

COUNTY BUDGET PLANNING WORKSHOP

June 20, 2017

Discussion Items



- Current Year Financial Performance
- Future Demands and Uncertainties
- 2018 Financial Planning Assumptions & Legislative Impact
- Financial Projections and Outlook

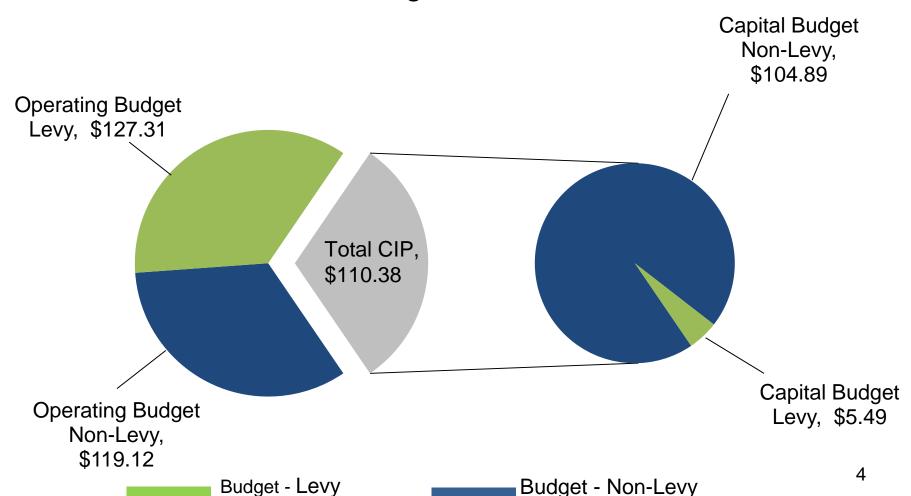


2017 Financial Performance and Projections

2017 Operating vs. Capital/Debt Service Budget

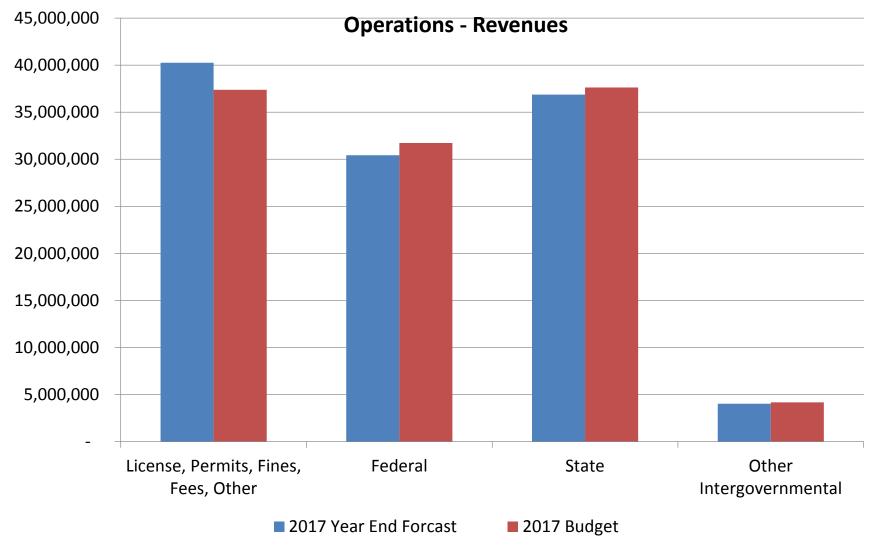


Total Budget = \$356.81 million



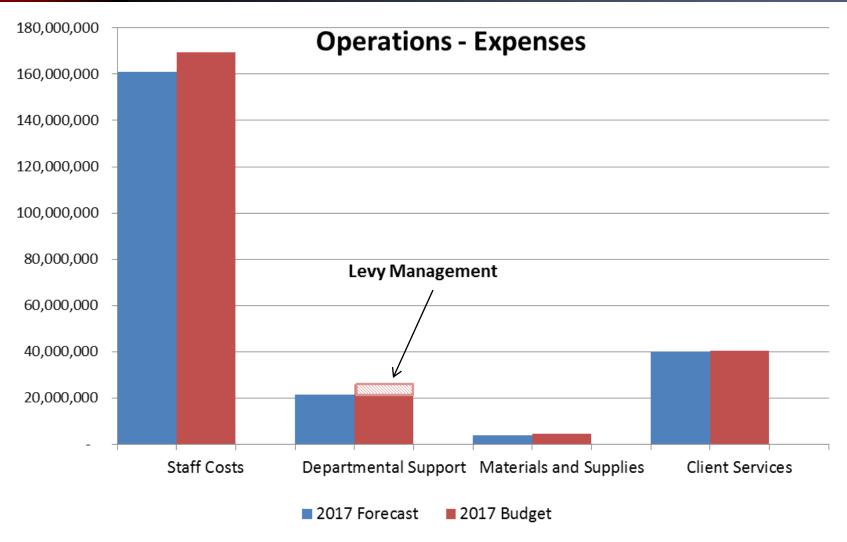
Current Year Operating Budget Projection





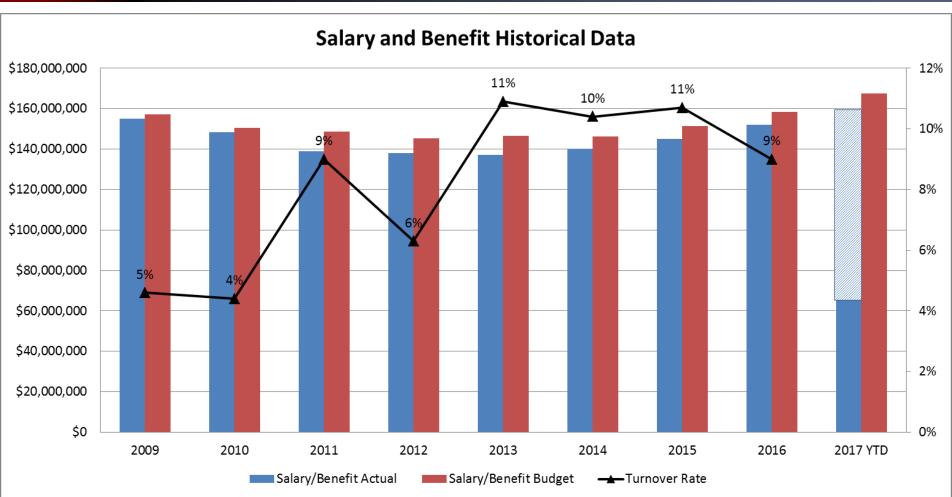
Current Year Operating Budget Projection





