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recommended Water Rate Increase		7.5%	18.0%	7.0%	6.5%	5.0%	5.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.0%	3.0%	
Prior Year Water Rate Increase		7.5%	9.0%	10.0%	7.0%	6.5%	6.0%	5.0%	2.5%	2.0%	2.0%	1.0%	

**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
460. WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2031**

	PLAN 2021/2022	PLAN 2022/2023	PLAN 2023/2024	PLAN 2024/2025	PLAN 2025/2026	PLAN 2026/2027	PLAN 2027/2028	PLAN 2028/2029	PLAN 2029/2030	PLAN 2030/2031	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
RESERVE/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	15,940,657	15,171,301	15,492,774	16,543,092	17,071,809	18,159,654	19,075,348	20,180,421	17,765,238	18,370,466	15,940,657	7,967,478
CURRENT RESOURCES:												
Service Fees	47,271,855	48,382,248	49,566,005	50,827,359	52,170,888	53,601,536	55,392,654	57,298,838	59,327,949	61,494,218	535,333,550	957,497,317
Public Works Fees	81,495	83,939	86,458	89,051	91,723	94,475	97,309	100,228	103,235	106,332	934,245	3,729,728
Recycled Water	1,798,000	1,853,510	1,910,274	1,968,317	2,027,664	2,088,343	2,160,821	2,235,353	2,311,994	2,390,797	20,745,073	34,737,944
Miscellaneous Revenues	281,277	288,946	296,945	305,290	313,995	323,079	333,229	343,837	354,927	366,541	3,208,065	5,845,475
Interest Income	150,211	153,394	163,793	169,028	179,799	188,865	199,806	175,893	181,886	168,157	1,730,832	3,069,263
Transfer From Other Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bond Proceeds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,979,296
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	49,582,838	50,762,038	52,023,474	53,359,045	54,784,070	56,296,298	58,183,818	60,154,149	62,279,991	64,526,045	561,951,765	1,021,859,024
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	65,523,495	65,933,339	67,516,248	69,902,137	71,855,878	74,455,952	77,259,167	80,334,570	80,045,229	82,896,511	577,892,422	1,029,826,502
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:												
OPERATING REQUIREMENTS:												
Operations	7,369,870	7,566,662	7,769,099	7,977,349	8,191,581	8,411,974	8,638,707	8,871,969	9,111,952	9,358,855	83,268,019	153,720,455
Purchased Water	34,708,443	35,544,589	36,443,351	37,464,771	38,584,678	39,704,220	40,968,858	42,267,860	43,666,943	45,178,651	394,532,366	683,059,432
Project Operating Costs	38,036	39,177	40,353	41,563	42,810	44,094	45,417	46,780	48,183	49,629	436,043	801,463
In-Lieu Charges	4,326,900	4,358,760	4,254,969	4,527,927	4,326,364	4,662,088	4,887,084	8,318,162	5,444,468	5,892,248	50,998,970	87,487,686
TOTAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	46,443,249	47,509,188	48,507,772	50,011,610	51,145,434	52,822,377	54,540,067	59,504,771	58,271,547	60,479,383	529,235,397	925,069,036
NON-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS:												
Interfund Loan Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,758,500
Debt Service	1,445,871	1,444,846	1,447,480	1,447,456	1,445,750	1,447,363	1,447,402	1,446,084	1,447,106	1,446,156	14,465,513	34,231,184
Transfer to the General Services Fund	0	0	0	0	7,135	0	0	0	0	0	7,135	759,284
Transfer To Infrastructure Fund	5,490	5,654	5,824	5,999	6,179	6,364	6,555	6,752	6,954	7,163	62,934	122,143
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	1,451,361	1,450,500	1,453,304	1,453,455	1,459,064	1,453,727	1,453,957	1,452,836	1,454,060	1,453,319	14,535,582	36,871,111
CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQ.:												
Projects - Debt Funded	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,979,296
Projects - Revenue Funded	2,457,583	1,480,877	1,012,080	1,365,263	1,091,727	1,104,500	1,084,722	1,611,725	1,949,156	3,979,927	17,137,560	33,923,177
TOTAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQ.	2,457,583	1,480,877	1,012,080	1,365,263	1,091,727	1,104,500	1,084,722	1,611,725	1,949,156	3,979,927	17,137,560	50,902,473
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	50,352,193	50,440,565	50,973,157	52,830,328	53,696,224	55,380,603	57,078,746	62,569,332	61,674,763	65,912,629	560,908,539	1,012,842,619
RESERVES:												
Debt Service	756,418	756,940	757,394	758,055	758,679	759,274	760,070	761,033	761,634	761,159	761,159	761,159
Contingencies	10,519,578	10,777,813	11,053,113	11,360,530	11,694,065	12,029,049	12,401,891	12,784,957	13,194,724	13,634,376	13,634,376	13,634,376
Capital and Infrastructure Reserve	881,296	970,550	1,103,698	1,242,922	1,317,788	1,468,428	1,625,810	1,658,326	1,827,301	2,003,730	2,003,730	2,003,730
Rate Stabilization Reserve	3,014,009	2,987,471	3,628,887	3,710,302	4,389,122	4,818,598	5,392,650	2,560,922	2,586,808	584,618	584,618	584,618
TOTAL RESERVES	15,171,301	15,492,774	16,543,092	17,071,809	18,159,654	19,075,348	20,180,421	17,765,238	18,370,466	16,983,882	16,983,882	16,983,882
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recommended Water Rate Increase	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%		
Prior Year Water Rate Increase	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%		

**460. WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL	
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
1103	SCVWD Reclaimed Water Rebate	26,923	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1507	Late Payment Penalties	69,175	65,918	79,260	84,808	90,320	93,614	98,459	102,664	107,147	107,245	110,960	115,015	1,055,409
3050	Water Connection Fees	158,965	162,144	165,387	168,695	172,069	175,510	179,020	182,600	186,252	189,978	193,777	197,653	1,973,084
3052	Water Hydrant Fees	8,217	8,381	8,465	8,634	8,807	8,983	9,163	9,346	9,533	9,724	9,918	10,117	101,072
3054	Water Meter Sales	47,651	48,604	49,090	50,072	51,073	52,095	53,137	54,199	55,283	56,389	57,517	58,667	586,125
3055	Water Meter Use Fees	3,365,245	3,067,000	3,619,060	3,872,394	4,124,100	4,330,305	4,546,820	4,728,693	4,917,841	4,917,841	5,065,376	5,217,337	48,406,766
3056	Water Sales - Metered	20,136,703	23,300,000	28,084,931	30,050,741	32,003,905	33,115,207	34,836,832	36,337,035	37,941,008	37,980,274	39,318,465	40,788,604	373,757,001
3057	Water Tapping Fees	10,992	11,211	11,324	11,550	11,781	12,017	12,257	12,502	12,752	13,007	13,267	13,533	135,201
3058	Water Turn On Fees	132,020	131,186	132,498	135,148	137,851	140,608	143,420	146,288	149,214	152,198	155,242	158,347	1,582,001
3060	Water Recycled	795,260	717,873	650,002	872,256	947,859	1,327,048	1,417,098	1,498,644	1,584,428	1,583,990	1,658,368	1,735,305	13,992,872
3089	Hydrant Meter Deposits Forfeited	1,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3355	Interest Income	75,327	75,955	89,307	100,943	87,121	103,740	115,831	126,836	161,693	159,836	159,341	157,828	1,338,431
4100	Miscellaneous Revenues	20,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4490	Bond Proceeds	1,019,674	9,262,642	3,679,952	4,036,702	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,979,296
4400	Transfer From Other Funds	2,989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND TOTAL		25,871,342	36,850,914	36,569,275	39,391,943	37,634,885	39,359,126	41,412,036	43,198,808	45,125,152	45,170,482	46,742,232	48,452,406	459,907,259

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**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
465. WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2021**

	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
RESERVE/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	21,757,235	21,820,889	20,831,895	19,099,204	16,281,137	13,568,566	12,180,921	12,985,489	13,802,185	17,768,932	20,159,520	19,842,234	21,820,889
CURRENT RESOURCES:													
Service Fees	21,812,184	22,269,369	23,722,159	25,505,897	27,680,075	30,032,881	32,435,512	35,030,353	37,832,781	40,481,075	42,707,535	44,842,911	362,540,547
Connection and Development Fees	1,033,687	806,732	530,604	541,216	552,040	563,081	574,343	585,830	597,546	609,497	621,687	634,121	6,616,698
Other Revenues	151,622	131,561	173,944	181,220	189,670	198,681	207,881	217,682	228,131	238,179	247,052	255,708	2,269,711
Interest Income	164,354	206,142	191,745	319,238	521,868	468,497	499,442	530,853	683,420	775,366	763,163	846,342	5,806,076
Transfer From Solid Waste Management Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	462,407	462,407	462,407	462,407	462,407	462,407	2,774,442
New WPCP Bond Proceeds	0	0	0	2,565,530	12,107,215	21,441,745	33,560,495	32,874,380	25,946,475	32,772,840	39,934,955	58,182,955	259,386,590
Bond Proceeds	757,038	6,042,225	7,207,828	9,103,056	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,353,109
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	23,918,885	29,456,029	31,826,281	38,216,157	41,050,868	52,704,886	67,740,079	69,701,504	65,750,760	75,339,365	84,736,799	105,224,445	661,747,172
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	45,676,120	51,276,918	52,658,176	57,315,361	57,332,006	66,273,451	79,921,000	82,686,993	79,552,945	93,108,297	104,896,319	125,066,678	683,568,061
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:													
OPERATING REQUIREMENTS:													
Operations	12,449,319	13,578,193	14,411,588	14,680,131	14,925,754	15,811,306	16,153,397	16,502,993	16,860,260	17,225,370	17,598,496	17,965,821	175,713,309
In-Lieu Charges and Fund Transfers	3,277,123	3,737,012	3,456,132	4,155,398	4,296,398	4,601,522	4,205,692	3,700,899	3,729,735	3,843,471	4,441,188	3,787,097	43,954,544
TOTAL CURRENT OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	15,726,442	17,315,205	17,867,720	18,835,529	19,222,152	20,412,828	20,359,089	20,203,892	20,589,995	21,068,841	22,039,684	21,752,918	219,667,853
NON-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS:													
Interfund Loan Repayment	450,000	550,000	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	1,259,994	13,149,938
Debt Service	1,543,271	2,910,991	2,902,574	2,915,192	2,911,999	2,911,701	2,916,311	2,912,888	2,915,897	2,535,105	2,334,605	2,336,511	30,503,775
New WPCP Debt Service	0	0	0	2,360,500	2,363,250	2,364,500	8,443,250	8,446,250	8,444,000	16,678,000	16,679,750	16,675,750	82,455,250
Water Pollution Control Plant Rent	321,116	327,538	337,364	347,485	357,910	368,647	379,706	391,098	402,830	414,915	427,363	440,184	4,195,040
Transfer To Water Supply and Distribution Fund	1,281	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wastewater Equipment Replacement	97,828	226,966	151,393	445,572	267,159	203,252	136,562	143,928	117,265	177,505	166,543	145,421	2,181,567
Transfer To General Fund (Power Generation Facility)	798,521	814,492	838,926	864,094	890,017	916,718	944,219	972,546	1,001,722	1,031,774	1,062,727	1,094,609	10,431,844
Transfer To Solid Waste Management Fund	97,828	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
TOTAL NON-OPERATING REQUIREMENTS	3,212,017	4,829,987	7,490,252	8,192,837	8,050,328	8,024,812	14,080,042	14,126,703	14,141,708	22,097,293	21,930,982	21,952,468	144,917,414
CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQ.:													
Projects - Debt Funded	757,038	6,215,403	7,207,828	9,103,056	6,328,849	4,891,376	918,554	0	0	0	0	0	34,665,066
Projects - Revenue Funded	4,159,734	2,084,428	993,172	3,517,522	4,385,120	4,213,770	1,975,259	1,681,332	1,104,709	1,126,803	1,149,339	1,172,326	23,403,781
Replacement/ Rehabilitation of WPCP	0	0	0	1,385,280	5,776,991	16,549,744	29,602,566	32,872,880	25,947,600	28,655,840	39,934,080	58,184,080	238,909,061
TOTAL CAPITAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE REQ.	4,916,772	8,299,831	8,201,000	14,005,858	16,490,960	25,654,890	32,496,379	34,554,212	27,052,309	29,782,643	41,083,419	59,356,406	296,977,908
TOTAL REQUIREMENTS	23,855,231	30,445,023	33,558,972	41,034,223	43,763,440	54,092,531	66,935,511	68,884,808	61,784,013	72,948,777	85,054,085	103,061,792	661,563,175
RESERVES:													
Debt Service	1,565,023	1,485,670	1,512,188	2,692,438	2,693,813	2,694,438	5,733,813	5,735,313	5,734,188	9,851,188	9,852,063	9,850,063	9,850,063
Contingencies	3,112,330	3,394,548	3,602,897	3,670,033	3,731,439	3,952,826	4,038,349	4,125,748	4,215,065	4,306,342	4,399,624	4,491,455	4,491,455
Capital and Infrastructure Reserve	2,084,428	993,172	3,517,522	4,385,120	4,213,770	1,975,259	1,681,332	1,104,709	1,126,803	1,149,339	1,172,326	1,419,218	1,419,218
Rate Stabilization Reserve	15,059,109	14,958,505	10,466,597	5,533,547	2,929,543	3,558,397	1,531,994	2,836,415	6,692,877	4,852,651	4,418,221	6,244,149	6,244,149
TOTAL RESERVES	21,820,889	20,831,895	19,099,204	16,281,137	13,568,566	12,180,921	12,985,489	13,802,185	17,768,932	20,159,520	19,842,234	22,004,886	22,004,886
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATISTICS:													
Sewer Rate Increase	7.5%	4.5%	5.5%	7.0%	8.0%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.0%	5.5%	5.0%	
Prior Year Sewer Rate Increase	7.5%	4.5%	7.5%	8.5%	8.0%	8.0%	8.0%	7.5%	7.5%	7.5%	7.0%	6.0%	

