

Revenues

Overview

The revenue estimated to finance the 2005 budget totals \$165.9 million. This includes revenues for the General Fund, Special Revenue funds, Internal Service funds, and Enterprise Funds. The 2004 total is an increase of \$6.4 million or 4.0 percent from the 2004 revised estimate of \$159.5 million. The rather large increase from the 2004 to 2005 is a result of increased franchise fees and utility fees. The adopted 2004 budget included revenues of \$156.1 million, which are \$3.1 million less than the revised estimate. Of the total increase in 2004, \$1.0 million occurred in the General Fund related to the franchise fee changes, an increase in the sales tax estimate, revisions to occupational license fees, and revenue from the sale of a building. The remaining \$2.1 million increase is found in the Enterprise Utility Funds, where fees had to be increased to accommodate budgeted hikes in administrative fees to the General Fund, and Internal Service Funds to account for an increase in revenue to the Employees Group Health Insurance Fund. The table on the following page breaks out the 2004 and 2005 revenues by source. The estimates for the various funds and a more detailed picture of General Fund revenue can be found at the end of this section.

General Fund revenue actually drops from 2004 to 2005 primarily due to the shift of approximately \$1.6 million in expenditures from the General Fund to the Bond and Interest Fund. Overall, General Fund revenue declines by a little more than \$1.5 million or 2.5 percent. The demand for property tax revenue drops by \$5.3 million in 2005. The shift in expenditures, which was tied to the decision to pay off unfunded retirement system liability with general obligation bonds, coupled with an increase in franchise fees and development services fees and permits, allowed for the reduced demand in the General Fund.

In the Special Revenue Funds, revenue increases by \$5.9 million or 16.8 percent. The primary reasons for this are found in the Bond and Interest Fund. One reason is the shift from the General Fund for the KP&F unfunded liability financing. The second reason is related to the City taking all of the savings from a bond refunding in 2004, requiring restoration of financing in 2005 to recover from the one-time event. The General Improvement Fund realizes an increase to finance projects and the Special Liability Fund experiences a decrease tied to the use of excess fund balance in 2005.

In the Enterprise Funds, the 4.8 percent increase is tied to rate increases for the utilities. Revenue from these increases is used for debt service on infrastructure improvements and expansion. The 2004 rate increase was also scheduled to be in the 4.5 percent range. However, action by the City Council increased the administrative fees paid by the utilities and other Enterprise Funds to the General Fund by \$1.3 million. For 2004, rates increased anywhere from 4.0 percent to 36.0 percent depending on the customer class and location. There were no significant changes in the Internal Service Funds.

Revenue Estimation

Budget preparation begins with revenue projections. To make those projections as real as is possible, five types of techniques are used depending upon each revenue source's unique characteristics. In practice, most revenue source projections combine several of the methodologies.

- Informed/Expert Judgment (e.g. the advice of a department head)
- Deterministic Techniques (e.g. formulaic revenues)
- Time Series Techniques (e.g. moving averages)
- Estimates from the State of Kansas and Shawnee County (e.g. transfer payments, property valuation estimates)

Additional resources include information from the State of Kansas Consensus Revenue Estimating Group, *The Governor's Economic and Demographic Report for 2003-2004*, and economic data available from the U.S. Department of Labor and other federal agencies.

Balance Forward/Unappropriated Fund Balances

State law limits unappropriated fund balances in taxing funds to five percent of a fund's expenditures. Additionally, up to 10 percent of the fund's expenditures can be budgeted in a "Miscellaneous" account that *is* appropriated. The City's fund balance in the General Fund has ranged in recent years from \$4.0 million to \$8.0 million. The balance has been budgeted in the appropriated miscellaneous or contingency line at 10.0 percent or \$6.1 million for 2005. This is an increase from the 9.1 percent forecast for 2004, which was a significant increase from the 7.6 percent in 2003. 2003 was impacted by the loss of \$2.1 million in revenue sharing from the State of Kansas. It is the intent of the City to maintain a 10.0 percent ending balance or greater in the future.

