2023 Budget Retreat

April 6, 2023

Our Foundation: Strong Fiscal Management/Policy

Policy

- Fund Balances
- Purchasing
- Investment
- Audit
- Budget & Audit Committee

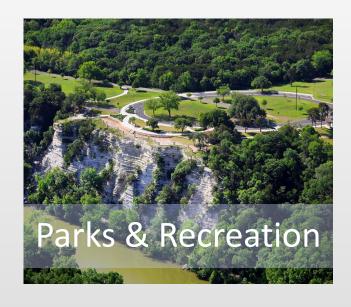
Management

- Analytics and reporting
- Public involvement
- Transparency
- Rate planning

Results

- AA+ rated by both major rating agencies (just under highest rating)
- Exceeding all major fund balance requirements
- General Fund under expense budget each of last 6 fiscal years
- General Fund over revenue budget each of last 6 fiscal years
- Budget Award by GFOA each of last 30 years
- Largest annual CIP in our history (\$215.4m) in FY 22/23

What services does the City provide?













City Fund Types

Governmental Funds

- General Fund
- Capital Projects Funds
- Special Projects Reserve
- Rolling Stock Fund
- Special Revenue Funds
- Waco-McLennan County Public Health District
- Debt Service Funds
- Permanent Funds

Proprietary Funds

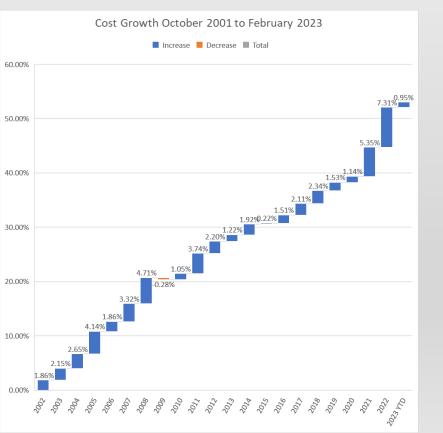
- Enterprise Funds
 - Utility Funds
 - Quality of Life Funds
- Internal Service Funds
- Risk Management Fund
- Employee Health Insurance
- Fleet and Engineering Funds

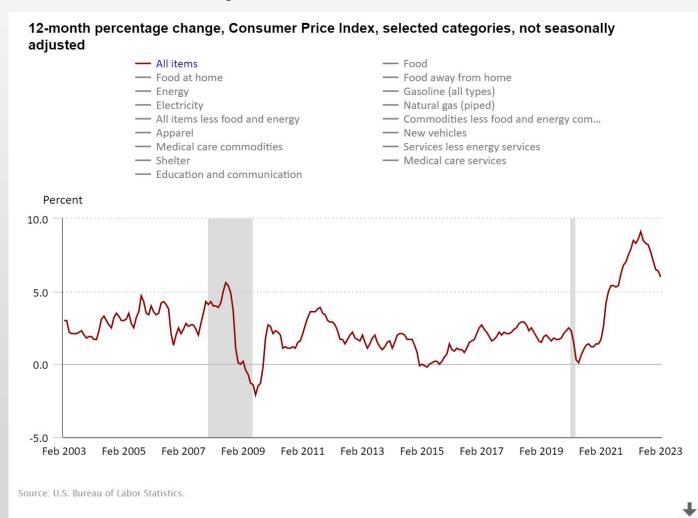
Fiduciary Funds

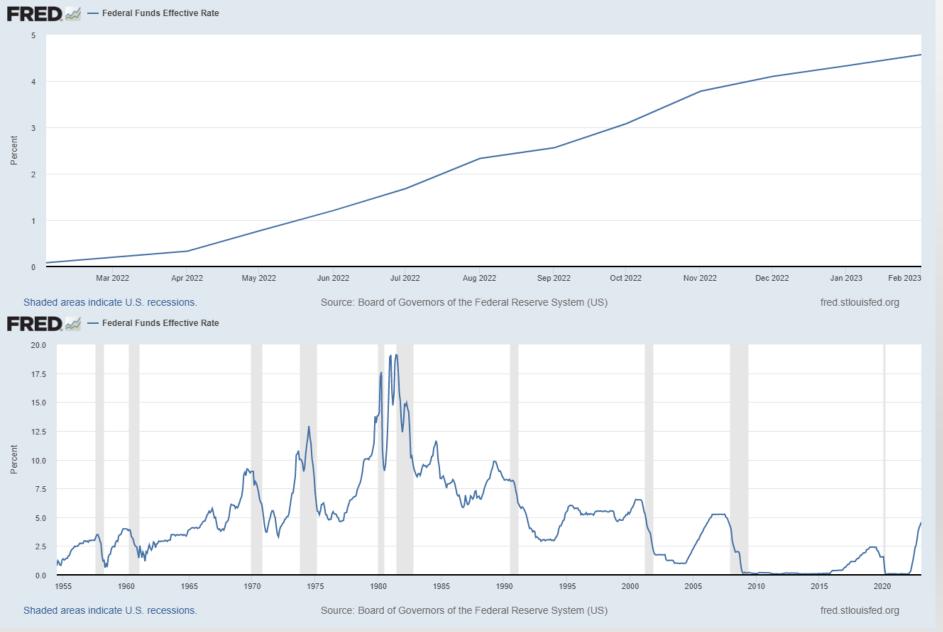
• Custodial

Economic Overview

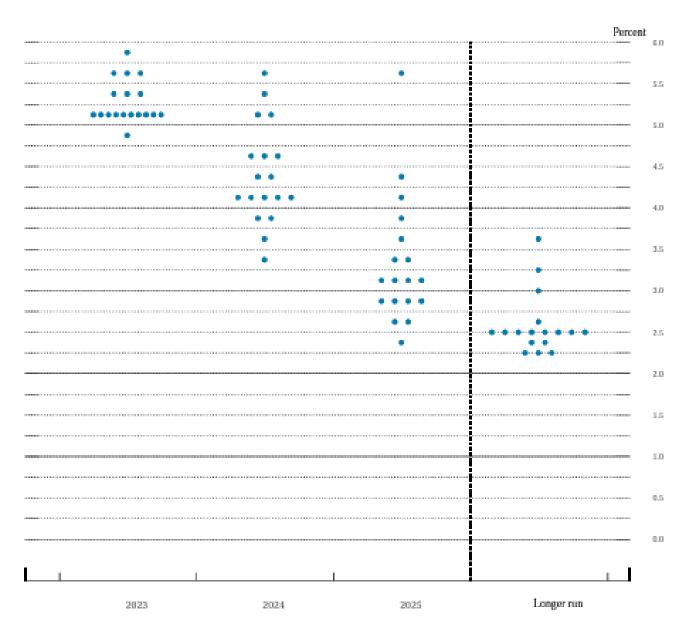
- CPI up 6.0% YOY
 - Shelter +8.1%; Energy + 5.2%
- Food +9.5%
- Producers Price Index Up 4.6%







 Fed funds rate up 4.75-5% over last year

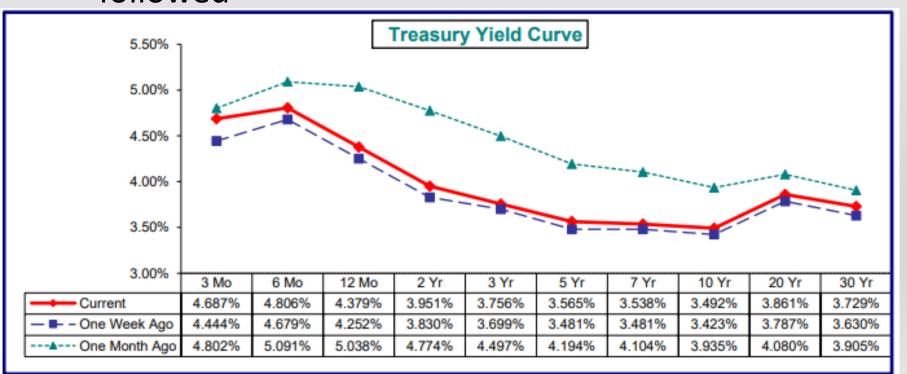


• Federal Reserve Economic Projections

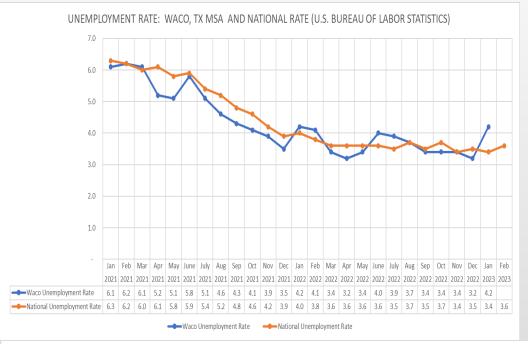
Percent												
Variable	Median ¹				Central Tendency ²				Range ³			
	2023	2024	2025	Longer run	2023	2024	2025	Longer run	2023	2024	2025	Longer run
Change in real GDP December projection	0.4 0.5	1.2 1.6	1.9 1.8	1.8 1.8	0.0-0.8 0.4-1.0	1.0-1.5 $1.3-2.0$	1.7-2.1 $1.6-2.0$	1.7-2.0 1.7-2.0	-0.2-1.3 -0.5-1.0	$0.3-2.0 \\ 0.5-2.4$	$\substack{1.5-2.2\\1.4-2.3}$	1.6-2.5 1.6-2.5
Unemployment rate December projection	4.5 4.6	$\frac{4.6}{4.6}$	$\frac{4.6}{4.5}$	4.0 4.0	4.0-4.7 4.4-4.7	4.3 – 4.9 $4.3 – 4.8$	4.3 – 4.8 4.0 – 4.7	3.8-4.3 3.8-4.3	3.9–4.8 4.0–5.3	4.0-5.2 4.0-5.0	3.8 – 4.9 3.8 – 4.8	3.5–4.7 3.5–4.8
PCE inflation December projection	3.3 3.1	$\frac{2.5}{2.5}$	$\frac{2.1}{2.1}$	2.0 2.0	3.0-3.8 2.9-3.5	2.2 – 2.8 2.3 – 2.7	2.0-2.2 $2.0-2.2$	2.0 2.0	2.8 – 4.1 2.6 – 4.1	2.0 – 3.5 2.2 – 3.5	2.0 – 3.0 2.0 – 3.0	2.0 2.0
Core PCE inflation ⁴ December projection	3.6 3.5	$\frac{2.6}{2.5}$	$\frac{2.1}{2.1}$	 	3.5-3.9 3.2-3.7	2.3-2.8 $2.3-2.7$	2.0-2.2 $2.0-2.2$		3.5–4.1 3.0–3.8	2.1 – 3.1 2.2 – 3.0	2.0 – 3.0 2.0 – 3.0	
Memo: Projected appropriate policy path				 				 				
Federal funds rate December projection	5.1 5.1	4.3 4.1	3.1 3.1	2.5 2.5	5.1-5.6 5.1-5.4	3.9 – 5.1 3.9 – 4.9	2.9 – 3.9 2.6 – 3.9	2.4-2.6 2.3-2.5	4.9–5.9 4.9–5.6	3.4 – 5.6 3.1 – 5.6	2.4 - 5.6 $2.4 - 5.6$	2.3-3.6 2.3-3.3

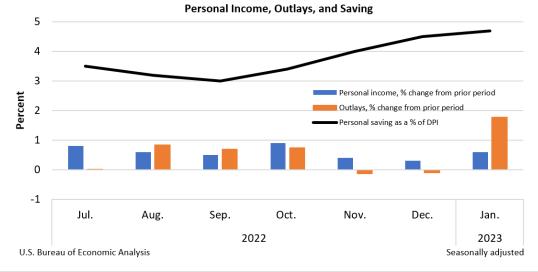
- Banking jitters after recent bank failures and credit infusions
 - Actions taken to reassure public and confidence in banking system
- Steep decline in interest rates followed

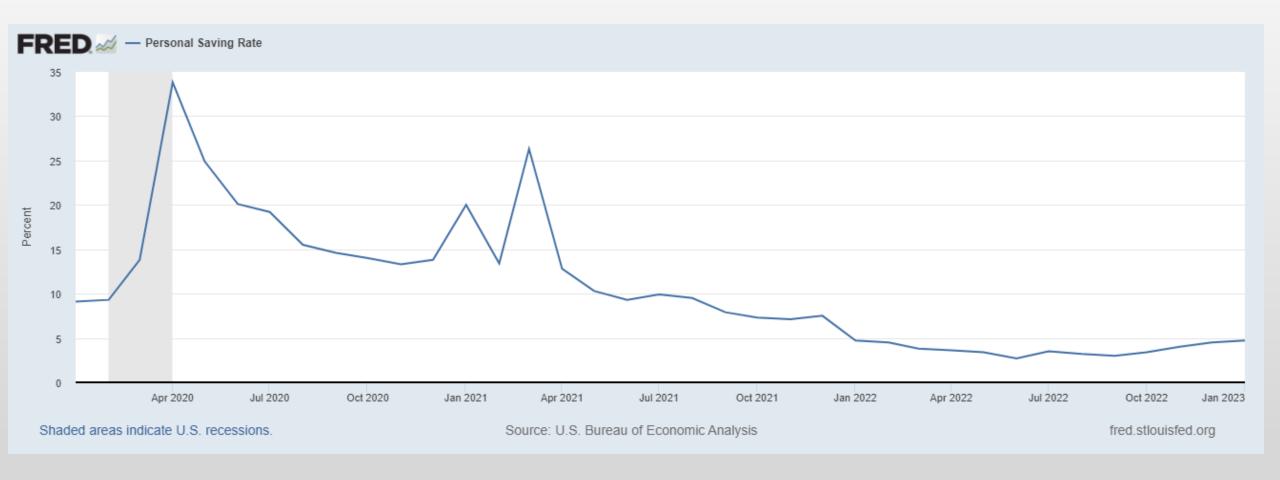
City's deposits are fully collateralized and with one of the largest and most financially stable banks in the nation.