**465. WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
1114 Other Agencies - Reimbursement	15,298	44,130	46,950	47,889	48,847	49,824	50,820	51,837	52,873	53,931	55,009	56,110	558,219
1367 Permit - Waste Discharge	13,700	10,000	10,200	10,404	10,612	10,824	11,041	11,262	11,487	11,717	11,951	12,190	121,687
1507 Late Payment Penalties	58,470	63,131	68,794	73,967	80,272	87,095	94,063	101,588	109,715	117,395	123,852	130,044	1,049,917
3066 Sewer Fees - City	21,156,051	21,609,000	23,025,470	24,760,439	26,874,981	29,159,354	31,492,102	34,011,470	36,732,388	39,303,655	41,465,356	43,538,624	351,972,840
3067 Sewer Fees - Non-City	640,562	660,369	696,689	745,458	805,094	873,527	943,409	1,018,882	1,100,393	1,177,420	1,242,178	1,304,287	10,567,707
3068 Sewer Connection Fees	1,033,687	806,732	530,604	541,216	552,040	563,081	574,343	585,830	597,546	609,497	621,687	634,121	6,616,698
3090 Sales from PGF Electricity	48,701	14,300	48,000	48,960	49,939	50,938	51,957	52,996	54,056	55,137	56,240	57,364	539,887
3355 Interest Income	164,354	206,142	191,745	319,238	521,868	468,497	499,442	530,853	683,420	775,366	763,163	846,342	5,806,076
4121 Miscellaneous Remib	15,453	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4490 Bond Proceeds	757,038	6,042,225	7,207,828	11,668,586	12,107,215	21,441,745	33,560,495	32,874,380	25,946,475	32,772,840	39,934,955	58,182,955	281,739,699
Bad Debt Expense	15,571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FUND TOTAL	23,918,885	29,456,029	31,826,281	38,216,157	41,050,868	52,704,886	67,740,079	69,701,504	65,750,760	75,339,365	84,736,799	105,224,445	661,747,172

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**CITY OF SUNNYVALE
485. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2031**

	PLAN 2021/2022	PLAN 2022/2023	PLAN 2023/2024	PLAN 2024/2025	PLAN 2025/2026	PLAN 2026/2027	PLAN 2027/2028	PLAN 2028/2029	PLAN 2029/2030	PLAN 2030/2031	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031 TOTAL
RESERVE/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	7,019,975	8,813,754	6,961,518	9,520,574	11,482,237	12,839,963	13,744,662	13,786,994	13,452,385	12,403,370	7,019,975	2,944,621
CURRENT RESOURCES:												
Rental Income	220,280	226,889	233,695	240,706	247,927	255,365	263,026	270,917	279,044	287,416	2,525,266	4,555,813
Service Fees	47,339,116	44,527,806	45,199,047	45,880,439	46,572,137	47,274,297	47,987,080	48,710,646	49,688,713	50,934,900	474,114,181	921,092,961
Miscellaneous Revenues	253,532	246,337	249,974	253,676	257,444	261,278	265,182	269,155	273,949	279,606	2,610,132	5,147,167
SMaRT Station Revenues	1,397,660	1,415,435	1,433,467	1,451,760	1,470,318	1,489,146	1,508,248	1,527,629	1,547,292	1,567,244	14,808,200	30,470,952
County Wide AB939 Fee	111,351	112,417	113,494	114,582	115,680	116,789	117,909	119,040	120,182	121,336	1,162,779	2,346,027
Landfill Gas Revenue	22,685	21,891	21,125	20,385	19,672	18,983	18,319	17,678	17,059	16,462	194,260	505,231
Interest Income	419,703	331,501	453,361	546,773	611,427	654,508	656,524	640,590	590,637	528,785	5,433,809	7,518,685
Transfer From Wastewater Mgmt Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	49,764,327	46,882,276	47,704,163	48,508,321	49,294,605	50,070,367	50,816,288	51,555,654	52,516,877	53,735,749	500,848,628	973,636,837
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	56,784,302	55,696,030	54,665,681	58,028,895	60,776,841	62,910,331	64,560,950	65,342,649	65,969,262	66,139,119	507,868,603	976,581,458
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:												
Interfund Loan Repayment	4,742,396	4,742,396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,484,792	53,532,616
Debt Service	78,966	79,033	79,007	78,889	79,054	79,112	79,062	79,279	79,985	79,855	792,242	1,658,656
SMaRT Station Debt Service	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,619,879
Estimated Future SMaRT Station Debt Service	0	0	1,050,320	1,050,320	1,050,320	1,050,320	1,050,320	1,050,320	1,050,320	1,050,320	8,402,560	8,402,560
New MRF Debt Service	548,777	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548,777	6,580,082
Operations	3,068,962	3,160,303	3,254,366	3,351,233	3,450,986	3,553,712	3,659,500	3,768,441	3,880,629	3,996,162	35,144,295	64,013,037
Solid Waste Collection Contract	21,514,406	22,159,838	22,824,633	23,509,372	24,214,653	24,941,093	25,689,325	26,460,005	27,253,805	28,071,420	246,638,550	446,990,665
Capital Projects	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Special Projects	43,083	57,054	0	51,773	48,490	0	244,979	0	114,595	0	559,974	1,361,926
Infrastructure Projects	0	0	0	0	0	50,832	0	0	0	0	50,832	852,332
Project Administration	0	0	0	0	0	11,592	0	0	0	0	11,592	70,923
SMaRT Capital Replacement	134,772	137,467	140,217	143,021	145,882	148,799	151,775	154,811	157,907	161,065	1,475,716	2,863,213
In-Lieu Charges	3,443,977	3,549,999	3,659,168	3,771,460	3,887,081	4,006,130	4,128,710	4,254,923	4,384,879	4,518,688	39,605,015	71,755,448
SMaRT Expense Share (Sunnyvale)	13,559,366	13,984,658	13,244,383	13,667,318	14,104,625	14,337,108	14,749,801	15,040,600	15,525,985	16,027,973	144,241,817	278,081,791
Long Term Rent - SMaRT and Landfill	835,491	863,764	893,013	923,273	954,580	986,970	1,020,482	1,055,156	1,091,032	1,128,153	9,751,917	17,482,404
Transfer To General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39,416
Transfer To Infrastructure Fund	352	0	0	0	1,207	0	0	26,728	26,754	996	56,037	97,579
Transfer To SMaRT Station Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer To Water Supply & Dist. Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	47,970,548	48,734,512	45,145,107	46,546,659	47,936,878	49,165,669	50,773,956	51,890,264	53,565,892	55,034,632	496,764,116	965,476,971
RESERVES:												
Debt Service	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914	62,914
Contingencies	3,814,273	3,930,480	3,932,338	4,052,792	4,177,026	4,283,191	4,409,863	4,526,905	4,666,042	4,809,555	4,809,555	4,809,555
20 Year Resource Allocation Plan	4,936,567	2,968,124	5,525,322	7,366,530	8,600,023	9,398,557	9,314,217	8,862,566	7,674,414	6,232,017	6,232,017	6,232,017
TOTAL RESERVES	8,813,754	6,961,518	9,520,574	11,482,237	12,839,963	13,744,662	13,786,994	13,452,385	12,403,370	11,104,487	11,104,487	11,104,487
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
STATISTICS:												
Refuse Rate Increase	2.0%	2.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	2.0%	2.5%		
PRIOR YEAR STATISTICS:												
Refuse Rate Increase	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	N/A		

**485. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND
REVENUES BY SOURCE**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL	
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
0751-06	Long Term Rent	44,444	71,072	178,952	182,531	186,182	189,905	193,704	197,578	201,529	205,560	209,671	213,864	2,030,547
0955	0955 Alternative Fuel User Tax Credit	39,366	30,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000
1004	County Wide AB939 Fee	132,131	116,000	102,259	103,185	104,171	105,167	106,172	107,188	108,213	109,249	110,295	111,351	1,183,248
1114	Other Agency Reimbursement	31,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1507	Late Payment Penalties	91,528	101,888	109,020	114,471	119,050	122,621	126,300	130,089	133,341	136,675	140,091	142,893	1,376,438
2906	Battery/Oil/Paint Drop Off Fee	22,964	22,964	23,423	23,892	24,370	24,857	25,354	25,861	26,378	26,906	27,444	27,993	279,442
3061	Refuse Service Fees - City	30,935,412	32,867,000	35,167,690	36,926,075	38,403,117	39,555,211	40,741,867	41,964,123	43,013,226	44,088,557	45,190,771	46,094,586	444,012,225
3062	Refuse Service Fees - Specialty	171,096	216,000	231,120	242,676	252,383	262,478	272,977	283,897	293,833	293,833	304,117	313,241	2,966,555
3071	MRF Revenues - SMaRT	700,724	898,678	352,679	359,432	366,495	373,699	381,045	388,536	396,176	403,967	411,912	420,014	4,752,632
3080	Kirby Canyon SMaRT Operator	184,544	199,567	202,610	205,189	209,677	214,261	218,941	223,720	228,600	233,583	238,672	243,445	2,418,264
3083	Curbside	1,719,172	1,833,121	925,726	934,983	944,333	953,777	963,314	972,947	982,677	992,504	1,002,429	1,002,429	11,508,240
3084	Curbside Sales - General	106,236	61,352	61,966	62,585	63,211	63,843	64,482	65,126	65,778	66,435	67,100	67,771	709,648
3086	Yardwaste Sales - SMaRT	(434,503)	(443,917)	(233,183)	(237,846)	(242,603)	(247,455)	(252,405)	(257,453)	(262,602)	(273,211)	(278,675)	(287,035)	(3,016,384)
3091	Green Ticket Revenue	34,787	33,569	32,394	31,260	30,166	29,110	28,091	27,108	26,159	25,244	24,360	23,508	310,971
3355	Interest Income	39,436	51,622	93,748	197,710	236,872	233,641	204,994	186,065	169,540	202,438	238,247	269,999	2,084,876
3073-01	Sale of Garbage Tags - Retailer	11,542	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	110,000
3073-02	Sale of Garbage Tags - In House	708	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	5,500
4100	Miscellaneous Revenues	94,091	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4105	Misc. Revenues - Special Events	2,602	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4190	Third Party Compressed Natural Gas Sales	11,829	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,000
4400	Transfer From Wastewater Mgmt Fund	0	0	2,000,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000,000
FUND TOTAL		33,939,107	36,095,416	39,258,904	39,156,642	40,707,924	41,891,614	43,085,337	44,325,286	45,393,349	46,522,239	47,696,933	48,654,559	472,788,203