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Revenue for All Funds by Funding Source

Revenue Source			Dollar	Percent
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>Change</u>
General Property Tax	\$ 28,581,665	\$ 29,257,677	\$ 676,012	2.4%
Sales Taxes	24,750,000	25,255,000	505,000	2.0%
Motor Vehicle Taxes	3,326,214	3,342,417	16,203	0.5%
Other Taxes	8,164,311	8,547,663	383,352	4.7%
Intergovernmental Revenue	12,091,926	12,055,170	(36,756)	-0.3%
Licenses and Permits	9,218,345	11,160,997	1,942,652	21.1%
Fees for Services	65,281,645	68,528,902	3,247,257	5.0%
Fines and Court Costs	3,148,184	3,029,430	(118,754)	-3.8%
Miscellaneous Revenue	3,346,329	3,232,000	(114,329)	-3.4%
Transfers	1,578,743	1,484,256	(94,487)	-6.0%
Total Revenue	\$ 159,487,362	\$ 165,893,512	\$ 6,406,150	4.0%

General Property Taxes

According to Kansas law, *Ad Valorem* (“based on value”) *Property Taxes* are computed with a calculation that takes into account the property’s use, residential, personal or commercial, and a percentage of its market value. Residential real estate is assessed at a rate of 11.5 percent, commercial and industrial property at 25.0 percent, and “utilities” at 33.0 percent.

Each year the county appraiser evaluates property and applies an increase or decrease based on the market. For the past five years the increase inside the City has averaged 5.0 percent with a low of 2.2 percent and a high of 6.9 percent. During the early budget development phase, conversations with the County Appraiser combined with past year averages are combined to project the change for the following year. Just prior to delivering the proposed budget to the City Council, the County Clerk provides an official estimate of property values. This amount is then used in determining financing for the proposed budget and the budget adopted by the City Council. The final assessed valuation is determined towards the end of the calendar year, which alters slightly the mill levy necessary to fund the budget.

Property tax revenues are based on property valuations. These generally are not elastic or dependent upon the economy, except possibly for the state assessed commercial and industrial properties. However, they do reflect changes in real estate prices, which are affected by interest rates and changes in the local economy. In Topeka over the last ten years, only one year has produced a decline in assessed valuation, and the city has experienced growth over the last eight years. The stability of property tax revenue stands in direct contrast to sales and income taxes. A wide majority of states are experiencing extreme budget difficulties with the sharp decline experienced in revenue from these two sources. Because of its stability, the property tax remains a mainstay in the revenue structure of most local governments.

The assessed value of property in Topeka in 2004 for 2005 receipts was \$938.4 million, consisting of \$743.5 million in real property (RAV), \$98.7 million in personal property (PPAV), and \$96.2 million in “utilities” (MCC), which are assessed at the state level because of their multi-county jurisdictions. The Shawnee County Clerk reports those amounts to the City. The assessed values are derived from multiplying the market/appraised value by the statutory percentage for each category of property. The value of both real property and utilities increased at an above average rate from 2004 to 2005, 6.6 percent and 5.6 percent respectively. Personal property declined by 1.1 percent. The overall growth rate was 5.6 percent. The Assessed Value of Taxable Property table in the Statistical Section demonstrates changes in property value over the last eleven years.

After the City determines how many dollars it will need to raise in taxes, that dollar amount is communicated to the Shawnee County Clerk who calculates and certifies the City mill levy based upon the most recent valuation of property.

Property taxes are allocated to the General Fund, the General Improvement Fund, the Special Liability Expense Fund, the Parks and Recreation Fund, the Zoo Fund and the General Bond and Interest Fund. The last fund is used for payment of debt service. Property tax receipts for the 2004 budget were divided as shown:

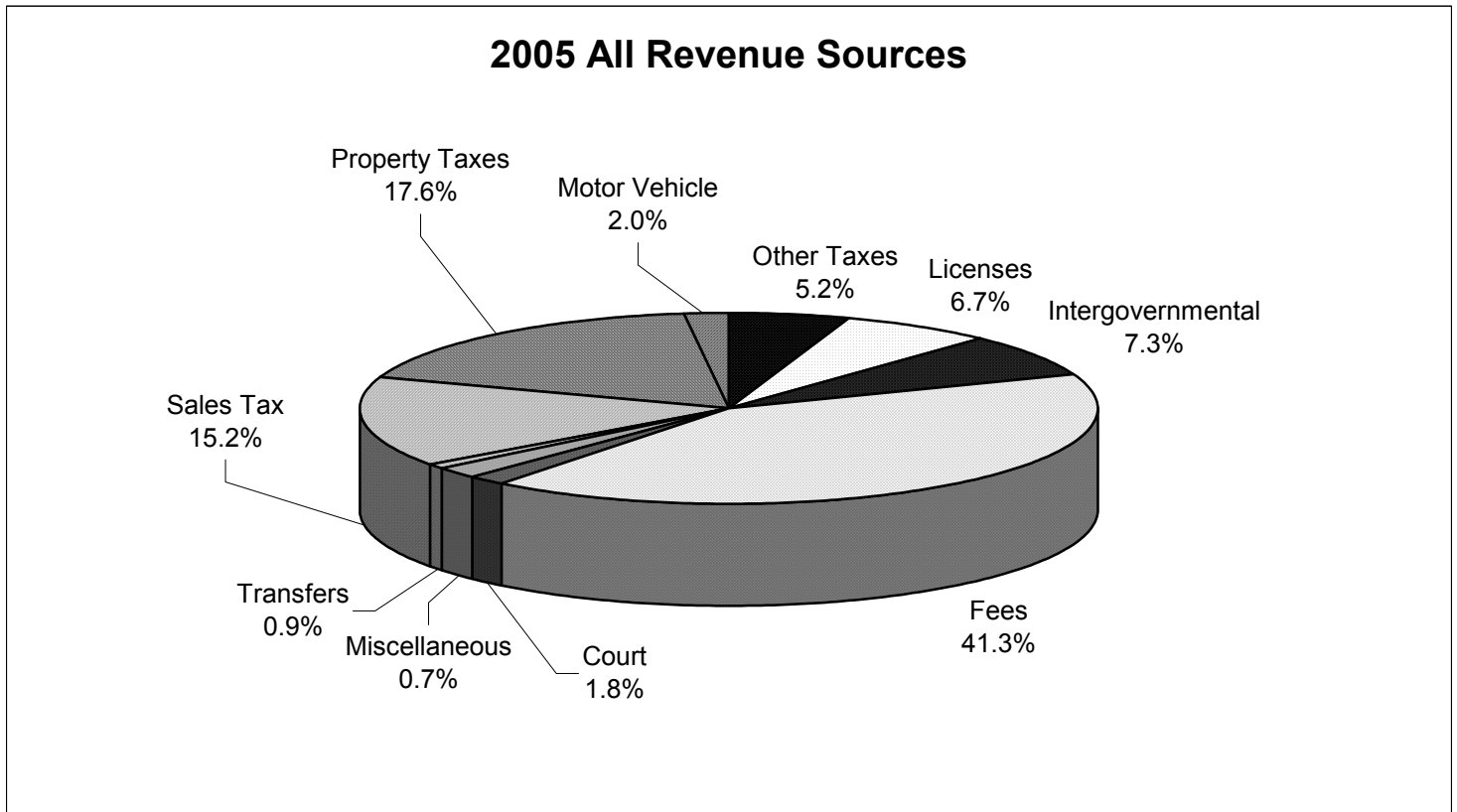
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• General Fund	32.5%	10.508mills
• General Improvement Fund	1.1%	0.353 mills
• Special Liability Fund	0.4%	0.140 mills
• Parks & Recreation Fund	18.3%	5.930 mills
• Zoo Fund	4.7%	1.529 mills
• Bond and Interest Fund (Debt Service)	<u>43.0%</u>	<u>13.931 mills</u>
	100.0%	32.391 mills

The formula for property taxes is:

$$(\text{Tax \$ Needed}) \div (\text{RAV} + \text{PPAV} + \text{MCC}) * 1000 = \text{mill levy}$$

For 2005... assessed values increased by about 5.6 percent in 2004. The City's 2004 tax rate decreases by approximately 0.8 of a mill, from 33.220 mills to 32.391 mills. Overall revenue increases by 2.4 percent.



Retailer Sales Taxes

Sales tax is the principal non-property tax revenue source available to cities in Kansas. The rate in Topeka is currently 7.2 percent. The 2002 Kansas Legislature passed several revenue enhancements in Senate Bill 39 to help fund the state's FY 2003 budget. The state sales and compensating use tax rates were increased from 4.9 percent to 5.3 percent, effective July 1, 2002. They were to go down to 5.2 percent on July 1, 2004 and then to 5.0 percent on July 1, 2005. However, the 2003 Legislature extended the 5.3 percent rate to June 30, 2006 (2003 HB 265). The overall rate in Topeka breaks out as follows:

5.30 %	State portion. Prior to 2003, a portion of this tax came back to the city through the State of Kansas Local Ad Valorem Tax Reduction Fund (LAVTRF) and the County City Revenue Sharing Fund (CCRSF). This practice has been discontinued by the State of Kansas
1.00 %	City portion (maximum allowed by statute for a city)
0.25 %	Countywide portion (approved by referendum)
0.65 %	Devoted to Washburn University (replaced property tax mill levy)