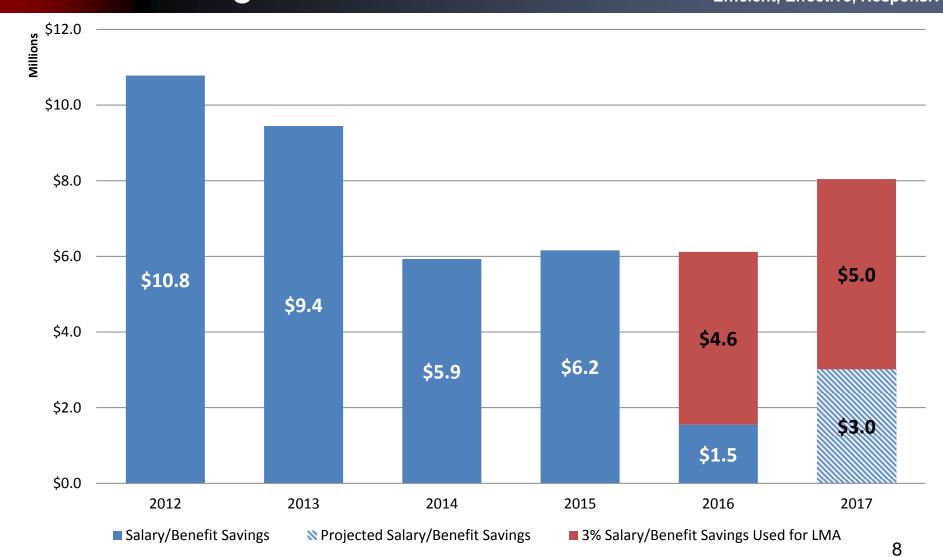
Budget vs. Actual Salary & Benefit Trends