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**525. COMBINED COMMUNITY RECREATION FUND
REVENUES BY CATEGORY**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
2351	Vending	3,455	4,152	6,000	6,120	6,242	6,367	6,495	6,624	6,757	6,892	7,030	7,171	69,850
TOTAL VENDING		3,455	4,152	6,000	6,120	6,242	6,367	6,495	6,624	6,757	6,892	7,030	7,171	73,305
0750-01	License Fee Tennis Center	79,728	81,325	81,325	81,325	82,952	82,952	82,952	84,611	84,611	84,611	86,303	86,303	919,267
0750-02	Concessions - Tennis Center	11,666	10,309	10,309	10,515	10,725	10,940	11,159	11,382	11,610	11,842	12,079	12,320	123,190
0750-04	Lookout Rental	68,472	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	66,780	734,580
0750-08	Tennis Center Garbage Fee	438	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438
0750-05	Percent Over Gross Lookout	20,316	21,822	22,704	23,158	23,621	24,094	24,576	25,067	25,569	26,080	26,602	27,134	270,427
0752-01	Rental - Indoor Sports Ctr	60,198	63,240	63,240	64,505	64,505	65,795	65,795	67,111	67,111	68,453	68,453	69,822	728,029
0752-05	Rental - Performing Arts Ctr	130,418	113,000	113,000	115,260	115,260	117,565	117,565	119,917	119,917	122,315	122,315	124,761	1,300,874
0752-06	Rental - Recreation Ctr	90,023	85,620	95,000	105,000	107,100	109,242	111,427	113,655	115,928	118,247	120,612	123,024	1,204,856
0752-09	Rental - Equipment	14,185	16,800	17,136	17,479	17,828	18,185	18,549	18,920	19,298	19,684	20,078	20,479	204,434
0752-10	Rental - Senior Center	70,196	72,000	73,440	74,909	76,407	77,935	79,494	81,084	82,705	84,359	86,047	87,768	876,148
0752-14	Rental - Creative Arts Center	1,270	2,000	2,000	2,040	2,081	2,122	2,165	2,208	2,252	2,297	2,343	2,390	23,899
0752-15	Rental - Banner Installation	800	800	800	816	832	849	866	883	901	919	937	956	9,560
0752-16	Rental - Non-Profits	0	5,000	5,000	5,100	5,202	5,306	5,412	5,520	5,631	5,743	5,858	5,975	59,749
0752-17	Rental - Non-Profits -Comm Ctr	660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RENTS AND CONCESSIONS		548,370	539,134	550,734	566,887	573,293	581,765	586,738	597,138	602,312	611,330	618,406	627,713	7,003,820
1027	Miscellaneous State Grants	6,335	18,471	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18,471
1120	Advertising	0	820	845	870	896	923	951	979	1,008	1,039	1,070	1,102	10,502
1122	Fremont Pool Cost Sharing	17,162	17,677	18,030	18,391	18,759	19,134	19,517	19,907	20,305	20,711	21,125	21,548	215,105
1123	Columbia Pool Cost Sharing	25,089	25,842	26,359	26,886	27,423	27,972	28,531	29,102	29,684	30,278	30,883	31,501	314,460
OTHER INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES		48,586	62,810	45,234	46,147	47,078	48,029	48,999	49,988	50,998	52,028	53,079	54,151	558,538
1369	Art in Private Development	11,670	4,762	4,857	4,954	5,053	5,155	5,258	5,363	5,470	5,579	5,691	5,805	57,947
TOTAL ART IN PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT		11,670	4,762	4,857	4,954	5,053	5,155	5,258	5,363	5,470	5,579	5,691	5,805	57,947

**525. COMBINED COMMUNITY RECREATION FUND
REVENUES BY CATEGORY**

														FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021		
2309	Mobile Recreation Fee Based	266	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2310/11	Recreation Credit (Net)	(2,515)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2347	Senior Adult Services	450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2357	Youth Basketball League	117,678	112,940	121,000	123,420	125,888	125,888	128,406	130,974	130,974	133,594	136,266	136,266	1,405,617
2358	Adult Leagues - Softball	32,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2359	Physical Rec - Basketball	65,892	64,787	66,083	66,083	67,404	67,404	68,752	68,752	70,128	70,128	71,530	71,530	752,581
2360	Physical Rec - Volleyball	35,360	35,200	35,904	35,904	36,622	36,622	37,355	37,355	38,102	38,102	38,864	38,864	408,892
2361	Physical Rec- Open Gym	41,927	42,230	43,075	43,936	44,815	45,711	46,625	47,558	48,509	49,479	50,469	51,478	513,885
2364	Fitness/Sports Youth	214,337	252,000	257,040	262,181	262,181	267,424	272,773	272,773	278,228	283,793	283,793	289,469	2,981,655
2365	Fitness/Sports Adult	92,145	99,704	101,698	103,732	105,807	107,923	110,081	112,283	114,528	116,819	119,155	121,539	1,213,269
2367	Sports Camps Youth	109,475	141,750	144,585	147,477	150,426	153,435	156,503	159,634	162,826	166,083	169,404	172,792	1,724,915
2370	Special Events HOTS	11,744	11,000	11,000	11,220	11,220	11,220	11,444	11,444	11,444	11,673	11,673	11,673	125,013
2375	Gymnastics Youth	295,856	279,423	285,011	290,711	296,525	302,456	308,505	314,675	320,969	327,388	333,936	340,615	3,400,214
2377	Swim Classes Youth	161,674	170,529	173,940	177,418	180,967	184,586	188,278	192,043	195,884	199,802	203,798	207,874	2,075,119
2379	Rec Swim Youth - Drop In	14,194	13,268	13,533	13,804	14,080	14,361	14,649	14,942	15,240	15,545	15,856	16,173	161,451
2381	Pool Rental Youth	51,551	21,152	25,000	30,000	30,600	31,212	31,836	32,473	33,122	33,785	34,461	24,461	328,102
2383	Aquatics Classes Adult	14,242	16,000	16,000	16,320	16,320	16,646	16,646	16,979	16,979	17,319	17,319	17,665	184,195
2385	Special Interest Child	67,333	65,500	66,810	68,146	69,509	70,899	72,317	73,764	75,239	76,744	78,279	79,844	797,051
2387	After School Recreation	26,241	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2388	Visual Arts Child	57,143	56,590	57,725	58,880	60,057	61,258	62,483	63,733	65,008	66,308	67,634	68,987	688,663
2391	Visual Arts Adult	7,652	7,600	7,750	7,905	8,063	8,224	8,389	8,557	8,728	8,902	9,080	9,262	92,460
2392	Dance Classes Child	139,587	136,000	138,720	141,494	144,324	147,211	150,155	153,158	156,221	159,346	162,533	165,783	1,654,945
2393	Dance Classes Adult	99,692	98,000	99,960	101,959	103,998	106,078	108,200	110,364	112,571	114,823	117,119	119,461	1,192,534

**525. COMBINED COMMUNITY RECREATION FUND
REVENUES BY CATEGORY**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
2394	Drama - Youth	46,963	40,000	40,800	41,616	42,448	43,297	44,163	45,046	45,947	46,866	47,804	48,760	486,749
2396	Cultural Arts Theater Tickets	20,672	26,500	27,000	27,000	27,540	27,540	28,091	28,091	28,091	28,653	28,653	28,653	305,810
2397	Preschool Programs	187,496	222,600	227,052	231,593	236,225	240,949	245,768	250,684	255,697	260,811	266,028	271,348	2,708,756
2401	Neighborhood Recreation	235,928	272,635	278,088	283,650	289,323	295,109	301,011	307,032	313,172	319,436	325,824	332,341	3,317,621
2403	Summer Activities	2,140	2,915	2,916	3,240	3,240	3,564	3,564	3,888	3,888	4,212	4,212	4,536	40,175
2404	Non Academic Summer School	111,848	115,472	117,781	120,137	122,539	124,990	127,490	130,040	132,641	135,293	137,999	140,759	1,405,141
2406	Senior Adults Dances	3,256	3,350	3,417	3,485	3,555	3,626	3,699	3,773	3,848	3,925	4,004	4,084	40,765
2407	Senior Adult Programs	56,827	65,000	66,300	67,626	68,979	70,358	71,765	73,201	74,665	76,158	77,681	79,235	790,967
2408	Senior Adult Trips	162,394	150,000	153,000	156,060	159,181	162,365	165,612	168,924	172,303	175,749	179,264	182,849	1,825,307
2409	Senior Adult Special Events	12,220	12,300	12,546	12,797	13,053	13,314	13,580	13,852	14,129	14,411	14,700	14,994	149,675
2410	Therapeutic Services Programs	13,855	12,000	12,240	12,485	12,734	12,989	13,249	13,514	13,784	14,060	14,341	14,628	146,025
2411	Senior Center Membership	69,198	69,000	79,560	81,151	82,774	84,430	86,118	87,841	89,597	91,389	93,217	95,082	940,160
2412	Senior Adult Lunch Program	31,055	33,000	33,660	34,333	35,020	35,720	36,435	37,163	37,907	38,665	39,438	40,227	401,568
2413	Teen Programs Co-Op	39,458	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	41,000	451,000
2414	Teen Programs Summer	31,335	45,214	46,118	47,040	47,981	48,941	49,920	50,918	51,936	52,975	54,035	55,115	550,193
2415	Teen Programs Middle School	8,160	8,475	8,475	8,475	8,475	8,645	8,645	8,645	8,645	8,645	8,645	8,817	94,584
2416	Teen Programs High School	15,632	18,860	19,237	19,622	20,014	20,414	20,823	21,239	21,664	22,097	22,539	22,990	229,500
2417	Registration Service Fees	11,468	10,000	10,200	10,404	10,612	10,824	11,041	11,262	11,487	11,717	11,951	12,190	121,687
2421	Adult Sports Camps	2,750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2422	School-Year Rec. Enrichment Programs	43,386	61,242	61,242	62,467	62,467	62,467	63,716	63,716	63,716	64,991	64,991	64,991	696,005
2423	Pottery - Adult	84,364	86,000	95,880	97,798	99,754	101,749	103,784	105,859	107,976	110,136	112,339	114,585	1,135,859
2424	Music - Child	147,762	149,500	152,490	155,540	158,651	161,824	165,060	168,361	171,729	175,163	178,666	182,240	1,819,223
2425	Music - Adult	17,168	15,700	16,014	16,334	16,661	16,994	17,334	17,681	18,034	18,395	18,763	19,138	191,049

**525. COMBINED COMMUNITY RECREATION FUND
REVENUES BY CATEGORY**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
2455	SMS After-school Programs	9,543	9,742	9,937	10,136	10,338	10,545	10,756	10,971	11,191	11,414	11,643	11,876	118,549
2465	Columbia Co-Op Sports	34,886	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	34,800	382,800
4114	Miscellaneous Recreation Revenues	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RECREATION FEES		3,054,081	3,128,978	3,214,586	3,279,378	3,336,172	3,395,015	3,460,823	3,518,960	3,582,549	3,650,598	3,713,715	3,768,984	41,103,839
1950-11	Sunnyvale Weekday	535,640	515,774	515,774	519,167	522,561	540,981	544,471	547,961	566,770	570,357	573,944	593,140	6,010,900
1950-12	Sunnyvale Weekday Twilight	324,064	350,102	337,478	339,698	341,919	358,407	360,719	363,031	379,887	382,292	384,696	401,920	4,000,149
1950-13	Sunnyvale Weekend/Holiday	687,896	639,069	648,508	652,774	657,041	675,265	679,621	683,978	702,562	707,009	711,456	730,400	7,487,683
1950-14	Sunnyvale W/E Holiday Twilight	215,558	232,338	234,563	236,106	237,649	247,702	249,300	250,898	261,170	262,823	264,476	274,968	2,751,993
1950-15	Sunnyvale S.A.C.	34,400	39,989	41,239	41,510	41,782	43,327	43,607	43,886	45,465	45,753	46,040	47,652	480,250
1950-16	Sunnyvale Golf Discount	261,630	252,396	261,744	263,466	265,188	276,443	278,226	280,010	291,510	293,355	295,200	306,947	3,064,485
1950-17	Sunnyvale 10-Play Card	40,068	38,706	38,706	38,961	39,215	40,598	40,860	41,122	42,533	42,802	43,072	44,512	451,087
1950-18	Smart Card Fee Sunnyvale	2,320	1,367	1,367	1,376	1,385	1,673	1,684	1,694	1,989	2,002	2,014	2,317	18,868
1951	SM Gift Certificates	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1952	School Group Play	1,350	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	23,000
1954-01	Tournament Fee - Sunnyvale	6,432	7,501	7,501	7,551	7,600	8,924	8,982	9,039	10,396	10,462	10,528	11,918	100,402
1954-02	Tournament Fee - Sunken Gardens	640	973	1,230	1,241	1,251	1,261	1,272	1,710	1,724	1,738	1,751	1,765	15,916
1963-11	Sunken Garden Weekday	332,479	328,922	324,884	327,637	330,390	333,143	335,897	361,226	364,163	367,100	370,037	372,974	3,816,373
1963-12	Sunken Garden Weekday Twilight	3,830	4,894	4,484	4,522	4,560	4,598	4,636	5,141	5,183	5,225	5,267	5,309	53,819
1963-13	Sunken Garden Weekend/Holiday	260,218	271,456	267,203	269,467	271,732	273,996	276,260	293,654	296,041	298,429	300,816	303,204	3,122,258
1963-14	Sunken Garden Weekend Twilight	6,573	7,106	6,610	6,667	6,723	6,779	6,835	7,499	7,560	7,621	7,682	7,743	78,825
1963-15	Sunken Garden 10 Play	15,634	30,139	29,769	30,021	30,273	30,526	30,778	33,099	33,368	33,637	33,906	34,175	349,691
1963-16	Sunken Garden Golf Discount	86,735	91,429	102,129	102,995	103,860	104,726	105,591	114,925	115,859	116,794	117,728	118,662	1,194,698
1963-17	Sunken Garden Advantage Card	10,120	7,900	8,985	9,061	9,137	9,213	9,290	10,352	10,436	10,520	10,604	10,688	106,186