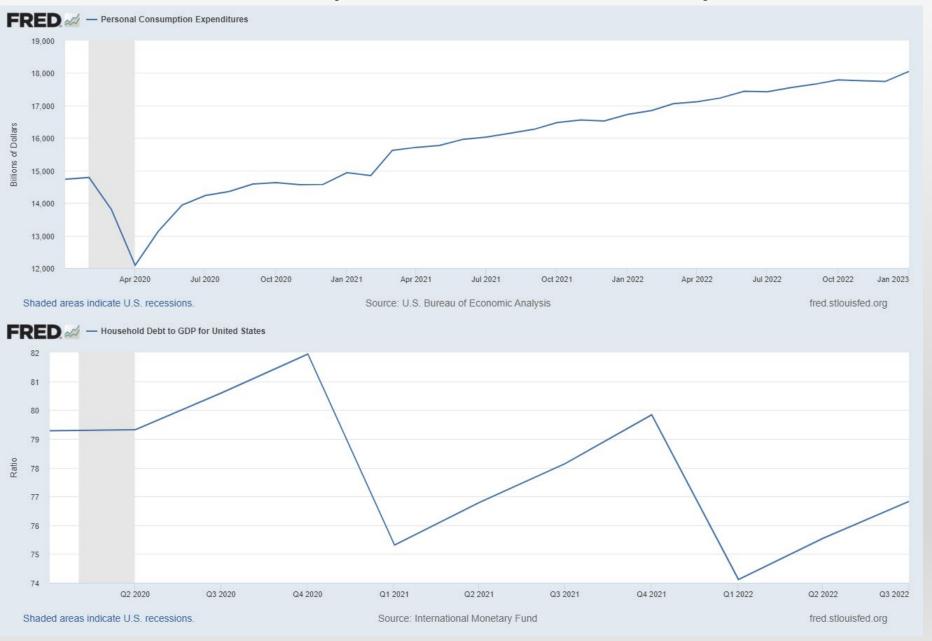


- Unemployment: 3.6%
- Non-farm payroll employment unchanged
- Average hourly earnings up 4.6% YOY
- Personal Income up .6% in January
- Real (inflation factored) personal consumption expenditures increased 1.1% January
- Bank of America Institute
 - Debit & credit card spending up 5.1% YOY







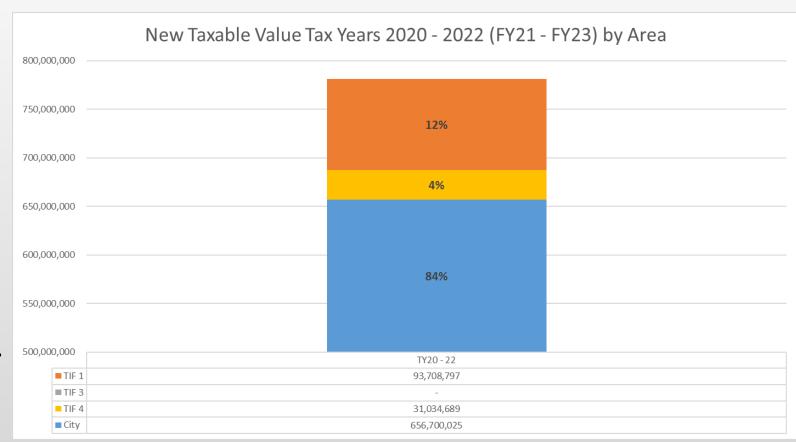


- Mortgage rate increased from 4.16% to 6.60% YOY
 - Impacts homebuyers, slows housing market
 - Monthly payment on \$300,000 home up \$365 per month.



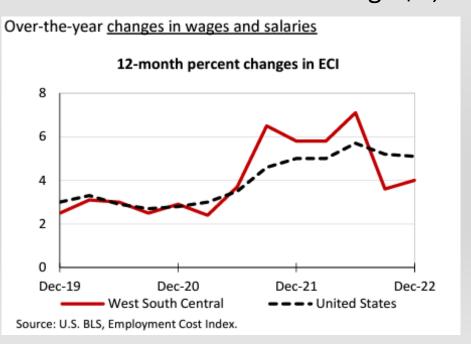
Economic Perspective: Locally

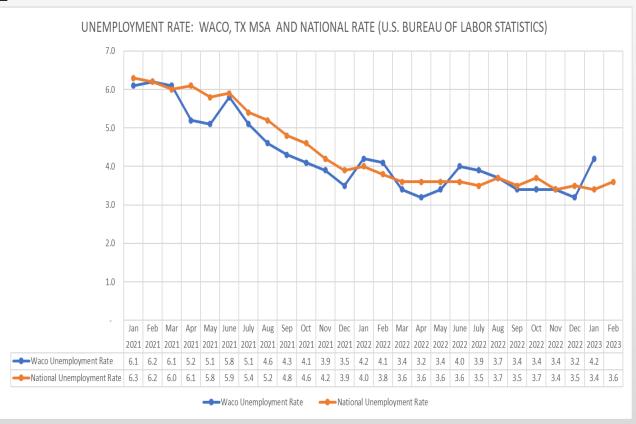
- Economic Index at historic high
 - More than \$1 Billion in announced projects to further grow tax values through 2026.
- \$781.4m in new taxable value added to tax rolls over last 3 years.
- Increased Housing Costs



Economic Perspective: Locally

- Unemployment Rate up 1% (Jan. vs. December)
- Non-farm Employment increased 4.8%
- 3rd quarter Average weekly wages up \$70 YOY
 - 7.1% increase
 - Current national average \$1,334



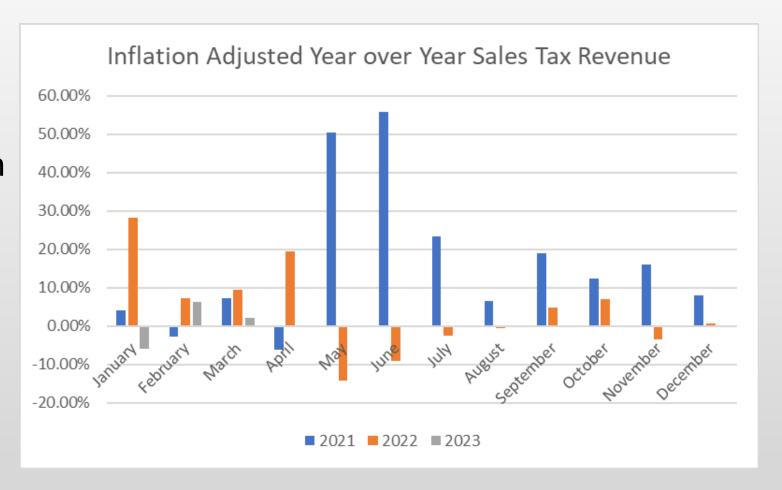


Economic Perspective: Locally

- Inflation effects on CIP
 - Materials up 40-190% over last 5 years
 - Asphalt HMAC +28.6% in last year
 - 81.9% increase in concrete paving YOY
- Effects on Operations
 - Fuel
 - Unleaded decreased 24.5% YOY
 - Diesel decreased 29.6% YOY
 - 34.6% increase in Asphalt YOY

Economic Perspective: Locally - Sales Tax

- Sales tax at historic high
- Instability creeping in
- Year over year growth in amount not necessarily real (inflation adjusted) growth



Economic Perspective: Locally - Sales Tax

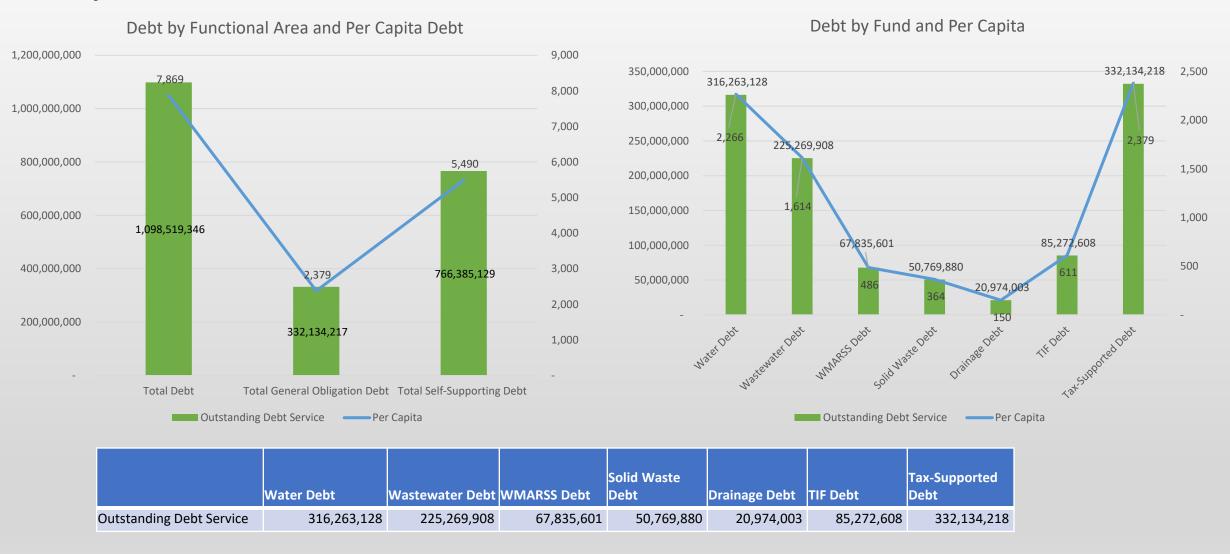


<u>Summary</u>

- Economic Data is mixed
 - Consumers have continued to spend
 - Household debt increased
 - Savings rate declined
 - Warning signs that a recession is on the horizon
 - What it looks and feels like is unknown
 - Most economists now expect a recession this year in light of recent bank issues
 - Waco Residents have been resilient but just like nationally there are areas of concern
 - Costs are increasing faster than revenue in some areas of city operations

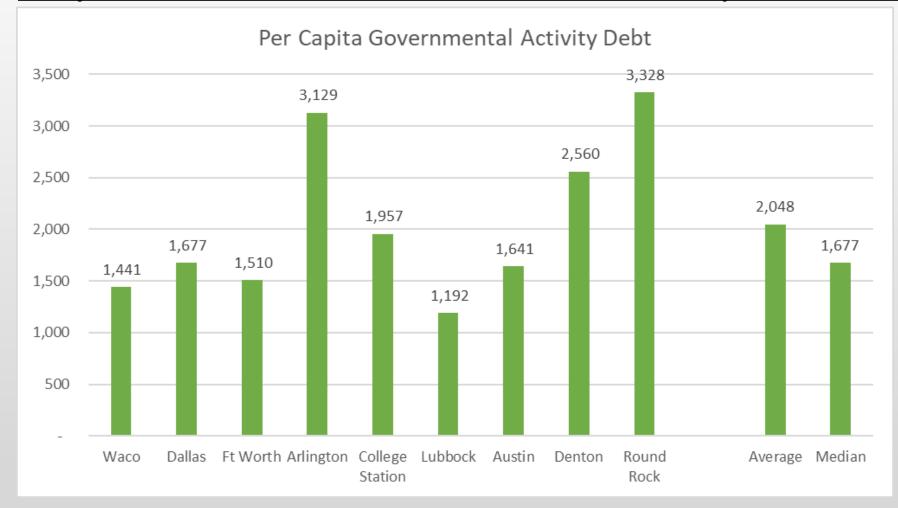
Debt Profile

City of Waco Debt Profile



W/WW/WMARSS debt per capita can be overstated because total debt can include debt carried for customer cities.