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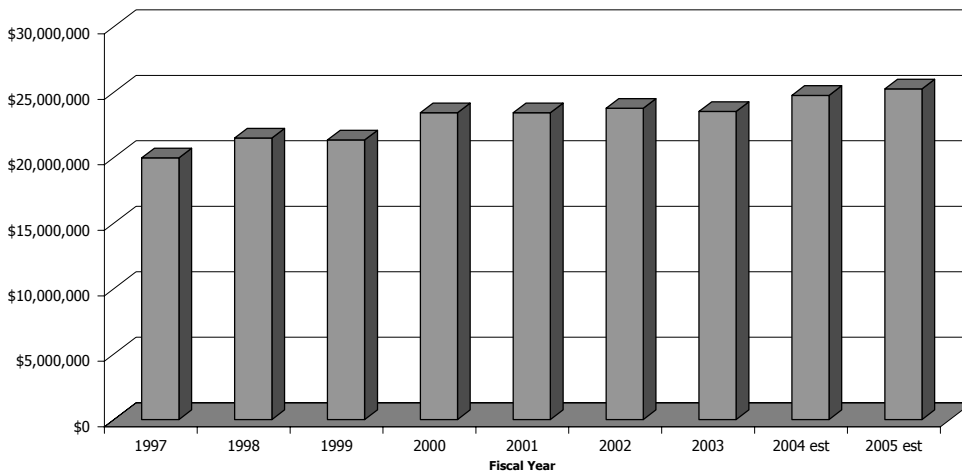
The 2003 Kansas Legislature adopted legislation to bring Kansas sales and use tax laws into conformity with the uniformity provisions states are required to enact as part of the Streamlined Sales and Use Tax Agreement. This agreement comes from the combined effort of participating states and the business community working to establish uniformity among the states' sales tax laws. The project responds to the concerns of merchants about the difficulties in dealing with different states' sales tax laws and to state and local government concerns about lost revenues from remote retail sales by mail order, telephone, and the internet. The most significant changes to the Kansas sales tax law are the sourcing rules. Beginning, July 1, 2003, retailers began phasing in the use of "destination-based" sourcing rules to identify the local sales tax to charge on a retail sales transaction. Under prior law, sales were sourced to the retailer's business location. Under the destination-based sourcing rules, sales generally are sourced to the location where the purchaser receives the item sold. Retailers who ship or deliver sold items to their customers' locations will be required to collect the local sales tax in effect where delivery is made. Until destination based has been completely phased in, the effect of these changes on the City's sales tax collections is as yet unknown. However, it is generally believed it will reduce the level of collections.

Another significant and welcomed change brought about by the 2003 law was the application of "compensating use" tax to localities with a sales tax. Prior to September of 2003, the only "use tax" received by local governments in Kansas was tied to motor vehicles and recreational vehicles purchased in another jurisdiction. To make up for the loss in revenue that is anticipated from destination based sourcing rules, the law was changed to extend the application of the compensating use tax to local governments. This has had a significant positive impact on the City's revenue collections.

The City sales tax revenues projected for the General Fund are based upon the 1.0 percent city portion. The county-wide quarter-cent sales tax is used for economic development purposes primarily, and then for the repair of county bridges. In November of 2004, county voters approved a 0.5 percent sales tax that will go into effect on January 1, 2005. This will replace the current 0.25 percent tax. The money will be used for the current economic development purposes plus certain selected capital improvement projects, including the replacement of the Topeka Boulevard Bridge. The discussion in this section does not include the 0.65 percent for Washburn University.

The state's Consensus Revenue Estimating Group forecasts the following to make its estimates for the State General Fund: Kansas personal income, inflation rates, interest rates, natural gas pricing and availability, and crude oil pricing and production. The City uses the Consensus Revenue information, plus judgment and predictive statistics to determine sales tax projections.

Local Sales Tax Receipts



For 2003, the 1.0 percent city sales tax generated revenues of \$23,532,671, a decrease of 1.0 percent from 2002 collections of \$23,769,350. They were \$387,329 or 1.6 percent below the revised estimate of \$23,920,000. The 2003 collections were affected by the continuing stagnant economy. The original sales tax estimate for 2004 made during the summer of 2003 was \$24,500,000. During the 2004 budget development process this number was revised upward by \$250,000 to \$24,750,000. Receipts through the first four months of the year had come in modestly higher than expected and quite a bit higher than the previous year. The

growth rate was increased to 5.2 percent from the adopted rate of 2.4 percent. Through September collections, 2004 sales tax receipts are running about 7.3 percent ahead of the expected level. The increase in collections is primarily tied to the collection of use taxes, although sales tax alone is showing some growth from the prior year. It is difficult to analyze if a recovery trend has begun to take hold midway 2004, because of the changes discussed above with destination based sourcing. The graph demonstrates sales and use tax collections since 1997.