**525. COMBINED COMMUNITY RECREATION FUND
REVENUES BY CATEGORY**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
1963-18	Sunken Garden Smart Card Fee	1,270	1,119	1,179	1,189	1,199	1,451	1,463	1,475	1,734	1,748	1,762	2,030	16,349
1964	Sunken Gardens Gift Certificates	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1950/1955	Additional Revenue-Project 827170	0	0	79,000	80,580	82,192	83,835	85,512	87,223	88,967	90,746	92,561	94,412	865,028
TOTAL GOLF FEES		2,828,478	2,823,180	2,914,353	2,935,989	2,957,657	3,044,848	3,067,004	3,140,123	3,229,517	3,252,613	3,275,740	3,366,936	34,007,960
1955	Golf Cart Rental	317,704	321,714	321,714	323,830	325,947	334,624	336,783	338,942	347,923	350,125	352,327	361,620	3,715,549
1956	Driving Range Fees	229,414	206,472	206,472	212,666	212,666	212,666	212,666	212,666	219,046	219,046	219,046	219,046	2,352,458
1957	Golf Miscellaneous Rentals	33,265	33,265	33,484	34,488	34,716	34,945	35,175	35,408	35,641	35,876	37,197	37,442	387,637
4114	Miscellaneous Golf Revenues	(48)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4175	Golf Merchandise Sales	212,290	212,116	216,358	220,685	225,099	229,601	234,193	238,877	243,655	248,528	248,528	253,498	2,571,139
4180	Golf Instruction	29,282	24,655	25,148	25,651	26,164	26,687	27,221	27,766	28,321	28,887	28,887	29,465	298,853
TOTAL GOLF SHOP REVENUE		821,907	798,222	803,176	817,321	824,592	838,524	846,038	853,659	874,585	882,462	885,985	901,071	9,325,635
3355	Interest Income	6,752	1,000	37,654	6,991	19,592	25,632	29,165	32,263	24,606	25,464	23,739	22,389	248,495
TOTAL INTEREST INCOME		6,752	1,000	37,654	6,991	19,592	25,632	29,165	32,263	24,606	25,464	23,739	22,389	248,495
3801	Personal Property Sale	550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PERSONAL PROPERTY SALE		550	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4400-70	Fremont Pool Endowment	9,334	6,810	9,151	18,302	36,603	36,603	36,603	36,603	36,603	36,603	36,603	36,603	327,087
2418	Fremont Pool User Fees	43,625	43,625	44,498	45,387	46,295	44,500	45,390	46,298	47,224	48,168	49,132	50,114	510,631
TOTAL FREMONT POOL REVENUES		52,959	50,435	53,649	63,689	82,898	81,103	81,993	82,901	83,827	84,771	85,735	86,717	837,718
4400-03	Transfer From General Fund	4,195,972	4,102,958	3,498,347	3,592,118	3,696,456	3,814,922	3,937,420	4,055,543	4,177,209	4,302,526	4,302,526	4,564,549	44,044,574
4400-03	Additional Transfer From GF	196,850	194,289	197,642	62,797	67,713	68,860	70,024	71,206	72,404	73,257	73,257	74,936	1,026,387
4400-03	Expense Reimbursement	176,541	116,865	117,772	120,127	122,530	124,981	127,480	130,030	132,630	135,283	135,283	140,748	1,403,730

**525. COMBINED COMMUNITY RECREATION FUND
REVENUES BY CATEGORY**

		ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
		2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	
4400-36	Transfer From Dorolou Swirsky Fund	5,662	4,109	5,520	11,039	22,079	22,079	22,079	22,079	22,079	22,079	22,079	22,079	197,300
4400-03	Care Management (Transfer From GF)	72,357	64,586	68,358	69,725	71,120	72,542	73,993	75,473	76,982	78,522	80,092	81,694	813,087
4400-97	Transfer From General Services	0	0	61,536	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61,536
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN		4,647,382	4,482,807	7,536,218	3,855,807	3,979,898	4,103,383	4,230,997	4,354,330	4,481,305	4,611,667	4,613,237	8,471,050	54,659,164
FUND TOTAL		12,024,190	11,895,479	15,166,461	11,583,283	11,832,477	12,129,821	12,363,509	12,641,349	12,941,926	13,183,405	13,282,356	17,311,987	147,876,421

**Financial Plans -
Internal Services, Fiduciary
Funds**

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

The City utilizes internal service funds to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the City. There are three such funds that operate on a cost reimbursement basis: the General Services Fund, the Employee Benefits and Insurance Fund, and the Liability and Property Insurance Fund. These funds play an important role in the overall ability of the City to conduct business. The General Services Fund includes the City's Fleet Services, Facilities Management, Technology and Communication Services, Sunnyvale Office Center, and Project Management Services. The Employee Benefits Fund serves to capture the costs associated with employer provided benefits including pension costs, employee insurance plans, workers' compensation, and leave time. The Property and Liability Insurance Fund accounts for the costs related to the City's liability and property insurance.

Sunnyvale's full cost accounting methodology results in all the costs of these funds being charged back to user activities on a rental rate basis for general services, an additive rate basis for employee benefits, and a usage basis for liability and property insurance. Therefore, the total expenditures of these funds are not added to the overall budget, as they are already captured within the City's programs and funds.

Two other funds are presented in this section: the Dorolou P. Swirsky Youth Opportunity Fund and the Fremont Pool Endowment (Trust) Fund. While these funds are fiduciary in

nature and not internal service funds, they are grouped with the internal service funds just for presentation purposes in the budget document. These are funds that separately account for assets that the City holds in a trustee or agency capacity and uses to benefit a specified purpose.

▪ General Services Fund

Fleet, Facilities, and Technology Services

The General Services Fund has three sub-funds that provide a wide range of important support services to programs within the City. These are: Fleet, Facilities, and Technology Services. Funding for these services is recovered through rental rates charged to benefiting program operating budgets. The rental rates include not only the cost of operations, but also the cost of replacement for depreciable equipment. This assures the availability of funds to replace equipment at the most cost-effective time.

Aggregate rental rate increases for these combined General Services Fund activities are slightly lower in the FY 2011/2012 recommended budget compared to the prior year. Total rental rate increases for the fund are projected at 2.6% for FY 2011/2012, a slight decrease from 2.7% projected last year for FY 2011/2012. Rental rate increases are projected to range from 2.6% to 2.9% over the remaining first ten years of the General Services Long-Term Financial Plan. This average of 2.8% represents a slight decrease from the average of 2.9% projected last year. Rental rate increases are projected to

average 2.6% in the second ten years of the plan, down from an average of 2.7% previously projected. It should be noted that while these rental rate percentage decreases appear very slight, it is the result of the City's overall effort of decreasing \$9.2 million in equipment and \$5.3 million in operating expenditures over twenty years compared to the prior year's budgeted expenditures.

Below is a discussion of each of the three sub-funds that make up the combined General Services Fund. Included in each section is a brief description of major items that affect the current resources, current requirements, or reserves of each plan.

Fleet Services Sub-Fund

The Fleet Services program reflects the cost of ownership of City vehicles and equipment. A primary objective of Fleet Services is to provide rental rates that are competitive with those offered in the private sector. Fleet Services was moved to the Office of the City Manager in FY 2009/2010 from the Public Works Department, but has been moved back to the Public Works Department in FY 2010/2011.

The main source of funding within this sub-fund is derived from Fleet Services rentals to other programs, which is primarily based on specific vehicle usage that also covers Fleet operational costs. Fleet Services rental rates are scheduled to increase by 2.9% for FY 2011/2012 and then remain at an average increase of 2.8% for the remainder of the first ten years of the Long-Term Financial Plan. Rate increases will

be slightly higher in the second ten years, amounting to 3.0% annually.

The Sale of Property line item of the Financial Plan represents the sale of surplus or replaced vehicles or pieces of equipment. The projection for FY 2011/2012 and beyond is based on historical averages for the surplus of vehicles and equipment. Due to the sale of larger items in FY 2009/2010 and FY 2010/2011, sales are nearly double historical averages for those years.

The Intrafund Loan Repayment represents scheduled payments from the Facilities Services Sub-Fund. This loan was initially made in FY 1999/2000 to alleviate cash flow issues experienced by the Facilities Services Sub-Fund. The initial terms of the loan were for a principal amount of \$1.6 million to be repaid over 10 years with final payment scheduled for FY 2015/2016. In FY 2005/2006 a large payment was made against the principal, and the FY 2011/2012 Long-Term Financial Plan calls for repayments beginning in FY 2012/2013 and continuing through FY 2016/2017.

The multiple transfer line items found within the *Current Resources* section of the financial plan through FY 2016/2017 represent the funding mechanisms for the Upgrading the City's Fuel Stations capital project, as well as for the purchase of new vehicles and equipment for the utilities operations.

The two major current requirements deal with equipment replacement and operation of the Fleet Services program.

The *Equipment Replacement* line item fluctuates each year, as various items of equipment reach the end of their useful life and must be replaced. Overall equipment replacement expenditures are projected to be down nearly \$5.3 million over the 20-year plan in comparison to last fiscal year's long-term plan. This is predominantly the result of planned deferrals of equipment replacement and the recalibration of replacement values. It also reflects the removal of small equipment from the replacement schedules, as this type of equipment will be replaced by the departments' operations on an as-needed basis going forward.

Operations expenditures in FY 2011/2012 are up 4.4% over FY 2010/2011. This is driven by personnel costs that have increased by 6.1% year-over-year due to increased retirement costs, projected salary increases, and an increase in workers' compensation costs. Purchased goods and services, which are approximately 50% of operational costs, increased by 2.9% year-over-year.

The *Equipment Replacement Reserve* represents the accumulation of annual rental rates received from City programs, net of replacements purchased during the current fiscal year, for future replacement of vehicles and equipment. This reserve works in tandem with the *Equipment Replacement* line item under the *Current Requirements* section of the Sub-Fund. For example, when a large value item is scheduled to be replaced such as a street sweeper or a fire apparatus, the equipment replacement reserve will be drawn down as the accumulated annual replacements fund within the reserve will

be used to purchase the vehicle or apparatus.

Facilities Management Services Sub-Fund

The Facilities Management Program reflects the cost of maintaining City facilities, including costs for electricity and water, carpets and blinds, modular furniture, and building equipment. Facilities Management was transferred from the Department of Community Services to the Office of the City Manager during FY 2009/2010, and in FY 2010/2011 it was moved to the Department of Public Works.

The Facilities Management Sub-Fund has two rental rate revenue items, one relating to space rental and the other relating to equipment. Space rental charges are based upon the total square footage of building space throughout the City. This square footage is then divided amongst the various City programs, and operating charges are allocated out based on a program's proportion of the total square footage. The equipment rental accounts for replacement costs associated with modular furniture, carpet and blinds, and building maintenance equipment.

The aggregate rental rate for Facilities Management is scheduled to increase 3.5% for FY 2011/2012, with annual increases declining to 2.4% by the eighth year of the long-term plan. It should be noted that in year seven of the plan, facility rental rates are expected to be reduced by 8%. At that time, Facilities Services will have paid off its loan to Fleet Services and funds will no longer need to be collected to cover that liability. This will result in a reduction in rental rates that

will lower the base rental rate charged for the remainder of the second ten years.

Utility reimbursement from the Raynor Center reflects payments made for electric, gas, water, and trash pickup by the tenants of the Center.

The major current requirements deal with operation of the Facilities Services Program. The Operations line item increased by 4% for FY 2011/2012. This is the result of personnel cost increases, as salaries and benefits are up 6.2% over FY 2010/2011 due to planned salary increases, additional retirement costs, and an increase in workers' compensation costs. Purchased goods and services, which are 61% of operational costs, increased by 2.7% year-over-year.

Equipment replacement costs have been established based on the asset depreciation schedules for carpets and blinds, large equipment, and modular furniture. In FY 2010/2011, the purchase of free standing furniture was removed from this program and incorporated into departmental operating budgets as needed. The FY 2011/2012 Recommended Budget reflects slight savings over the 20-year plan for facilities-related equipment in comparison to the long-term plan from FY 2010/2011 due to this change.