City of Waco Debt Profile - Per Capita Comparison



City of Waco has the 2nd lowest per capita debt amongst peer cities.

Waco's Tax Rate Components

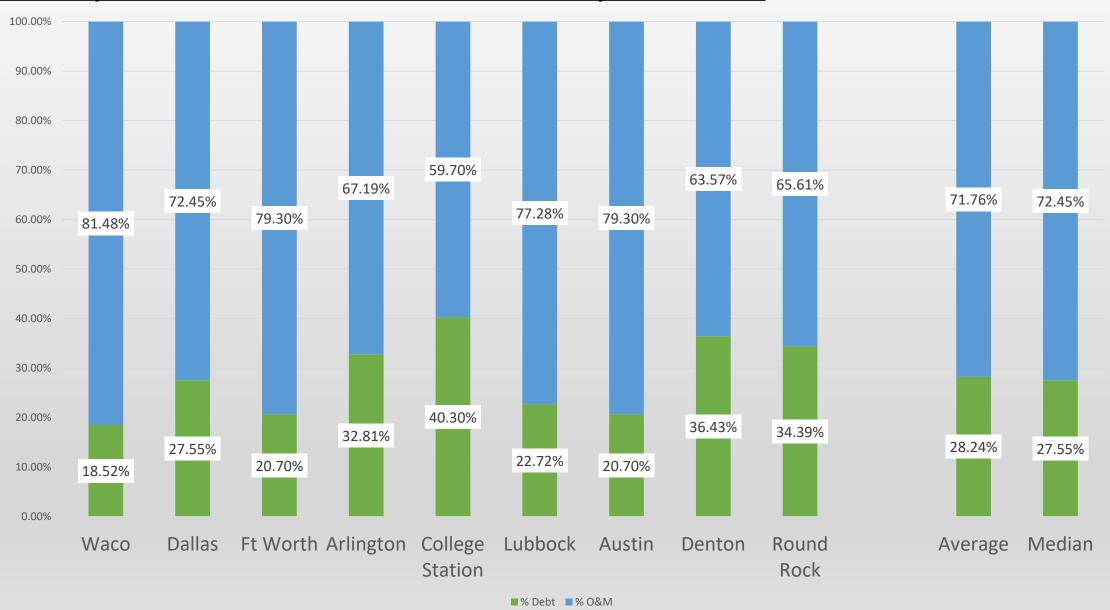
Property Tax as % of Total Rate by purpose



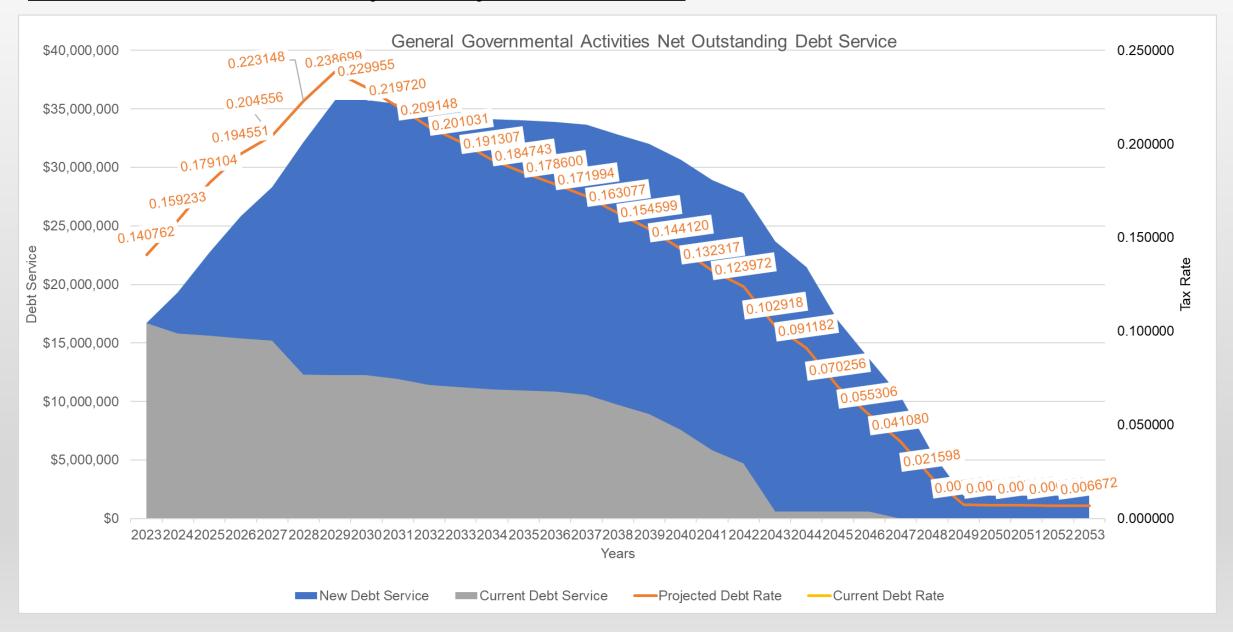
	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23
Maintenance and Operations Rate	0.646744	0.653858	0.662094	0.660723	0.673581	0.665656	0.646728	0.640394	0.619238
Debt Rate	0.129488	0.122374	0.114138	0.115509	0.102651	0.110576	0.129504	0.126888	0.140762
Total Property Tax Rate	0.776232	0.776232	0.776232	0.776232	0.776232	0.776232	0.776232	0.767282	0.760000
Change in Rate		0	0	0	0	0	0	-0.00895	-0.007282

In FY23, the adopted O&M rate generated \$2.1 million more in property tax revenue than would have been received at the O&M NNRTR.

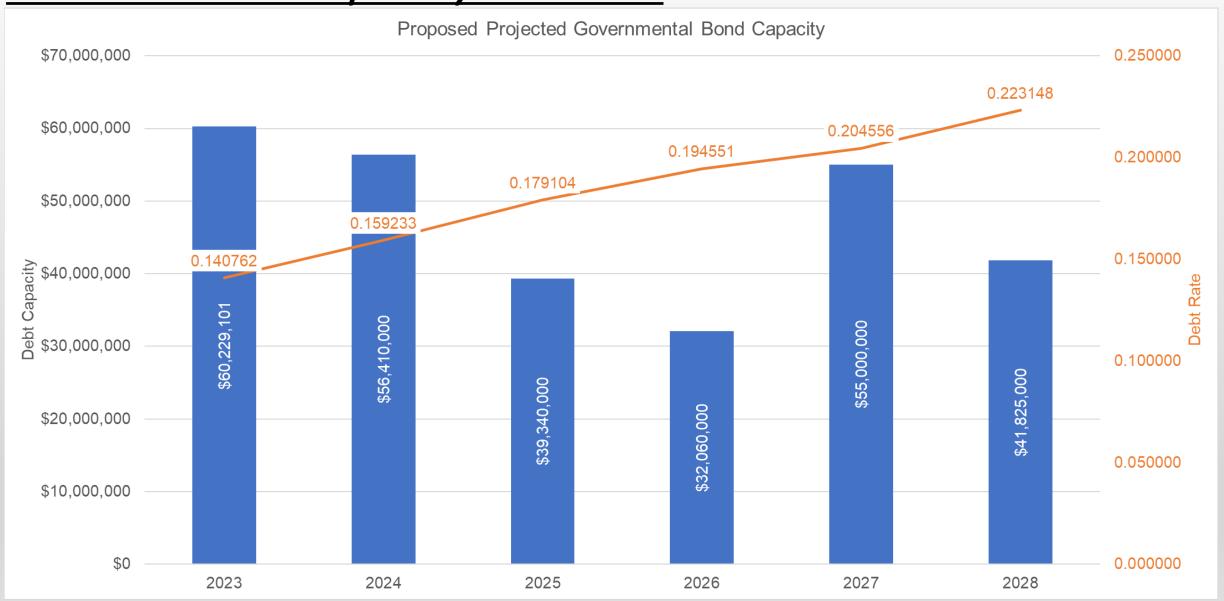
Comparison of Tax Rate Components



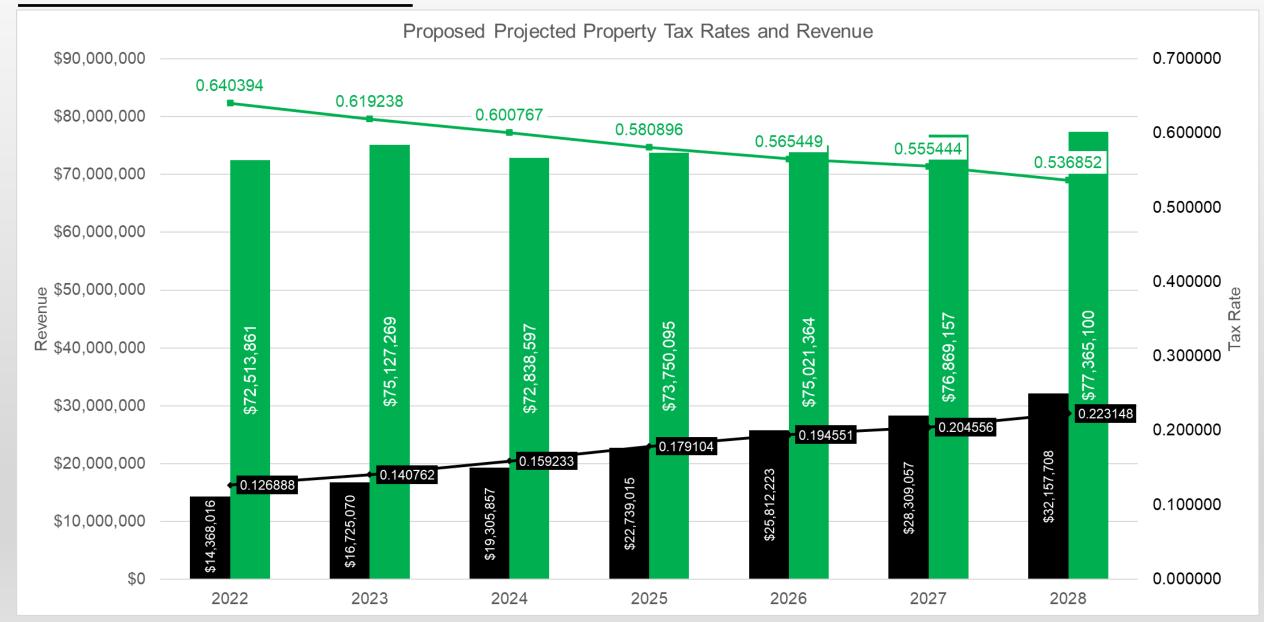
General Debt Capacity Forecast



General Debt Capacity Forecast

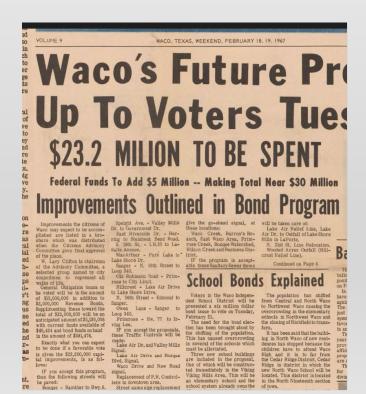


Rates and Revenue



History of Bond Elections in Waco

- Last bond election May 2, 2007 \$63 million
 - Next recent in 1967 (Lake Brazos Dam, Convention Center & major drainage and road projects)
- 1982 and 1983 bond elections were rejected for special events center and a new zoo (subsequently approved via countywide elections)



