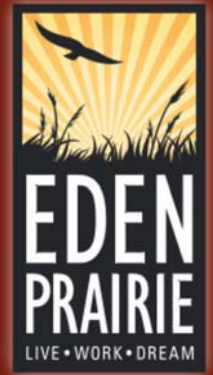


2014–2015 Budget

City of Eden Prairie, Minnesota



History of Eden Prairie

For most of its existence, Eden Prairie was a sleepy, pastoral village on the far southwestern fringes of the Twin Cities area. Between 1880 and 1960, Eden Prairie's population barely changed. During those 80 years, the population increase was only 1,300 people, from 739 in 1880 to 2,000 in 1960.

How times have changed! By 2000, the population swelled to almost 60,000, a 3,000 percent increase. It changed from a predominantly agricultural rural area to a thriving, business-rich community that is a highly desirable place to live and work.

The City owes its name to Elizabeth Fries Ellet, an East Coast writer who visited the area and proclaimed it to be the garden spot of the territory. American Indians were the first to live in the area. In 1851, a treaty opened land west of the Mississippi River to settlement, allowing pioneers to settle in what is now Eden Prairie.

The town board of Eden Prairie held its first meeting in a log school house on May 11, 1858, the same day Minnesota became a state. In 1929, the first graduating class left the Eden Prairie Consolidated School. Today that building serves as the main office for Eden Prairie School District 272.

Eden Prairie's farming community grew slowly over the years. Flying Cloud Airport was the first sign of big development in 1946. The 1960's and 1970's were decades of growth for the City's parks and recreation system. In the mid-70's, the community earned a higher profile with the addition of Interstate 494 and the Eden Prairie Shopping Center. Today, Eden Prairie is home to more than 2,300 businesses, nearly 25,000 households and about 62,000 residents.

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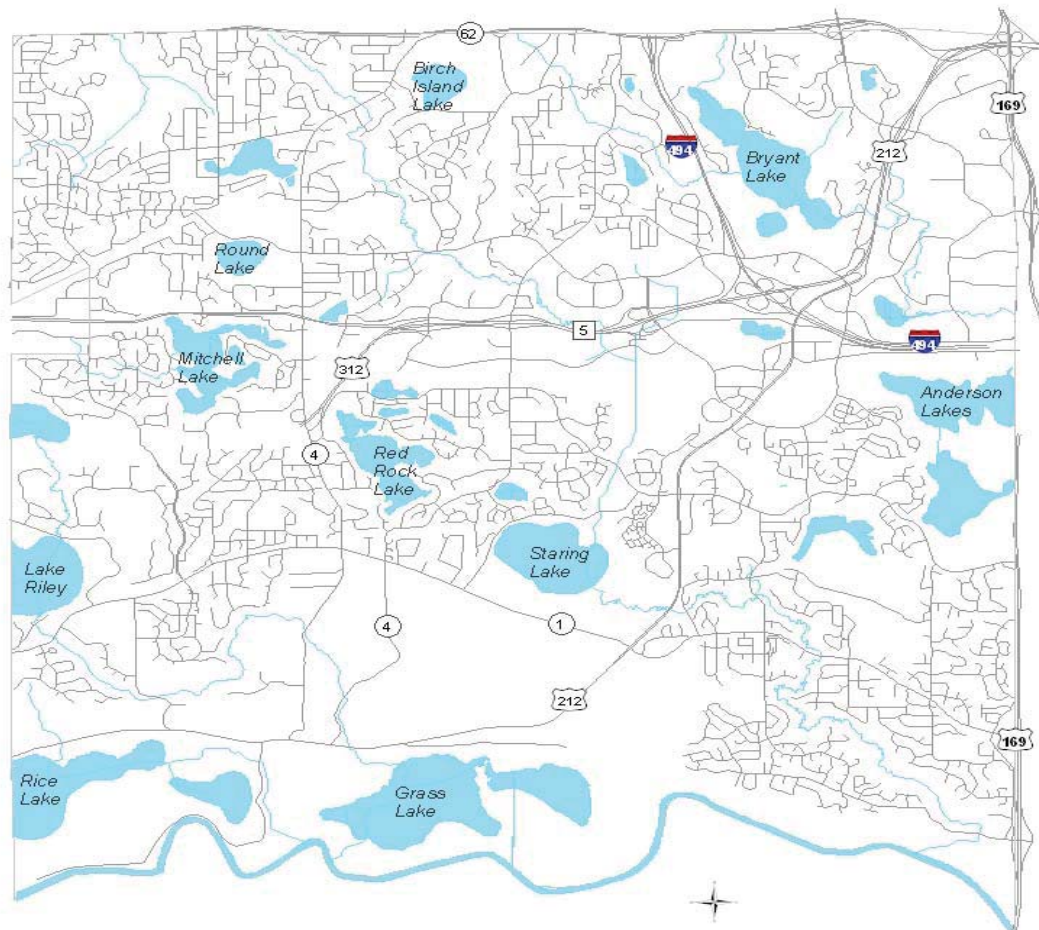
Introduction

Introduction

Eden Prairie

Eden Prairie is a suburban community of about 62,000 people located in the southwest corner of Hennepin County in a setting of rolling hills and picturesque lakes and creeks. Eden Prairie has a convenient location, a comprehensive system of highways, and is a short distance from downtown Minneapolis and St. Paul and the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport. Eden Prairie is 36 square miles and 22,594 acres. There are 17 lakes, 3 creeks, and the Minnesota River forms the southern city limits.

Map of Eden Prairie, MN



Introduction

Eden Prairie is known for its attractive residential neighborhoods, which are connected by more than 100 miles of multi-use trails and surrounded by 1,000 acres of parks and 1,400 acres of preserved land for open space. Eden Prairie is also home to a thriving business community with over 2,300 businesses.

Strategic Plan

Vision

Eden Prairie is a vibrant city characterized by the thoughtful integration of natural beauty and physical development that creates a highly desirable place for its residents and businesses.



Mission

Eden Prairie city government will foster respect for the past, plan for the future, and deliver high quality public services that contribute to a strong sense of community.

Key Results

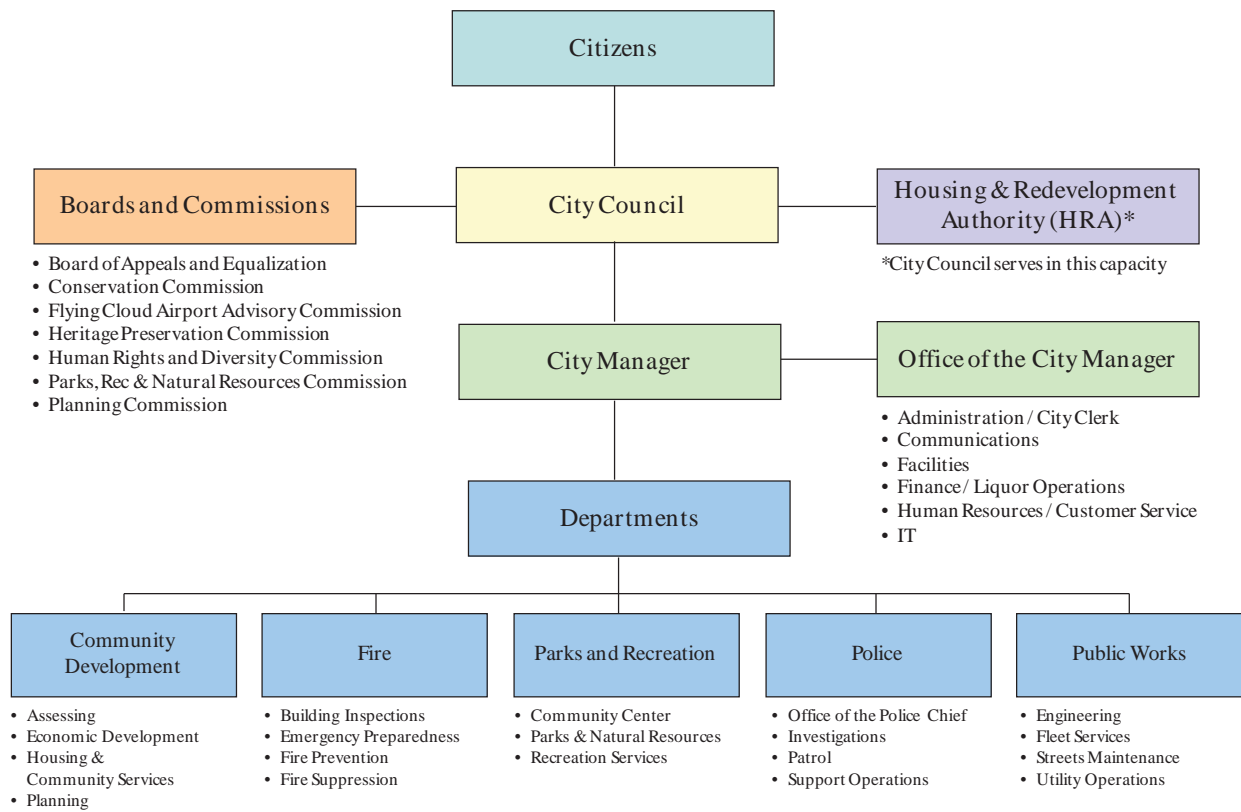
- Healthy, strong, and safe community,
- A preserved and beautiful environment,
- A mobile community,
- Satisfied customers,
- Responsive and accessible government, and
- Efficient, innovative, and effective service delivery.

Eden Prairie’s Strategic Plan is part of the “Eden Prairie Promise” to deliver on key results. The Eden Prairie Promise is part of the performance measure program described in more detail in this document.

Introduction

Organizational Structure and Chart

The City operates under a Statutory Plan B (Council-Manager) form of government. All policy decisions and legislative activities are the responsibility of the Council, which consists of a mayor and a four-member council. The City Manager is responsible for overseeing the City’s day-to-day operations. A primary duty of the City Manager is to prepare the budget for approval by the City Council.



Introduction

City Council



Mayor
Nancy Tyra-Lukens



Council Member
Ron Case



Council Member
Sherry Butcher Wickstrom



Council Member
Kathy Nelson



Council Member
Brad Aho

City Management Team

City Manager Rick Getschow

Department Directors Community Development..... Janet Jeremiah
 Parks and Recreation..... Jay Lotthammer
 Police..... Rob Reynolds
 Fire..... George Esbensen
 Public Works..... Robert Ellis

Introduction

Other Eden Prairie Facts

Date organized as Township	1858
Village	1963
Statutory City	1974
Area	36 square miles
City Bond Rating	Aaa by Moody's Investors Service Since August 2003
Population (December 2012)	62,004
Number of Housing Units	25,129
Single Family	13,029
Townhomes	5,603
Duplex	665
Multifamily	5,832
Employment Base	50,411
Building Square Feet	27.9 M
Public	3.5 M
Office	5.5 M
Commercial	5.6 M
Industrial	13.0 M
Rural	.3 M
Median Value Home	\$317,850
Miles of City Streets	231
Fire Protection	
Number of Stations	4
Number of Volunteer Firefighters	95

Introduction

Police Protection

Number of Stations	1
Number of Police Officers	66
Total Number of Police Dept Employees	91

Water System

Number of Wells	15
Number of Connections	19,076
Total Pumping Capacity	28M gal/min
Total Storage Capacity	8.5M gal
Miles of Water Mains	321

Sewer System

Number of Connections	18,474
Miles of Sanitary Sewer	258
Miles of Storm Sewer	179

Parks and Recreation

City Parks, Playgrounds, and Playfields	43 parks, 1,000 acres
Undeveloped	1,400 acres
Miles of Trails	122

City Employees (excluding volunteer fire dept)

Full - time	271
Part - time and Seasonal	412

Introduction



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**City of Eden Prairie
Minnesota**

For the Biennium Beginning

January 1, 2012

Christopher P. Moynell

President

Jeffrey R. Egan

Executive Director

Budget Overview



February 7, 2014

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council and the Citizens of Eden Prairie:

I am pleased to present the 2014/2015 Budget for the City of Eden Prairie that the City Council adopted on December 3, 2013. The 2014/2015 budget provides the resources to achieve key results for Eden Prairie citizens. These results include a healthy, strong, and safe community, a preserved and beautiful environment, a mobile community, satisfied customers, responsive and accessible government, and efficient, innovative, and effective service delivery. These results are part of the Eden Prairie Promise which is the City's promise to its citizens. It is embedded in the City vision, mission, key objectives, and performance measures.

Every budget cycle the City Council reviews the City's Vision, Mission, and Key Results and determines if any changes are warranted. The Council also discusses the priorities that they would like to emphasize. Current priorities include maintaining Eden Prairie as a premier place, citizen outreach and engagement, various projects to maintain and improve quality of life, and Green initiatives. More information on these priorities can be found throughout this document.

The City is continuing to meet the needs of its residents while finding ways for improvement and keeping costs affordable. The City continues to make efforts to stabilize taxes through long-term strategic budgeting, systematic replacement of assets and establishing reserves that allow for budget flexibility if needed. The City maintains its Aaa from Moody's which reflects the City's healthy economy, conservative fiscal management and manageable debt levels.

2014/2015 Service Levels and Factors Guiding Current Budget

General Fund

It is a priority of the City Council to maintain high quality City services and satisfied customers. Overall, the 2014/2015 the General Fund Budget maintains City services and there are no significant service increases or decreases. The General Fund provides for police and fire protection, street maintenance, recreation programs, park maintenance, community and economic development, building inspections, and general administration. The 2014 budget totals \$40,624,594 which is an increase of 3.4% and the 2015 budget totals \$41,597,466 which is an increase of 2.4%. Some enhancements were made in public safety for a new point of sale program. Also, for 2014 approximately \$425,000 was added for various items including

elections, a business survey, guide plan update (2015 also), replenish salt reserves, open Round Lake Beach, new street lights, and for retaining wall and guard rail repairs. The budget was reduced approximately \$278,000 for the new sales tax exemption and for a reduction in the amount paid for fire relief pension.