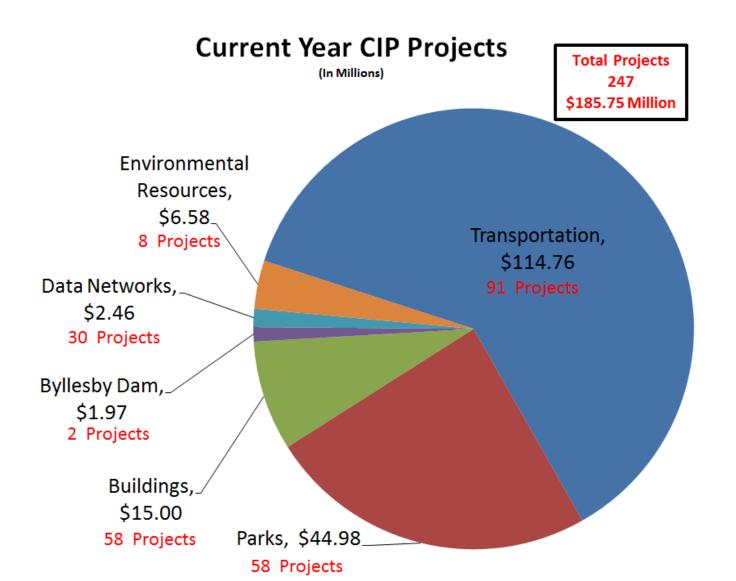
History of Salary/Benefit Savings





Current Year CIP Status

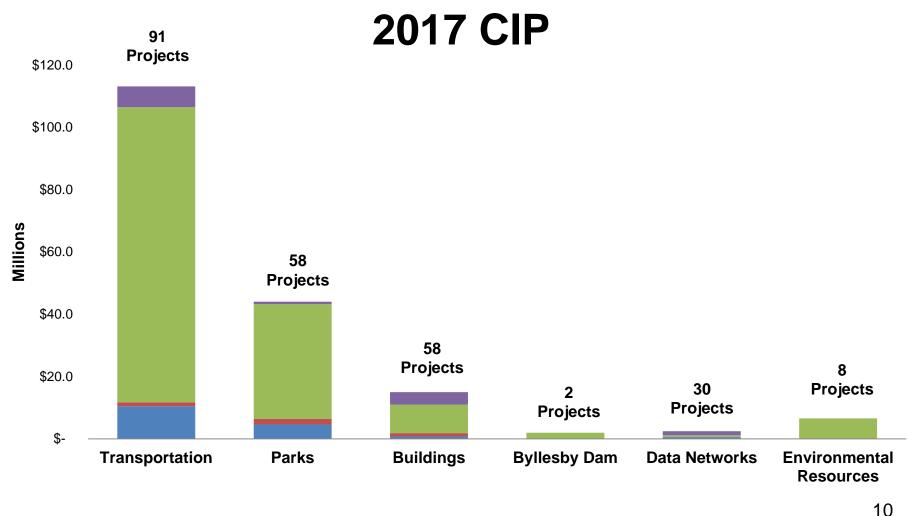




Current Year CIP Status

Complete





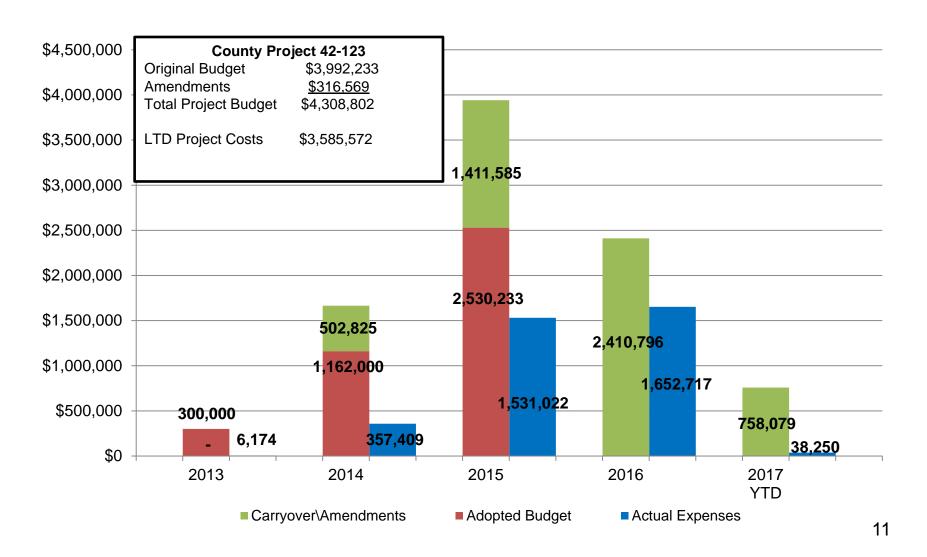
■In Progress

■ Not Started

■ Substantially Completed

CIP Project Lifecycle

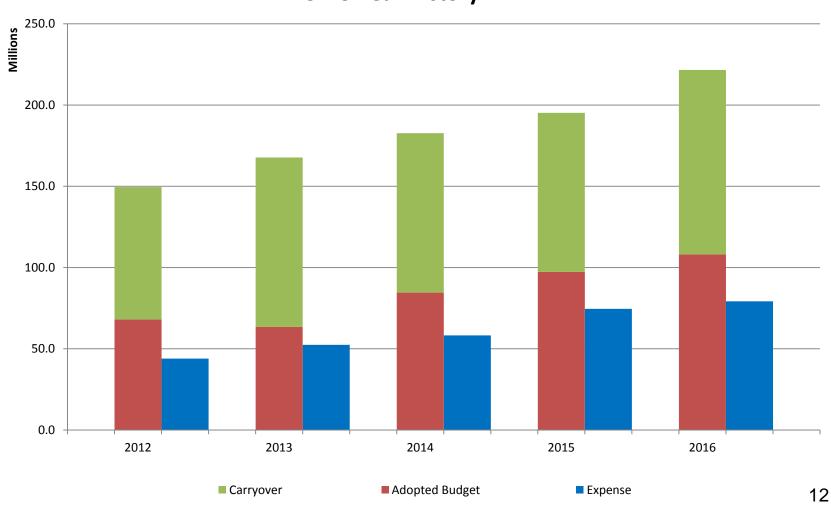




Budget vs. Actual CIP Trends



CIP 5-Year History





Future Demands and Uncertainties

Countywide



- State and Federal policy changes and economic conditions
- Capacity to initiate capital projects
- Operational costs ("tails") associated with capital investments
- Technology
 - Communications infrastructure (internal and external)
 - Data network optimization and security
- Use of partnerships to leverage County efforts
- Continued competitive market for specialized positions
- Growing need for contract and project management skills

Community Services



- **Affordable Housing**: The single most significant issue across our entire service continuum that adversely impacts the ability to achieve and sustain self-sufficiency
- MNsure: Continued implementation and workload stressors
- MNChoices: Ongoing rightsizing and alignment of staff to new work requirements; new legislatively mandated county cost-share
- **Child Protection:** Continued growth in reports and new legislative requirements that directly impact staffing and increase out-of-home placements, court services, county attorney's workload, and purchased services
- Child Care: Cost impact of center-based care coupled with over 300 families on waiting list
- Olmstead Act Compliance: Significant implications for the county and broader community (emergency response, police, housing, cities, faith communities, employers, etc.)
- Cities implementing restrictive housing zoning ordinances
- Regional Treatment Center Costs: increased costs due to more people entering treatment, higher per diem costs, and longer stays
- Integrated Service Delivery: Infrastructure required to support integrated service delivery

Public Service and Revenue



- Service & License Centers:
 - Heritage License Center renovation 2018-2019
- Library
 - Pleasant Hill renovation 2017-2018
 - Heritage renovation 2018-2019
 - Galaxie renovation 2017-2018
 - Increased demand on eResources such as eBooks, eAudio books, and streaming movies
 - Library Strategic Plan
- Historical Society
 - Historical Society building renovation needs
- Elections
 - Appropriate staffing levels for Election Administration

Physical Development



- Implementation of Visitor Services Strategic Operations Plan and Natural Resources Management Plan Initiatives
- Align CIP delivery with Board Expectations
- Continued Board Direction on use of Environmental Legacy Fund
- Adjust to impacts of legislative bonding authority
- Board direction on transportation and transit projects and programs given increased revenues from newly implemented sales tax

Sheriff's Office



- In Custody Court Room (ICCR) expansion means an increase of Jail and Court capacity as well as additional movement of prisoners
- Due to growth of the County we need to be aware of the future capacity issues in the jail
 - Continue to board female inmates at Ramsey
 County for nearly \$1 million annually
- Continue staff's crisis intervention training
- Electronic Crime Task Force space expansion and additional pressures on domestic violence resources
- Increased pressure on Evidence Room resources

County Attorney's Office



- Criminal caseload demands create additional pressure on attorney and support positions.
- Child Protection referrals continue to rise. This
 increase combined with recently enacted statutory
 and court mandates create additional pressure on
 dedicated resources for the CP caseload.
- Real property easements, acquisitions and condemnation actions are expected to increase significantly in 2018 and 2019.