The *Transfer to Sunnyvale Office Center* line item in the Financial Plan represents a transfer of rental rate revenues received from City programs currently housed at the 505 W. Olive Sunnyvale Office Center. These funds are collected

in this sub-fund and then transferred to the Sunnyvale Office Center Sub-Fund to partially fund the facility management costs associated with that facility. Transfers are also made to the General Fund to cover the cost of management and administrative support services for the Facilities program, as well as to return funds collected for equipment replacement that has been deferred indefinitely. Lastly, transfers to the Infrastructure Fund have been programmed for the Facilities Services' contribution to various improvements at the Corporation Yard.

The *Interfund Loan Repayment* line item in the financial plan represents loan payments to the Fleet Services Sub-Fund, which are projected to be fully repaid in FY 2016/2017. As was mentioned in the Fleet Services section, this loan was made to alleviate cash flow constraints of the Facilities Services Sub-Fund in FY 1999/2000.

The *Equipment Reserve* represents the accumulation of annual equipment rental rates received from City programs, net of replacements purchased during the current fiscal year, for future replacement of modular furniture, carpets and blinds, and building maintenance equipment.

Technology and Communications Services Sub-Fund

The Technology and Communications Services Sub-Fund reflects the cost to operate and maintain the City's technology and communications program and infrastructure. This includes technology (hardware and software), communications, and office equipment. Information technology services, radio

communications, and satellite copiers are provided by the Information Technology Department, while Print Shop and Mail Services are located in the Office of the City Manager.

The aggregate rental rate for Technology and Communications Services is scheduled to increase by 2% for FY 2011/2012, and then average 2.8% annually for the first ten years of the plan. This is slightly higher than the 2.7% annual average projected last year for the first ten years of the plan, which is due to increased costs for expected equipment replacement. Increases average 2.4% annually in the second ten years of the plan, which is slightly lower than the 2.6% average increase each year of the second ten years in last year's long-term plan.

The *Cable PEG Channel Grant* line item reflects funds that are available for use for public or educational cable services. These funds are used to purchase equipment for the City's public access channel, KSUN. Funds that have not been programmed for use in purchasing equipment for KSUN are collected in a restricted reserve titled Restricted KSUN Equipment Reserve.

A new surcharge on development fees to pay for the costs of the technology needed to support the one-stop permit system was implemented in FY 2010/2011. This surcharge is expected to recover about \$78,000 annually, which will be placed in a *Restricted Technology Surcharge Reserve* in this sub-fund. It will be used to cover the cost of annual system maintenance, as well as to cover periodic major upgrades or replacement of the system.

The *Transfer from the General Fund* line item represents the General Fund support to cover the costs for the Information Technology Department to administer the City's cable television franchise agreements.

The major current requirements of the Technology and Communications Services Sub-Fund deal with equipment replacement and operation of the programs in the Information Technology Department and the Office of the City Manager. Equipment replacement for technology and communications and office assets reflect the depreciation schedules for each. Equipment replacement costs will fluctuate year-over-year based on the useful lives of the individual pieces of equipment on the replacement schedules. Overall, equipment replacement costs are down approximately \$3.5 million over the 20-year plan in comparison to last year's long-term plan. This is predominantly the result of extending the useful lives of existing equipment, as well as recalibrating the cost of replacement on our inventory.

Operating costs for the Technology and Communications programs are up 3.4% in FY 2011/2012, which is predominantly the result of increased personnel costs.

One-time transfers to the Community Recreation Fund, Youth and Neighborhood Services Fund, and General Fund have been programmed in FY 2011/2012 for funds collected for replacement of equipment that will no longer be replaced by the Technology and Communications Services Sub-Fund. Transfers are also made to the General Fund to cover the cost

of management and administrative support services for the Print Shop. Lastly, transfers to the Infrastructure Fund have been programmed for the Technology and Communications Services contribution to various improvements at the City Hall Annex throughout the Long-Term Financial Plan.

The *General Fund Loan Repayment* line item of the Financial Plan represents the repayment schedule of a \$2 million loan made to the former Technology Services Sub-Fund in FY 1999/2000. This loan was made to fund a number of information technology initiatives including the City's geographical information system (GIS). Loan repayments are scheduled to be complete in FY 2012/2013.

The *Equipment Replacement Reserve* represents the accumulation of annual rental rates received from City programs, net of replacements purchased during the current fiscal year, for future replacement and maintenance of network infrastructure, central and desktop computers, communication equipment, office equipment, and mail and print shop equipment.

The *Restricted KSUN Equipment Reserve* reflects PEG Grant revenues that have been collected but not appropriated for specific expenditures. PEG Grant funds can only be utilized for the purchase of KSUN equipment.

The *Restricted Tech Surcharge Reserve* reflects funds collected from the Technology Surcharge that is added to development fees that have not been appropriated for specific expenditures.

Funds are collected in this reserve to cover the cost of ongoing maintenance and eventual system replacement.

Sunnyvale Office Center Sub-Fund

This fund accounts for the activities of the Sunnyvale Office Center located at 505 W. Olive Avenue, across from the main City Hall. The Sunnyvale Office Center was purchased in April 2001 by the issuance of variable rate Certificates of Participation (COPs) to provide expansion opportunities for the Civic Center Complex. Activities included in this fund are maintenance and operations of the office facility, capital projects, and debt service. Revenues to this fund consist of rental from outside tenants and City operations, and interest on reserves.

When the fund was established, it was projected that the existing office buildings would be operated and leased through FY 2005/2006, when a long-term solution to the City's office space problem would be in place. Subsequently, plans for a new civic center complex were put on hold because of the City's financial situation. A study on the City's facilities is currently underway; however, there is no identified funding source for developing and implementing a long-term solution to the City's office space issues. As such, the FY 2011/2012 Long-Term Financial Plan continues to reflect the complex being operated for the entire twenty-year planning period. Increasing the length of operation causes the office complex to generate more net income than originally anticipated, and this allows the Sunnyvale Office Center Fund to give a rebate to the General Fund of about \$253,000, increasing with inflation,

annually over the entire planning period.

Because of the age and general condition of the office buildings, some capital improvements are programmed over the twenty-year planning period. These projects are necessary in order to keep the facility in working order.

The interest paid on our COPs is variable and based on market conditions, but since their issuance has averaged 2.82% annually. More recently, interest rates have been extremely low, resulting in lower than projected debt service payments. The assumption for FY 2011/2012 and beyond is that annual rates will be closer to the historical average. In the four year period since FY 2007/2008, average annual debt service costs have been approximately \$756,000, with FY 2009/2010 and FY 2010/2011 payments being lower than average due to very low interest rates. The remaining principle amount is \$14.8 million as of the end of FY 2010/2011, with the balance scheduled to be fully repaid by FY 2031/2032.

Project Management Sub-Fund

The Project Management Sub-Fund represents project management services provided by staff within the Department of Public Works Capital Project Management Program. These services are associated with the various capital and infrastructure projects currently incorporated within the City's Projects budget. The transfers into this fund represent the proportionate share based on the current schedule of projects budgeted for a given year.

The Project Administration Program is responsible for administrative oversight efforts on all City projects that involve the development of and management of construction contracts. Budgeting for project management administration is based upon the timing of projects by funding source over the 20-year long-term plan. Larger, grant-funded projects are excluded as to not skew a fund's proportionate share of project administration costs, and to take advantage of eligible grant reimbursement opportunities for project administration charges.

Operations for the Project Administration General Services Sub-Fund are projected to increase by the blended salary and benefits rates, reflecting the cost of hours for monitoring and managing the major capital projects.

▪ Employee Benefits and Insurance Fund

The Employee Benefits and Insurance Fund provides a mechanism to cover expenditures related to pension costs, employee insurance plans, workers' compensation costs and leave time while applying the principles of full cost accounting. This is accomplished by charging an additive rate to staff salaries wherever personnel hours are budgeted and expended. To better track and analyze expenditures, the Fund is separated into four sub-funds: Leaves, Retirement Benefits, Workers' Compensation, and Insurance and Other Benefits. Liability and Property Insurance, previously a part of the Employee Benefits and Insurance Fund, has been broken out into its own fund because these costs are not related to salary

expenditures, but instead are recovered on claims experience and City property valuations.

Employee benefits costs continue to be a fiscal challenge for the City, particularly with respect to sharply rising costs for retirement and medical premiums. For FY 2011/2012 medical premiums are expected to rise 10%, an additional 2% over the originally projected increase of 8%. Retirement costs are also projected to increase significantly in FY 2011/2012, up 15.6% over FY 2010/2011 expenditures. This is the result of the rate increases required due to the impact of the significant CalPERS investment losses in FY 2008/2009. The increases from these losses, as well as from the most recent experience study, will be phased in over the next three fiscal years, resulting in a significant increase to the City's cost of retirement benefits over that time. This will be discussed in more detail in the *Retirement Benefit Sub-Fund* section below.

Details of the changes in each of the Benefits Sub-Funds are discussed in the sections below.

Leaves Sub-Fund

The Leaves program accounts for all City employees' leave time, including accrual of leave benefits earned but not taken. The additive rate is calculated by determining the amount of leave benefits to be accrued, adjusted for estimated salary increases. The budget for leave benefits for FY 2011/2012 is up 2.6% as a result of the increase in employee salary rates. The interest income in this Sub-Fund is generated from the leave earned, which is expensed at the time it is earned and

held as a liability in our General Ledger until it is taken.

Retirement Benefits Sub-Fund

The Retirement Benefits Sub-Fund contains the costs for the City's retirement plans. Sunnyvale contributes to two California Public Employees Retirement System (CalPERS) plans for and on behalf of its employees: Safety (3% @ 50 Plan) and Miscellaneous (2.7% @ 55 Plan). For the Safety Plan, the City had paid the entire employee contribution of 11.25% up through FY 2009/2010. During FY 2010/2011, both the Public Safety Managers' Association (PSMA) and the Public Safety Officers' Association (PSOA) came to agreements with the City to pay 3% towards the employee contribution to CalPERS. PSMA's contribution began in FY 2010/2011 and is being phased in over a 12-month period, reaching the agreed upon 3% in July of 2011. PSOA's contribution will begin in July of 2011 and will increase to the agreed upon 3% in January of 2013. For the Miscellaneous Plan, the City currently pays the 7% of the 8% employee contribution, with the employees paying the other 1%. The Sunnyvale Managers Association (SMA) has agreed to pay an additional 2% beginning July 2012, and the recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget assumes the entire Miscellaneous group will do the same.

While the employee contribution rate is set by law, the employer contribution rate is adjusted annually by CalPERS through an actuarial analysis which takes into account demographic information and investment earnings on the asset portfolio. The contribution rates are applied against employee

salaries (PERSable earnings) in order to calculate the dollar amounts the City must contribute.

As mentioned previously, the extreme investment losses experienced during FY 2008/2009 resulted in CalPERS needing to substantially increase employer contribution rates beginning in FY 2011/2012. To reduce the impact to member agencies, a phased approach was adopted to incorporate these rate increases over a three-year period. This approach was intended to mitigate the severe increases to employer contribution rates; however, it assumes a level of investment return that may leave employers subject to volatile rates if those projections do not meet targets. Additionally, it also results in projections for higher rates in the long-term since the entire impact of the losses is not addressed immediately, and it does not fully amortize the unfunded liability created by these losses. To exacerbate the issues with the City’s pension contribution rates, the FY 2011/2012 rate also incorporates the latest CalPERS experience study results. This study found that retirees were living longer, retiring earlier, and earning higher salaries while working. These factors resulted in an additional increase to baseline employer contribution rates.

As a result, for the FY 2011/2012 through FY 2013/2014 rates, staff has been working with our consulting actuary to develop a contribution plan that will minimize volatility in rates over the long term and also amortizes our unfunded liability over a fixed period. We have reflected this methodology in the budgeted rates for FY 2011/2012 and throughout the long-term plan. Of course, it will be necessary to monitor conditions

at CalPERS on a continual basis and make adjustments as appropriate.

Below is a comparison of the City’s contribution rate, with the corresponding cost, to CalPERS contribution rates from FY 2009/2010 through FY 2013/2014. Actual contribution rates are shown for FY 2009/2010 and FY 2010/2011.