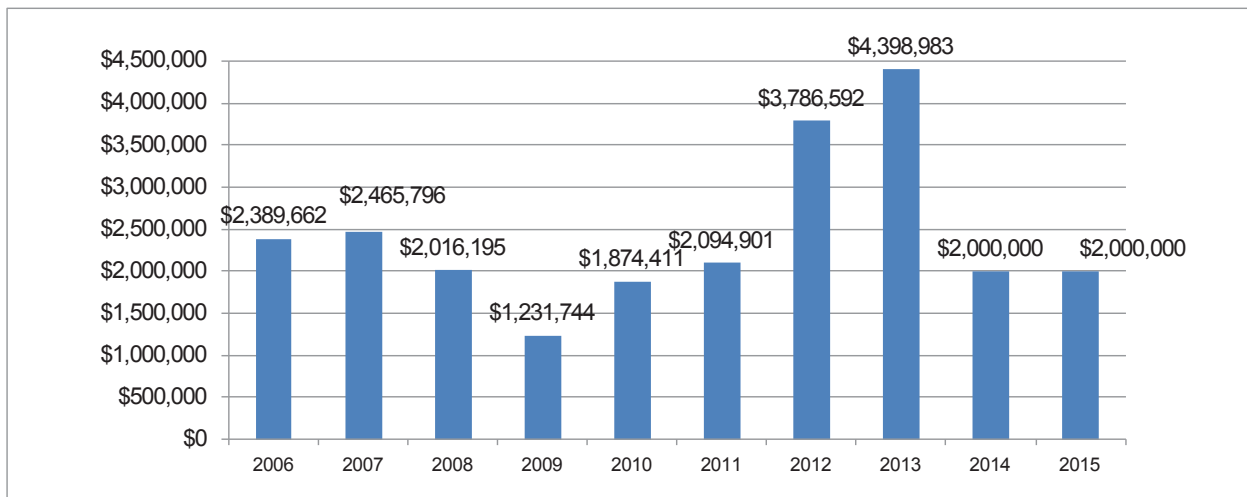
Sales Tax Exemption

A sales tax exemption for cities and counties was implemented beginning with purchases made beginning Jan. 1, 2014. It includes most taxable purchases but does not include purchases of goods or services generally provided by a private business such as a liquor store or a health and fitness center. The City of Eden Prairie paid \$445,000 in sales tax in 2012. Of this amount, \$190,000 in sales tax was paid for General Fund purposes.

General Fund Development Revenue

As can be seen from the graph below, development revenue can vary significantly each year. 2006 to 2013 show actual revenue and 2014 and 2015 are budgeted amounts.

Development Revenue



2013 was a record development year in Eden Prairie. Business continues to invest in Eden Prairie including the following in 2013:

- Help Systems interior remodel - \$1,048,650 valuation
- JC Penney interior remodel - \$1,300,000 valuation
- Champions Hall turf field addition - \$1,800,000 valuation

- Eden Prairie Central Middle School reroof - \$1,029,000 valuation
- Stratasys interior remodel - \$2,100,000 valuation
- Optum interior building remodel - \$1,855,000 valuation
- New retail building on Martin Drive - \$1,150,000 valuation
- United Health new parking ramp - \$23,150,000 valuation
- International School new residence hall - \$3,250,400 valuation
- United Health 15 story office building - \$95,500,000 valuation

Also, 114 units of single family were added including 104 homes for the Reeder Ridge development.

We expect businesses to continue to invest in Eden Prairie and to remain a favorable location to conduct business.

The City continues to monitor and manage the budget for building permits and fee revenue. The City wants to avoid being too aggressive and causing potential mid-year operational challenges, but also to recognize that increased development activity will increase revenue and service demand. The City has budgeted \$2,000,000 for 2014 and 2015. The City has historically collected at least this amount except in significant economic recessions. The City has adequate fund balance to manage a downturn in the economy.

Health Insurance

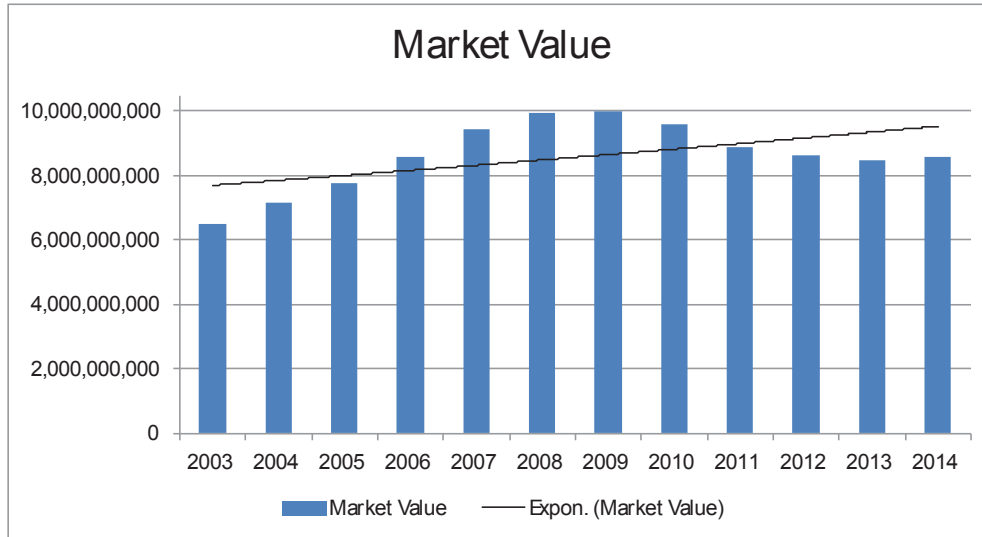
Health insurance costs have been a challenge in the past and may continue to be in the future. For 2014 and 2015, the City is budgeting a zero percent change in health insurance. The City conducted an RFP for health insurance and the City's experience rating improved, which contributed to health care cost savings. The savings in premium costs went to increased costs for the federal affordable care act.

Point of Sale Program

The new Point of Sale program will prevent deterioration of the housing stock, maintain property values and building quality, protect the general health, safety, and welfare of the citizenry, and ensure there is a supply of safe, sanitary, and adequate housing. The program will require citizens who are selling their home to obtain an inspection prior to the sale of their home and to address any deficiencies. New revenues are covering the cost of the \$115,000 program.

Tax Base and Tax Revenue

As can be seen by the table below, 2014 values increased over 2013. The total market value increased 1.6%.



For 2014, the median value home in Eden Prairie is valued at \$317,850 reflecting an average value increase of .1%. In 2013, the median value was \$317,500. Commercial properties have an average value increase of .8%, and apartments a value increase of 13.1%. For 2015, market values are also expected to increase with residential and apartments increasing approximately 5% and commercial/industrial remaining flat.

Property tax revenue is 74% of the General Fund Budget. For 2014, property tax revenue is increasing 2.2% and for 2015 tax revenue is increasing 3%. Below summarizes the City's tax impact for residential, apartment, and commercial properties.

	2012/2013	2013/2014	Difference	% Change
Residential (\$317,850)	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,104	\$ (5)	(0.5%)
Apartment (\$5M)	\$ 19,654	\$ 22,134	\$ 2,480	12.6%
Commercial (\$2M)	\$ 8,544	\$ 8,711	\$ 167	2.0%

One of the goals of the budget is to continue to improve Eden Prairie's relative position in fiscal comparisons with comparable cities. Eden Prairie is in the lower half of taxes paid for the single value home when compared to the other Minnesota Legislative Commission (MLC) cities. The cities that belong to the commission have similar characteristics including receiving limited revenue from the State and are contributors to the fiscal disparity pool.

Other Funds

Debt Service

The City funds certain projects through the issuance of debt which are supported by the tax levy. Current projects funded through the tax levy include fire station #1 and #4, fire equipment, energy improvements, park improvements, and special assessment debt.

The City's debt tax levy is decreasing \$251,000 to \$2,780,100 in 2014 and decreasing \$855,000 to \$1,925,100 in 2015. In 2014, Park Referendum bonds were refinanced which decreased the tax levy. For 2015, the decrease in the levy is due to the 2009 Fire Station facility bonds being paid off in 2014 and the City is realizing more savings from the refinancing of the Park Referendum bonds and the SouthWest Fire Station bonds.

Capital Budget

The City plans for capital maintenance and improvements by preparing a ten year capital improvement plan (CIP). The CIP represents a framework for planning the preservation and expansion of capital including equipment, facilities, and infrastructure. It sets forth the estimated schedule, timing, and details of specific improvements by year, together with the estimated cost, the need for the improvement, and sources of revenue to pay for the improvement.

The City updates the Capital Improvement plan (CIP) every two years during the second year of the two year operating budget cycle. Each department documents and prioritizes their requested projects. CIP workshops are held with the City Council to prioritize projects and identify funding sources.

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are used to account for operations financed and operated like private business enterprises. Enterprise fund activity is self-sustaining. In Eden Prairie, the Water Fund, Sewer Fund, Storm Drainage Fund, and Liquor Fund are classified as enterprise funds.

Water, Sewer, and Storm Drainage Funds

The Water, Sewer, and Storm Drainage funds charge Eden Prairie property owners for services. The City strives to maintain reasonable rates while ensuring adequate funds are collected to cover operating and capital costs. In 2013, the City updated its external utility rate study which included the following:

- Updating the unique capital improvement program for the Water, Sewer, and Storm Drainage Utilities to quantify the estimated annual reinvestment required to support the responsible maintenance, rehabilitation, and replacement needs of each utility; and
- Updating a ten-year revenue adequacy evaluation model for each of the three utilities and developing the rate adjustment projections required to meet annual revenue study and
- Implementing an updated tiered rate structure.

These changes will help to ensure the financial and operational stability of the operations and help to encourage water conservation. More details can be found in the Utilities section of this document.

Liquor Fund

Overall, the City's Liquor Operation continues to be one of the most profitable in the State. The operations rank third in sales and net profit in the State. Profits from liquor operations are used to fund capital projects. Liquor operations currently generates over \$1 M in profit each year for the capital improvement fund.

Conclusion

Eden Prairie continues to be a highly desirable place for residents and businesses. The City's two-year budget allocates resources to accomplish key results and deliver high quality public services. The Council's effort in the review and adoption of the 2014/2015 Budget has been greatly appreciated. I would also like to express my appreciation to all City staff that assisted in the preparation of the 2014/2015 Budget.

Respectfully submitted,



Rick Getschow
City Manager



Sue Kotchevar
Chief Financial Officer

Key Results

City Council

At the November 2012 elections, Councilmember Ron Case and Councilmember Brad Aho were both reelected. Ron Case is serving his fifth four-year term as a member of the Eden Prairie City Council, having previously served from 1994 to 2006 and from 2009 to 2012. Case earned his bachelor's degree in education from Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill. and master's degree in counseling/psychology from the University of St. Thomas. He has also received an Administration Licensure and completed his doctorate of education in leadership at St. Mary's University of Minnesota. Case taught in the Eden Prairie School District from 1979 to 2012 and is currently employed at United Health Group. Mr. Case currently services as an alternative director to the Suburban Rate Authority, he represents the City on the SouthWest cable commission, and he is one of the municipal representatives on the Eden Prairie Fire Relief Association.

Mr. Aho was first elected in November of 2004 and is serving his third four year term. Mr. Aho earned his Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering from the University Of Minnesota Institute Of Technology. He previously was President and Owner of Information Technology Solutions, Inc., a systems integration and consulting company in Plymouth. He currently works for Erickson Technology Inc, in national technical sales. Mr. Aho is involved with several community athletic activities, including the Eden Prairie Foxjet Swim Team, the ski racing teams at Buck Hill and Gilboa, and the Eden Prairie Hockey Association. Mr. Aho currently represents the City on the I-494 Corridor Commission and the SouthWest Metro Transit Commission.

Office of the City Manager

Community Survey

As part of the 2014/2015 Budget Process, the City completed its biannual community wide survey to provide input for the budget process and to provide citizen input about issues facing the community. The City hired Decision Resources, Ltd., a polling firm located in Minneapolis to conduct the survey. Overall results of the survey included the following:

- 99% of respondents rated the quality of life as excellent or good, this compares to 98% in the previous survey
- 84% rated the value of City services as excellent or good, this compares to 82% in the previous survey

Key Results

- 87% rated customer service by City staff as excellent or good, this compares to 82% in the previous survey

Results of the survey were positive and there were no significant items that needed immediate attention through the budget process.

Town Hall Meetings

A new initiative in 2012 was for the Mayor and City Council to conduct a series of town hall meetings in the community. The meetings focused on three segments of the community – seniors, businesses and the international community in Eden Prairie, though anyone was invited to attend any meeting. The City took certain measures to focus the meetings on these groups. The strategies to get these groups involved included:

- Market the meetings to the proper audiences
- Set the town hall meeting time and location to fit the needs of the audience
- Design a meeting that fits the audience.

These strategies helped to increase turnout and participation. The meetings averaged between 30-50 attendees while previous town hall meetings in Eden Prairie and those in neighboring communities have usually drawn around 15 attendees. The City also received positive and constructive feedback at these meetings. The Council heard about issues related to: traffic enforcement, park programs, sidewalks, benches, walkability, light-rail transit, and new business growth and development.

20-40-15

The City of Eden Prairie has been implementing an energy initiative called 20-40-15 that is aimed at increasing the overall efficiency of the City's use of electricity, fuel and other energy resources. The plan calls for increased energy efficiency in City-owned facilities by 20 percent; increased fuel efficiency in the City's fleet of vehicles by 40 percent; and accomplishing these goals by the year 2015.

To date the City has accomplished the following:

- Reduced total energy consumption by almost 12 billion British Thermal Units (BTU's)
- Increased overall energy efficiency by 15 percent
- Reduced annual carbon dioxide emissions by 2,000 metric tons

Key Results

- Achieved nearly \$200,000 in annual energy cost savings

Recent projects completed include the following:

- Advanced energy recovery strategies for the Community Center ice rink cooling system, including recovery of waste heat from compressors, variable speed drives for pumps and fans;
- The installation of energy-saving ceilings in the the ice rinks;
- The addition of electric vehicles to the City's fleet, as well as an electric vehicle charging station at City Center, and
- The retrofit of several 250-watt high pressure sodium street lights with more energy efficient 100-watt LED street lights.

Minneosta GreenStep Cities

Minnesota GreenSteps Cities is a program managed by the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). Minnesota GreenStep Cities is a voluntary challenge, assistance and recognition program to help cities achieve their sustainability and quality-of-life goals. This improvement program is based upon 28 best practices. Eden Prairie reached Step #1 in 2011 and Step #2 in 2012. The process includes the following:

- Build community knowledge and interest
- Step 1 Cities:
 - Approve a city council resolution to work toward GreenStep Cities recognition
 - Register and post initial information on the GreenStep Cities web site
- Step 2 Cities: Complete 8 of the best practice requirements
- Step 3 Cities: Complete 16 of the best practice requirements
- Step 4 Cities: Under review by the MPCA

Some examples of the best practices the City has implemented to date include the following.