Operations, Management, and Budget (OMB)



- Office of Risk Management
 - Update 800 MHz Capital Equipment Infrastructure (> 10 yrs. old)
- Information Technology
 - Complete Dakota County Broadband I-Net
 - Complete Dakota BroadBand Joint Powers Agreement
- Financial Services
 - Transition to Private Audit Firm
- Criminal Justice Network (CJN)
 - JPA members exploring alternative governance models
 - Evaluating move of CJN infrastructure to Microsoft's Azure Cloud
- Budget Office
 - Dissolution of CTIB will result in additional financial reporting responsibilities for the County



2018 Financial Planning Assumptions and Future Financial Projections and Outlook

Financial Impacts of 2017 Legislative Session



Source of Funds	Project	2018 Budget Impact
Capital Projects		•
Bonding Bill	Byllesby Dam bond funding	\$6 million
Legacy Bill	Lake Byllesby Master Plan improvements	\$1.122 million
Legacy Bill	Riparian and Lakeshore management project	\$480,000
Operating Funding		
Tax Bill	County Prog. Aid formula change and funding increase	\$1.7 million*
Enviro. & Nat. Res. Bill	Riparian buffer funding changes	\$71,784*
	Birth to Age 8 pilot	\$200,000
	Pilot for autistic Somali children	\$100,000
HHS Bill	MnChoices cost shift to counties	(\$232,574)*
		up to (\$478,384) by
		2019
	Leased Motor Vehicle Sales Tax formula change	\$650,000*
Transportation Bill	One-time metro roads funding	\$1.226 million
	Highway User Tax Dist. Fund increase	\$700,000*
Legacy Bill	Parks Outreach and Engagement Coordinator funding	\$100,000
Public Safety Bill	Increase in pass-through for Community Corrections	\$184,306*
	Act Counties	

^{*}Ongoing revenue/costs

Fiscal Impacts of CTIB



- Will generate approximately \$16.6 million in new sales tax to be used for Transportation/Transit
- Makes available \$21.3+ million for one-time Transportation/Transit projects
- Avoids \$1.3 million in Red Line operating costs
- Avoids Use of Fund Balance \$12.9 million (General Fund) for CTIB exit
- Creates potential for reduction in Regional Rail levy

2018 Preliminary Budget Assumptions



2017 Levy	\$132.80 million
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Change:

Salaries/Benefits \$5.83 M

Other Costs – 1.5%

Client/County Support \$800K

Materials/Supplies \$40K

Travel/Training \$30K

Capital \$60K

Total 2018 Inflation Adjusted Planning Base

\$139.56M

2018-2022 Financial Projection



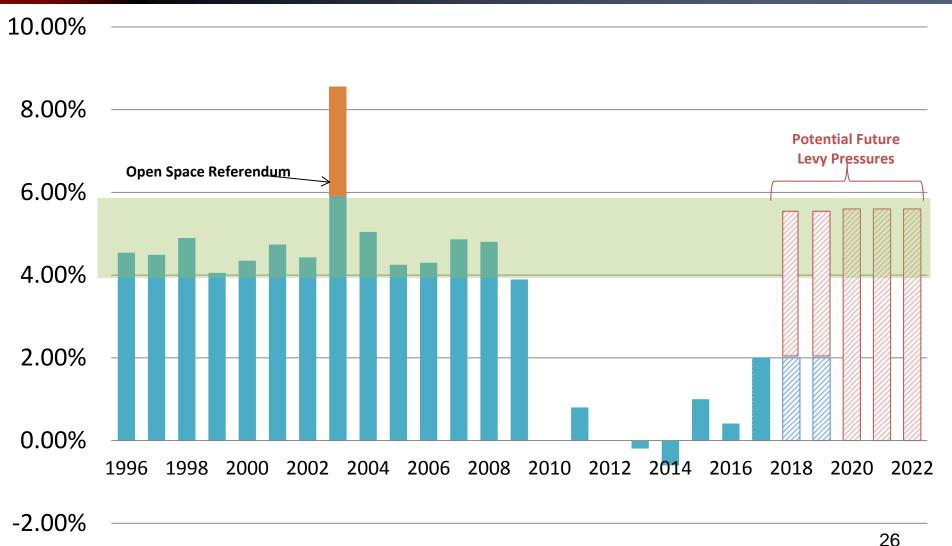
(in millions)

	(III IIIIIIOIIS)					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Available Levy Management Account (LMA)	11.42	6.47	4.40	,	1	0.00
Overall Planning Base Inflation Adjustment (3.1%/yr)	132.80	139.56	142.41	145.33	153.21	161.62
Departmental Budget Right Sizing Adjustments		(0.30)	(0.20)	(0.10)		-
New Non-Levy Revenues		(1.35)	(1.39)	(1.41)	(1.49)	(1.57)
Adjusted Net Levy Costs		137.91	140.82	143.82	151.73	160.05
Total New Requests (Levy only)		TBD				
Assumed Funding of Requests		1.77	1.86	1.95	2.05	2.16
Total Requested Levy		139.68	142.68	145.78	153.78	162.21
Total Requested Levy (% increase)		5.2%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%
Less: Use of LMA	(5.95)	(4.22)	(4.40)	-	-	-
Total Adjusted Levy		135.46	138.28	145.78	153.78	162.21
Total Adjusted Levy (% increase)	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%

Under current assumptions and prior to application of funding strategies projected levy pressure between 2017-2021: 5.3% or \$7.6 million average per year (cumulative total approximately \$37.8 million) 25

Levy History





Open Space Referendum

■ Tax levy % Increase from Previous Year

Property Tax Management Process and Strategy



- Identify currently budgeted resources that have historically not been fully utilized in the operating budget
- Seek opportunities to use fund balance for one time expenditures now which in turn reduces levy demand in future years
- Continually review and realign these resources under a Levy Management Account (LMA) that can be reallocated over a multi-year period to:
 - Reduce net growth in the tax levy
 - Keep the operating budget structurally balanced