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Because the sales tax is procyclical (revenue from it expands and contracts with the business cycle), it is carefully and conservatively estimated. It can also be less than stable because of the potential for narrowing of the base by the Kansas Legislature. The ICMA (International City/County Management Association) recommends that municipalities raise equal amounts of sales and property taxes to provide for stability in their revenue structures. The poor performance of sales tax has resulted in a slight increase in dependence on property tax. For 2003 through budgeted 2005, the relative numbers are:

	2003 (\$)	2003 (%)	2004 (\$)	2004 (%)	2005 (\$)	2005 (%)
Property Taxes	27,343,275	53.7	28,581,665	53.6	29,257,677	53.7
Sales Taxes	23,532,671	46.3	24,750,000	46.4	25,255,000	46.3

To ensure an accurate, realistic projection of sales tax revenues, the City has relied on a number of forecasting methods: year-to-year average, multi-year rolling average, and correlation with projected economic indicators.

For 2005 the City is using a projection of \$25.3 million, 2.0 percent greater than the 2004 revised estimate.

Motor Vehicle Tax

In 1995 the Kansas Legislature provided for a five-year phase-down in the assessment rates from 30.0 percent to 20.0 percent. The phase-down was completed in 2000. The City has realized revenue growth from this source, but the rate of growth has declined in recent years. The County Treasurer notifies the City of the subsequent year's estimate prior to May 10th. The estimate is based on prior year values. These receipts are spread among the six funds that also receive property tax revenue, the General Fund, General Improvement Fund, Special Liability Expense Fund, Parks and Recreation Fund, the Zoo Fund, and the Bond and Interest Fund. Collections from this source in 2003 were \$3,297,690. For 2004, \$3,326,214 is estimated, an increase of 1.0 percent. The 2005 estimate is \$3,342,417.

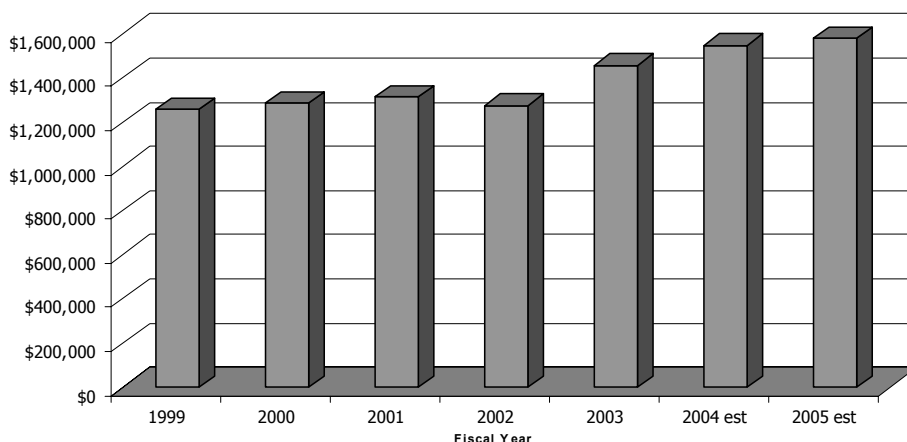
For 2005...The City should realize a 0.5 percent increase in Motor Vehicle Tax receipts from the estimated 2004 collections.

Other Taxes

Other Taxes are estimated to increase by \$396,654 or 5.0 percent from 2003 to 2004. The major components of Other Taxes are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOTs), Special Assessments, and Transient Guest Taxes. The entire increase comes from the PILOTs, which are made by the City's enterprise funds to reflect the estimated property taxes they would pay if they were privately owned.

For 2005... the PILOTs for the three utilities and Parking Garages were increased by 10.9 percent overall.

Transient Guest Tax Receipts



Revenues from special assessments are expected to be stable for 2005. The majority of the revenue goes to the Bond and Interest Fund to pay the debt service on capital projects financed by special assessments on individual properties.

The Transient Guest Tax is a bed tax. The estimate is based on trend analysis of the increase or decrease experienced. The City opted out of the statutory rate of 2.0 percent in 1986 and charged a 5.0 percent tax until 2003. Beginning in April of 2003, the rate was

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increased to 6.0 percent. The additional 1.0 percent is dedicated to the restoration of the Overland Station, a train depot, and the Historic Preservation Fund. This revenue source had an established, albeit declining, growth pattern until 2002 when it fell victim to the economy. The 2003 collections came in at \$1,458,615, which was \$7,635 less than the revised estimate of \$1,466,250. The revised estimate for 2004 is \$1,548,000, including \$258,000 for the new 1.0 percent. For 2005, the total estimate is \$1,578,900, a 2.0 percent rate of growth.