- 20/40/15 program
- The City of Eden Prairie adopted an ordinance which established standards for water usage.
- The City has a Historic Preservation section of the city code which allows reuse of historic buildings.

Key Results

The City is currently working toward achieving Step #3. As part of Step #3, the City will enter building energy usage into a State wide system. The system can be used to improve the analysis of energy costs.

Website

The City's Communications Division implemented a new website in 2012. The goal was to create a cutting edge website that would provide information in a visually appealing, user-friendly way. Since the original update in 2012, the site has received nearly 600,000 visits, which is an average of 1,700 visits per day.

In April 2013, the City of Eden Prairie officially launched a new and improved City website, edenprairie.org. Two online tools added to the website include CITY CONNECT and EP SEE CLICK FIX.

CITY CONNECT is a new online platform for sharing thoughts, ideas and insights. It opens the conversation to a broader section of the community – perhaps those who can't make it to a public meeting or don't have time to write a letter to the City Council – and an opportunity to take part in important projects and decisions. The platform was used to obtain feedback on the budget, farmers market, and the community center improvement project.

EP SEE CLICK FIX is a mobile application for reporting and resolving nonemergency issues in the community. The application is designed to empower residents with an efficient way to help the City identify and address maintenance issues throughout Eden Prairie.

Residents can now use their mobile devices to take a picture of something that needs to be fixed – such as a pothole or damaged playground equipment – and submit the geographic location automatically (using GPS technology), along with the photo, directly to the appropriate City staff member(s) who can resolve the issue. Once fixed, the individual who reported the issue is notified. Service issues can also be reported via computer.

Technology Projects

The City is currently working on the following technology projects:

- Fiber Connectivity -The City is in process of replacing microwave network technology with a fiber optic network. In 2013, the City worked in conjunction with the Eden Prairie School district to expand the fiber network to several remote city locations including, all three liquor stores, all the fire stations & the Senior Center. In 2014, this project will

Key Results

continue to evaluate future builds of the fiber network to include the Art Center, the Outdoor Center and the EP Center Police Substation.

- PCI Compliance - The City is working with an external consultant to make the necessary changes to maintain PCI compliance for credit card processing. These changes will include process updates, network security updates and policy documentation.
- SharePoint Implementation - Information Technology will work with the Communications Department to replace our current intranet with SharePoint to improve functionality and provide a central collaboration utility for all city departments. SharePoint is a Microsoft product that will provide a central repository for documentation, communication, and projects; as well as, streamline many processes for multiple divisions within the City.
- SIRE Upgrade Project – Citywide Document Imaging System - This system allows users to search, access, and share information easily. A major upgrade to this software system will be completed in March 2014.
- Community Center Wi-Fi Enhancements – There is an ongoing effort to improve overall coverage and connectivity to the Internet for employees and patrons of the Eden Prairie Community Center. Wi-Fi has been added to the ice rink areas and swimming pools. Improved wireless routers and management console will make administration and support much easier in the future.

Community Development

United Health Group

The northeast corner of Eden Prairie is being transformed as reconstruction projects along Shady Oak Road and The United Health Group (UHG) campus have started. The first phase of the UHG project included the construction of two eight story buildings and a parking ramp in 2013. The total project includes four new buildings totaling almost 1.5 million square feet of office space on 71 acres. The \$240 M redevelopment project is transforming the wooded area just bordering Eden Prairie into a state-of-the-art walkable corporate campus with space for a light rail transit station. The second phase is expected to be completed in 2014 with the completion of the third building and the third phase is expected to be completed in 2015 or 2016 with the completion of the fourth building.

Key Results

Parks & Recreation

Community Center Upgrades

Community Center memberships have more than quadrupled since 2008 when the Community Center facility was expanded. Since 2009, aquatics program participation has grown by 15 percent. However, growth has been capped due to facility limitations.

A feasibility study was conducted with the goal of identifying and resolving facility deficiencies, addressing challenges in programming and user group access, and evaluating demographic trends to plan for future programming.

The study found the following inadequacies with the current facilities:

- The current pool design limits programming options, as the lack of shallow water makes it impossible to schedule multiple programs at the same time
- The pool temperature cannot effectively serve both swim teams and family swim participants; the temperature is either too warm for competitive swimming or too cold for recreational use
- Lap swim times are limited for all user groups
- Current facilities have a lack of accessible entry points for young children and elderly
- Swim teams cannot use diving blocks, as the current pool depth is not code compliant
- A lack of lanes for training causes dangerous crowding during swim team practices
- Current aquatics facilities provide inadequate locker room space which creates overcrowding during prime times
- There is no potential for increase in swim lesson classes due to minimal shallow water
- There is a lack of space for “dry land” training
- Current facilities contain a shortage of meeting room and group fitness space
- There are currently no aquatics attractions to provide a “fun” factor for families

After the feasibility study was conducted, a series of interactive workshops were led by Hammel, Green and Abrahamson, Inc. and various project proposals were made to address the inadequacies. In May of 2013, the City Council approved the development of partial plans and specifications to obtain improved design, construction, and cost information. In November 2013, the City Council approved preparing full construction plans for the project. It is expected the project will be brought back to the Council at the end of the first quarter of 2014. At that time the Council may authorize the project to be bid. Project costs are estimated between \$11 million to \$17 million dollars depending on the final scope of the project.

Key Results

Public Works

Light Rail Transit (LRT)

The proposed Southwest Light Rail Transit (LRT) line is a high-frequency train serving Eden Prairie, Minnetonka, Hopkins, St. Louis Park, and Minneapolis. It is part of the Green Line which includes the Central Corridor LRT currently under construction. Therefore, riders of Southwest LRT will be able to continue into St. Paul via the Central Corridor without changing trains.

The Southwest LRT line will also connect to other rail lines (Hiawatha, Northstar, and the future Bottineau) and high-frequency bus routes in downtown Minneapolis, providing access to the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul Airport, Mall of America, the State Capitol, downtown St. Paul, Big Lake, and eventually the northern Twin Cities suburbs. Connections to other rail lines will occur at the Intermodal Station in downtown Minneapolis. At this time, the Southwest LRT is projected to open in 2018, though project schedule depends on securing federal and local funds.

There are five proposed Light Rail stations in Eden Prairie. Eden Prairie's LRT projects include planning and development of the stations, park-and-ride facilities, local roadway improvements, sidewalks, trails, streetscape and other infrastructure. The station areas also have great potential for additional housing, employment and shopping opportunities via infill or redevelopment.

Shady Oak Road

In conjunction with United Health Group's business expansion in Eden Prairie, the City in coordination with Hennepin County, MnDOT, and the City of Minnetonka is in the process of developing plans and construction for the improvement of Shady Oak Road (County Road 61) between and including the interchanges of Highway 62 and Highway 212. The proposed project will be constructed in two phases called North and South.

The northern phase of the project which starts approximately 800 feet north of Rowland Road and extends northerly through the Highway 62 interchange was completed in 2013. The project cost approximately \$10 million dollars and was 100% assessed. The southern phase of the project which includes the full reconstruction of Shady Oak Road from the intersection of Flying Cloud Drive to the limits of the north phase (800 feet north of Rowland Road), is expected to be constructed in 2014 and 2015. The project will cost approximately \$30 million dollars. This

Key Results

phase of the project will be funded by State grant funds, municipal state aid, Hennepin County, and special assessment.

City Recognition

Communications

2012

Minnesota Association of Government Communicators (MAGC)

- Award of Merit – Websites/Overall Website Redesign – Edenprairie.org Redesign

City-County Communications and Marketing Association (3CMA)

- Savvy Award – Most Creative Activity with Least Dollars Spent – Eden Prairie Liquor Electronic Coupon Promotion
- Silver Circle Award – Communications or Marketing Programs – Eden Prairie Liquor Holiday Marketing Program

International Association of Business Communicators (IABC) Pacific Plains Region

- Silver Quill Award of Excellence – Marketing or Advertising Plan – #1 Best Place to Live Communication Plan

Association of Marketing and Communication Professionals (AMCP)

- MarCom Gold Award – Website Design – City of Eden Prairie Website

2013

International Association of Business Communicators (IABC) Pacific Plains Region

- Silver Quill Award of Excellence – Digital Communication Channels – Edenprairie.org Redesign

Association of Marketing and Communication Professionals (AMCP)

- MarCom Gold Award – Website Design – City of Eden Prairie Website

Key Results

Information Technology

The Center for Digital Government

- Digital Cities Survey Winner 9th Place – 30,000-74,999 Population Category – City of Eden Prairie

2011 Bronze Level, Wellness by Design Award (Hennepin County)

The Wellness by Design Worksite Award honors Hennepin County worksites that demonstrate accomplishments in these areas:

- Management support
- Wellness infrastructure
- Assessment and Evaluation
- Supportive environments
- Communication and engagement
- Programs and interventions

The City of Eden Prairie is a third time Wellness by Design winner. The City won the award for implementing various wellness activities including health assessments for all City employees. Completion of the health assessment program earns the employee a benefit differential in the form of a lower deductible. Also the City offers many on-site wellness activities including a “Cardio Blast” class three days a week, yoga twice a week, community supported agriculture program, Weightwatchers on-site, and pickleball leagues.

Credit Rating

Moody’s Investors Service assigned a rating of Aaa to the City of Eden Prairie’s (MN) bond issue in 2003, the highest rating from Moody’s. The City maintained the bond rating in 2011 due to Eden Prairie’s extensive and diversified tax base, low amount of rapidly amortized debt, and capably managed financial operations. Of the 834 cities in Minnesota, there are only 17 now rated Aaa by Moody’s Investors Service. Nationally, less than 4.0% of municipalities are rated Aaa by Moody’s.

Finance

Key Results

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) has awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Eden Prairie for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) annually since 1990. In addition, the GFOA has awarded the Distinguished Budget Presentation award to the City of Eden Prairie for Budget for every budget document since 1998. Also, the GFOA has given an Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting to the City of Eden Prairie for its Popular Annual Financial Report annually since 1998.

Tree City USA designated community

Eden Prairie is a Tree City USA designated community. The Tree City USA® program, sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters, provides direction, technical assistance, public attention, and national recognition for urban and community forestry programs. To qualify as a Tree City USA community, a town or city must meet four standards established by The Arbor Day Foundation and the National Association of State Foresters. The City must have the following:

1. A Tree Board or Department
2. A Tree Care Ordinance
3. A Community Forestry Program With an Annual Budget of at Least \$2 Per Capita
4. An Arbor Day Observance and Proclamation

The City has been a Tree City USA designated community for 28 years.

Award of Excellence - Edible Playground

The City received an Award of Excellence from the Minnesota Recreation & Parks Association for the Edible Playground program. Thanks to the generosity of an anonymous donor with a mission to educate children about healthy foods and sustainability, the City of Eden Prairie has built an “Edible Playground” in Prairie View Park.

The edible playground features several garden beds which contain a variety of vegetables and herbs such as onions, tomatoes, lettuce, basil and more. Participants in Eden Prairie Parks and Recreation summer playground camps are responsible for tending the garden throughout the summer and will learn about the benefits of gardening as part of the curriculum. During the school year, the garden will be tended by Prairie View Elementary students.

Key Results

The goals of this edible, hands-on educational opportunity are to teach children how food is produced and inspire kids to eat healthy and nutritious foods.

Police

In 2013 the Eden Prairie Police Department's Emergency Response Unit was named the Top Team at the Minnesota Tactical Officers Association Annual Conference. Staff also received second place for the Top Gun exercise and third place for the Iron Team exercise.

In 2012 and 2013, an Eden Prairie Police Officer was part of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety's DWI all star team for having one of the top DWI arrest records in the State.

In 2013 the Eden Prairie/Edina Police Explorers took home second-place trophies in Crime Scene Investigation and First Aid. In 2012 they took home first place in Burglary Response and Top Fire exercise and second place in Traffic Crash Investigation.

The Records Supervisor received an Excellence in Service Award from the Professional Law Enforcement Assistant's Association for the successful and smooth implementation of new technology.

Fire

The City received the Residential Fire Safety Institute 2012 Life Safety Achievement Award for zero fire deaths in 2012.

Budget Development

The budget is the vehicle through which the City establishes the appropriations of the City and reflects the allocation of limited revenue among competing uses. The allocation is accomplished through a comprehensive budget process. The City Council approves a budget resolution which authorizes spending based on estimates of the financial resources required to support these expenditures.

The two-year budget process began in January of 2013 and finished with approval and adoption of the budget in December 2013. For the 2014/2015 budget, the process for the City Council and staff was as follows:

January 2013

- Review Quality of Life survey results

February 2013

- Disseminate budget timeline at Council Workshop

March 2013

- City Council/staff retreat
 - Council budget direction

April 2013

- City Manager directs staff to prepare workplans and budgets based on Council goals and objectives

May 2013

- Departmental budget meetings held, budget workpapers due
- City Council Workshop and Meeting
 - Approve financial policies
 - Auditors review 2012 financial results

June 2013

- Finance reviews budget requests and prepares a preliminary budget
- City Manager reviews preliminary budget and directs revisions based on budget requests and revenue estimate

Budget Development

July 2013

- City Council Workshop
 - City Manager presents recommended General Fund Budget

August 2013

- Online budget engagement using City Connect

September 2013

- City Manager asks for additional input on the budget from the City Council
- Staff directed to certify the proposed 2014 tax levy and budget to Hennepin County by September 15th

November 2013

- City Council Workshop
 - Utility operations and budget review
- Final budget is prepared
- Hennepin County sends a notice to taxpayers indicating the proposed property tax and the date of each taxing jurisdiction's budget hearing

December 2013

- City Council holds a public meeting on the proposed budget
- City Council adopts the 2014 budget and tax levy on December 3rd
- Final property tax levy certified to Hennepin County by December 27th

May 2014 to August 2014

Tax revenue projections and tax impacts are updated for the 2015 budget. Based on this and other new information, the budget may be amended before the Council approves the 2015 tax levy to be certified.