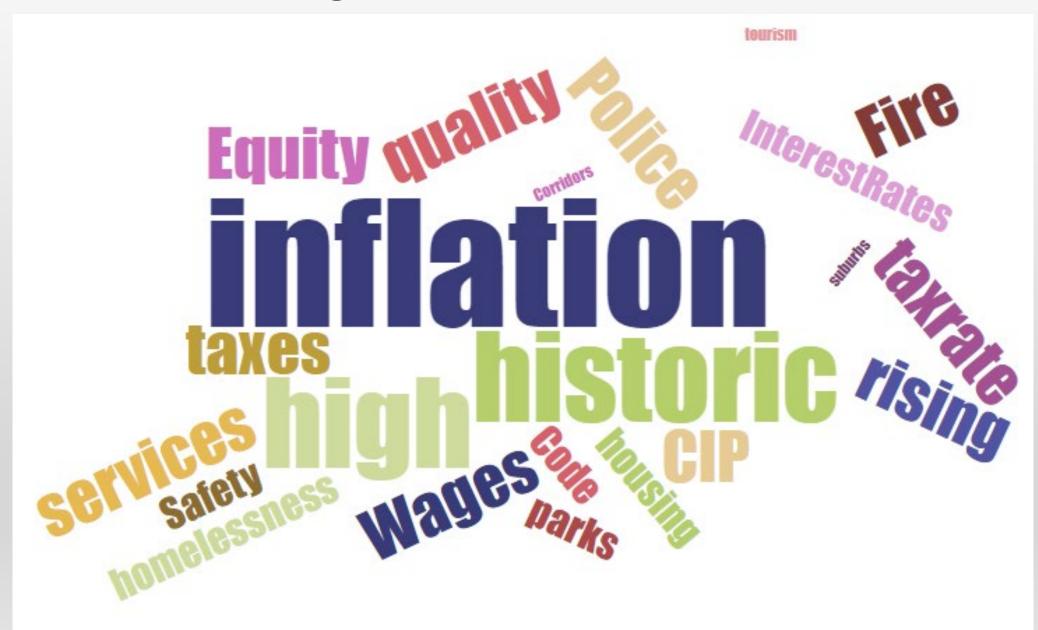


<u>Additional Debt Information: Use of Certificates of Obligation</u>

- General Government: Replace & maintain needed infrastructure as citizens expect
- Enterprise Funds
 - Alternate to Revenue Bonds
 - Pledge the enterprise funds revenues to cover bonds
 - Typically come with covenants (requirements) for revenues over expenses of 1.25
 - Revenue Bond ratings focus more on coverage of revenues to expenses
 - Most recent COs as Revenue Bonds
 - Rating falls from AA+ to A- due to coverage requirements
 - \$3.3 million increase cost to rate payers over 30 years
 - Enterprise Fund COs sold at internally set revenue to debt ratio of 1.10

Budget Pressures and Realities

How we are challenged...



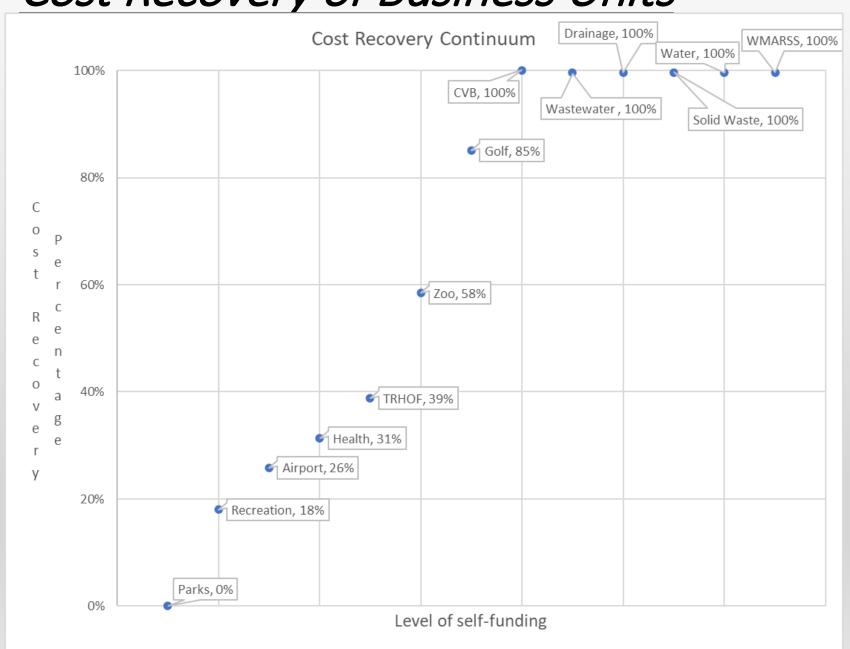
How we are challenged... limited tools

- Legislative Restrictions
 - Voter Approval Tax Rate limits operational revenue increases to 3.5% unless approved by election
 - Limitations for inclusion in debt rate
 - Not Allowed: new non-public safety facilities (unless paid by other than property taxes)
 - Current session has outstanding bills that would impact both revenues and debt
 - Alternative funding tools (i.e. street maintenance fee and cost recovery considerations)
- Rate Management
 - Debt Rate 10% lower than average
 - Can't solve infrastructure needs via debt rate
 - Shifting rate from O&M to Debt
 - Based on debt issued
 - Utility rates
 - Ensuring affordability for residents
- Study Implementation
- Level of service establishment and recognition
 - i.e. Accreditation for Fire Services or Texas Public Library (TPL) standards for enhanced or exemplary service

Cost Recovery of Business Units

- What does cost recovery look like for each business unit?
- Should each business unit recover its costs? If not, how much of costs should be recovered?
- How do taxes Property and Sales fit in to the mix?
- Do certain programs within a unit such as youth athletics and adult athletics have different rates of recovery?
- Do we have alternatives and options available for those that cannot afford a program for those areas with lesser cost recovery policies?

Cost Recovery of Business Units



UPDATE FROM

HUMAN RESOURCES

Workplace Environments
City of Waco Statistics
Initiatives Under Consideration

WORKPLACE TRENDS & ENVIRONMENTS

WorldatWork*
Total Rewards Association

PAY INCREASES
EXPECTED TO HIT 4.6%
IN 2023

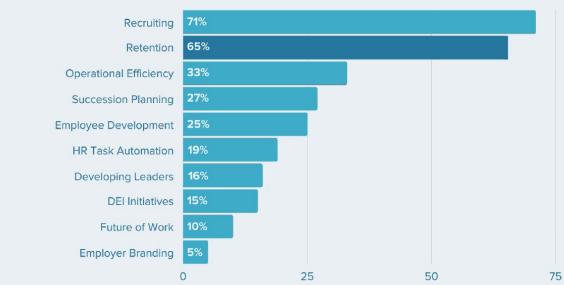


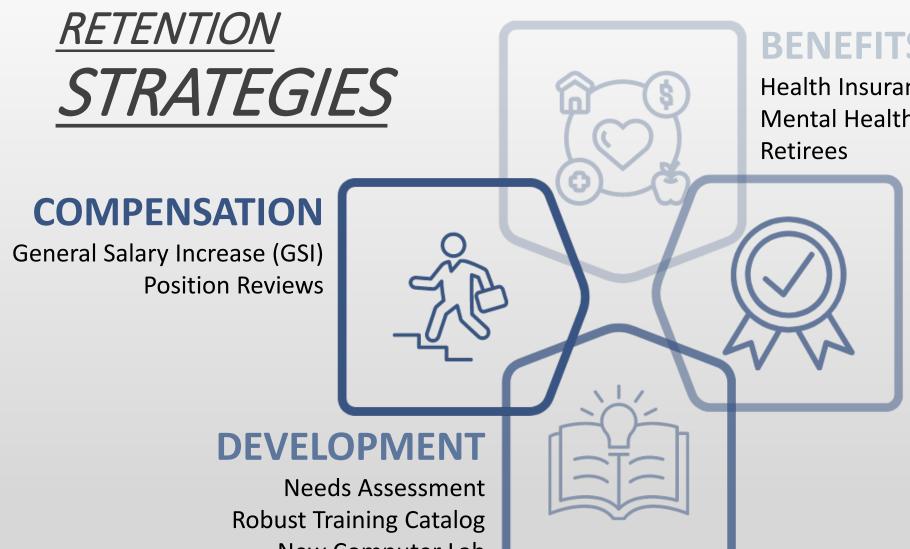






Top Priorities in 2023





BENEFITS

Health Insurance Mental Health

RECOGNITION

Service Awards Spot/Bonus Plan Kudos

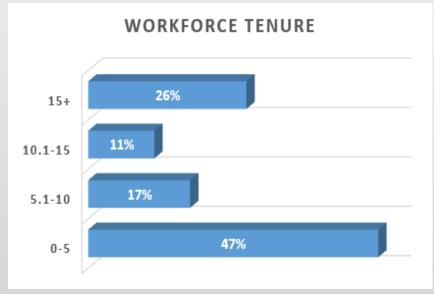
New Computer Lab

CITY OF WACO

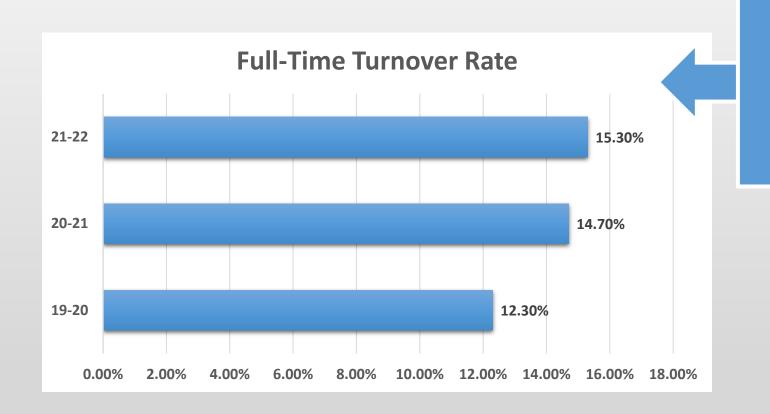
METRICS







CITY OF WACO METRICS

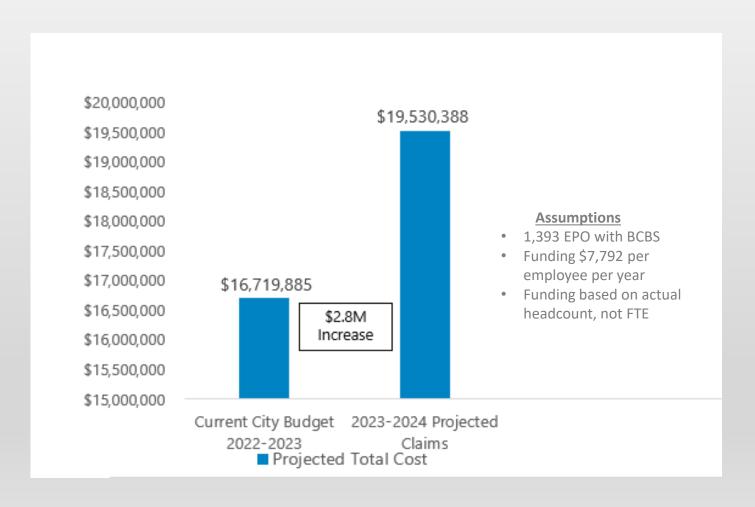


FY 22-23 Oct-Dec **3.3%**

According to the Society of Human Resource Management, it costs six to nine months of an employee's salary in order to find and train a replacement.