Intergovernmental Revenue

Up until 2003, state aid payments funded by state sales and compensating use taxes in the form of the LAVTRF (Local Ad Valorem Tax Reduction Fund) and the CCRSF (County and City Revenue Sharing Fund) were a significant part of this category. The State of Kansas, as a way of trying to manage its own budget woes, eliminated these transfers to Kansas cities and counties. The City of Topeka lost approximately \$2.1 million in revenue to the General Fund in 2003. No dollars were estimated for 2004 or 2005 because it is the general opinion that these transfers will not return for several years, if at all.

The largest amount of intergovernmental revenue is in the form of state aid from the Special City and County Highway Fund (SCCHF), based on motor fuel taxes. Three items —gas consumption, legislative caps to growth, and certain population factors, impact *state highway aid* revenue. In 2003, actual receipts of \$4,873,724 fell \$446,276 or 8.4 percent short of the estimate. The 2003 Kansas Legislature had eliminated a portion of the SCCHF funding that came directly from the State General Fund for state FY 2004, this transfer of \$10.1 million was restored for state FY 2005. The 2004 Legislature approved an overall decrease of \$2.4 million or 1.5 percent from state FY 2004 to FY 2005. This includes the \$10.1 million transfer from the State General Fund. The League of Kansas Municipalities (LKM) generally suggests budget levels as an addendum to its “City Budget Bulletin Tips” that is released during the summer. The City adopted the LKM estimate of \$5.2 million for 2004 and \$5.4 million for 2005.

For 2005...SCCHF aid was forecast at \$5.4 million.

Kansas cities also receive 70.0 percent of the revenue generated by the state liquor drink excise tax, which is 10.0 percent on the gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic liquor. This revenue is divided evenly between the General Fund, the Parks and Recreation Fund, and the Special Alcohol Program Fund. In 2003, collections totaled \$1,260,703. The estimates for 2004 and 2005 are \$1,314,000 and \$1,249,929 respectively. Shawnee County provides the estimates.

For 2005...Liquor by the drink revenue is expected to decrease by 4.9 percent.

Licenses, Permits and Franchise Fees

The greatest contributor to this category is *Franchise Fees*. These fees are generally set for a 10-year period and include fees from telephone, electric, natural gas and cable companies. The rates charge to all the utilities became 5.0% in July of 2004 when the City Council increased electric and natural gas from 3.0 percent to 5.0 percent. In addition, the franchise fee on natural gas is now applied to gas purchased by large consumers that buy bulk directly from suppliers. These organizations had not been charged the franchise fee because they were not purchasing from the local natural gas supplier that has the franchise agreement with the City of Topeka. These changes increased franchise fee revenue estimates for 2004 by \$600,000, and for 2005 by \$3,075,000.

For 2005...revenue from Franchise Fees is expected to increase by 38.8 percent overall, from \$6.4 million to \$9.0 million.

Building permits and business licenses account for approximately \$1.4 million in revenue in 2004 and 1.8 million in 2005. The increase is tied to the changes made in fees for these permits and fees by the City Council in July of 2004. The increases are estimated to generate an additional \$65,000 in 2004 and \$505,000 in 2005.

For 2005...Licenses, permits and franchise fees revenue is expected to increase by 21.1 percent overall and 37.5 percent for the General Fund.

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Fees & Service Charges

This is the largest category of revenues to the City totaling \$68.5 million. In 2005 \$48.8 million of the total is from enterprise funds, primarily the utilities. A total of \$4.4 million is generated for the General Fund. Also found here are \$2.2 million in fees collected by the Parks and Recreation Department and the City Zoo. The remaining \$13.1 million in fees are charges the Internal Service Funds make to the City Departments for services and support.

User fees—especially Water, Water Pollution Control, and Stormwater—are typically determined with the assistance of rate studies. Rate studies look at the financing needs of the particular utility, the rate base, changes in the number of users, and other factors to determine the rate level necessary to support a particular revenue stream. As indicated in the first section, significant rate increases have been approved for the Water, Water Pollution Control (WPC), and Stormwater Utilities to cover capital infrastructure improvements. Total budgeted fee revenue for the three utilities increases from \$42.3 million in 2004 to \$45.6 million in 2005. Mainly market forces determine other user fees, such as for recreation programs, parking lots and garages.

For 2005...most utility rate receipt projections are derived from expert techniques in the individual departments. Typically, rate studies produce the anticipated revenue stream for each source.