The City's Ten Year Capital Improvement Plan will be updated in 2014 for the 2015 to 2024 timeframe. Departments submit requests and the finance division analyzes the requested projects and compares the requests to funds available. A CIP committee consisting of the department directors meets to make a final recommendation to the City Manager of the

Budget Development

proposed CIP projects. The City Manager makes the final recommendation to the City Council on which projects to include and fund in the CIP.

September 2014

- Proposed budget amendments presented to the City Council
- Workshop held on the proposed Capital Improvement Plan
- Staff directed to certify the proposed levy to Hennepin County
- Amended budget and tax levy certified to Hennepin County by September 15th

November 2014

- Hennepin County sends a notice to taxpayers indicating the proposed property tax and the date of each taxing jurisdiction's budget hearing

December 2014

- City Council holds a public meeting on the 2015 budget
- Council discusses and adopts the 2015 budget and tax levy
- Final property tax levy certified to Hennepin County
- City Council holds a public meeting on the proposed Capital Improvement Plan
- City Council adopts the 2015 to 2024 Capital Improvement Plan

Budget Monitoring and Amendments

The budget is prepared by Department and Division. The Department Directors and Division managers may make transfers of appropriations within a division. Transfers of appropriations between divisions require the approval of the City Manager. Any changes in the total budget of each fund must be approved by a majority vote of the City Council.

Encumbrance accounting is employed in governmental funds. Encumbrances (e.g., purchase orders, contracts) outstanding at year end are reported as unassigned fund balance and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the amount will be reappropriated and honored during the subsequent year.

Budget Development

Budget Structure

The financial reporting and budgeting systems of the City are organized on a fund basis. A fund is a fiscal and accounting entity with a self balancing set of accounts. Funds are the control structures that ensure that public moneys are spent only for those purposes authorized and within the amounts authorized. Funds are established to account for the different types of activities and legal restrictions that are associated with a particular government function.

The City budgets for the following funds:

- The General Fund is the City’s primary operating fund. It accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specified purposes other than debt service and capital projects. It carries the basis activities of the City including Administration, Community Development, Parks and Recreation, Police, Fire, and Public Works.
- Debt Service Funds are used to account for all financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for principal and interest.
- Capital Project Funds are used to account for all financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditures for capital outlay, other than those financed by proprietary funds.
 - Capital Improvement/Maintenance Fund – accumulates resources from the tax levy and other sources to pay for capital projects. Generally, projects budgeted in this fund do not have other funding sources.
 - Pavement Management Fund – accumulates franchise fee revenue to pay for the City’s pavement management program.
 - Trails – accumulates resources from the Capital Improvement/Maintenance Fund to provide ongoing maintenance of the existing trail and sidewalk systems as well as a resource of funding for new construction.
- Enterprise Funds are used to account for those government activities that are self-supporting; where the cost of providing a service is recovered primarily through user charges, similar to private business enterprises. The City has the following Enterprise Funds:
 - Water Fund - accounts for the operations of the City-owned water system.
 - Sewer Fund - accounts for the operations of sanitary sewer service.
 - Storm Drainage Fund – accounts for the operations of the City’s storm drainage system.
 - Liquor Fund - accounts for the operations of the City's retail liquor stores.

Budget Development

- Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the government on a cost-reimbursement basis. The City has the following Internal Service Funds:
 - Benefits - accounts for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with health, dental, and other benefits.
 - Severance - accounts for the accumulation and the allocation of costs associated with severance.
 - Workers Compensation - accounts for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with workers compensation insurance.
 - Property Insurance - accounts for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with property insurance.
 - Fleet Services - accounts for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with fleet service operations.
 - Information Technology - accounts for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with information technology operations.
 - Facilities – accounts for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with maintaining city owned buildings.

The City has other funds which are not formally budgeted including some Special Revenue Funds, Capital Project Funds, Permanent Funds, and Trust and Agency Funds.

Basis of Accounting

The City is required to account for revenues and expenditures according to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The budget was prepared using the following basis of accounting, which is consistent with the accounting methods used for financial reporting:

Governmental Funds include the General Fund, Debt Service Funds, and Capital Project Funds: All governmental funds are maintained on a modified accrual basis with revenues recognized in the accounting period in which they become available and measurable. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred.

Proprietary Funds include the Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds: Proprietary funds are maintained on the accrual basis. Revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they are earned and expenses are recognized in the period in which the liability is incurred.

Financial Policies

The City of Eden Prairie has an important responsibility to its citizens to manage its resources responsibly and adopting financial policies is an important first step to ensure that resources are managed responsibly. The policies provide the framework for the overall fiscal management of the City and guide the decision-making processes. The policies operate independently of changing circumstances and conditions.

The objectives of the policies include:

- Providing sound principles to guide the decisions of the City Council and management.
- Protecting the City Council's policy-making ability by ensuring that important policy decisions are not controlled by financial problems or emergencies.
- Protecting and enhancing the City's credit rating and prevent default on any municipal obligations.

All actions of the City should be consistent with these policies. The policies are presented in the following categories: financial management, revenue and expenditure, debt, accounting, auditing, and financial reporting, capital improvement, and fund balance.

Financial Management Policies

- The City will develop two-year budgets. In the second year of the two year budget process, the previously developed budget for the following year will be fine tuned as necessary. Each year the City will certify only the following year's budget and levy to Hennepin County.
- The City will adopt a balanced budget with current revenues equal to or greater than current expenditures. It is not the City's policy to finance ongoing operations with one-time revenues. One-time revenues will be used for one-time expenditures.
- The City, through its capital and operating budgets, will provide for the adequate maintenance, replacement and improvement of the City's physical assets in order to protect the City's capital investment and to minimize future maintenance and replacement costs.
- The City will maintain a budgetary control system to ensure adherence to the budget and will prepare quarterly reports comparing actual revenues and expenditures to budgeted amounts.
- The City will attempt at all times to maintain the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award of the Government Finance Officers Association.
- The City will review and update the financial policies at the beginning of each two year budget cycle.

Financial Policies

Revenue and Expenditure Policies

- The City will provide long-term financial stability through sound short and long term financial planning.
- The City will estimate its annual revenues and expenditures in a conservative manner so as to reduce exposure to unforeseen circumstances.
- The City will project revenues and expenditures for the next five years and will update this projection each budget process.
- The City will review fees and charges annually to ensure that reasonable rates are set and at a minimum are adjusted for inflation.
- The City will project its annual revenues by an objective and thorough analytical process.
- The City, recognizing the potential cash flow problems associated with property tax collections, will budget 98% of the amount levied for tax revenue.

Debt Policies

- The City will confine long-term borrowing to capital improvements or projects that cannot be financed from current revenues. Where the issuance of long-term debt is required, it will pay back the bonds within a period not to exceed the expected useful life of the project.
- The City will attempt at all times to adopt plans and undertake actions in a manner that allows maintenance of the highest possible bond rating.
- The City will follow a policy of full disclosure in every financial report and bond prospectus. The City will maintain a sound relationship with all bond rating agencies and will keep them informed regarding material changes in financial condition and developing events, which may influence current or future ratings.

Accounting, Auditing and Financial Reporting Policies

- The City will establish and maintain the highest standard of accounting practices, in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) and with recommended best practices as promulgated by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA).
- The City shall prepare Quarterly Financial Reports and a Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the purposes of providing finances to interested parties and the public at large.
- The City will contract with an independent audit firm to perform an annual audit of the financial statement of the City.

Financial Policies

- The City will attempt at all times to maintain the Certificate of Excellence in Financial Reporting of the Government Finance Officers Association.

Capital Improvement Policies

- The City will support a scheduled level of maintenance and replacement of its assets.
- The City will maintain a five year Capital Improvement Plan for all projects over \$25,000 and will update the plan every two years.
- Liquor profits are a dedicated funding source of the Capital Improvement Plan.

Fund Balance Policy – General Fund

The City Council authorizes the Finance Manager and/or City Manager to assign fund balance that reflects the City's intended use of those funds. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to first use restricted resources, and then use unrestricted resources as they are needed. When unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use resources in the following order; 1) committed 2) assigned 3) unassigned. These fund balance classifications apply only to Governmental Funds, not Enterprise or Internal Service Funds.

Unassigned Fund Balance – Working Capital Policy

The City's unassigned fund balance – working capital as of the end of the year should equal 50% of the next year's budgeted tax revenue. Any amount in excess of 50% will be used for budget stabilization. If the balance falls below 50%, a plan will be developed and implemented to replenish the funds. A balance equal to 50% of the next year's budgeted tax revenue is needed to fund the following year's operations until the tax settlement is received at the end of June.

Unassigned Fund Balance – Emergency/Maintain Bond Rating

In recognition that the amount for working capital only covers operating costs for the first six months of the years, the City wants to maintain additional resources on hand to provide for contingencies. Therefore, at the end of each year, the City will maintain an amount for emergencies and maintenance of the Aaa bond rating of 10% of the next year's budget. The intent is not to use this balance except in extreme emergencies.

If for any reason the balance falls below 10%, a plan would be developed and implemented to replenish the fund.

Financial Policies

Unassigned Fund Balance – Budget Balancing

In recognition that the City's budget is volatile, the City wants to maintain a balance to help manage the fluctuations in the budget. Therefore, at the end of each year, the City will maintain an amount for budget balancing. This amount will vary as positive financial results increase the amount and negative financial results and one-time uses decrease the amount. At all times, the City will implement a balanced budget. Generally, the balance will be maintained at 5% to 7% of the next year's budget.

After the end of each calendar year as part of the annual financial reporting, the City Manager will update the City Council on the status of the budget balancing amount. The update will include the current balances and the changes from the previous year. The City Manager will inform the City Council of any one-time uses throughout the year that were not planned for during the budget process.

Use of Budget Balancing Amount

Some examples of when and how the balance would be used include the following:

- When the balance is greater than 5%, the City Manager may recommend that amounts be used for one-time purchases in the next year's operating budget. These will help to level expenditures from year to year.
- When workload demand increases significantly, the City Manager may recommend the use of the balance for short term support. For example, temporary staffing to assist with the light rail transit projects. Many times there will be an increase in revenue due to this activity but the need for support and the timing of the revenue may differ.
- When other one-time operating needs become apparent after the budget is adopted, the City Manager may recommend the use of the balance.
- When financial results are negative, the balance would be used.

If for any reason the balance falls below 5% and staff believes this will not self correct, a plan would be developed and implemented to replenish the fund.

Financial Policies

Fund Balance Policy (Unrestricted Net Assets) – Internal Service Funds

The City maintains internal service funds as a tool to purchase goods and services centrally and then charge the costs back to the departments that use the service. This provides more accurate information of the cost to provide City Services. The City maintains the following internal service funds:

- Health & Benefits
- Severance
- Workers Compensation
- Property Insurance
- Facilities
- Fleet
- Information Technology

Internal service funds will maintain unrestricted net assets of 15% to 20% of the annual budget. Funds with a capital component, facilities and fleet will also maintain one year of the capital budget. This will provide for adequate cash flow for operations and provide flexibility to meet the City's capital needs.

Fund Balance Policy (Unrestricted Net Assets) – Enterprise Funds

The City of Eden Prairie maintains enterprise funds for the following activities:

Liquor operations, one fund for each liquor store

Liquor building, accounts for the Den Road building that the City owns

Water enterprise

Sewer enterprise

Storm Drainage

Financial Policies

Liquor

Generally all liquor store profit from operation is transferred to the capital improvement and maintenance funds. Exceptions may include maintaining profit for planned leasehold improvements. The liquor building fund will maintain unrestricted net assets to provide for capital and other tenant related costs. The amount will be reviewed when City balances are reviewed annually.

Utility

The City of Eden Prairie had a utility rate study completed in 2010. The study included an analysis of the cost of service, capital improvement planning, utility rate design, and revenue adequacy evaluation and proposed rate adjustments. The study also provided a recommended policy for the amounts to maintain in unrestricted net assets. The City's policy agrees with this recommendation. The unrestricted net asset policy is as follows:

- An amount equal to 90 days of operating expense
- An amount equal to the following year's debt service principal and interest
- A capital reserve of two years capital expense, except for storm drainage which will be one year

The expectation is that these reserves will provide for the long term funding needs of the utility operations.

Budget Summary – All Budgeted Funds

	2012	2013	2014		2015	
	Actual	Budget	Budget	% Change	Budget	% Change
Revenues By Source						
Taxes	\$ 32,102,763	\$ 32,160,753	\$ 32,556,533	1.2%	\$ 32,591,000	0.1%
Assessments	1,023,965	50,738	31,377	(38.2%)	30,163	(3.9%)
Licenses and Permits	5,588,491	2,874,245	3,487,385	21.3%	3,495,863	0.2%
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,104,257	988,302	1,053,048	6.6%	1,054,205	0.1%
Charges for Services	47,313,185	46,516,241	49,615,399	6.7%	51,350,754	3.5%
Fines and Penalties	600,076	455,000	566,000	24.4%	577,000	1.9%
Investment Earnings	147,196	312,950	169,238	(45.9%)	169,238	0.0%
Other Revenue	3,029,507	3,870,591	3,044,353	(21.3%)	2,943,825	(3.3%)
Other Financing Sources	5,646,012	2,162,110	1,477,947	(31.6%)	1,361,420	(7.9%)
Total	\$ 96,792,020	\$ 89,390,930	\$ 92,001,280	2.9%	\$ 93,573,468	1.7%
Expenditures (Expenses) by Department						
Administration	\$ 3,634,744	\$ 3,790,634	\$ 3,987,409	5.2%	\$ 3,945,480	(1.1%)
Community Development	2,054,985	2,186,599	2,306,859	5.5%	2,337,768	1.3%
Parks and Recreation	9,577,634	9,441,620	9,890,809	4.8%	10,284,045	4.0%
Police	12,287,340	12,665,119	12,837,437	1.4%	13,192,473	2.8%
Fire	5,190,539	5,163,656	5,380,725	4.2%	5,502,749	2.3%
Public Works	5,266,824	5,554,417	5,728,522	3.1%	5,914,118	3.2%
Capital Outlay	4,564,123	3,027,500	3,241,289	7.1%	5,264,289	62.4%
Utilities	18,194,070	17,295,001	19,809,857	14.5%	19,293,421	(2.6%)
Internal Service	14,928,708	16,036,254	15,937,530	(0.6%)	16,436,241	3.1%
Liquor Operations	11,090,302	11,458,169	11,459,406	0.0%	11,795,990	2.9%
Debt Service	3,190,775	3,071,140	2,921,910	(4.9%)	2,056,429	(29.6%)
Other	4,897,858	1,499,725	1,530,758	2.1%	1,570,450	2.6%
Total	\$ 94,877,902	\$ 91,189,834	\$ 95,032,511	4.2%	\$ 97,593,453	2.7%
Expenditures (Expenses) by Object						
Personal Services	\$ 34,242,493	\$ 34,656,372	\$ 36,060,939	4.1%	\$ 36,871,935	2.2%
Contractual Services	17,748,023	18,231,523	19,214,222	5.4%	19,629,829	2.2%
Supplies	3,904,136	4,224,957	3,807,511	(9.9%)	3,905,661	2.6%
User Charges	9,707,660	9,943,537	10,526,402	5.9%	10,496,937	(0.3%)
Capital Outlay	6,508,233	4,318,500	5,382,647	24.6%	7,176,982	33.3%
Depreciation	5,664,180	5,950,229	6,335,699	6.5%	6,358,232	0.4%
Cost of Goods Sold	9,014,544	9,293,851	9,252,423	(0.4%)	9,526,998	3.0%
Debt Service	3,190,775	3,071,140	2,921,910	(4.9%)	2,056,429	(29.6%)
Other	4,897,858	1,499,725	1,530,758	2.1%	1,570,450	2.6%
Total	\$ 94,877,902	\$ 91,189,834	\$ 95,032,511	4.2%	\$ 97,593,453	2.7%