Levy Management Account (LMA) History



in	Mil	lions

Levy Management Account Additions Levy Management Account Uses (Levy Reduction)	<u>2014</u> \$4.675	2015 \$3.853 (3.105)	2016 \$8.085 (3.665)	2017 \$1.579 (5.952)	<u>Total</u> \$18.192 (12.722)
Annual Levy Management Account Change	\$4.675	\$0.748	\$4.420	(\$4.373)	\$5.470
Cumulative Available LMA	\$4.675	\$5.423	\$9.843	\$5.470	

Levy Management Planned Burn Rate



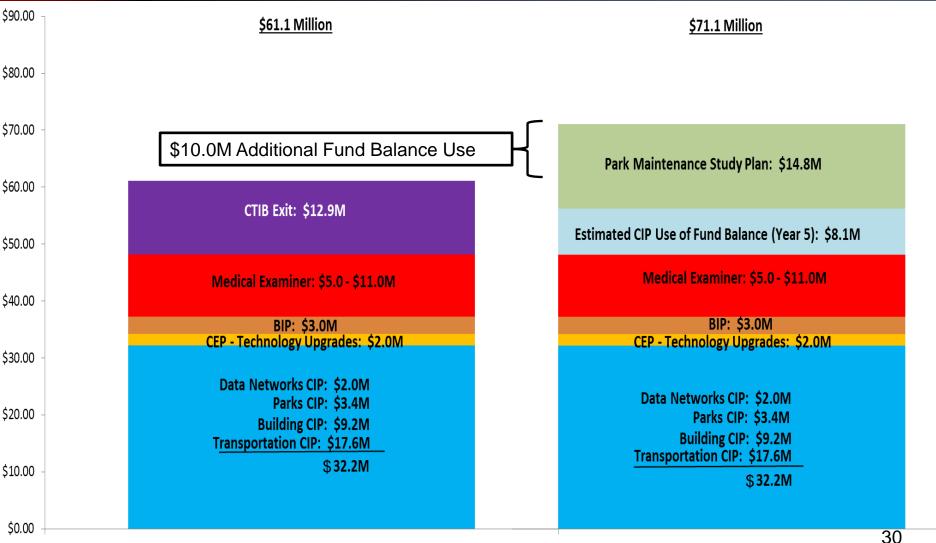
In Millions

	L	.evy	
	Management		Adjusted %
		count	Levy Increase
Current Level Management Account (LMA) Balance*	\$	5.47	
Add: Previously Planned Shift of CPA from CIP	\$	3.15	
Total Available LMA	\$	8.62	
Less: 2% Levy Burn Rate 2018	\$	(4.22)	2.0%
2% Levy Burn Rate 2019	\$	(4.40)	2.1%
Ending LMA Balance	\$	-	

^{*}Previous Use of LMA 2015 - \$3.11, 2016 - \$3.67, 2017 - 5.95 Total - \$12.72

Potential Planned Use of Fund Balance





2018-2021 2018-2022+

Potential Future Unassigned Fund Balance vs. Policy

Office of the State Auditor



\$89.6 - \$107.6

Efficient, Effective, Responsive
\$121.6
8.6
(14.8)
(3.7)
(3.4)
(9.2)
(2.0)
(11.0)
(3.0)
(2.0)
(49.1)
\$81.1
\$43.0
\$35.8 31

Possible LMA Additions



CPA Split between Operation/CIP

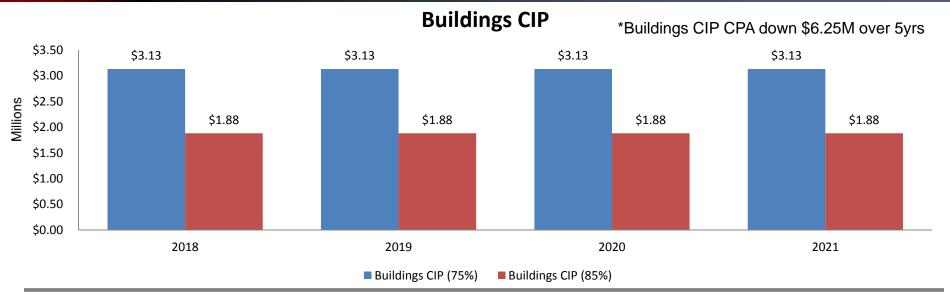
in Millions

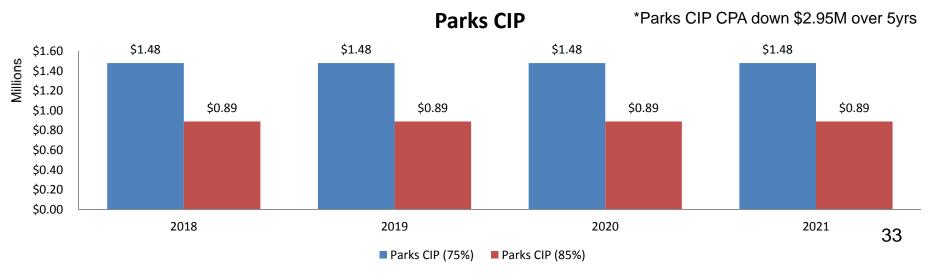
	Current Plan: 759	<u>%</u>	<u> Option: 85%</u>	
Original Plan through 2019 (base on 2017 award)				
Operations	\$12.56	75%		
CIP	\$4.19	25%		
Total	\$16.75	100%		
Add: Additional 2018 CPA award	\$1.70			
Descible CDA colit through 2010 (best less total 2010	1V			
Possible CPA split through 2019 (based on total 2018	•			
Operations	\$13.84	75%	\$15.68	85%
CIP	\$4.61	25%	\$2.77	15%
Total	\$18.45	100%	\$18.45	100%
		ļ		