EMPLOYEE HEALTH INSURANCE





Considerations to Mitigate Projected Cost

- Move to a new medical/Rx carrier (negotiate administrative fees)
 - City is currently evaluating the medical/Rx RFP results
- Renegotiate pharmacy contract terms
- Increase deductibles and coinsurance
- Increase employee/dependent premiums

Impact of 3% Premiums vs. Annual Salary Increase

Current Salary	Salary + 4% GSI Annual Increase	Membership Tier	Employees Enrolled	Annual Increase in Premium – 3% increase	Annual Salary Increase After Premium Increase
\$15.90 per hr. (lowest salary)	Hourly inc. to \$16.54; \$1,331.20 annually	Employee Only	735	\$12.60	\$1,318.60
\$15.90 per hr. (lowest salary)	Hourly inc. to \$16.54; \$1,331.20 annually	Family	268	\$184.99	\$1,146.21

Impact of 5% Premiums vs. Annual Salary Increase

Current Salary	Salary + 4% GSI Annual Increase	Membership Tier	Employees Enrolled	Annual Increase in Premium – 5% increase	Annual Salary Increase After Premium Increase
\$15.90 per hr. (lowest salary)	Hourly inc. to \$16.54; \$1,331.20 annually	Employee Only	735	\$21.00	\$1,310.20
\$15.90 per hr. (lowest salary)	Hourly inc. to \$16.54; \$1,331.20 annually	Family	268	\$308.28	\$1,022.92

TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM TMRS



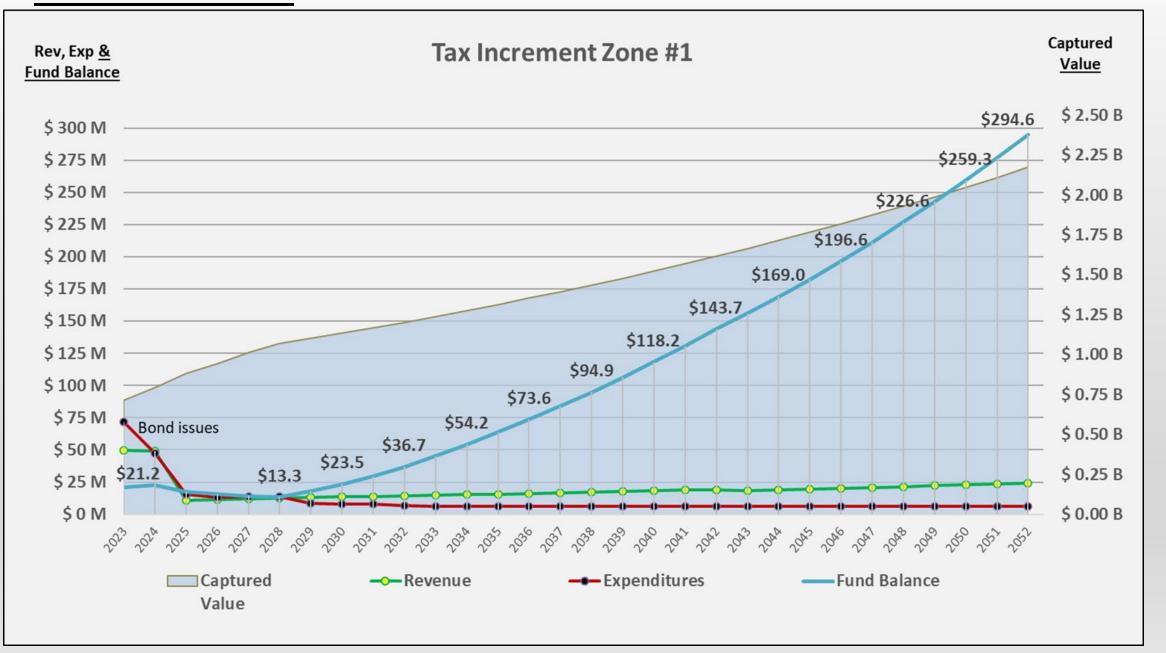
- Ordinance adopted in December for following January
- Can elect repeating or ad hoc COLA at 30%, 50% or 70% of CPI
- Prior COLAs
 - Adopted 70% repeating COLA from 2005 to 2011
 - Adopted 70%Ad Hoc COLA in 2012
 - Adopted 50% Ad Hoc COLA in 2013 and 2014
- Rates for 2024 will be available in June 2023
 - 2023 rates for 30% AdHoc COLA: \$0 net increase as rate was below 15% contribution rate City uses
 - 2023 rates for 30% repeating COLA: \$4.1M cost increase
 - 2023 rates for 50% repeating COLA: \$8.5M cost increase
 - 2023 rates for 70% repeating COLA: \$13.1M cost increase

WORKFORCE PRIORITIES

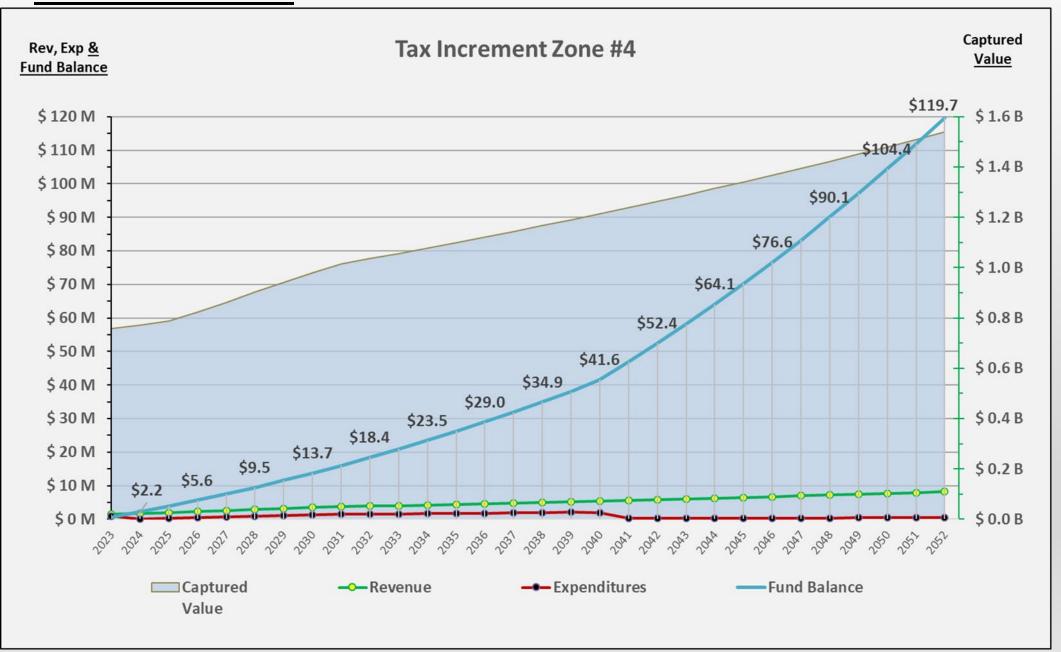
- 1. Address salary and general inflation via across-the-board salary increase
 - 1% employee salary increase costs \$2.8M across all funds and \$1.1M to general fund
- 2. Minimize employee health insurance increase
- 3. Continue to build on recruitment & retention strategies
- 4. Evaluate retiree benefits

Revenue Streams Available to Achieve Goals

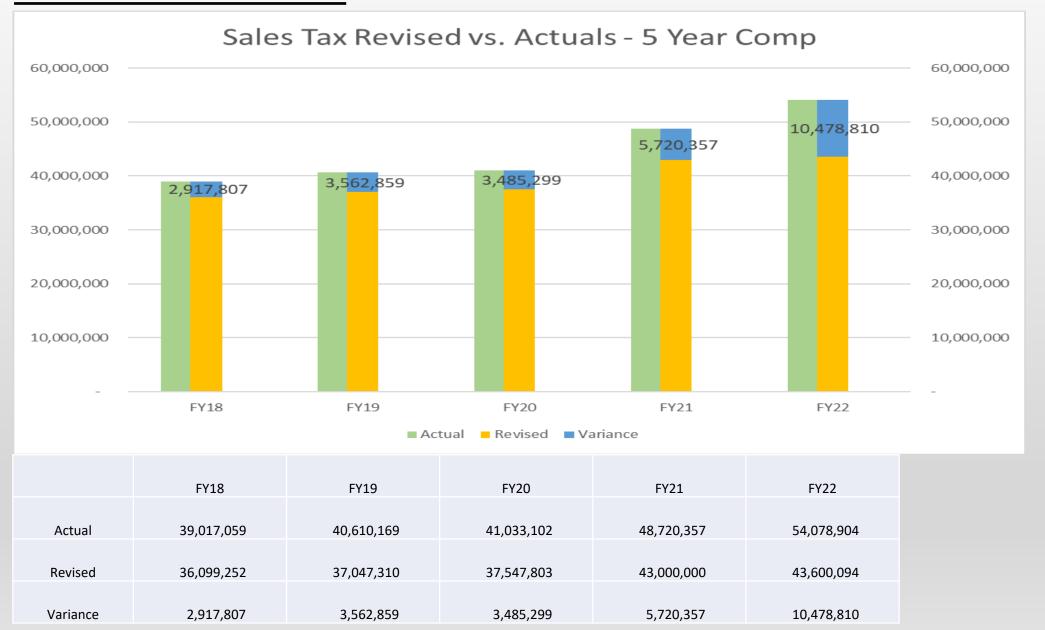
TIF Balances



TIF Balances



Excess Sales Tax



Excess Sales Tax

- Volatility!
- Non-recurring uses
 - Capital
 - Studies
 - Single purchases
 - Leverage with Private Sector investment
- Recurring Uses
 - Salaries?
 - Materials?
 - Debt Service?
 - 1.25 times coverage?
 - Reserves equal to rolling 12 months of obligations?

Excess Property Sales

- Do we consider selling City property to generate revenues?
 - Excess property that is not used in operations or can be consolidated
- Sales revenue should be used for one-time, non-recurring expenses
 - Capital expenses like facilities, etc
 - Support strategic economic development

Hotel-Motel Taxes (HOT)

Total HOT rate: 15% of room cost

• State: 6%

McLennan County: 2%

• City: 7%

- Hoteliers must collect HOT for rooms costing >= \$15/day
- Applies also to bed and breakfasts, condominiums, apartments and houses rented daily.
- Local hotel taxes apply to sleeping rooms costing \$2 or more each day.

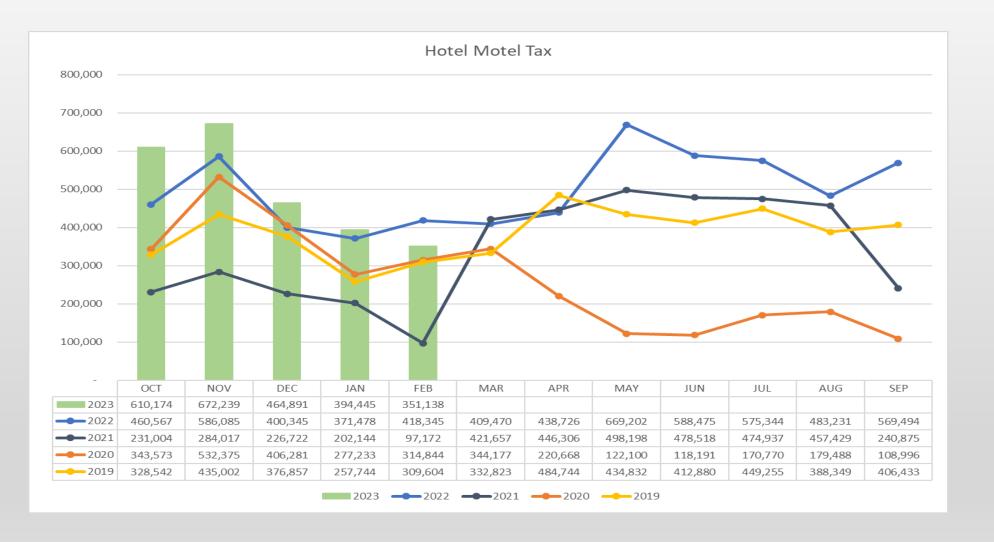
Hotel-Motel Tax (HOT) Uses

- Two-part test for the use of HOT funds.
 - #1: Expenditures must directly enhance and promote tourism.
 - #2: Expenditures must fit into one of nine statutorily provided categories. Examples include:
 - 1. Convention center or visitor information center.
 - 2. Advertising and promotions to attract tourists
 - 3. Signage directing tourists

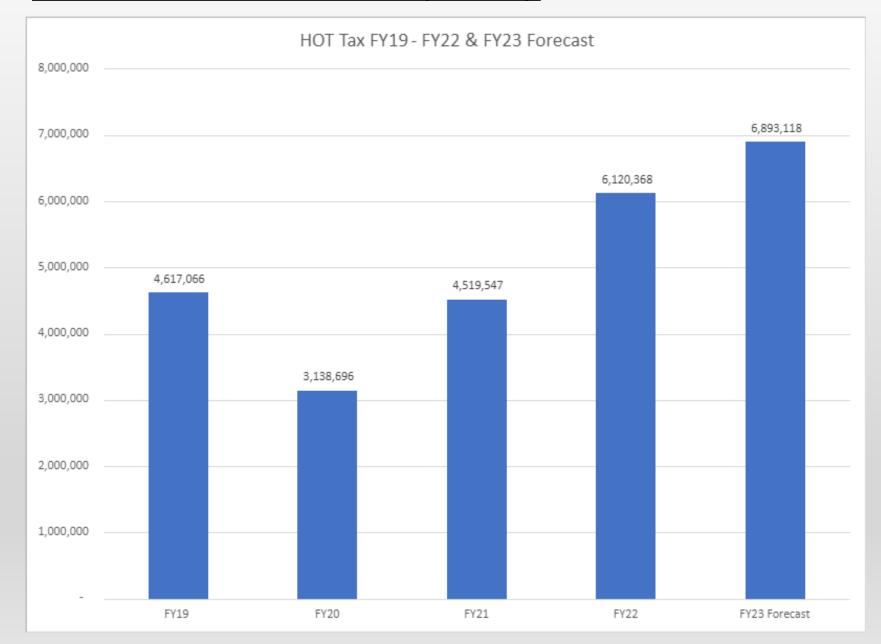




Hotel-Motel Taxes (HOT)