2012 Actual Summary by Fund

	General Fund	Debt Service Funds	Capital Project Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total 2012
Revenues By Source						
Taxes	\$ 28,978,974	\$ 3,031,100	\$ 92,689	\$	\$	\$ 32,102,763
Assessments	-		588,384	435,581		1,023,965
Licenses and Permits	5,127,178		461,313			5,588,491
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,104,257					1,104,257
Charges for Services	4,394,544			28,413,595	14,505,046	47,313,185
Fines and Penalties	600,076					600,076
Investment Income	60,142		30,517	35,094	21,443	147,196
Other Revenue	796,626		645,210	198,029	1,389,642	3,029,507
Bond Proceeds	220,322			16,246		236,568
Other Financing Sources	283,108		5,129,547	231,957	1,400	5,646,012
Total	41,565,227	3,031,100	6,947,660	29,330,502	15,917,531	96,792,020
Beginning Fund Balances	21,180,389	-	9,131,099	145,483,116	5,834,010	181,628,613
Expenditures (Expenses) by Department						
Administration	3,634,744					3,634,744
Community Development	2,054,985					2,054,985
Parks and Recreation	9,577,634					9,577,634
Police	12,287,340					12,287,340
Fire	5,190,539					5,190,539
Public Works	5,266,824					5,266,824
Capital outlay	26,463		4,537,660			4,564,123
Utilities				18,194,070		18,194,070
Internal Service					14,928,708	14,928,708
Liquor Operations				11,090,302		11,090,302
Debt Service	46,544	3,031,100		113,131		3,190,775
Other	3,539,301			1,358,557		4,897,858
Total	41,624,374	3,031,100	4,537,660	30,756,060	14,928,708	94,877,902
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 21,121,242	\$ -	\$ 11,541,099	\$ 144,057,558	\$ 6,822,833	\$ 183,542,731
Expenditures (Expenses) by Object						
Personal Services	22,755,885			4,124,713	7,361,895	34,242,493
Contractual Services	4,275,328			7,949,675	5,523,020	17,748,023
Supplies	1,939,175			956,814	1,008,147	3,904,136
User Charges	8,960,367			716,632	30,661	9,707,660
Capital Outlay	107,774		4,537,660	1,087,412	775,387	6,508,233
Depreciation				5,434,582	229,598	5,664,180
Cost of Goods Sold				9,014,544		9,014,544
Debt Service	46,544	3,031,100		113,131		3,190,775
Other	3,539,301			1,358,557		4,897,858
Total	41,624,374	3,031,100	4,537,660	30,756,060	14,928,708	94,877,902

2013 Budget Summary by Fund

	General Fund	Debt Service Funds	Capital Project Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total 2013
Revenues By Source						
Taxes	\$ 29,039,759	\$ 3,031,100	\$ 89,894	\$	\$	\$ 32,160,753
Assessments	-		22,738	28,000		50,738
Licenses and Permits	2,874,245					2,874,245
Intergovernmental Revenue	988,302					988,302
Charges for Services	4,124,718			27,523,330	14,868,193	46,516,241
Fines and penalties	455,000					455,000
Investment Earnings	200,000		30,000	81,950	1,000	312,950
Other Revenue	220,000		2,300,000	73,492	1,277,099	3,870,591
Bond Proceeds	-					-
Other Financing Sources	997,110		900,000	265,000		2,162,110
Total	38,899,134	3,031,100	3,342,632	27,971,772	16,146,292	89,390,930
Beginning Fund Balances	21,121,242	-	11,541,099	144,057,558	6,822,833	\$ 183,542,731
Expenditures (Expenses) by Department						
Administration	3,790,634					3,790,634
Community Development	2,186,599					2,186,599
Parks and Recreation	9,441,620					9,441,620
Police	12,665,119					12,665,119
Fire	5,163,656					5,163,656
Public Works	5,554,417					5,554,417
Capital Outlay	287,500		2,740,000			3,027,500
Utilities				17,295,001		17,295,001
Internal Service					16,036,254	16,036,254
Liquor Operations				11,458,169		11,458,169
Debt Service	40,040	3,031,100				3,071,140
Other	160,000			1,339,725		1,499,725
Total	39,289,585	3,031,100	2,740,000	30,092,895	16,036,254	91,189,834
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 20,730,791	\$ -	\$ 12,143,731	\$ 141,936,435	\$ 6,932,871	\$ 181,743,827
Expenditures (Expenses) by Object						
Personal Services	23,207,600			4,247,447	7,201,325	34,656,372
Contractual Services	4,737,903			8,002,635	5,490,985	18,231,523
Supplies	1,665,433			913,308	1,646,216	4,224,957
User Charges	9,191,109			721,767	30,661	9,943,537
Capital Outlay	287,500		2,740,000	497,000	794,000	4,318,500
Depreciation				5,077,162	873,067	5,950,229
Cost of Goods Sold				9,293,851		9,293,851
Debt Service	40,040	3,031,100				3,071,140
Other	160,000			1,339,725		1,499,725
Total	39,289,585	3,031,100	2,740,000	30,092,895	16,036,254	91,189,834

2014 Budget Summary by Fund

	General Fund	Debt Service Funds	Capital Project Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total 2014
Revenues By Source						
Taxes	\$ 29,683,842	\$ 2,780,100	\$ 92,591	\$	\$	\$ 32,556,533
Assessments			31,377			31,377
Licenses and Permits	3,487,385					3,487,385
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,053,048					1,053,048
Charges for Services	4,637,516			29,761,151	15,216,732	49,615,399
Fines and penalties	566,000					566,000
Investment Earnings	100,000		30,000	39,238		169,238
Other Revenue	248,713		2,200,000	121,695	473,945	3,044,353
Bond Proceeds						-
Other Financing Sources	550,947		927,000			1,477,947
Total	40,327,451	2,780,100	3,280,968	29,922,084	15,690,677	92,001,280
Beginning Fund Balances	20,730,791	-	12,143,731	\$ 141,936,435	6,932,871	181,743,827
Expenditures (Expenses) by Department						
Administration	3,987,409					3,987,409
Community Development	2,306,859					2,306,859
Parks and Recreation	9,890,809					9,890,809
Police	12,837,437					12,837,437
Fire	5,380,725					5,380,725
Public Works	5,728,522					5,728,522
Capital Outlay	286,289		2,955,000			3,241,289
Utilities				19,809,857		19,809,857
Internal Service					15,937,530	15,937,530
Liquor Operations				11,459,406		11,459,406
Debt Service	46,544	2,780,100		95,266		2,921,910
Other	160,000			1,370,758		1,530,758
Total	40,624,594	2,780,100	2,955,000	32,735,287	15,937,530	95,032,511
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 20,433,648	\$ -	\$ 12,469,699	\$ 139,123,232	\$ 6,686,018	\$ 178,712,597
Expenditures (Expenses) by Object						
Personal Services	24,390,117			4,356,536	7,314,286	36,060,939
Contractual Services	4,680,161			8,626,600	5,907,461	19,214,222
Supplies	1,826,800			864,045	1,116,666	3,807,511
User Charges	9,234,683			886,719	405,000	10,526,402
Capital Outlay	286,289		2,955,000	1,848,358	293,000	5,382,647
Depreciation				5,434,582	901,117	6,335,699
Cost of Goods Sold				9,252,423		9,252,423
Debt Service	46,544	2,780,100		95,266		2,921,910
Other	160,000			1,370,758		1,530,758
Total	40,624,594	2,780,100	2,955,000	32,735,287	15,937,530	95,032,511

2015 Budget Summary by Fund

	General Fund	Debt Service Funds	Capital Project Funds	Enterprise Funds	Internal Service Funds	Total 2015
Revenues By Source						
Taxes	\$ 30,570,531	\$ 1,925,100	\$ 95,369	\$	\$	\$ 32,591,000
Assessments			30,163			30,163
Licenses and Permits	3,495,863					3,495,863
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,054,205					1,054,205
Charges for Services	4,810,219			30,808,094	15,732,441	51,350,754
Fines and penalties	577,000					577,000
Investment Earnings	100,000		30,000	39,238		169,238
Other Revenue	254,263		2,200,000	122,695	366,867	2,943,825
Bond Proceeds						-
Other Financing Sources	406,610		954,810			1,361,420
Total	41,268,691	1,925,100	3,310,342	30,970,027	16,099,308	93,573,468
Beginning Fund Balances	20,433,648	-	12,469,699	139,123,232	6,686,018	178,712,597
Expenditures (Expenses) by Department						
Administration	3,945,480					3,945,480
Community Development	2,337,768					2,337,768
Parks and Recreation	10,284,045					10,284,045
Police	13,192,473					13,192,473
Fire	5,502,749					5,502,749
Public Works	5,914,118					5,914,118
Capital Outlay	214,289		5,050,000			5,264,289
Utilities				19,293,421		19,293,421
Internal Service					16,436,241	16,436,241
Liquor Operations				11,795,990		11,795,990
Debt Service	46,544	1,925,100		84,785		2,056,429
Other	160,000			1,410,450		1,570,450
Total	41,597,466	1,925,100	5,050,000	32,584,646	16,436,241	97,593,453
Ending Fund Balances	\$ 20,104,873	\$ -	\$ 10,730,041	\$ 137,508,613	\$ 6,349,085	\$ 174,692,612
Expenditures (Expenses) by Object						
Personal Services	24,908,846			4,455,797	7,507,292	36,871,935
Contractual Services	4,828,965			8,731,832	6,069,032	19,629,829
Supplies	1,870,967			866,427	1,168,267	3,905,661
User Charges	9,567,855			929,082		10,496,937
Capital Outlay	214,289		5,050,000	1,144,693	768,000	7,176,982
Depreciation				5,434,582	923,650	6,358,232
Cost of Goods Sold				9,526,998		9,526,998
Debt Service	46,544	1,925,100		84,785		2,056,429
Other	160,000			1,410,450		1,570,450
Total	41,597,466	1,925,100	5,050,000	32,584,646	16,436,241	97,593,453

Projected Changes in Fund Balance-All Funds

Fund	Year	Fund Balance January 1	Revenues	Expenditures	Fund Balance December 31	Increase / (Decrease)	% Change in Fund Balance	Reason
General Fund	2012	\$ 21,180,389	\$ 41,565,227	\$ 41,624,374	\$ 21,121,242	(\$ 59,147)	(0.3%)	
	2013	21,121,242	38,899,134	39,289,585	20,730,791	(390,451)	(1.8%)	
	2014	20,730,791	40,327,451	40,624,594	20,433,648	(297,143)	(1.4%)	
	2015	20,433,648	41,268,691	41,597,466	20,104,873	(328,775)	(1.6%)	
Debt Service	2012	-	3,031,100	3,031,100	-	-	0.0%	
	2013	-	3,031,100	3,031,100	-	-	0.0%	
	2014	-	2,780,100	2,780,100	-	-	0.0%	
	2015	-	1,925,100	1,925,100	-	-	0.0%	
Capital Projects:								
Capital Improvement/ Maintenance	2012	7,292,842	8,259,305	4,028,743	11,523,404	4,230,562	58.0%	Expenditures vary
	2013	11,523,404	1,328,552	740,000	12,111,956	588,552	5.1%	
	2014	12,111,956	1,255,438	955,000	12,412,394	300,438	2.5%	
	2015	12,412,394	1,285,622	3,050,000	10,648,016	(1,764,378)	(14.2%)	Expenditures vary
Capital Improvement/ Pavement Management	2012	1,854,963	2,197,694	3,754,697	297,960	(1,557,003)	(83.9%)	Expenditures vary
	2013	297,960	2,000,000	2,000,000	297,960	-	0.0%	
	2014	297,960	2,000,000	2,000,000	297,960	-	0.0%	
	2015	297,960	2,000,000	2,000,000	297,960	-	0.0%	
Capital Improvement/ Trails	2012	(16,706)	260,660	524,219	(280,265)	(263,559)	1577.6%	Expenditures vary
	2013	(280,265)	254,080	240,000	(266,185)	14,080	(5.0%)	Negative balance
	2014	(266,185)	275,530	250,000	(240,655)	25,530	(9.6%)	
	2015	(240,655)	284,720	260,000	(215,935)	24,720	(10.3%)	Expenditures vary