**Miscellaneous Employer Contribution Rates and Costs
CalPERS Vs. Sunnyvale**

	CalPERS Employer Rate	Cost of CalPERS Contribution	Sunnyvale Contribution Rate	Cost of Sunnyvale Contribution
FY 2009/10	15.3%	\$8.5M	15.3%	\$8.5M
FY 2010/11	16.6%	\$9.3M	16.6%	\$9.3M
FY 2011/12	19.5%	\$11.1M	20.2%	\$11.5M
FY 2012/13	20.5%	\$11.7M	23.8%	\$13.6M
FY 2013/14	23.1%	\$13.3M	24%	\$13.8M

**Safety Employer Contribution Rates and Costs
CalPERS Vs. Sunnyvale**

	CalPERS Employer Rate	Cost of CalPERS Contribution	Sunnyvale Contribution Rate	Cost of Sunnyvale Contribution
FY 2009/10	29.8%	\$9.3M	29.8%	\$9.3M
FY 2010/11	29.4%	\$9.6M	29.4%	\$9.6M
FY 2011/12	31.5%	\$10.3M	34.7%	\$11.4M
FY 2012/13	33.2%	\$11.3M	36.7%	\$12.5M
FY 2013/14	37.8%	\$13.4M	38.7%	\$13.7M

Workers' Compensation Sub-Fund

The Workers' Compensation Sub-Fund is funded through the use of an additive rate that is applied to all staff salaries. This additive rate is based upon actual usage of the City's Workers' Compensation program. For this reason, the City charges a variable additive rate depending upon the classification of the employee. In other words, more high risk positions, such as a Public Safety Officer, are charged a higher rate than administrative employees.

Significant reductions have occurred in workers' compensation claims since FY 2002/2003. This reduction reflects staff efforts to reduce the controllable factors related to workers' compensation costs. Staff has focused on injury prevention training and better management of and follow-up with employees out on workers' compensation. Claims in FY 2002/2003 totaled 215, while claims in FY 2009/2010 were 95. This reflects a 56% decrease over that time period. Total claims in FY 2010/2011 are expected to be below 100 as well.

The recommended FY 2011/2012 Budget projects the cost of claims will be approximately \$1.9 million in FY 2011/2012. This is a significant increase over the actual FY 2009/2010 amount; however, it is tracking with current FY 2010/2011 claim amounts. FY 2008/2009 – 2009/2010 experienced lower (and less expensive) claims than expected, and therefore claims expenses from those years were not used to set the ongoing baseline. Based on the information received in our latest actuarial report, we believe the number of claims will remain relatively flat but that the cost of claims will increase

at a rate of 2.5% annually.

Workers' compensation leave costs are projected throughout the Long-Term Financial Plan based on historical actual usage. Leave hours have been increasing steadily since FY 2007/2008 after several years of decline. FY 2010/2011 leave hours were well above projections and considered to be an aberration resulting from an unusual number of lengthy individual leaves. FY 2011/2012 leave hours were projected based on historical averages of workers' compensation leave, with the hours distributed amongst the different employee groups based on historical usage trends. These trends showed the heaviest use within the Department of Public Safety. The expense related to these leave hours increases with projected salary increases, weighted by employee group, throughout the 20-year plan.

Because Workers' Compensation Insurance is based on total salary, the costs for this expense over the long term are increased in accordance with the assumed increase in salaries throughout the planning period. The cost of claims administration, which is performed by a Third Party Administrator, is assumed to go up at the same rate as purchased goods and services.

The Worker's Compensation Sub-Fund reserve requirement is based on the most recent actuarial analysis, completed in December 2010, and has been set at \$11.47 million for FY 2011/2012. Actuarial valuations of the Workers' Compensation Program are conducted each year in order to

satisfy the City's financial reporting requirements, and future reserve amounts will be adjusted as identified.

Insurance and Other Benefits Sub-Fund

The Insurance and Other Benefits Program includes costs for all the employee insurance plans including medical, dental, vision and life insurance. As with the other sub-funds, any costs for administering these programs are contained in a Human Resources program in the General Fund and supported by in-lieu charges to the various funds.

The largest cost in this Program is medical insurance for our employees, provided by CalPERS. The overall increase for the 2011 CalPERS medical premiums is 10.5%, which is nearly twofold of the 2010 increase of 5.79%. This is primarily a result of the latest federal healthcare reforms. Another increase of 10% has been projected for FY 2011/2012, and as a result FY 2011/2012 medical insurance costs for active employees are expected to be up from FY 2010/2011. This increase will be partially offset by a slightly smaller employee base coupled with a slight increase in the amount of required employee contributions to medical insurance. Going forward, premium increases are expected to be 8% annually through FY 2015/2016, then moderating to 5% annually for the remainder of the 20-year plan.

In addition to the increase in healthcare premiums discussed above, the growing number of retirees is continuing to impact the City's long-term medical costs. The number of retirees is estimated to grow by 25 new retirees each year in the 20-

year plan. Staff has taken steps to contain medical costs in recent years for both active and retired employees. Caps on City contributions were placed on both active and retired management employees beginning in FY 2007/2008, and the medical premium increase was capped at 5% for SEA retirees as a part of their latest Memorandum of Understanding.

Managing retiree medical costs is particularly important with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45, which requires the City to disclose our liability for other post-employment benefits (OPEB) such as retiree medical costs beginning with the year ended June 30, 2008. In preparation for this reporting requirement, actuarial valuations of our retiree medical liability was completed in 2003, updated in 2006, 2009, and recently again in 2011. To address the growing long-term medical costs seen in our valuations, the City began funding a retiree medical trust fund in FY 2010/2011 with an initial \$32.6 million contribution. By contributing to a retiree medical trust fund, the City will derive many benefits, including the reduction of future employer OPEB costs with the earnings generated from trust fund investments. Additionally, it will prevent OPEB obligations from being a significant liability on balance sheets. Based on current actuarial assumptions, the City estimates to have its OPEB liability satisfied by FY 2029/2030. At that point, the City's expected cost for retiree medical is anticipated to slow to a rate that is less than the City's current pay-as-you-go obligation. This is the result of the interest earnings from the initial contribution offsetting the total cost of retiree medical benefits, reducing the amount the City needs to contribute.

This Sub-Fund has a reserve, *Insurance Rate Uncertainty*, which provides funds for several uncertainties including unanticipated changes in premium costs, and adjustments in the City's contribution costs and assists in levelizing additive rates over the long term.

▪ **Liability and Property Insurance Fund**

This fund was established to separate out liability and property insurance costs from the Employee Benefits and Insurance Fund. Managing these costs in a separate fund provides better accountability of expenditures and allows the City to recover costs based on usage rather than on salary expenditures. Risk Management, which is responsible for the City's insurance program, was transitioned by the Office of the City Attorney to the Human Resources Department effective July 1, 2008.

The Liability and Property Insurance Fund is funded through transfers from its dependent funds rather than on an additive rate basis. The transfers are based on liability claims experience in recent years for liability costs and City property valuations for property insurance related costs. Insurance coverage is applied to the maintenance of the City's infrastructure and covers the City against claims such as Trip and Fall, Vehicle Damage, and damage caused by City trees. Currently, the City participates in a risk pool administered by the California Joint Powers Risk Management Authority (CJPRMA), which provides insurance over the City's Self Insured Retention (SIR) level of \$500,000 per claim. City staff also currently participates on the Board of Directors.

The total amount paid for liability claims under \$500,000 can vary significantly from year-to-year due to the small number of claims and has been higher than average over the past two years. Therefore, the ten-year average of total liability claims paid has been budgeted for long-term financial planning purposes. The reserve in this fund meets the recommended actuarially acceptable funding level as provided in an actuarial review of the program completed in January 2011.

Premiums for both liability and property insurance continue to reflect the lower rates established over the past several years. These lower rates are primarily the result of better than expected investment returns. However, another factor keeping premiums lower is increased competition in the market for these services, which is expected to keep rates at this lower baseline level for the foreseeable future. Rates for FY 2011/2012 have been set based on the FY 2010/2011 level plus an expected modest increase.

▪ **Dorolou P. Swirsky Youth Opportunity Fund**

In August 1993, City Council accepted Dorolou Swirsky's intent to donate her house upon her death to provide an endowment to specifically address sports, recreational, social, cultural, and educational activities for disadvantaged youth living in Sunnyvale.

The Dorolou Swirsky Trust Estate was donated to the City upon her death in March 2000. The estate consisted of a single family home located at 1133 Hollenbeck Road. Following the

donation, the City established the Swirsky Youth Opportunity Fund to account for the proceeds. Ms. Swirsky had taken a reverse mortgage on the property which the City paid upon her death using General Fund monies. The property was rented out until August 2003 with net proceeds used to help pay back the General Fund for the reverse mortgage.

In November 2003 Council approved a resolution authorizing the sale of 1133 Hollenbeck Road. The house was subsequently sold, the remainder of the General Fund advance was paid, and an endowment of \$526,595 was established.

For FY 2011/2012, it is recommended that the full amount of interest earned on the Swirsky Trust again be used to supplement the Mobile Recreation “Fun on the Run” Program operated by the Department of Library and Community Services.

▪ **Fremont Pool Endowment (Trust) Fund**

The Fremont Pool Trust Fund was established by the City in FY 2002/2003 to account for the receipt of monies raised by The Friends of Fremont Pool, a group of residents who lobbied City Council regarding the need for a new pool in Sunnyvale. The Fund currently has an Endowment Reserve balance of \$915,087. The basic premise of this fund is that the corpus, or principal, is never expended, but invested with the interest generated each year to help offset the City’s cost of operating the 50-meter pool constructed in partnership with the Fremont Union High School District at Fremont High School. The

City has a contract with California Sports Center to program and operate the Fremont Pool on our behalf.

The City’s cost is determined by adding 50% of the cost of maintaining the pool itself (performed by the School District, which subsequently bills the City), 100% of the City’s cost of maintaining the public shower/locker facility, and staff costs related to oversight of the contract. The City’s projected cost for Fremont Pool maintenance for FY 2011/2012 is \$189,205. Interest earnings on the Fremont Pool Trust Fund are projected to be \$9,151 and reflect the extremely low interest environment that we are currently experiencing. The Trust earnings pay approximately 4.8% of the City’s annual costs. Revenues from operation of the Fremont Pool are projected to be \$44,498 for FY 2011/2012, or 23.5% of total cost. The subsidy from the General Fund makes up the difference.

It should also be noted that while the corpus of this fund may grow a bit in future years (assuming continued contributions), it is not expected to increase markedly over time. As a result, it is not expected to keep up with inflation and the purchasing power of the interest it generates will likely erode over time. In this context, and the City’s current fiscal situation, it is critical to note the importance of allowing the California Sports Center (CSC) to charge market rates for use of the pool. It is also important to allow the operator to determine effective revenue-producing programming as well. The net revenue received by the City from CSC, and the interest generated by the Fremont Pool Trust Fund, are critical factors in allowing the pool to partially support itself financially.

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CITY OF SUNNYVALE
595. COMBINED GENERAL SERVICES FUND
FLEET/FACILITIES/TECHNOLOGY AND COMMUNICATIONS
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2021