Change from Original Plan	Current Plan: 75%	<u> Option: 85%</u>
Operations	\$1.28	\$3.12
CIP	\$0.42	(\$1.42)
Total	\$1.70	\$1.70

75% Plan vs. 85% Option







2018-2022 Financial Projection w/ 85% CPA Option

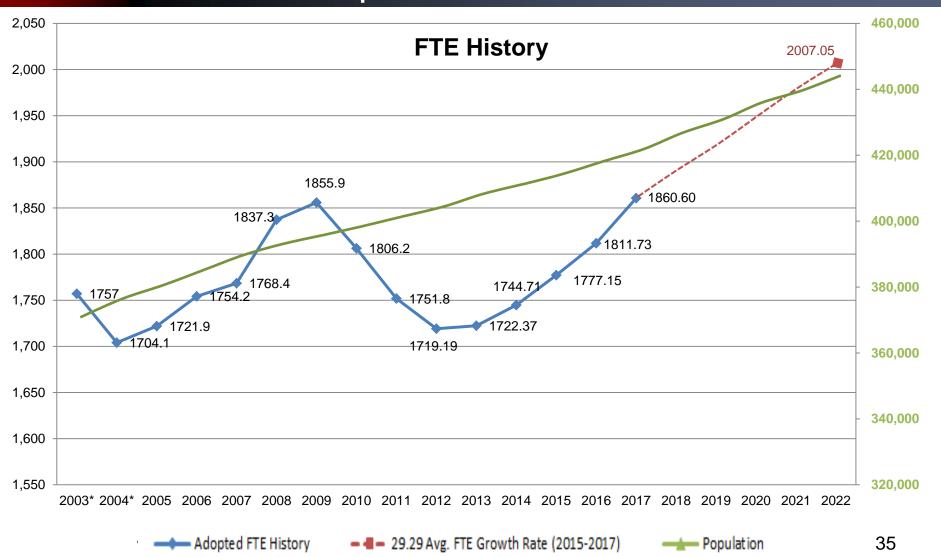


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Future FTE Growth at Current Trends vs. Population