Projected Changes in Fund Balance-All Funds

Fund	Year	Fund Balance January 1	Revenues	Expenditures	Fund Balance December 31	Increase / (Decrease)	% Change in Fund Balance	Reas 10
Enterprise:								
Water	2012	74,517,107	10,016,559	9,830,578	74,703,088	185,981	0.2%	
	2013	74,703,088	8,276,164	8,860,127	74,119,125	(583,963)	(0.8%)	
	2014	74,119,125	9,769,482	10,979,189	72,909,418	(1,209,707)	(1.6%)	
	2015	72,909,418	10,039,119	10,290,439	72,658,098	(251,320)	(0.3%)	
Sewer	2012	45,383,095	5,658,171	6,685,443	44,355,823	(1,027,272)	(2.3%)	
	2013	44,355,823	5,412,936	6,424,124	43,344,635	(1,011,188)	(2.3%)	
	2014	43,344,635	5,888,922	6,668,535	42,565,022	(779,613)	(1.8%)	
	2015	42,565,022	6,056,240	6,756,189	41,865,073	(699,949)	(1.6%)	
Storm Drainage	2012	24,379,160	1,501,913	2,086,180	23,794,893	(584,267)	(2.4%)	
	2013	23,794,893	1,754,778	2,280,750	23,268,921	(525,972)	(2.2%)	
	2014	23,268,921	1,703,516	2,527,399	22,445,038	(823,883)	(3.5%)	
	2015	22,445,038	1,938,228	2,601,578	21,781,688	(663,350)	(3.0%)	
Liquor	2012	1,203,754	12,153,859	12,153,859	1,203,754	-	0.0%	
	2013	1,203,754	12,527,894	12,527,894	1,203,754	-	0.0%	
	2014	1,203,754	12,560,164	12,560,164	1,203,754	-	0.0%	
	2015	1,203,754	12,936,440	12,936,440	1,203,754	-	0.0%	

Projected Changes in Fund Balance-All Funds

Fund	Year	Fund Balance January 1	Revenues	Expenditures	Fund Balance December 31	Increase / (Decrease)	% Change in Fund Balance	Reason
Internal Service Funds:								
Benefits	2012	(143,204)	4,898,782	4,951,655	(196,077)	(52,873)	36.9%	Change in OPEB
	2013	(196,077)	4,730,997	4,730,997	(196,077)	-	0.0%	
	2014	(196,077)	4,929,550	4,929,550	(196,077)	-	0.0%	
	2015	(196,077)	5,065,383	5,065,383	(196,077)	-	0.0%	
Severance	2012	(6,819)	34,591	194,568	(166,796)	(159,977)	2346.0%	Planned use of funds
	2013	(166,796)	185,309	185,309	(166,796)	-	0.0%	
	2014	(166,796)	152,667	152,667	(166,796)	-	0.0%	
	2015	(166,796)	156,619	156,619	(166,796)	-	0.0%	
Workers Compensation	2012	113,198	654,605	556,726	211,077	97,879	86.5%	Maintain steady char Dividend now applie
	2013	211,077	636,211	609,346	237,942	26,865	12.7%	
	2014	237,942	639,564	617,604	259,902	21,960	9.2%	
	2015	259,902	640,591	629,215	271,278	11,376	4.4%	
Property Insurance	2012	195,946	520,118	634,562	81,502	(114,444)	(58.4%)	Planned use of funds Bring rates more in-
	2013	81,502	612,732	534,197	160,037	78,535	96.4%	
	2014	160,037	622,852	623,130	159,759	(278)	(0.2%)	
	2015	159,759	642,423	641,221	160,961	1,202	0.8%	

Projected Changes in Fund Balance-All Funds

Fund	Year	Fund Balance January 1	Revenues	Expenditures	Fund Balance December 31	Increase / (Decrease)	% Change in Fund Balance	Reason
Fleet Services	2012	1,781,893	2,577,337	1,697,416	2,661,814	879,921	49.4%	Depreciation of ve
	2013	2,661,814	2,438,903	2,438,903	2,661,814	-	0.0%	
	2014	2,661,814	2,516,156	2,516,156	2,661,814	-	0.0%	
	2015	2,661,814	2,645,520	2,614,637	2,692,697	30,883	1.2%	
Information Technology	2012	471,657	1,874,420	1,739,763	606,314	134,657	28.5%	Expenses vary ann
	2013	606,314	1,932,605	2,194,990	343,929	(262,385)	(43.3%)	Planned use of bal
	2014	343,929	2,022,862	2,212,980	153,811	(190,118)	(55.3%)	Planned use of bal
	2015	153,811	2,097,520	2,157,476	93,855	(59,956)	(39.0%)	Planned use of bal
Facilities	2012	3,421,339	5,357,678	5,154,018	3,624,999	203,660	6.0%	
	2013	3,624,999	5,609,535	5,342,512	3,892,022	267,023	7.4%	
	2014	3,892,022	4,807,026	4,885,443	3,813,605	(78,417)	(2.0%)	
	2015	3,813,605	4,851,252	5,171,690	3,493,167	(320,438)	(8.4%)	
Grand Total	2012	181,628,613	100,562,019	98,647,901	183,542,730	1,914,118	4041.9%	
	2013	183,542,730	89,630,930	91,429,834	181,743,826	(1,798,904)	66.1%	
	2014	181,743,826	92,251,280	95,282,511	178,712,595	(3,031,231)	(63.8%)	
	2015	178,712,595	93,833,468	97,853,453	174,692,610	(4,019,985)	(72.1%)	

Operating Fund Crosswalk

Operating Fund Crosswalk

This matrix shows the relationship between functional units and funds. For example, the Police Department has some authorized appropriations in the General Fund and in the Capital Improvement Fund.

	Administration of Fund					
Operating Fund	Police	Fire	Public Works	Community Development	Parks & Recreation	Administration
General Fund	x	x	x	x	x	x
Enterprise Funds:						
Water			x			x
Sewer			x			x
Storm Sewer			x			x
Liquor						x
Capital Improvement Funds	x	x	x	x	x	x

Employees by Function

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Governmental Funds:				
Administration				
City Manager Employee Count				
City Manager	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant	1	1	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
City Clerk Employee Count				
City Clerk	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Communication Employee Count				
Communications Manager	1	1	1	1
Sr. Communications Coordinator	1	1	1	1
Communications Coordinator	1	1	1	1
Assistant Communications Coordinator			0.5	0.5
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Finance Employee Count				
Finance Manager	1	1	1	1
Finance Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Accountant	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Accounts Payable Technician I	1	1	1	1
Technician I	1	1	1	1
	<u>5.50</u>	<u>5.50</u>	<u>5.50</u>	<u>5.50</u>
Customer Service Employee Count				
Customer Service / Office	3.55	3	3	3
	<u>3.55</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>

Employees by Function

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Human Resources Employee Count				
Human Resources Manager	1	1	1	1
Human Resources Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Human Resources Representative	0.60	0.75	1	1
Human Resources Tech II	1	1	1	1
Payroll Technician III	1	1	1	1
	<u>4.60</u>	<u>4.75</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>
Community Development				
Assessing Employee Count				
City Assessor	1	1	1	1
Appraiser	5	5	5	5
Technician I	1	1	1	1
	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>
Planning Employee Count				
City Planner	1	1	1	1
Senior Planner	1	1	2	2
Planner	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6
Administrative Assistant I	1	1	1	1
	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.6</u>	<u>4.6</u>
Community Development Employee Count				
Community Development Director	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant I		1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Economic Development Employee Count				
Manager of Economic Development	1	1	1	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Employees by Function

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Housing & Cmty Services Employee Count				
Manager Housing & Community Srv	1	1	1	1
Community Services Coordinator	0.5	0.25		
Community Services Technician	0.5	0.75	0.75	0.75
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1.75</u>	<u>1.75</u>
Parks and Recreation				
Park Admin. Employee Count				
Park and Recreation Director	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant II	1	1	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Park & Natural Resources Employee Count				
Manager of Parks and Natural Resource	1	1	1	1
Forestry Technician	1	1	1	1
Supervisor of Park Maintenance	1	1	1	1
Supervisor Park Construction/Repair	1	1	1	1
Maintenance Worker Parks	16	16	16	16
	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
Recreation Programming Employee Count				
Recreation Manager	1	1	1	1
Recreation Supervisor	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Outdoor Center / Nature Programmer	1	0.6	0.6	0.6
	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.1</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Community Center				
Recreation Supervisor	2	2	2	2
Community Center Manager	1	1	1	1
Customer Support/Accounting Tech	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>5.5</u>

Employees by Function

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Art Center Employee Count				
Manager - Art Center	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Senior Center Employee Count				
Recreation Coordinator	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant I	1	1	1	1
	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Police				
Police Employee Count				
Police Chief	1	1	1	1
Deputy Police Chief	1	1	1	1
Lieutenants	3	3	3	3
Sergeants	12	12	12	12
Police Officers	49	49	49	49
Animal Control Officer	2	2	2	2
Telecommunications Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Telecommunicators	10	10.5	10.5	10.5
Records Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Records Tech	6.8	6	6	6
Investigative Aide	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant	1	1	1	1
Customer Service / Office Assistant	1			
Law Enforcement Analyst	1	1	1	1
Projects Coordinator	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Zoning Administrator	1	1	1	1
	<u>92.3</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>91</u>

Employees by Function

Fire	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Fire Employee Count				
Fire Chief	1	1	1	1
Assistant Fire Chief	2	2	2	2
Fire Prevention Specialist	3	3	3	3
Rental Housing Inspector	1	1	1	1
Electronic Communications Specialist	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant II	1	1	1	1
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Inspections Employee Count:				
Manager of Building Inspections	1	1	1	1
Building Inspectors II	6	6	7	7
Technician I	2	2	2.5	2.5
	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10.5</u>	<u>10.5</u>

Employees by Function

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Pubic Works				
Engineering Employee Count:				
Public Works Director	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
City Engineer	1	1	1	1
Assistant City Engineer	1	1	1	1
Engineering Technician I	1	1	1	1
Senior Project Engineer	1	1	1	1
Senior Engineering Tech Technician I	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
			0.5	0.5
	<u>8.3</u>	<u>8.3</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>8.8</u>
Street Maintenance Employee Count:				
Manager of Street Maintenance	1	1	1	1
Maintenance Workers	13	13	13	13
Administrative Assistant I	1	1	1	1
	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>
Total Governmental Funds				
Office of the City Manager	19.65	19.25	20.00	20.00
Community Development	15.50	16.50	16.35	16.35
Parks & Recreation	35.50	35.10	35.10	35.10
Police	92.30	91.00	91.00	91.00
Fire	18.00	18.00	19.50	19.50
Public Works	23.30	23.30	23.80	23.80
	<u>204.25</u>	<u>203.15</u>	<u>205.75</u>	<u>205.75</u>

Employees by Function

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Enterprise Funds:				
Liquor				
Liquor Operations Manager	1	1	1	1
Managers	3	3	3	3
Assistant Manager	2	2	3	3
Centralized Buyer			1	1
Centralized Buyer Assistant			1	1
Senior Assistant Manager	1	1		
Inventory Control Clerk	1	1		
	8	8	9	9
Utilities				
Public Works Director	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Manager of Utilities	1	1	1	1
Water Treatment Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Water Treatment Lead	1	1	1	1
Water Treatment Maintenance Lead	1	1	1	1
Water Treatment Operators	8	9	9	9
Utility Field Operations Supervisor	1	1	1	1
Utility Field Operations Lead	1	1	1	1
Water Treatment Maintenance Technician	2	2	2	2
Utility Field Operators	11	11	11	11
Project Coordinator	1	1	1	1
Storm Utility Maintenance Operator	1	1	1	1
Administrative Assistant	1	1	1	1
Technician II	1	1	1	1
Customer Service / Office Assistant	1	1	1	1
Environmental Coordinator	1	1	1	1
Senior Engineering Tech	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	33.7	34.7	34.7	34.7

Employees by Function

Internal Service Funds:

	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Workers Compensation Employee Count				
Human Resources Generalist	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Property Insurance Employee Count				
Human Resources Generalist	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Fleet Services Employee Count				
Public Works Superintendent	1	1	1	1
Maintenance Worker	5	5	5	5
	6	6	6	6
Information Technology Employee Count				
Information Technology Manager	1	1	1	1
Technology Business Analyst	1	1	1	1
IT Systems Engineer	2	2	2	2
GIS Specialist	1	1	1	1
IT Systems Administrator	2	2	2	2
Technician I	0.5	0.5		
	7.5	7.5	7	7

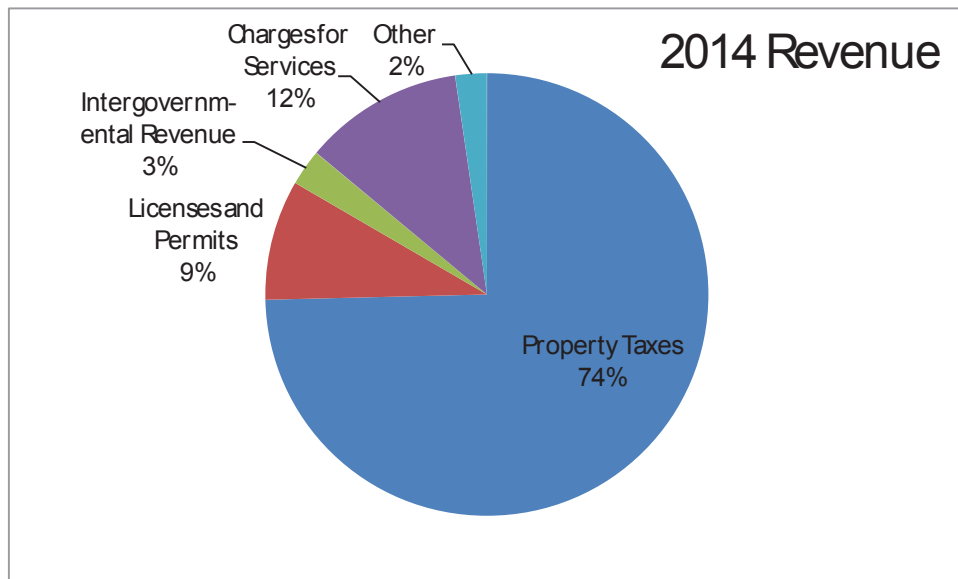
Employees by Function

	2012	2013	2014	2015
	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Facilities Employee Count				
Facilities Manager	1	1	1	1
Facilities Supervisor City Center	1	1	1	1
Facilities Engineer City Center	1	1	1	1
Facilities Technician City Center	1	1	1	1
Facilities Supervisor Cmty Center	1	1	1	1
Facilities Engineer Cmty Center	2	2	2	2
Facilities Technician Cmty Center	1	1	1	1
Technician I	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>8.5</u>
Grand Total	<u>268.95</u>	<u>268.85</u>	<u>271.25</u>	<u>271.25</u>

General Fund

General Fund Overview

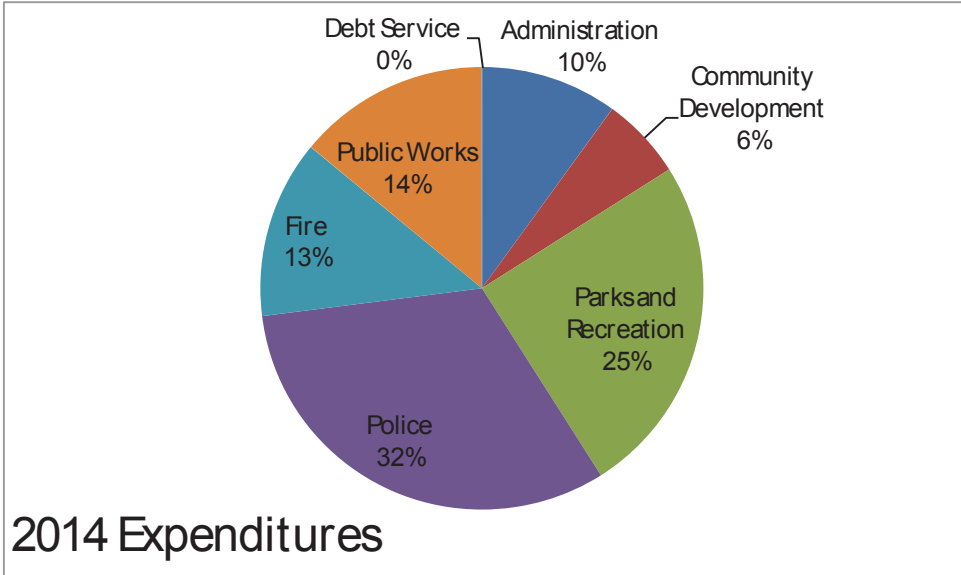
Revenue	2014	2015
Property Taxes	\$ 29,683,842	\$ 30,570,531
Licenses and Permits	3,487,385	3,495,863
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,053,048	1,054,205
Charges for Services	4,637,516	4,810,219
Other	914,713	931,263
Total Revenue	\$ 39,776,504	\$ 40,862,081



2015 has the same revenue allocation.