	ACTUAL 2009/2010	CURRENT 2010/2011	BUDGET 2011/2012	PLAN 2012/2013	PLAN 2013/2014	PLAN 2014/2015	PLAN 2015/2016	PLAN 2016/2017	PLAN 2017/2018	PLAN 2018/2019	PLAN 2019/2020	PLAN 2020/2021	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
RESERVES/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	9,560,898	11,382,197	8,694,673	3,691,320	2,840,424	3,532,186	5,191,808	6,247,594	8,837,979	8,818,972	8,916,253	8,768,274	11,382,197
CURRENT RESOURCES:													
Equipment Rental	11,879,770	12,394,477	12,703,193	13,047,415	13,364,418	13,693,581	14,079,896	14,505,304	14,929,747	15,369,933	15,823,682	16,291,425	156,203,073
Facilities Rental	3,996,802	4,095,278	4,218,136	4,344,680	4,483,710	4,622,705	4,766,009	4,878,010	4,465,818	4,577,464	4,691,900	4,809,198	49,952,910
SUNGIS - Equipment and Maintenance	0	66,136	78,160	80,505	82,920	85,408	87,970	90,609	93,327	96,127	99,011	101,981	962,152
Utility Fees	36,425	34,008	34,688	35,382	36,090	36,812	37,548	38,299	39,065	39,846	40,643	41,456	413,837
Comcast PEG Channel Grant	140,759	135,343	134,568	137,259	140,005	142,805	145,661	148,574	151,545	154,576	157,668	160,821	1,608,825
Sale of Property	71,811	83,180	49,173	50,157	51,160	52,183	53,227	54,291	55,377	56,485	57,614	58,767	621,613
Miscellaneous Revenues	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest Income	108,693	89,525	45,156	71,386	134,610	188,761	249,837	337,674	367,959	371,114	360,833	369,844	2,586,699
Intrafund Loan Repayment	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	444,292	0	0	0	0	2,444,292
Transfer From Other Funds	174,536	302,741	207,073	27,885	496,902	454,066	517,565	252,201	32,327	33,296	34,295	35,324	2,393,676
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	16,409,339	17,200,688	17,470,148	18,294,670	19,289,814	19,776,321	20,437,713	20,749,255	20,135,166	20,698,841	21,265,647	21,868,816	217,187,078
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	25,970,237	28,582,885	26,164,821	21,985,989	22,130,238	23,308,507	25,629,521	26,996,848	28,973,146	29,517,813	30,181,900	30,637,090	228,569,275
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:													
Equipment Replacement	1,540,743	5,918,619	7,564,827	4,190,586	3,030,188	2,227,568	3,027,571	1,750,005	4,034,127	4,080,513	4,489,127	4,345,826	44,658,957
SUNGIS - Equipment and Maintenance	0	0	41,200	42,436	43,709	45,020	46,821	48,694	50,642	52,667	54,774	56,965	482,929
Operations	12,132,783	13,111,011	13,605,123	13,935,884	14,212,051	14,615,046	14,996,161	15,374,461	15,754,317	16,141,628	16,539,105	16,945,066	165,229,853
Capital Projects	16,100	53,645	40,000	0	468,180	424,483	487,094	220,816	0	0	0	0	1,694,218
Special Projects	108,121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer To SV Office Center Sub-Fund	116,522	101,623	98,137	101,081	104,316	107,550	110,884	113,490	103,900	106,497	109,160	111,889	1,168,527
Intrafund Loan Repayment	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	444,292	0	0	0	0	2,444,292
General Fund Loan Repayment	500,000	500,000	500,000	189,789	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,189,789
Transfer To Other Funds	173,771	203,314	624,214	185,790	239,607	197,031	213,396	207,112	211,189	220,255	221,460	231,250	2,754,618
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	14,588,040	19,888,212	22,473,501	19,145,566	18,598,051	18,116,698	19,381,927	18,158,870	20,154,175	20,601,561	21,413,627	21,690,995	219,623,183
RESERVES:													
Equipment Replacement	11,107,256	8,467,429	3,303,840	2,285,183	2,802,188	4,288,134	5,223,207	7,627,313	7,421,379	7,324,709	6,984,273	7,212,547	7,212,547
Restricted KSUN Equipment Reserve	221,448	129,477	261,249	392,677	529,829	664,601	745,539	891,174	1,036,590	1,188,169	1,337,395	1,242,856	1,242,856
Restricted Tech Surcharge Reserve	0	66,136	103,096	141,164	180,375	220,763	261,911	303,826	346,511	389,971	434,207	479,223	479,223
20 Year RAP	53,493	31,630	23,135	21,400	19,795	18,310	16,937	15,666	14,491	13,405	12,399	11,469	11,469
TOTAL RESERVES	11,382,197	8,694,673	3,691,320	2,840,424	3,532,186	5,191,808	6,247,594	8,837,979	8,818,972	8,916,253	8,768,274	8,946,096	8,946,096
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2011/2012 Rental Rate Increase	2.8%	3.9%	2.6%	2.8%	2.6%	2.6%	2.9%	2.9%	0.1%	2.8%	2.8%	2.9%	

CITY OF SUNNYVALE
595/200. GENERAL SERVICES FUND/FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES SUB-FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2010 TO JUNE 30, 2021

	ACTUAL	CURRENT	BUDGET	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2020/2021 TOTAL
	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	TOTAL
RESERVES/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	(263,821)	301,489	509,233	733,163	857,927	773,143	976,327	1,129,115	1,390,440	1,379,551	1,381,680	1,687,444	301,489
CURRENT RESOURCES:													
Facilities Rental	3,996,802	4,095,278	4,218,136	4,344,680	4,483,710	4,622,705	4,766,009	4,878,010	4,465,818	4,577,464	4,691,900	4,809,198	49,952,910
Equipment Rental	217,513	244,090	273,381	287,050	272,697	261,789	248,700	262,378	262,378	265,002	267,652	270,329	2,915,448
Utility Reimbursement Raynor	36,425	34,008	34,688	35,382	36,090	36,812	37,548	38,299	39,065	39,846	40,643	41,456	413,837
Interest Income	11,169	12,753	7,578	17,348	33,187	38,687	45,385	55,262	56,932	56,993	66,027	73,506	463,658
Miscellaneous Revenues	543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	4,262,452	4,386,129	4,533,783	4,684,460	4,825,685	4,959,994	5,097,642	5,233,950	4,824,194	4,939,305	5,066,223	5,194,489	53,745,853
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	3,998,631	4,687,617	5,043,016	5,417,623	5,683,612	5,733,137	6,073,970	6,363,065	6,214,633	6,318,856	6,447,902	6,881,933	54,047,342
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:													
Carpets and Blinds	53,111	285,914	53,108	61,716	91,341	35,489	123,069	47,869	394,368	3,832	101,022	16,053	1,213,780
Equipment Replacement	0	137,081	75,600	45,472	267,549	82,680	80,557	137,645	8,310	396,751	16,053	275,100	1,522,798
Modular Furniture	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Operations	3,394,435	3,549,783	3,691,902	3,756,934	3,830,087	3,930,824	4,027,478	4,123,901	4,221,000	4,320,000	4,421,466	4,525,058	44,398,432
Intrafund Loan Repayment	0	0	0	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	444,292	0	0	0	0	2,444,292
Transfer To SV Office Ctr Sub-Fund	116,522	101,623	98,137	101,081	104,316	107,550	110,884	113,490	103,900	106,497	109,160	111,889	1,168,527
Transfer To General Fund (In-Lieu)	129,074	79,961	80,911	84,094	86,875	89,449	91,831	94,175	96,024	98,388	100,815	103,291	1,005,815
Transfer To General Fund	0	0	300,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Transfer To Infrastructure Fund	4,000	24,023	10,194	10,398	30,300	10,818	11,035	11,255	11,480	11,709	11,944	12,183	155,339
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	3,697,142	4,178,385	4,309,853	4,559,696	4,910,468	4,756,810	4,944,855	4,972,625	4,835,083	4,937,176	4,760,459	5,043,573	52,208,982
RESERVES:													
Equipment Reserve	301,489	509,233	733,163	857,927	773,143	976,327	1,129,115	1,390,440	1,379,551	1,381,680	1,687,444	1,838,359	1,838,359
TOTAL RESERVES	301,489	509,233	733,163	857,927	773,143	976,327	1,129,115	1,390,440	1,379,551	1,381,680	1,687,444	1,838,359	1,838,359
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2011/2012 Rental Rate Increase		3.0%	3.5%	3.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.7%	2.5%	-8.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	

CITY OF SUNNYVALE
595/200. GENERAL SERVICES FUND/FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SERVICES SUB-FUND
LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLAN
JULY 1, 2021 TO JUNE 30, 2031

	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	FY 2021/2022 TO FY 2030/2031	FY 2010/2011 TO FY 2030/2031
	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	TOTAL	TOTAL
RESERVES/FUND BALANCE, JULY 1	1,838,359	2,007,901	1,756,910	1,546,875	1,256,897	934,624	1,101,379	1,351,539	1,250,664	1,233,234	1,838,359	301,489
CURRENT RESOURCES:												
Facilities Rental	4,929,428	5,052,664	5,178,980	5,308,455	5,441,166	5,577,195	5,716,625	5,859,541	6,006,029	6,156,180	55,226,263	105,179,174
Equipment Rental	274,384	278,499	282,677	286,917	291,221	295,589	300,023	304,523	309,091	313,728	2,936,653	5,852,101
Utility Reimbursement Raynor	42,700	43,981	45,300	46,659	48,059	49,501	50,986	52,516	54,091	55,714	489,507	903,344
Interest Income	95,849	88,536	77,622	64,295	52,910	54,806	65,593	64,679	62,535	62,985	689,810	1,153,468
Miscellaneous Revenues	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL CURRENT RESOURCES	5,342,361	5,463,680	5,584,579	5,706,326	5,833,356	5,977,091	6,133,227	6,281,259	6,431,747	6,588,607	59,342,233	113,088,086
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	7,180,720	7,471,581	7,341,489	7,253,201	7,090,253	6,911,715	7,234,606	7,632,798	7,682,411	7,821,841	61,180,592	113,389,575
CURRENT REQUIREMENTS:												
Carpets and Blinds	0	395,965	328,676	330,512	25,873	47,601	19,222	22,916	312,446	15,507	1,498,719	2,712,499
Equipment Replacement	19,689	13,454	4,063	42,659	680,067	150,592	84,402	407,485	7,568	234,182	1,644,161	3,166,958
Modular Furniture	307,543	315,232	323,112	331,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,277,077	1,277,077
Operations	4,611,259	4,749,276	4,891,424	5,037,828	5,188,614	5,343,913	5,503,860	5,668,596	5,838,262	6,013,007	52,846,039	97,244,471
Intrafund Loan Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,444,292
Transfer To SV Office Ctr Sub-Fund	114,686	117,553	120,492	123,504	126,592	129,757	133,000	136,326	139,734	143,227	1,284,870	2,453,397
Transfer To General Fund (In-Lieu)	107,095	110,267	113,534	116,898	120,361	123,928	127,599	131,380	135,272	139,280	1,225,614	2,231,428
Transfer To General Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300,000
Transfer To Infrastructure Fund	12,548	12,924	13,312	13,712	14,123	14,547	14,983	15,432	15,895	16,372	143,848	299,187
TOTAL CURRENT REQUIREMENTS	5,172,819	5,714,671	5,794,614	5,996,303	6,155,629	6,810,337	7,883,067	8,382,134	8,449,177	8,561,575	59,920,327	112,129,309
RESERVES:												
Equipment Reserve	2,007,901	1,756,910	1,546,875	1,256,897	934,624	1,101,379	1,351,539	1,250,664	1,233,234	1,260,265	1,260,265	1,260,265
TOTAL RESERVES	2,007,901	1,756,910	1,546,875	1,256,897	934,624	1,101,379	1,351,539	1,250,664	1,233,234	1,260,265	1,260,265	1,260,265
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY 2011/2012 Rental Rate Increase	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%		

**Community Condition
Indicators**

COMMUNITY CONDITION INDICATORS

The Community Condition Indicators (CCI) have been presented as an integral part of the City's budget for many years. The CCI is a measurement tool used to evaluate the General Plan by presenting the community conditions that require some form of direct or indirect service provided by the City. On May 8, 2007, the CCI report was modified to support and address the issue of growth and its potential effect on the economic vitality and quality of life in Sunnyvale. The underlying data was not modified, only how the data is presented.

Data is included as available for the 1990 census, the 2000 census, the 2010 census and each year following.

Balanced Growth Index

The Balanced Growth Index (BGI) was developed in 2007 to monitor the City's growth and measure if that growth is being achieved in a balanced manner. Currently, the BGI presents the first five years, or 25.0 percent, of the 20-year planning horizon. The index's profile will be extended each year by adding the annual incremental growth from the preceding year. The profile is based on the assumption that Sunnyvale was in a balanced state in 2005. This assumption is supported by the high level of satisfaction expressed in the 2005 Resident Satisfaction Survey. Data show responses indicating adequate functioning of utilities, a satisfactory level of service in traffic operations, and a lack of severe overcrowding in the schools.



HOW TO USE THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE'S BALANCED GROWTH PROFILE

The first two rows in the profile are the major drivers of growth, population and jobs. The population growth over 20 years is projected to be 18,000; the average annual population increase would be 5% of the 20 year total, or 900. Since the population between 2005 and 2006 grew by only 819, the population growth bar on the profile falls short of what would be expected in 2006 at an average annual growth rate. However, by 2009, the population had increased to 138,826, almost 35% of the projected population growth, exceeding the average annual growth rate. The opposite is true of jobs, where the average annual increase of is less than projected, which is to be expected during a period where the economy is in a recession.