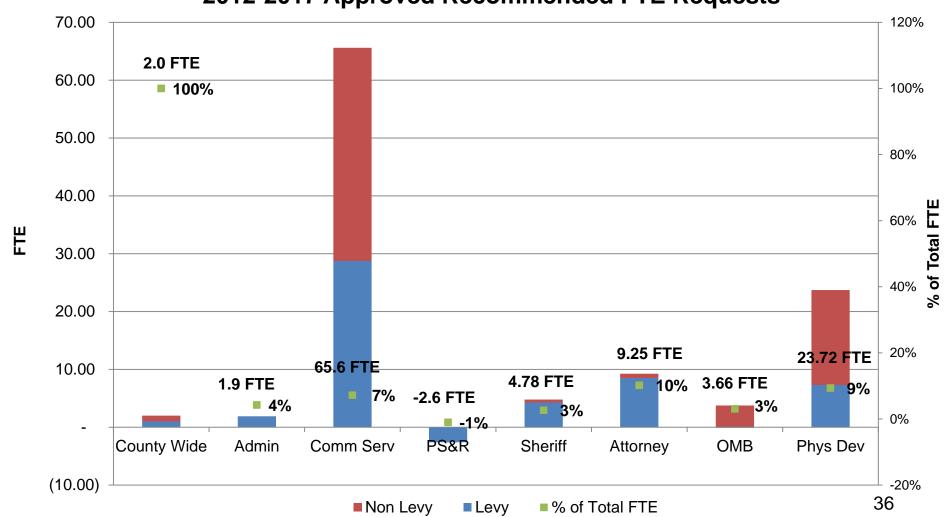




Approved FTEs by Division

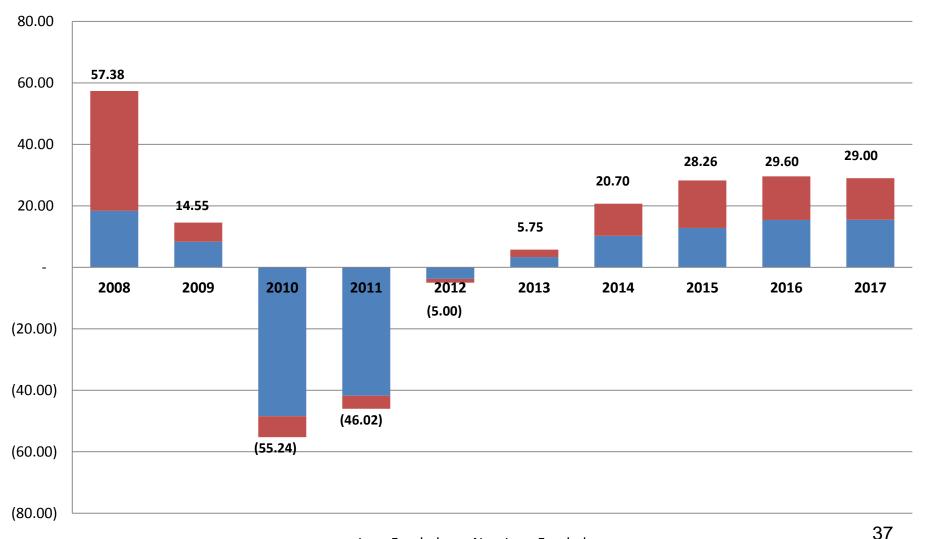


2012-2017 Approved Recommended FTE Requests



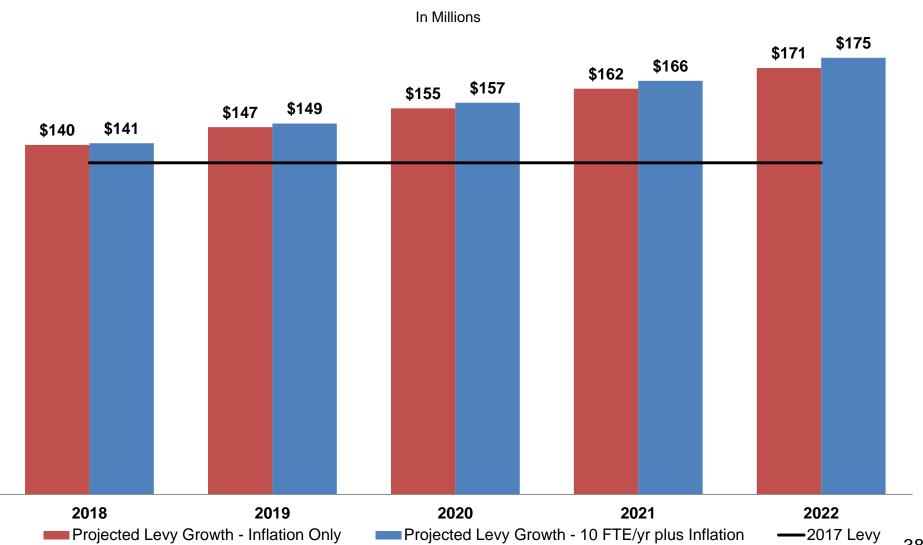
Levy Funded vs Non Levy Funded FTEs





Potential Cost Growth Impact on Levy





Market Value Summary



Property Taxes Payable in 2018:

- Residential Average Increase 4-7%
 - Median Market Value \$243,900
 - Mean Market Value \$264,035
- Apartments 27.0% aggregate increase
- Commercial/Industrial Varies by type; 3.8% aggregate increase
- Agriculture:
 - EMV decreased 5% on average
 - TMV decreased 10% on average
- Projected Tax Capacity Increase for 2018: 7.7%

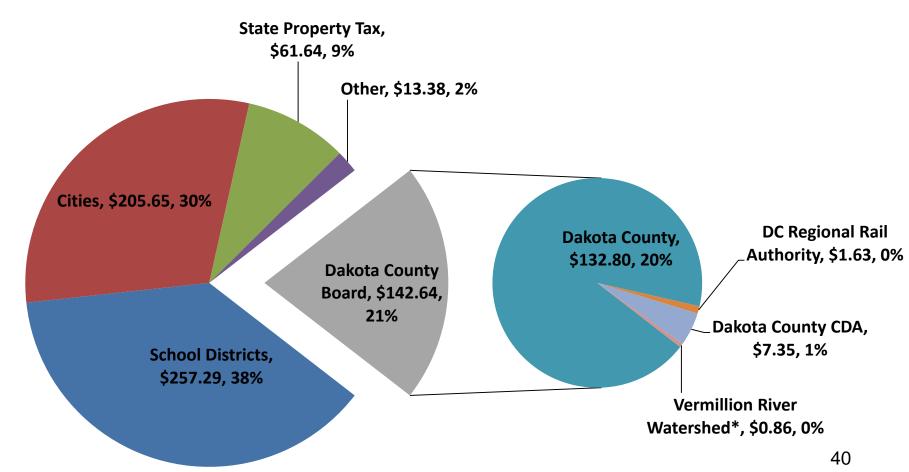
Who Sets Tax Levies In Dakota County?

Pay 2017 Property Tax Levies for all Property Types



Total 2017 Tax Levies: \$680.6

in Millions

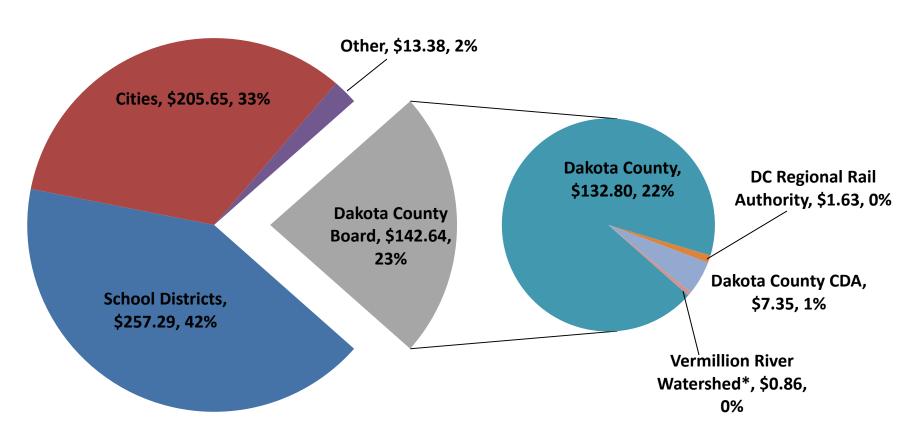


Who Sets Tax Levies In Dakota County?

Pay 2017 Property Tax Levies for Residential Properties



Total 2017 Tax Levies: \$619.0 (without State Property Tax) in Millions



History Of Levies Under The Control Of Dakota County Commissioners



	Pay 2013	Pay 2014	Pay 2015	Pay 2016	Pay 2017
	Fay 2013	Fay 2014	Fay 2013	Fay 2010	Fay 2017
Dakota County	\$129,152,073	\$128,377,938	\$129,661,717	\$130,196,625	\$132,800,558
DC Regional Rail Authority	\$1,640,516	\$1,630,673	\$1,630,673	\$1,630,673	\$1,630,673
Dakota County CDA	\$6,532,570	\$6,643,476	\$6,829,714	\$7,048,156	\$7,348,023
Vermillion Watershed	\$831,600	\$858,900	\$817,500	\$821,140	\$861,700
Total Levy	\$138,156,759	\$137,510,987	\$138,939,604	\$139,696,594	\$142,640,954
Percent Change From Previous Year	0.85%	-0.47%	1.04%	0.54%	2.11%