General Fund Overview

Expenditures	2014	2015
Administration	\$ 3,987,409	\$ 3,945,480
Community Development	2,306,859	2,337,768
Parks and Recreation	10,095,809	10,417,045
Police	12,837,437	13,192,473
Fire	5,451,626	5,573,650
Public Works	5,738,910	5,924,506
Debt Service	46,544	46,544
Total Expenditures	\$ 40,464,594	\$ 41,437,466



2015 has the same expenditure allocation.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Eden Prairie. The General Fund accounts for a full range of municipal services including police and fire protection, street maintenance, recreation programs, park maintenance, community and economic development, and building inspections.

General Fund Overview

Goals

The City Council sets goals for the City that direct the general operations of the City and includes the following:

Eden Prairie as a Premier Place

- Develop/maintain signature City events
- Reinvigorate current City events
- Preserve Eden Prairie's exceptional image internally and externally

Operational

- Enhance service levels in public safety
 - Implement point-of-sale inspections program
- Preserve all other City service levels
 - Service levels maintained
- Continue to improve Eden Prairie's relative position in fiscal comparisons with comparable cities
 - Eden Prairie is in the lower half of taxes paid for the median single family valued home when compared to the other MLC cities

Organizational

- Sustain current levels of employee morale and engagement
 - The organization continues to implement efficiencies and innovations that motivate employees to continually improve the organization
 - The budget includes salary changes that are consistent with public and private sector trends
- Continual review for service efficiencies and innovations
 - 20-40-15 Initiative Energy Savings
 - Online Permitting and Inspection Scheduling
 - Mobile Technology now in every City Department
 - Snow Plowing, Road and Weather Information Systems

Public Outreach and Engagement

- Hold Town Hall meetings
- Online budget engagement with residents

General Fund Overview

Overview

The 2014/2015 budget maintains City operations and reasonable debt levels. General Fund expenditures are increasing 3.4% in 2014 and 2.4% in 2015. Some of the increases in the 2014 budget include \$276,177 for the Community Center (increased revenues of \$589,871), \$100,898 for elections, \$113,352 for the new point of sale program (covered by new revenue), \$15,000 for the business survey, \$75,000 for the guide plan update, \$50,000 to replenish salt reserves, \$23,000 to open Round Lake Beach, \$20,000 for new street lights, \$25,000 for retaining wall and guard rail repairs. The budget was reduced by \$190,000 for the new sales tax exemption. For 2015, \$50,000 has been added for the deer reduction program.

A sales tax exemption for cities and counties was implemented beginning with purchases made on or after Jan. 1, 2014. It includes most taxable purchases but does not include purchases of goods or services generally provided by a private business such as a liquor store or a health and fitness center.

Besides the items noted above, the budget maintains services including the following:

- Maintain Service to 62,000 Residents & 2,300 Businesses
 - Service
 - 52,000 Police calls
 - 1,600 Fire calls
 - 3,500 Street lights
 - 100,000 Participants in Park and Recreation programs
 - Maintain
 - 43 Parks
 - 231 Miles of streets
 - 33 Buildings
 - 290 Vehicles

General Fund Revenues

Revenue Manual

Overview

The City of Eden Prairie's Revenue Manual is prepared every two years by the Finance Division. The Revenue Manual includes a detailed analysis of the major revenue sources identified by the City for the General Fund. A listing of the non-major revenue sources can be found at the end of this manual. The information in the Revenue Manual was periodically updated during the budget process because of the critical significance of revenues in the budget decision process. This section reflects the final information for the various sources and provides a tool for use in monitoring performance during the two-year budget cycle.

A review of all revenue sources is completed with the biennial budget. Based on information from City Staff, Hennepin County, other external sources, and analytical review, revenues are projected. The General Fund revenue policies include:

- The City will review fees and charges annually to ensure that reasonable rates are set and at a minimum are adjusted for inflation.
- The City will project its annual revenues by an objective and thorough analytical process.

Overall, the General Fund revenues (including transfers in) for 2014 and 2015 are projected to increase by 3.7% and 2.3% respectively. Property taxes are budgeted to increase 2.2% and 3% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. Recreation revenue is expected to increase 13.6% in 2014 and 3.8% in 2015 primarily due to the community center. License and permits are expected to increase 21.3% in 2014 and remain consistent in 2015. The increase is primarily in building permits and fees. Building permits and fees increased \$400,000 for development revenue. Staff continues to discuss what a good base number is for development revenue to avoid being too aggressive and causing potential mid-year operational challenges, but also to recognize that increased development activity will increase revenue and service demand. Other licenses and permits are expected to increase 10% in 2014 and remain stable in 2015. The increase in 2014 is due mainly to the new Point of Sale Inspection Program. Fines and penalties vary each year and the budget was adjusted to reflect recent activity. Intergovernmental revenue is expected to increase by 6.6% in 2014 and remain flat in 2015. The increase is primarily due to fire pension aid.

General Fund Revenues

	2012	2013	2014	2015
General Fund Revenues	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Property Taxes	\$ 28,978,974	\$ 29,039,759	\$ 29,683,842	\$ 30,570,531
Recreation Charges for Services	4,310,654	4,007,118	4,554,016	4,726,719
Building Permits and Fees	3,786,594	1,598,400	2,000,000	2,000,000
Intergovernmental Revenue	1,104,257	988,302	1,053,048	1,054,205
Cable TV	812,372	754,000	813,000	813,000
Fines and Penalties	600,076	455,000	566,000	577,000
Beer, Liquor and Wine Licenses	304,229	321,000	322,400	322,400
Inspection Fees	96,543	86,000	225,690	236,168
Non-Major Revenue	1,351,206	1,649,555	1,109,455	968,668
Total Revenue	\$ 41,344,905	\$ 38,899,134	\$ 40,327,451	\$ 41,268,691

Property Taxes

Property tax revenue is the single largest source of revenue and the City strives to balance increases in property taxes with the demand for City services. Property taxes account for 73.6% of the General Fund budget.

Statute/Authority: Within the Minn. Constitution article. X,1, the constitution vests all taxing authority to the Minnesota Legislature. Legislation has authorized cities to levy and collect taxes on real property. This tax authority has its limits and is always within the framework of the entire state-local fiscal relationship. Property tax revenues are collected by the County and passed through to the City. Every property owner is subject to property tax by at least three units of government - the County, the school district, and the City in which the property is located. Special authorities like the Watershed district may also levy taxes. The property tax is determined by the tax capacity of the property and the tax levy for general operations and debt. If either of these variables increases or decreases, there is a relative change to taxes on a particular property.

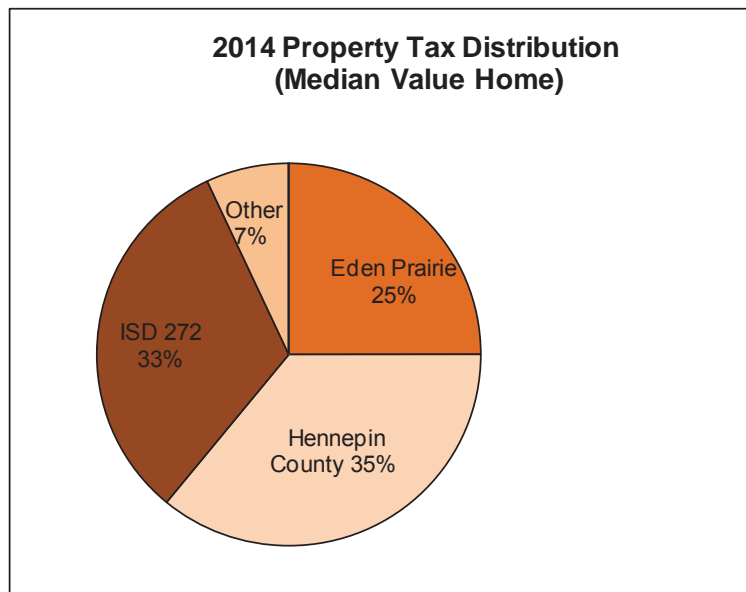
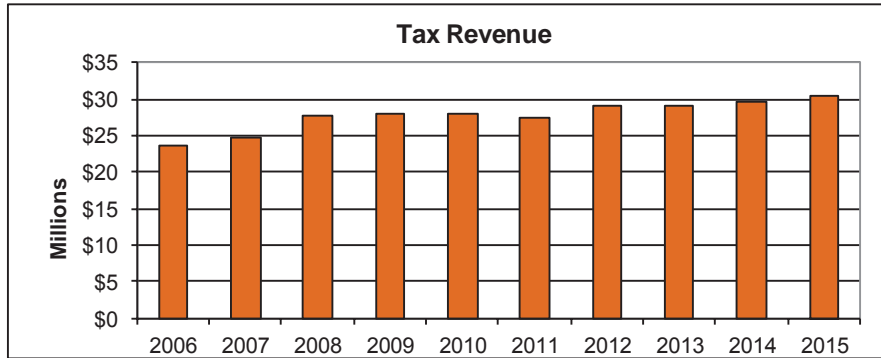
Revenue Calculation: The estimated market value is a valuation set upon real estate and certain personal property by the City Assessor as a basis for levying property taxes. This value is converted to tax capacity by a formula specified in state law.

The tax levy is the amount to be raised by general property taxes for the purposes stated in the resolution certified to the County Auditor. For 1998-2000, 2002-2004 and 2009-2011, the Minnesota Legislature mandated “levy limits” which limits cities ability to raise the tax levy to a formula based on growth plus inflation excluding debt levies. Levy limits were implemented for taxes levied this fall for collection in 2014. The levy limit essentially limited revenue growth to 3% or to the previous year’s tax capacity levy.

General Fund Revenues

Because of this language, levy limits do not impact the City as the limit is over a 6% increase.

Projections: Property taxes are budgeted to increase by 2.2% and 3% for 2014 and 2015 respectively.



General Fund Revenues

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Property Taxes	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Property Taxes (4011-4013, 4306)	\$ 28,978,974	\$ 29,039,759	\$ 29,683,842	\$ 30,570,531
		0.2%	2.2%	3.0%

Tax Impacts

The ability to levy and collect taxes is based on property market values, tax capacities, and the City tax rates. Changes in market value, net tax capacity and the City tax rate since 2011 are shown below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014
Market Value	\$8.9 Billion	\$8.7 Billion	\$8.5 Billion	\$8.6 Billion
Adjusted Net Tax Capacity	\$92,275,200	\$88,510,928	\$86,172,400	\$88,224,078
City Tax Rate	31.24%	33.25%	34.39%	34.44%

For 2014, the median value home in Eden Prairie is valued at \$317,850 reflecting an average value increase of 0.1%. In 2013, the median value was \$317,500. A commercial property valued at \$2M had a value increase of 0.8% and a \$5M apartment had a value increase of 13.1%.

Below summarizes the City's tax impact for residential, apartment, and commercial properties.

	2012/2013	2013/2014	Difference	% Change
Residential (\$317,850)	\$ 1,109	\$ 1,104	\$ (5)	(0.5%)
Apartment (\$5M)	\$ 19,654	\$ 22,134	\$ 2,480	12.6%
Commercial (\$2M)	\$ 8,544	\$ 8,711	\$ 167	2.0%

A \$310,000 change in the tax levy will impact the median value home by 1% or \$11.00.

Below summarizes the total tax impact for residential, apartment, and commercial properties. The total tax impact includes the City, County, school district and other taxing districts.

	2012/2013	2013/2014	Difference	% Change
Residential (\$317,850)	\$ 4,423	\$ 4,441	\$ 18	0.4%
Apartment (\$5M)	\$ 76,886	\$ 87,208	\$ 10,322	13.4%
Commercial (\$2M)	\$ 76,870	\$ 79,088	\$ 2,218	2.9%

General Fund Revenues

Tax Impacts (continued)

Below summarizes the total tax impact by taxing authority:

	2013	2014	Difference	% Change
Hennepin County	\$ 1,576	\$ 1,597	\$ 21	1.3%
City of Eden Prairie	1,109	1,104	(5)	(0.5%)
School District	1,421	1,402	(19)	(1.3%)
Metro Spec Tax District	100	103	3	3.0%
Other Districts	217	235	18	8.3%
Total	\$ 4,423	\$ 4,441	\$ 18	0.4%

As you can see by the table below, Eden Prairie is fortunate to have a diverse tax base with limited concentration from any one business or industry. This provides for a stable tax collection environment. Eden Prairie has always met the budgeted goal of collecting 98% of taxes levied.