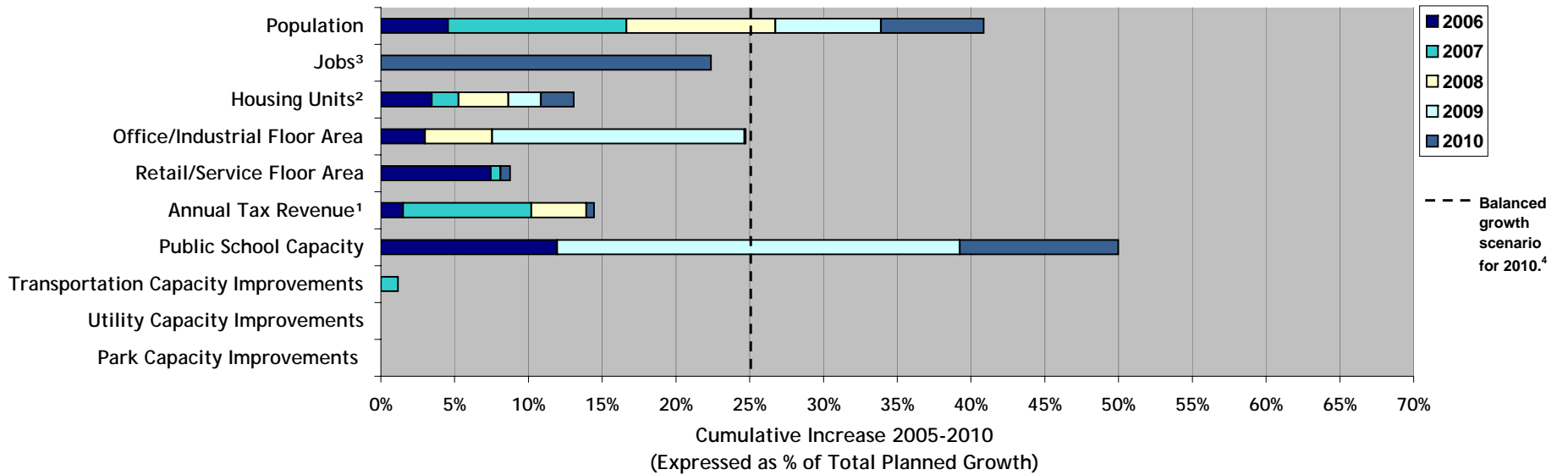
A similar process is used to create each of the bars in the profile. With regard to supporting infrastructure and facilities (the last three rows of the profile), capacity improvements necessary to support the expected growth will be determined based on several infrastructure plans. The Transportation Strategic Program is completed. The Water Utility Master Plan was adopted in 2010; however the companion Sanitary Sewer Master Plan is expected in 2012. The Parks and Open Space capacity improvements plan is currently being prepared and should be available for next year's profile. These infrastructure improvement plans include (or will include) the estimated cost for capacity improvements. The cost for each improvement will be compared to the total program to determine the proportion (%) of the total program that the improvement represents. As each improvement is constructed (and therefore capacity is realized), the bar on the chart will be extended by the appropriate percentage of that program.

It should be noted, particularly with regard to transportation capacity improvements, that many of the capacity improvements that will be made over the next 20 years will be initiated and funded by State, regional, and county agencies, not by the City of Sunnyvale. Even though the traffic model utilized by the Transportation Strategic Program takes into account these planned regional improvements, only improvements funded in whole or in part by the City of Sunnyvale are included in the Balanced Growth Profile. The Profile assumes that the other jurisdictions are proceeding with planned capacity improvements at a reasonable pace in accordance with their plans.

If all elements were growing in a balanced manner, all of the bars in the profile would be of equal length every year, extending exactly to the then current year. Obviously, this will not always be the case. An imbalance in a single year does not signify a problem. An imbalance over multiple years, however, should be of some concern to decision-makers, who may want to consider modifications of development policy to achieve a more balanced growth. As the Sunnyvale Community Vision is updated in the future, or as functional element updates result in different projected goals for 2025, the Balanced Growth Profile must be recalibrated to reflect revised projected increases.

Balanced Growth Indices

	Base Year 2005	GOAL FOR 2025	Total Planned Growth Net Increase 2005 to 2025	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Actual	2010 Increment Increase (actual since 2009)	2010 Increment (% of Total Planned Growth)
Park Capacity Improvements		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Utility Capacity Improvements		n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Transportation Capacity Improvements		46,884,000	46,884,000	0	547,970	547,970	0	0	0	0%
Public School Capacity	5,373	6,729	1,356	5,535	5,535	5,535	5,905	6,051	146	11%
Annual Tax Revenue ¹	72,271,030	174,748,212	102,477,182	73,811,533	82,731,078	86,536,989	80,080,423	80,640,616	560,193	1%
Retail/Service Floor Area	5,784,000	7,500,000	2,200,000	5,947,776	5,962,662	5,962,662	5,962,662	5,976,840	14,178	1%
Office/Industrial Floor Area	30,100,000	37,700,000	7,600,000	30,327,927	30,327,927	30,673,881	31,973,881	31,979,928	6,047	0%
Housing Units ²	54,800	61,900	7,100	55,045	55,174	55,414	55,570	55,729	159	2%
Jobs ³	73,630	92,650	19,020	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	77,890	4,260	22%
Population	132,725	150,725	18,000	133,544	135,721	137,538	138,826	140,081	1,255	7%



Notes

¹FY 2004/2005 is the base year for the Balanced Growth Index. All revenues are converted to FY 2004/2005 dollars for comparison purposes.

²The number of housing units has been corrected for the base year of 2005 and the subsequent years.

³Data has been modified resulting in a decrease in base year, projections, and current year estimates. There is a significant challenge in finding reliable estimates of Sunnyvale jobs. This version of the Balanced Growth Profile provides Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) data from most recent publications while staff explores a more reliable annual estimate of jobs.

⁴In a "balanced growth scenario" each profiled item would increase 5% each year. Cumulative "balanced growth" to the end of 2010 would be 25%.

Community Condition Indicators

	Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Source/Notes for 2010
	Population									
	Number									
1	• Total	117,229	131,760	132,725	133,544	135,721	136,352	138,826	140,081	2010 U.S. Census (Decennial Census used every 10 years, CA Dept of Finance used in the interim)
2	✓ Under 18 years (%)	19.2	20.4	22.6	16.5	21.1	22.1	23.6	n/a	Updated data for 2007-2009 using American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates for age breakdown and avg household size; Age breakdown translated into percentages %; 2010 U.S. Census results not yet available
3	✓ 19 – 64 years (%)	70.4	69.0	61.0	72.7	68.9	66.8	66.1	n/a	
4	✓ 65 years and older (%)	10.4	10.6	16.4	10.8	10.0	11.1	10.3	n/a	
5	• Average household size	2.42	2.49	2.42	2.43	2.63	2.54	2.72	n/a	
6	• Sunnyvale public school enrollment	n/a	n/a	n/a	12,128	12,725	12,320	13,404	13,700	
7	• Sunnyvale private school enrollment	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,079	4,025	3,811	3,802	3,726	Econ Dev (OCM)
	Ethnicity/Origin									
8	• Caucasian (%)	71.6	53.3	45.9	45.8	45.8	43.0	40.8	43.0	2010 U.S. Census – some results not yet available
9	• Asian / Pacific Islander (%)	19.3	32.6	40.1	36.5	39.9	39.1	42.0	41.4	
10	• African-American (%)	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	
11	• Other (%)	5.7	11.9	10.2	13.8	11.5	16.1	15.7	13.6	
12	• Foreign Born (%)	22.5	39.4	43.7	41.8	46.3	43.7	42.9	n/a	
13	• Hispanic Origin (%)	13.2	15.5	16.6	18.1	13.8	16.1	18.8	18.9	
	Education									(Updated data for 2007-2009 using American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates; Also corrected 2000 data)
14	• High school graduate (%)	87.1	89.4	90.2	90	90.7	90.4	89.5	n/a	
15	• Bachelor degree (%)	37.1	50.8	54.4	52.2	58.3	55.1	55.5	n/a	
16	• Graduate degree (%)	n/a	21.9	24.3	24.4	27.0	26.3	25.9	n/a	
	Income									
17	• Median household income (\$)	46,403	74,409	74,449	79,926	87,417	89,543	88,364	n/a	
18	✓ Population below poverty (%)	2.5	3.8	5.4	8.2	5.0	4.3	6.8	n/a	

Community Condition Indicators

	Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Source/Notes for 2010
	Community									
19	• Active neighborhood/business associations	n/a	n/a	n/a	28	30	27	26	25	OCM
20	• Residents rating city good place to live (%)	n/a	92	94	n/a	93	92	87	n/a	National Citizen Survey; results not yet available
21	• Residents rating public services good to excellent (%)	n/a	92	89	n/a	82	85	83	n/a	
22	• Part I crimes/100,000 population	n/a	n/a	2,220	2,170	2,070	2,040	2,130	2,444	DPS; Calendar Year as reported to DOJ. All past data corrected to reflect actual methodology and actual format of statistic.
23	• Average emergency police response time (minutes)	n/a	n/a	04:19	04:06	04:17	04:38	04:41	04:35	DPS; Fiscal Year All past data corrected to reflect methodology change between 2006 and 2007. Also changed format of statistic from decimal to sexagesimal (min:sec).
	Economy									
	Jobs									
24	• Total number	n/a	99,290	73,630	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	77,890	There is a significant challenge in finding reliable estimates of Sunnyvale jobs. Data has been modified using Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) 2009 Projections data while staff explores a more reliable annual estimate of jobs.
	Employment									
25	• Labor Force	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	75,700	74,900	74,600	NOVA(annual averages; http://www.labormarketinfo.e dd.ca.gov/?PAGEID=164)
	• Employed Residents	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	71,800	67,800	67,400	
	• Unemployed (% of labor force)	2.6	4.3	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.1	9.4	9.6	
26	• Jobs/employed resident	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	#24 divided by #25 Employed Residents

Community Condition Indicators

	Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Source/Notes for 2010
	Tax Base									
42	• Property tax revenue (\$ in millions)	15.8	18.7	29.5	32.0	35.8	39.95	42.26	43.7	FIN; FY 09/10
43	• Sales tax revenue (\$ in millions)	21.5	30.0	24.9	28.4	30.8	29.71	25.07	25.43	
44	• Transient occupancy tax revenue (\$ in millions)	3.6	9.8	5.1	5.6	6.4	7.35	5.69	5.58	
	Physical City									
	Land Use									
45	• Land area (sq. mi.)	22.81	22.82	22.86	22.86	22.86	22.86	22.86	22.86	CDD SunGIS; Data modified to incorporate “vacant land area” into breakdown of developable land area by percentage
46	• Developable land area (sq. mi.)	15.46	15.46	15.46	15.46	15.46	15.46	15.46	15.46	
47	• Vacant land area (%)	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	
48	• Residential area (%)	n/a	52.7	n/a	52.4	52.6	55.0	55.0	52.8	
49	• Office/industrial land area(%)	n/a	24.2	n/a	26.2	26.0	25.2	25.2	25.1	
50	• Retail/service land area (%)	n/a	7.5	n/a	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.5	
51	• City parks and open space (%)	n/a	7.4	n/a	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	Per Open Space Subelement 1.14 sq. mi.
52	• Other (%)	n/a	7.4	n/a	7.0	7.0	5.7	5.7	7.4	CDD SunGIS
	Transportation									
53	• Vehicle miles traveled in weekday (millions of miles)	n/a	2.31	2.23	2.25	2.28	2.21	1.83	1.97	DPW, Traffic
54	• Intersections not meeting LOS standards	1	1	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	0	The last CMP monitoring was conducted in 2010.
55	• Transit boardings/de-boardings per day	n/a	25,122	19,451	19,824	22,428	24,580	21,647	n/a	VTA and Caltrain; LR: 2,150 and Bus: 15,769. Caltrain data: Not available until 4/18/2011
56	• Utilization of transit capacity (%)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
57	• Miles of streets	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	
58	• Miles of bikeways	n/a	65	79	79	82.9	83.1	83.8	84.2	Borregas Avenue between the Ped/Bike bridges over-crossing US 101 and SR 237

Community Condition Indicators

	Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Source/Notes for 2010
	Environment									
79	• Sunny days (average)	n/a	n/a	300	300	292	293	293	272	www.wunderground.com
80	• Average rainfall (in.)	n/a	13.12	13.06	8.15	6.42	9.42	10.25	11.12	DPW
81	• Days ozone standard exceeded	n/a	n/a	1	3	0	0	0	0	BAAQMD
82	• Recycled solid waste (%)	18	56	61	63	63	63	65	n/a	Calrecycle: data available in September of each year
	• Disposal per resident (lbs/day)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4	3.5	n/a	
	• Disposal per City employee (lbs/day)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.3	6.5	6.5	n/a	
83	• Number of street trees	n/a	36,341	37,000	37,000	37,000	36,935	36,889	36,889	DPW
84	• Average daily water consumption/capita (gal.)	n/a	161	180	139	153.18	153.7	145.42	130.71	
85	• Average daily electric energy use/capita (kwh)	n/a	n/a	n/a	33.16	71.6	81.1	79.7	78.6	DPW/PG&E; Whole City
86	• Average daily gas use/capita (therms)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	DPW/PG&E; Whole City
87	• Average daily landings at Moffett Federal Airfield	n/a	33	25	25	26	23	19	15	Moffett Airfield

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