Combined Tax Levies



					Pa	y 18 Initial	
	Pay 2015		Pay 2016	Pay 2017		Forecast	Notes
Dakota County	\$129,661,717	\$	130,196,625	\$132,800,558	\$1	35,456,569	2% growth, from 2017 levy model
DC Regional Rail Authority	1,630,673		1,630,673	1,630,673		1,630,673	Prior trend
Dakota County CDA	6,829,714		7,048,156	7,348,023		7,348,023	CDA FY18 budget (CY18 levy to be set later)
Vermillion Watershed	817,500		821,140	861,700		861,700	TBD
Total Levy	\$138,939,604	\$	139,696,594	\$142,640,954	\$1	45,296,965	
% Change From Prior Yea	1.04%		0.54%	2.11%		1.86%	
		Total expected levy growth			\$	2,656,011	

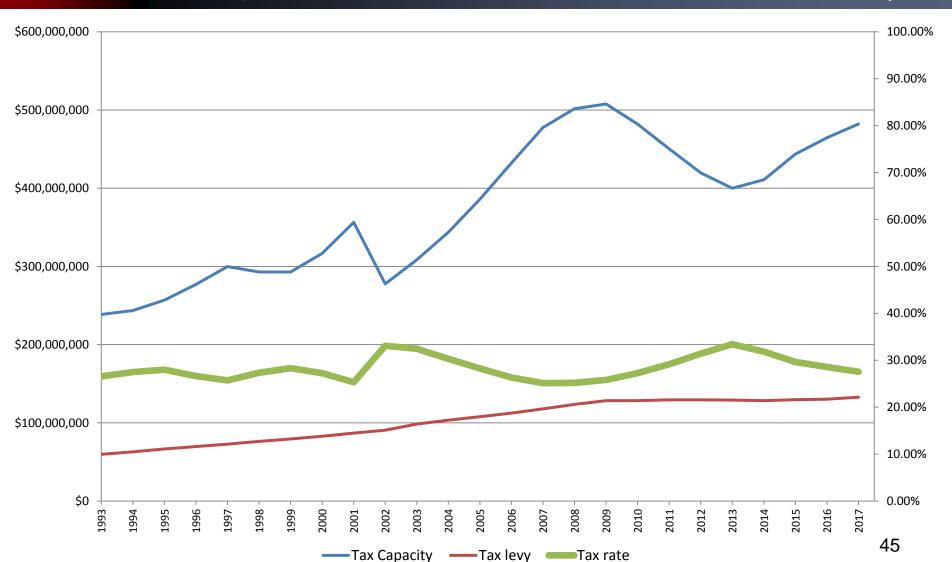
Alternatives for 2018 Levies



	Initial	Policy Alternatives		
	Forecast	Change	Notes	
Dakota County	\$135,456,569	TBD	Links to multi-year levy strategy	
DC Regional Rail Authority	\$ 1,630,673	\$ (1,100,000)	Fund Transit Office only	
Dakota County CDA	\$ 7,348,023	\$ 666,400	Maximum potential levy	
Vermillion Watershed	\$ 861,700	TBD		
Total Levy	\$145,296,965	\$ (433,600)		
Dollar Change from Prior Year	\$ 2,656,011	\$ 2,222,411		
% Change From Prior Year	1.86%	1.56%		
Additional levy potential within initia	al 2018 forecast:	\$ 433,600		

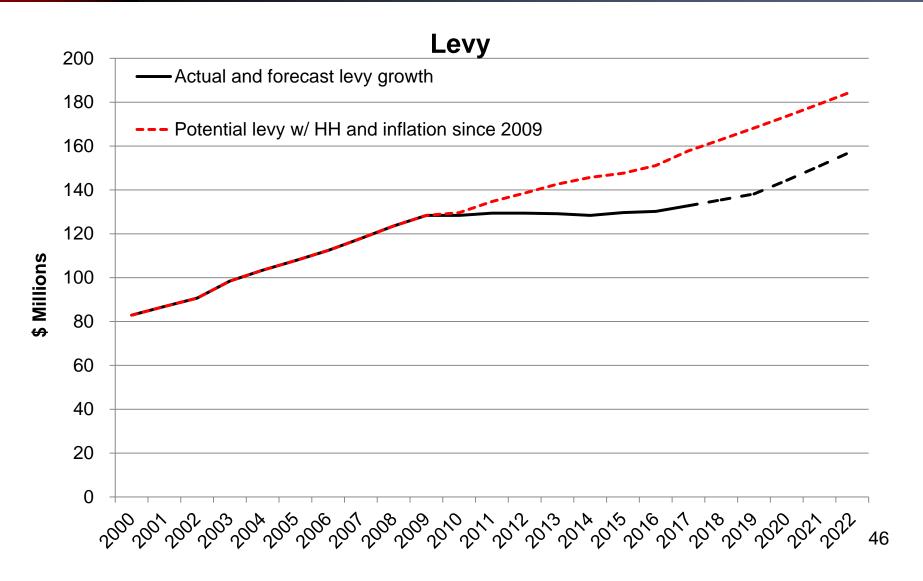
Tax Base, Levy, and Rate Trends





Levy and Household Growth





Summary of Proposed Planning Parameters



- Preliminary inflationary assumptions
 - Labor Costs: ~4% (based on prior years rates)
 - Non Labor Costs: 1.5%
- Levy funded FTE growth
 - Evaluate and possibly repurpose vacant FTEs to meet growing and changing demands
 - Past few years have resulted in moderate growth of levy funded FTE's.
- Utilize levy management account to reduce cost pressures on the levy
- Encourage internal reallocations aligned with strategic plan goals

Budget Development Process



- August 22 County Board Budget Workshop #2
- September 12 GGP Budget Update
- September 26 County Board Adoption of TNT maximum levy
- October 31-November 3 County Board Budget Hearings
- November 14 CIP Public Hearings
- November 28 County Board Budget Public Hearing ("Truth-In-Taxation")
- December 12 County Board Adoption of 2018 Budget



THANK YOU!