Taxpayer	Tax Capacity
Liberty Property Limited Partnership	\$ 2,700,720
Eden Prairie Mall LLC	2,286,250
IRET Properties	915,000
AGNL Health	629,250
Geneva Office Exchange LLC Etal	619,250
United Healthcare Serv Inc	596,650
Lifetouch Inc.	579,502
PRIT Core Realty Holdings LLC	571,501
Windsor Plaza LLC	567,850
Gelco Corp.	538,940
Total Principal Taxpayers	10,004,913
All Other Taxpayers	78,505,015
Total	\$ 88,509,928

General Fund Revenues

Recreation Charges for Services

Recreation charges for services include membership dues, daily fees, and program fees and accounts for 11.3% of the General Fund revenues.

Statute/Authority: The Parks and Recreation Department's primary purpose is to provide a comprehensive parks and recreation program, including park acquisition, planning and development, maintenance of the parks, trails and recreation facilities, forestry, and leisure services programs that compliment and supplement the leisure services provided by the school districts and other community service organizations.

Revenue Calculation: The City collects fees for recreation programs based on the policy approved by the City Council in 2008. Fee schedules are reviewed annually by the Parks department and adjusted accordingly. Cost recovery for the various recreation programs depends on the type of service offered. Basic services are those that every taxpayer is entitled to receive. Cost recovery within the basic services range from 0% to 75%. Enhanced services are special events or activities to which the community is invited without a fee. Minimum cost recovery for these types of programs range from 10%-50% with the goal to obtain sponsorship of the entire cost of the programs. Fee assisted services are programs that have a high cost recovery as well as programs with mandated fee levels. These programs recover costs up to 85%-100%. Fee supported services are programs provided at no cost to the taxpayers and in many cases show a profit.

Projections: For the 2014 and 2015 budget, the City has projected a 13.6% and 3.8% increase in Recreation user fees respectively primarily due to the Community Center. A more detailed review of the community center budget can be found in the General Fund-Park and Recreation section of this budget document.

General Fund Revenues

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Recreation User Fees	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Community Center	\$ 3,309,449	\$ 2,961,329	\$ 3,551,200	\$ 3,704,826
Organized Athletics	291,421	321,845	297,100	299,260
Youth Programs	284,843	290,450	300,700	305,200
Oak Point	113,978	102,044	105,006	108,153
Outdoor Center	55,271	92,300	57,300	62,300
Park Facilities	86,560	72,450	74,400	74,600
Art Center	66,041	61,500	67,500	68,900
Senior Center	56,010	55,000	55,500	57,000
Arts	21,808	25,400	24,300	24,360
Special Events	1,641	16,500	1,000	1,000
Therapeutic Recreation	23,632	8,300	20,010	21,120
Total Recreation User Fees	\$ 4,310,654	\$ 4,007,118	\$ 4,554,016	\$ 4,726,719
		(7.0%)	13.6%	3.8%

General Fund Revenues

Development Revenue

Building permits and fees is the third largest revenue source to the General Fund and accounts for 5% of the General Fund revenues.

Statute/Authority: Per MN Statutes 462.353, subd. 4(a), a city may charge fees that are sufficient to defray the costs incurred by the city in reviewing, investigating, and administering an application for an amendment to an official control, or an application for a permit or other approval required under an official control. Fees are required by law to be fair, reasonable, and proportionate and have a nexus to the actual cost of the service for which the fee is imposed. All cities are required to adopt management and accounting procedures to ensure fees are maintained and used only for the purpose for which they are collected.

Revenue Calculation: Revenue from building permits and fees is dependent on the number of housing starts, subdivision plats, and commercial development applications. Every two years, City staff reviews the fees charged and recommend adjustments based on inflation and the cost to provide the service.

Projection:

Revenue collected in 2012 and 2013 was much higher than prior years due to a few very large projects and a strong storm in August of 2013. In 2012, the City collected \$3,786,592 in development revenue and in 2013, the City collected \$4,400,000 or 16% more than 2012. Total building permits and fees is budgeted at \$2,000,000 which is \$400,000 more than the 2013 budget. Staff continues to discuss what a good base number is for development revenue to avoid being too aggressive and causing potential mid-year operational challenges, but also to recognize that increased development activity will increase revenue and service demand.

General Fund Revenues

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Building Permits and Fees	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Building (4151)	\$ 2,676,587	\$ 1,216,000	\$ 1,535,000	\$ 1,535,000
Mechanical (4152)	447,883	184,000	231,000	231,000
Plumbing (4153)	180,151	88,600	112,000	112,000
Fire-Development (4160)	70,383	40,000	43,000	43,000
Grading (4157)	12,300	4,000	4,000	4,000
Reinspection Fees (4108)	1,450	100	200	200
Planning and Zoning Fees (4402-4405)	74,138	30,000	32,000	32,000
Street Lighting Fees (4708)	27,040	-	-	-
Engineering Fees (4521-4529)	296,662	35,700	42,800	42,800
Total Building permits and fees	\$ 3,786,594	\$ 1,598,400	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 2,000,000
		(57.8%)	25.1%	0.0%

General Fund Revenues

Intergovernmental Revenue

This revenue source is comprised of Federal grants, State aids and grants, and other local grants the City receives. Currently, 89% of these revenues come from the State. Any reductions in these State aids would need to be offset by increasing property taxes or funding from other sources of revenue. Intergovernmental revenue accounts for 3% of the General Fund revenues.

Police and Fire Aid were increased late in 2013. The State Legislature added \$14.5 million per year to the State General Fund Budget to support police and firefighter pension funds. Each year, \$9 million will be paid to the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) as an amortization aid for the Police and Fire Fund and \$5.5 million per year will be paid based on the existing fire state aid formula.

The \$5.5 million appropriation for voluntary firefighter pensions will be allocated to each municipality in proportion to the most recent amount of fire state aid paid to the municipality relative to the total amount paid. This additional aid has a positive impact to the City's budget.

Police Pension Aid - Amount collected from the State for police pension. The State allocates resources to the program which is then distributed among eligible entities. The amount allocated is 104 percent of the reported premium taxes paid to the state by fire and casualty insurers who offer auto insurance policies written in the state. The state calculates the individual cities aid by the number of full-time police officers.

Fire Relief Aid - Amount collected from the State for fire relief aid. The State allocates resources to the program which is distributed among eligible entities. The amount allocated is 107 percent of the reported fire premiums taxes paid by insurers who write fire, lightning, sprinkler leakage, and extended coverage insurance on risks within the state. Cities will receive not less than 2% of this amount. The City is allocated one-half in proportion to the population as shown in the last official statewide federal census and one-half in proportion to the market value of the City.

State Street Aid - The Minnesota Constitution requires that state gasoline and motor vehicle registration fees be allocated to certain city, county, and state roads. Cities with a population over 5,000 receive 9% of this revenue. It is apportioned among the cities on the basis of two factors: Fifty percent is distributed based on population as established by the latest federal census and the remaining fifty percent on fiscal need, as defined by law.

School Liaison - Amount received from the school district for the school liaison program. The levy amount calculated each year is the population times \$1.50. The

General Fund Revenues

school district also pays an additional \$20,000 for additional coverage. Three police officers work a full time position for the school district. The levy should cover the cost of one full time police officer plus benefits.

Police Training - State aid to reimburse cities for the costs of continued education for police officers. The funds are from a surcharge on criminal and traffic violations and fees collected from the reinstatement of a driver's license in non-DWI related instances (suspension for failure to appear and unpaid fines). The reimbursement rate that the city receives is calculated based on the total amount allocated by the legislature divided by the number of eligible officers.

PERA Aid - Aid to communities for relief of payments made to the Public Employee Retirement Account (PERA) for employees retirement. The City receives an amount equal to .7% of PERA payroll from July 1, 1996 to June 30, 1997. The amount of this aid remains the same from year to year.

Projections: Intergovernmental revenues are budgeted to increase by 6.6% for 2014 and remain flat for 2015. The increase is due to the additional fire aid the City will receive. Predicting changes to intergovernmental revenue is challenging as the amounts are dependent on factors outside the City's control.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Intergovernmental Revenue	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Police Pension Aid (4234)	\$ 415,320	\$ 431,000	\$ 415,000	\$ 415,000
Fire Relief Association Aid (4235)	291,468	300,000	381,000	381,000
State Street Aid (4233)	68,865	70,620	68,866	68,866
Police Training (4239)	21,254	20,000	20,000	20,000
Grants (4202, 4231,4276)	140,668	-	-	-
PERA aid (4238)	52,384	52,384	52,384	52,384
School Liasion (4278)	114,298	114,298	115,798	116,955
Total Intergovernmental Revenue	\$ 1,104,257	\$ 988,302	\$ 1,053,048	\$ 1,054,205
		(10.5%)	6.6%	0.1%

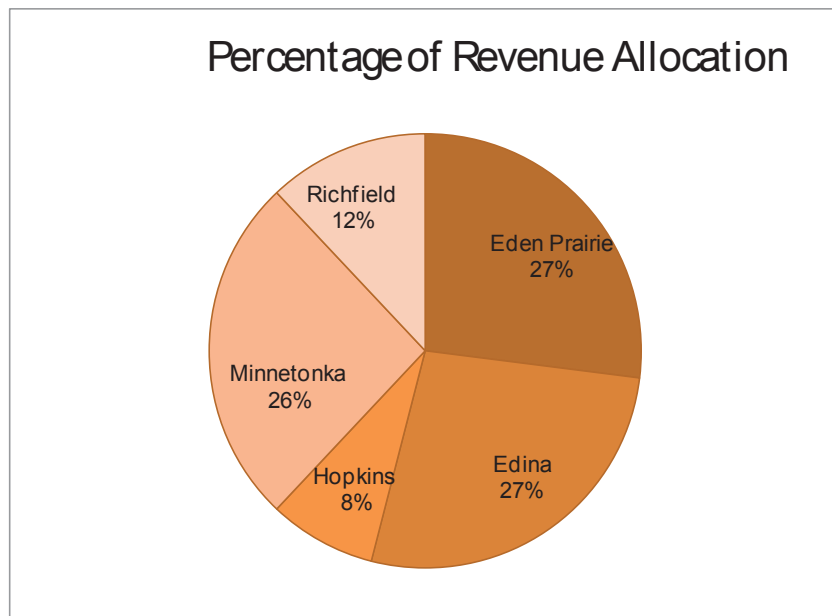
General Fund Revenues

Cable TV

The City is a member of the Southwest Suburban Cable Commission which consists of Eden Prairie, Edina, Hopkins, Minnetonka and Richfield. The City renewed its franchise agreement with Comcast in August 2012 for ten years. Cable TV revenue accounts for 2% of the General fund revenues.

Statute/Authority: Per City Ordinance No. 26-2016 and applicable federal and state law, the City is authorized to grant one or more nonexclusive cable television franchises to construct, operate, maintain and reconstruct Cable Television Systems within the City limits.

Revenue Calculation: Revenues are based on a percentage of the gross sales earned by the cable company less an allowance for uncollectible accounts. Quarterly, Comcast submits 5% of the gross sales to the participating cities. With the new contract, Comcast will submit \$0.60 per subscriber per month in support of PEG (Public, Educational and Governmental) capital. The PEG fee is dedicated to a Capital Project fund. For 2014, the City's percentage of the total revenue allocated is approximately 27%.



General Fund Revenues

Projections: For 2014 and 2015, the city is budgeting \$813,000.

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Cable TV	Actual	Budget	Budget	Budget
Cable TV (4191)	\$ 812,372	\$ 754,000	\$ 813,000	\$ 813,000
		(7.2%)	7.8%	0.0%

General Fund Revenues

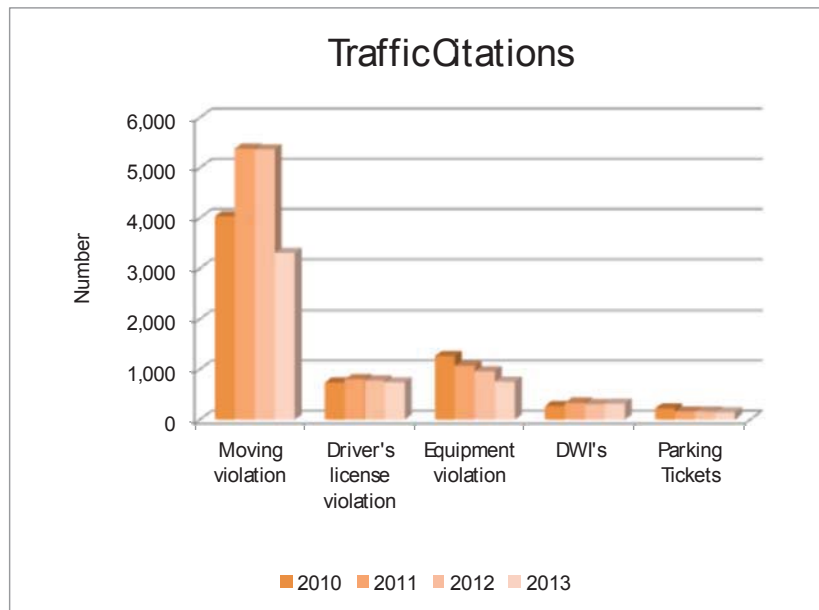
Fines and Penalties

Court imposed fines and citations comprise this revenue category. These fees are shared with Hennepin County. Fines and penalties accounts for 1% of the General Fund revenues.

Statute/Authority: Per Minnesota Statute 488A.03 subd. 11, the city receives a portion of the fines and penalties collected by Hennepin County. The distribution of the fines depends upon what violation, fines, or forfeiture occurred and if the arresting officer was an Eden Prairie police officer or a State Patrol officer.

Revenue Calculation: The number of infractions and the pay schedule of each fine is the basis for the City's fine revenue.

Projections: The city is budgeting a 24.4% and 1.9% increase in fines and penalties for 2014 and 2015 respectively. The 2014 budget is increasing over the 2013 budget but decreasing from the 2012 actual. This was done to bring the revenue more in line with the 2013 actual revenue.



	2012 Actual	2013 Budget	2014 Budget	2015 Budget
Fines and Penalties				
Fines and Penalties (4551)	\$ 600,076	\$ 455,000 (24.2%)	\$ 566,000 24.4%	\$ 577,000 1.9%