Hotel-Motel Taxes (HOT)



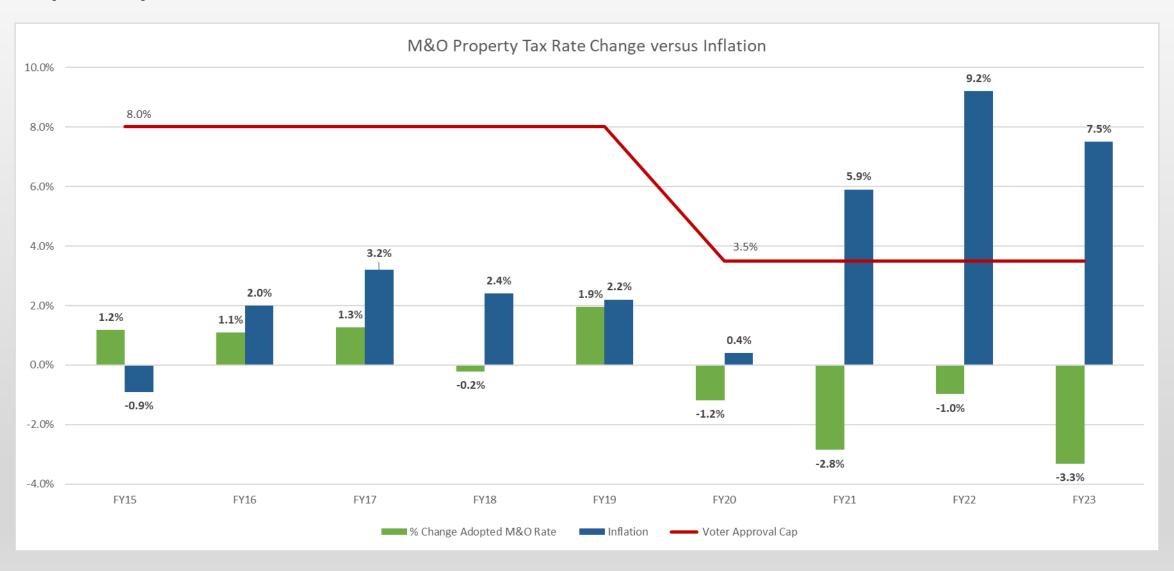
FY19-FY22 we have collected \$18.4M in HOT.

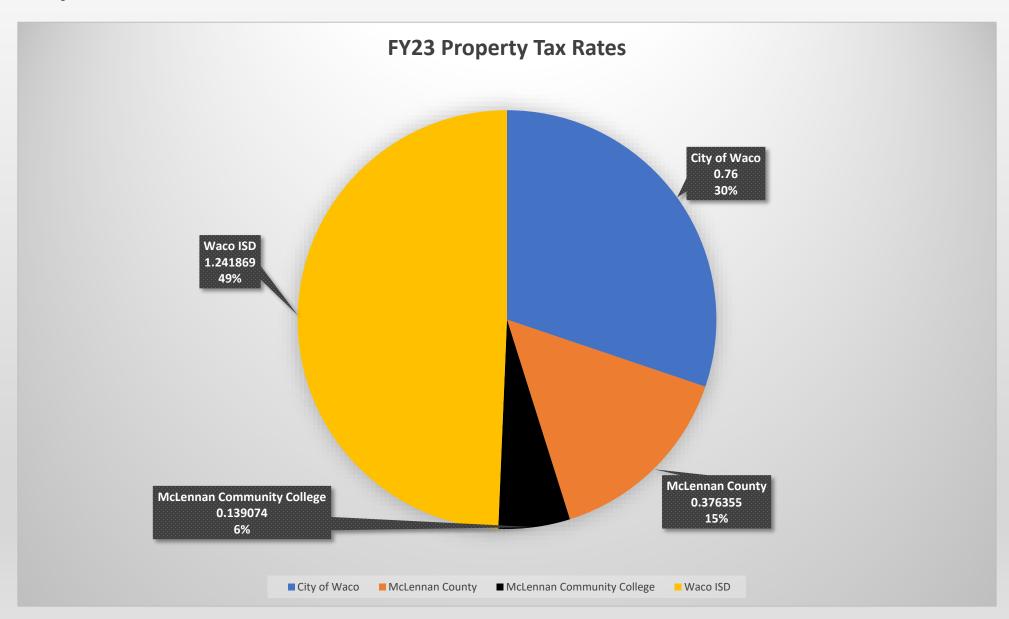
Special Project Reserves

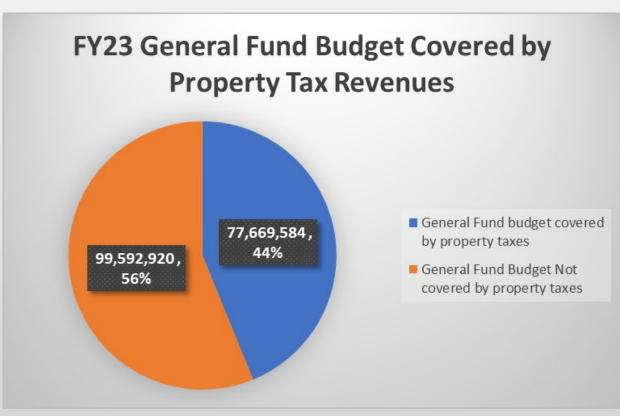
- Currently has \$20.4M in unobligated/allocated funds
- Funded from excess fund balance and one-time revenues
- Not recommended for recurring expenses
- Best Financial Policy Usage
 - One-time, non-recurring expenses (capital, land, facilities, etc.)

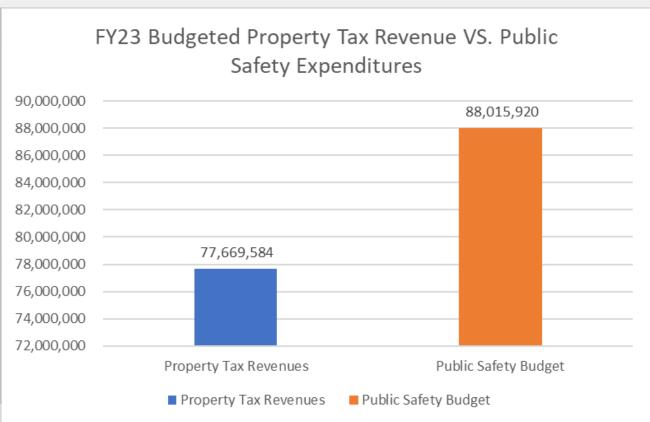
- In FY23 City Council decreased the property tax rate to \$0.76000, the lowest rate in over a decade.
- City Council also approved the following tax relief measures:
 - Increased the local option homestead exemption from 10% to 15%
 - Increased the senior exemption from \$5,000 to \$50,000
 - Established a disabled exemption of \$50,000
 - Total Cost of the exemptions: \$5.8 million (equivalent to a 4.5 cent tax rate cut)

• In FY23, one cent on the property tax rate generated \$1.25M.









Public Safety expenses include Police, Fire and Municipal Court.

Fees and Cost Recovery

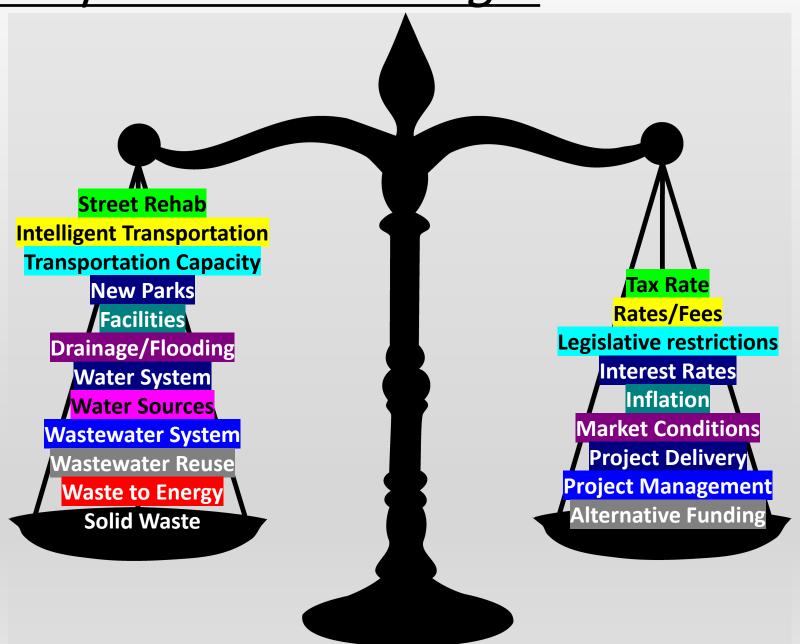
- Increase fees to achieve an established cost recovery on services
- Establish the cost recovery continuum for programs
- Evaluate programs for viability (i.e. are we offering programs to just offer them but there is very limited usage or only the same small group utilizes)

Street Fee

- Creates Business Unit for Street Maintenance
 - Revenues are costs for service
 - Greater transparency
 - More equitable way to fund street maintenance (higher burden on higher use)
- Allows shifting of property tax revenue from Operations to Debt
 - Leverages +/- \$288 million for capacity street program
- Allow CIP to shift from "Fixing What's Broken" and include projects to improve traffic flow

Enterprise Funds

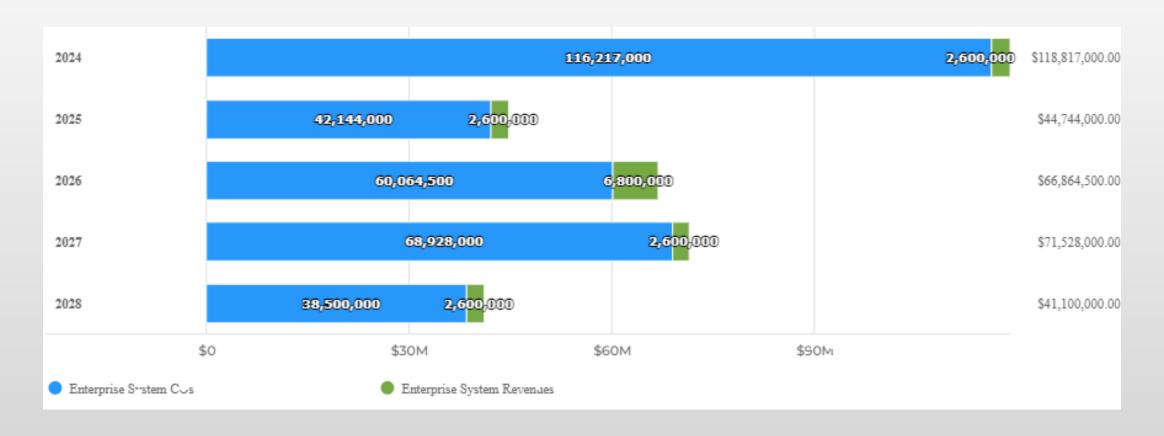
Capital Improvement challenges



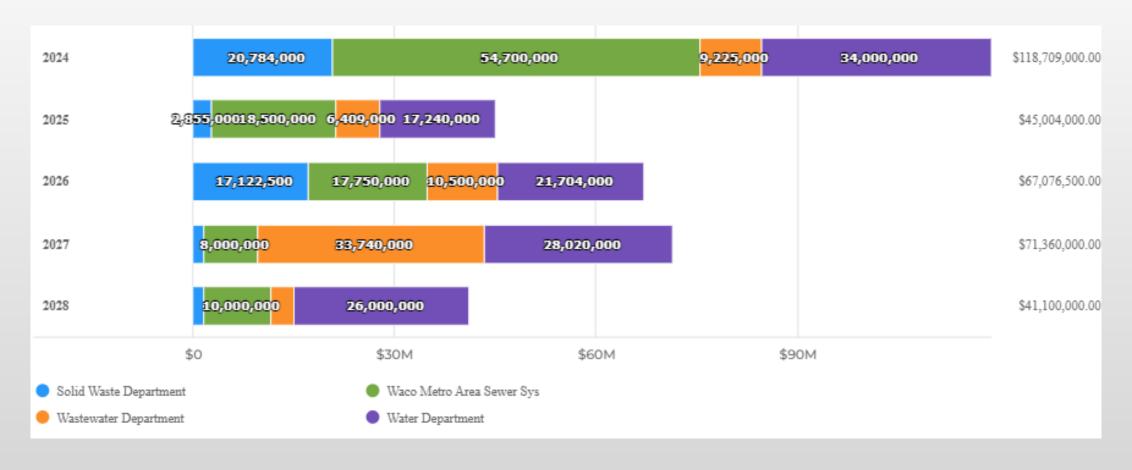
Capital Improvements: Finding Balance

- Asset Replacement Emphasis to Date
- New Assets Needed
 - Drainage System Enhancements called for in the Stormwater Master Plan
 - Transportation (intelligent transportation; new roads/connectivity; intersections)
 - Pedestrian Connectivity
 - Street and Public Space Lighting
 - Public Safety facilities
 - Parks
- Project Costs are rising dramatically
- Timely material procurement is challenging
- Financing costs increasing
- Legislative changes may further restrict/prohibit Council initiated debt issuances
- Capacity to deliver projects limited
 - Project Design and Project Management staff funded via capital financing (debt) underway