Court Fines and Costs

The majority of this revenue source includes a variety of items generated through the actions of the Municipal Court including fines, fees, court costs, and other court charges. Receipts from the Municipal Court are deposited in the General Fund. Actual collections in 2003 were \$2.6 million, down from just under \$2.8 million in 2002. The estimate for both 2004 and 2005 is \$2,844,900 for the General Fund. The Parking Fund receives the revenue collected from parking fines. For parking fine revenue, \$263,284 is estimated for 2004 and \$144,000 for 2005.

For 2005...revenue overall is expected to decline by 3.8 percent. However, General Fund revenue will remain at the same level as 2004.

Miscellaneous Revenues

As the title suggests, there are a variety of items in this category, including interest income. Revenue from interest income is expected to up tick gradually based on the actions of the Federal Reserve Board. The estimate for assessments by the Code Compliance Division is \$70,000 for 2004 and 2005. The contributions to the Retirement Reserve Fund are held steady from 2004 to 2005 at \$880,000. The decline from 2004 to 2005 is due to a one-time event in 2004, the sale of property for \$275,000.

For 2005...Revenue is expected decline by 3.4 percent. Increases in interest income are offset by a one-time sale of property in 2004.

Transfers

Revenue transfers are monies transferred from one fund to another for expenditure or to rebuild fund balances. Typical transfers include the almost \$800,000 from the General Fund to the Planning Fund, transfers from various Enterprise Funds to the Bond and Interest Fund for debt service, and the transfer from the Transient Guest Tax Fund to the Parks and Recreation Fund. The decrease from 2004 to 2005 is tied to another one-time event in 2004, the transfer of \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Golf Fund.

For 2005...Revenue transfers will decrease by 6.0 percent.

Notes and Summary

In most cases, estimating revenues is more art than science. Because predicting the flow of income to the City more than 18 months in the future is a tricky business, care is taken to be cautious in the estimation of revenues. It is important, however, that the budget reflect the revenue levels that can reasonably be expected. As such, revenue projections were developed with the goal that revenue receipts at the end of 2005 will be within two percent ($\pm 2\%$) of estimates.

When estimating revenues as accurately as possible, the opportunity exists for revenue surprises during the year. 2003 was a prime example when the State of Kansas pulled the plug on \$2.0 million of revenue transfers. These kinds of “surprises” in tough economic times call for flexibility and creative solutions (right after wailing and gnashing of teeth). It is for this reason that the City should maintain adequate appropriated contingency accounts and unappropriated revenue accounts to ensure

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that services are not unduly affected by a revenue shock. City staff members track revenues closely throughout the year and report, through periodic financial reports, any significant exceptions to our revenue estimates. The fund summaries provide a good historical reference for the various receipt sources for a particular fund, as well as the estimated receipts for the current and budget years.

Revenue From All Funding Sources				
		2004 Revised	2005 Adopted	Percent Change
General Fund	\$	62,948,441	\$ 61,401,099	-2.5%
Special Revenue Funds				
Special Alcohol		438,000	416,643	-4.9%
General Improvement		50,094	338,651	576.0%
Special Liability Expense		528,374	192,213	-63.6%
Parks and Recreation		8,364,897	8,413,019	0.6%
Zoo		1,961,989	1,973,835	-
Transient Guest Tax		1,548,000	1,578,960	2.0%
Capital Project Planning		32,000	130,000	-
Unsafe Structures Demolition		50,000	70,000	40.0%
Retirement Reserve		880,000	880,000	0.0%
Special Street Repair		5,433,780	5,702,680	4.9%
General Bond & Interest		9,437,793	15,118,912	60.2%
Metropolitan Planning		1,064,704	1,087,719	2.2%
CDBG Funds		4,776,853	4,631,245	-3.0%
ADSAP Fee Fund		40,000	40,530	1.3%
Other Federal Grants		300,638	206,367	-31.4%
	Subtotal	34,907,122	40,780,774	16.8%
Enterprise Funds				
Public Parking		2,650,201	2,534,417	-4.4%
Water Utility		22,056,000	23,838,000	8.1%
Storm Water Utility		4,300,000	4,450,000	3.5%
Golf		849,000	845,000	-0.5%
Water Pollution Control		18,069,000	18,538,000	2.6%
	Subtotal	47,924,201	50,205,417	4.8%
	Subtotal Operating Funds	145,779,764	152,387,290	4.5%
Internal Service Funds				
Information Technology		2,899,012	2,761,229	-4.8%
Fleet Management		1,208,991	1,220,898	1.0%
Workers' Comp Self Insurance		1,287,000	1,207,000	-6.2%
Vehicle Physical Damage Self Insurance		127,595	127,595	0.0%
Employee Group Health Insurance		8,052,000	8,054,000	0.0%
Risk Management Reserve		30,000	31,000	3.3%
Unemployment Compensation		103,000	104,500	1.5%
	Subtotal	13,707,598	13,506,222	-1.5%
Total Revenue	\$	159,487,362	\$ 165,893,512	4.0%