Utilities Capital Improvement Funding



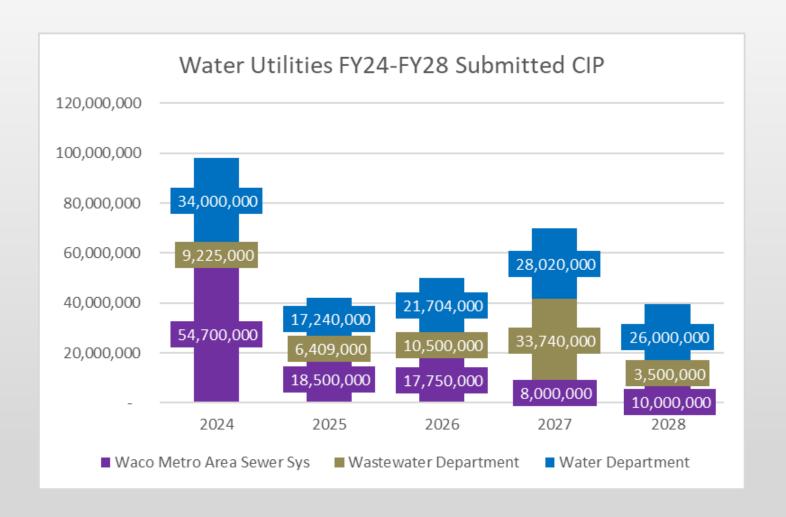
Utilities Capital Improvement Requests (5 Years)



Water/Sewer Rates

Major CIP Projects included in CIP:

- 1. WMARSS Bullhide Expansion \$46M
- Wastewater Treatment Plant TBD \$25M
- 3. WMARSS North Interceptor \$11.4M
- 4. DAF 72" Raw Water Line \$6.5M
- 5. Water System Improvements \$50.5M
- 6. Wastewater System Improvements \$34M
- 7. Lead and Copper Replacement \$5M

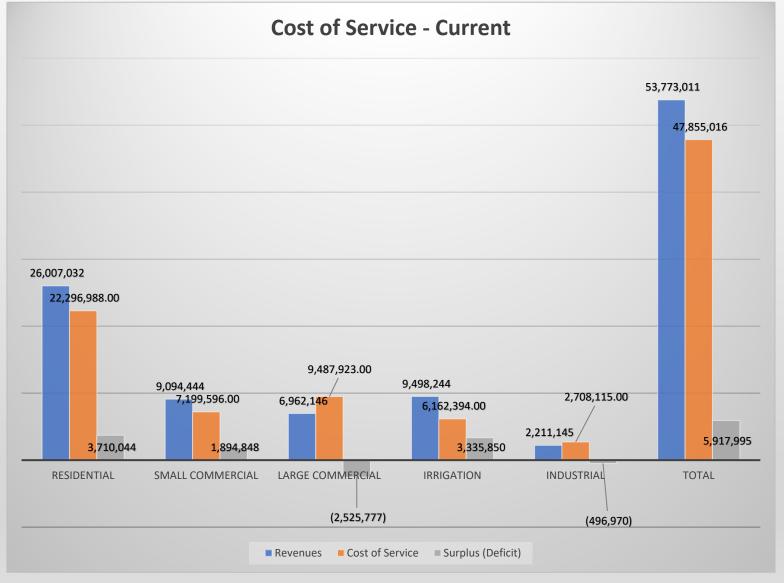


Water/Sewer Rates — Operational Items

- Lead and Copper Rules
- Ensuring customers are being charged equitably
- Drought and Conservation contingencies and planning
- Ensuring sufficient capacity to meet needs and requirements
- Permitting timelines

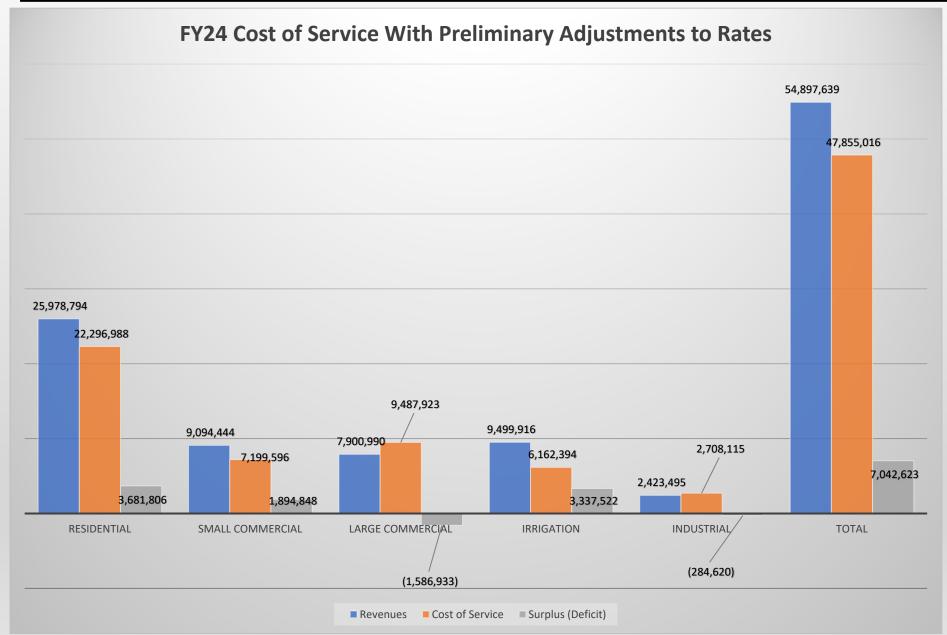
Water/Sewer Rates — Cost of Service Study Results

- Residential customers are subsidizing large commercial and new industrial tier customers
 - Planning to adjust rates to reduce/eliminate subsidy
 - Creating a new Industrial rate Tier – Large users over 1 million gallons average a month

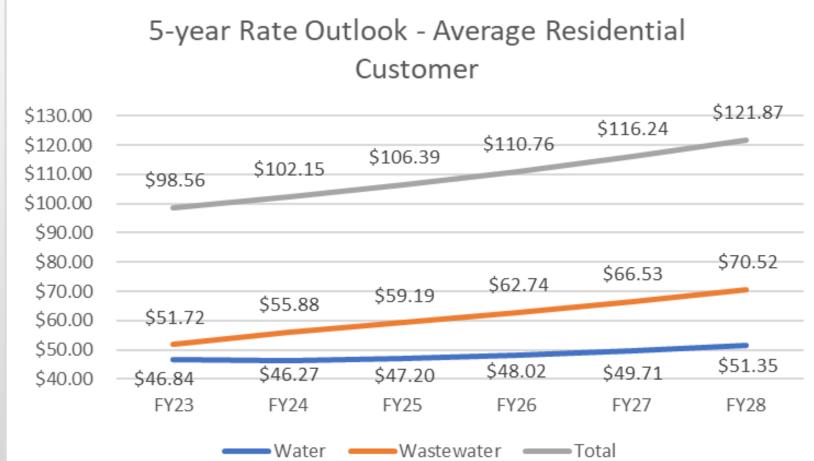


Small Commercial - Non-Residential and Non-Industrial with meters 2" or less Large Commercial - Non-Residential and Non-Industrial with meters 3" or greater

Water/Sewer Rates — Cost of Service — Draft Adjustment



Water/Sewer Rates — 5-year Rate Look



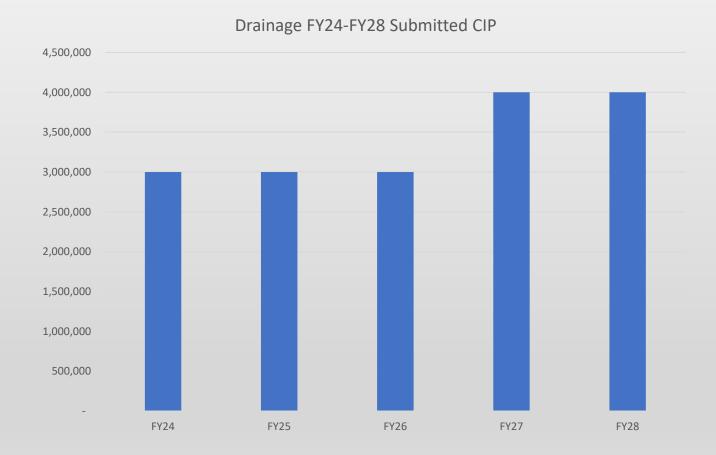
Service	FY23	FY24	FY25	FY26	FY27	FY28		
Water	\$ 46.84	\$ 46.27	\$ 47.20	\$ 48.02	\$ 49.71	\$ 51.35		
Wastewater	\$ 51.72	\$ 55.88	\$ 59.19	\$ 62.74	\$ 66.53	\$ 70.52		
Total	\$ 98.56	\$102.15	\$106.39	\$110.76	\$116.24	\$121.87		

The average water customer uses 8,000 gallons of water a month. The average wastewater customer uses 5,000 gallons a month.

Drainage - CIP

Major Projects included in CIP:

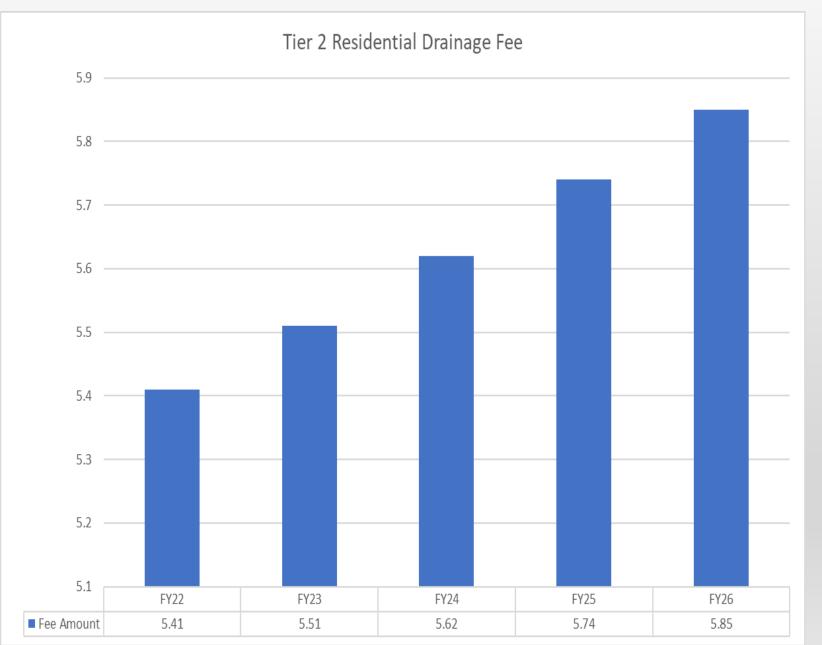
1. Support for new capacity improvements as part of the Better Streets Waco Program



Drainage - Operational Impacts

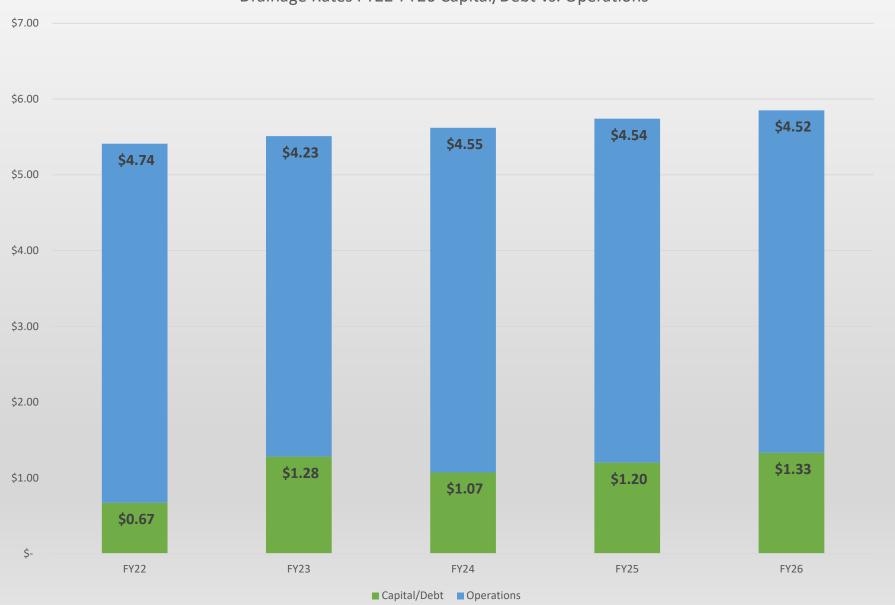
- Permit compliance
- Significant need for capital investment and improvements
- Ensuring all parcels are accurately being billed monthly

Drainage – 5-year Rate look



Drainage – 5-year Rate look

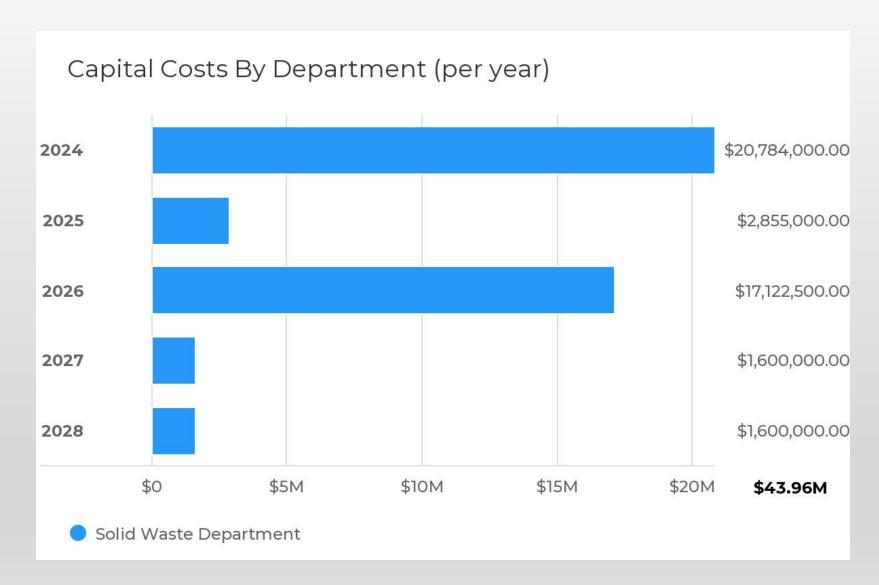
Drainage Rates FY22-FY26 Capital/Debt vs. Operations



Solid Waste - CIP

Major Projects included in CIP:

- 1. MSW2400 Landfill \$21.8M
- 2. Transfer Station Equipment \$3M
- 3. Equipment Replacement \$10.3M
- 4. MSW948A Closure \$5M
- 5. MSW948A Landfill Gas \$3.4M
- 6. MSW948A Drainage \$500K

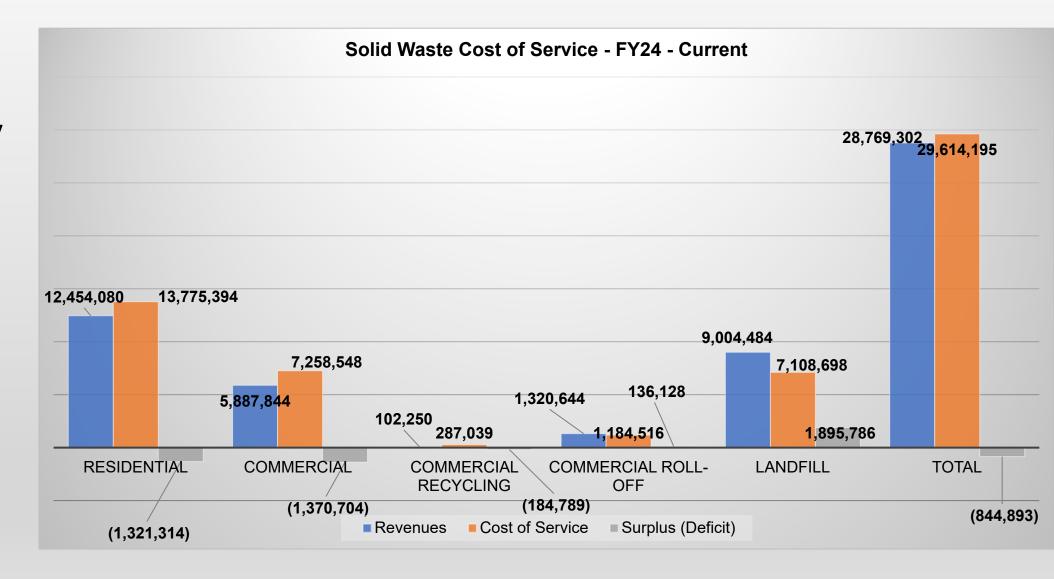


Solid Waste – Operational Impacts

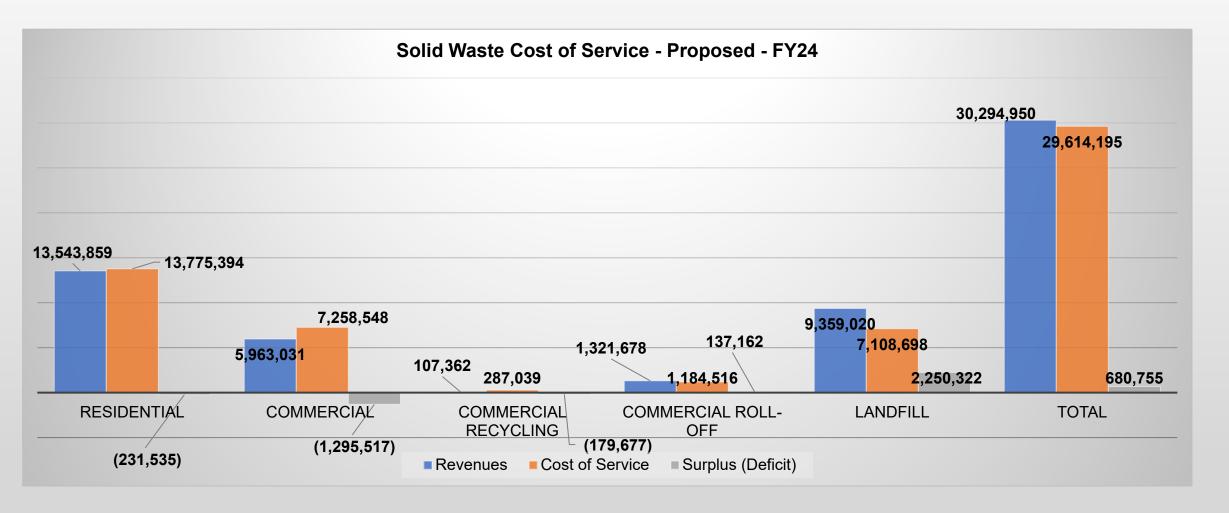
- Solid Waste facility permitting, design, and construction
 - MSW 2400 Landfill
 - Transfer Station MSW 1039 Landfill
- Remaining life of existing MSW 948A Landfill
- Closure of existing MSW 948A Landfill
- Fleet replacement program

Solid Waste - Cost of Service Study - Current

Residential services supported by Landfill Operations



Solid Waste - Cost of Service Study - Proposed



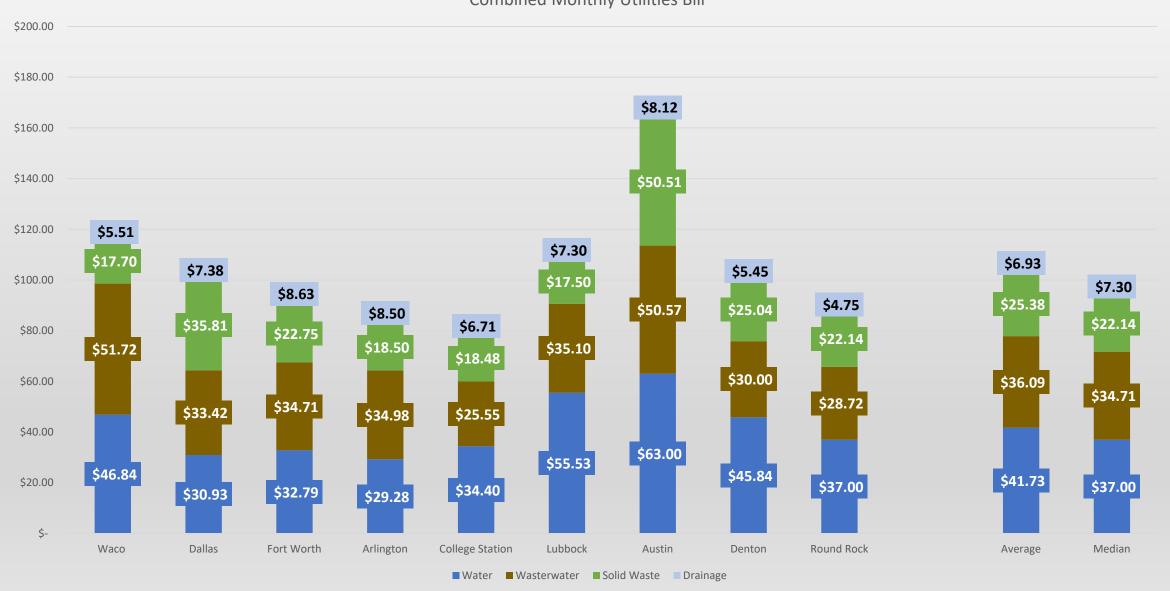
Solid Waste Rates — 5-Year Outlook



- Adjusted rate reflects revenue offsets
- Avg. annual increase:
 - 7.15%
 - \$1.41/mo/year

Current - Combined Utilities Bill

Combined Monthly Utilities Bill



Tentative FY24 - Combined Utilities Bill

Combined Monthly Utilities Bill



Peer city numbers are all current rates, future rates are to be determined

Budget Calendar

Timeline

- April 24-28 Departments Present Budget Submissions to City Manager's Office
- May 9 Budget and Audit Committee
- May 23 Budget and Audit Committee Financial Management Policy
- May 24 City Manager's Office Final Review of Budget Requests
- June 13 Budget and Audit Committee Utility Rates
- June 27 Special Meeting City Manager Presentation of Budget
- June 30 Planned filing of Budget operational, capital, and fee schedule
- July 25 Certified Tax Roll Due from MCAD
- August 1 Budget Due

Timeline

- August 1 Presentation on Filed Budget and Certified Tax Roll
- August 1 Resolution Setting Date for Public Hearing on Budget
- August 6 Budget and Audit Fee Schedule, CIP Plan, and Quarterly Financial Update
- August 15 1st Reading of Ordinance setting Departments
- August 15 Resolution Setting Date for Public Hearing on Tax Rate
- August 29 Public Hearing on Proposed Budget
- August 29 Adoption of the Budget
- August 29 2nd Reading of Ordinance setting Departments
- September 5 Public Hearing and First and Final Reading of Tax Rate Ordinance

City Council's Strategic Goals

Waco City Council's Strategic Goals



Facilitate Economic Development



Create a Culture of Equity and Inclusion



Provide a Safe and Resilient City



Improve Infrastructure



Build a High Performing City Government



Enhance Quality of Life



Support Sustainability

Discussion of Council Priorities