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General Fund Revenue						
	2003 Actual	2004 Revised	Percent Change	2005 Adopted	Dollar Difference	Percent Change
TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS:						
General Property Tax-Current	10,733,859	14,823,260	38.1%	9,554,073	(5,269,187)	-35.5%
General Property Tax-Delinquent	202,434	150,000	-25.9%	150,000	-	0.0%
NRA Rebates	-	(140,993)	0.0%	(273,198)	(132,205)	93.8%
Motor Vehicle/RV Tax	1,342,954	1,333,500	-0.7%	1,730,509	397,009	29.8%
Local Sales Tax	23,532,671	24,750,000	5.2%	25,255,000	505,000	2.0%
Payment in lieu of Debt Service	751,471	691,728	-8.0%	611,038	(80,690)	-11.7%
PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAX:						
State of Kansas	25,000	25,000	0.0%	25,000	-	0.0%
IRB Leases	24,777	68,155	175.1%	69,149	994	-
Water	1,830,000	2,000,000	9.3%	2,125,000	125,000	6.3%
Water Pollution Control	1,735,000	1,900,000	9.5%	2,150,000	250,000	13.2%
Parking Garages	175,000	204,000	16.6%	200,000	(4,000)	-2.0%
Golf Course	4,500	4,500	0.0%	4,250	(250)	-5.6%
Heartland Park	70,000	-	-100.0%	70,000	70,000	-
Stormwater Utility	335,000	390,000	16.4%	450,000	60,000	15.4%
TOTAL PAYMENT IN LIEU OF TAX	4,199,277	4,591,655	9.3%	5,093,399	501,744	10.9%
TOTAL TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS	40,762,666	46,199,150	13.3%	42,120,821	(4,078,329)	-8.8%
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE:						
LAVTRF	(98,311)	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Tax Gross Receipts	420,234	438,000	4.2%	416,643	(21,357)	-4.9%
Federal Grants / Police	33,870	33,000	-2.6%	33,000	-	0.0%
Federal Grants / Fair Housing	115,000	115,000	0.0%	55,000	(60,000)	-52.2%
Shawnee Co/Community Resources Council	49,863	49,862	0.0%	50,200	338	0.7%
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL	520,656	635,862	22.1%	554,843	(81,019)	-12.7%
TOTAL LICENSES	248,619	254,550	2.4%	273,347	18,797	7.4%
TOTAL PERMITS	1,062,144	1,132,795	6.7%	1,549,650	416,855	36.8%
UTILITY FRANCHISE						
Kansas Gas Service	1,209,025	1,610,000	33.2%	2,698,000	1,088,000	67.6%
Westar Electric	2,649,025	2,950,000	11.4%	4,377,000	1,427,000	48.4%
Southwestern Bell	694,888	670,000	-3.6%	647,000	(23,000)	-3.4%
Williams Telecom	46,261	48,000	3.8%	49,000	1,000	2.1%
KMC Telecom	33,599	-	-100.0%	-	-	-
Cablevision	1,150,333	1,175,000	2.1%	1,187,000	12,000	1.0%
TOTAL UTILITY FRANCHISE	5,783,131	6,453,000	11.6%	8,958,000	2,505,000	38.8%
TOTAL LIC., PERMITS, FRANCHISES	7,093,894	7,840,345	10.5%	10,780,997	2,940,652	37.5%
TOTAL FEES FOR SERVICES	3,204,512	4,428,830	38.2%	4,434,338	5,508	0.1%
MUNICIPAL COURT						
COURT FINES	1,612,895	1,877,000	16.4%	1,877,000	-	0.0%
COURT COSTS	992,349	967,900	-2.5%	967,900	-	0.0%
TOTAL MUNICIPAL COURT	2,605,244	2,844,900	9.2%	2,844,900	-	0.0%
OTHER						
Environmental Code Assessments	91,146	70,000	-23.2%	70,000	-	0.0%
Interest on Investments	391,010	430,000	10.0%	380,000	(50,000)	-11.6%
Rents	159,922	157,000	-1.8%	157,000	-	0.0%
Other (includes transfers)	383,584	342,354	-10.7%	58,200	(284,154)	-83.0%
TOTAL OTHER REVENUES	1,025,662	999,354	-2.6%	665,200	(334,154)	-33.4%
TOTAL GENERAL FUND REVENUE	55,212,634	62,948,441	14.0%	61,401,099	(1,547,342)	-2.5%