

OBJECTIVES OF THE MAYOR

1. Neighborhoods that provide a safe environment, opportunity for social interaction, and services needed for the wellbeing of the community therein.
2. Growing responsibly while providing people with choices about where they live, how they live, and how they get around.
3. Access to a wide variety of housing types for all income levels throughout the City, providing the basic human need for safety and responding to changing demographics.
4. A transportation and mobility network that is safe, accessible, reliable, affordable, and sustainable, providing real choices and connecting people with places.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNCIL

1. Housing / Homelessness - One of the most pressing issues facing Salt Lake City is the lack of affordable housing for everyone who wants to live here. An ample supply of affordable housing is especially important in addressing the complex issue of reducing homelessness in our community.
2. Economic Development - Salt Lake City's economy is strong, our population is growing, and our downtown and other business districts are thriving. Nonetheless, we need to do more to strengthen our local, regional and national economic standing so all residents - in every neighborhood of the City - can enjoy prosperity.
3. Sustainable Funding for Street Maintenance - A principal function of City government is to build and maintain the network of roads and sidewalks on which residents and businesses depend. Due to a lack of sufficient and sustainable funding sources, the City's need for ongoing maintenance and replacement of the City's streets, sidewalks, curbs and gutters is growing faster than our ability to keep up.



BUDGET SUMMARY

An Overview of the Fiscal Year 2017 Budget

MAYOR
Jackie Biskupski

- CITY COUNCIL**
- DISTRICT 1 - James Rogers
 - DISTRICT 2 - Andrew Johnston
 - DISTRICT 3 - Stan Penfold
 - DISTRICT 4 - Derek Kitchen
 - DISTRICT 5 - Erin Mendenhall
 - DISTRICT 6 - Charlie Luke
 - DISTRICT 7 - Lisa Adams



SALT LAKE CITY

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SALT LAKE CITY BUDGET PROCESS OVERVIEW

The development of Salt Lake City's yearly budget is one of the most important functions of the government. It requires the efforts of both the executive and legislative branches. The City budget year runs on a fiscal year, from July 1 to June 30. Beginning in January, budget staff meet with department heads and budget managers to prepare recommendations for the Mayor's consideration. Beginning in March, each department head meets with the Mayor as she considers their proposals and the revenue the City will have to expend. Decisions are finalized in April and the Mayor's Recommended Budget is presented to the City Council in early May. During May and early June, Council members study the budget, have briefings with each department and hold public hearings to determine if they wish to adopt the budget as presented by the Mayor or make changes. The final budget must be balanced with anticipated revenues. The Council votes on the final budget in June. During the fiscal year, there may be budget amendments to make adjustments to the adopted budget.

In accordance with Utah law, each year the County Auditor calculates a certified tax rate that will provide the same amount of property tax revenue as was budgeted by Salt Lake City in the previous year, excluding new growth. In general, as property values increase, the tax rate or levy will decrease, producing the same amount of revenue each year. If elected officials determine the City needs greater revenues than the certified tax rate will generate, the City must go through a process referred to as Truth-in-Taxation. This process includes public notices and hearings designed to ensure taxpayers know about the proposed tax increase and have the opportunity to voice their views.

Budget Challenges

The FY 2016-17 budget marked further positive change for Salt Lake City. Property and sales tax continue to show positive growth trends. Building permit revenues should also remain strong as the City experiences remarkable growth in multi-family housing, as well as construction at the Airport.

Despite these ongoing improvements to revenues, the City still faces challenges in such areas as fleet replacement, IT infrastructure and programming, and an ever growing list of capital infrastructure needs.

FY 2017 COUNCIL APPROVED BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

\$1.08 Billion Total Citywide Budget	\$260 Million General Fund Budget
\$34 Million Capital Improvement Program Fund Budget	

Creation of Two New Departments

The budget creates two new departments – the Department of Sustainability and the Department of Economic Development. The Department of Sustainability will help ensure Salt Lake City continues to recognize the critical role that sustainability plays in determining the future of the City while keeping sustainability at the forefront of the City's focus. The Department of Economic Development will help align Salt Lake City's tremendous economic tools to forge lasting relationships with key economic development partners throughout the region to create growth and opportunity for the City.

The addition of these two departments will streamline the Department of Community and Neighborhoods (CAN), formerly Community and Economic Development, and the Department of Public Services allowing them to focus more on the core functions of their respective departments.

Government Finance Officers Association Award

Each year since 1983, Salt Lake City has met the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) criteria for the preparation and presentation of an outstanding budget.

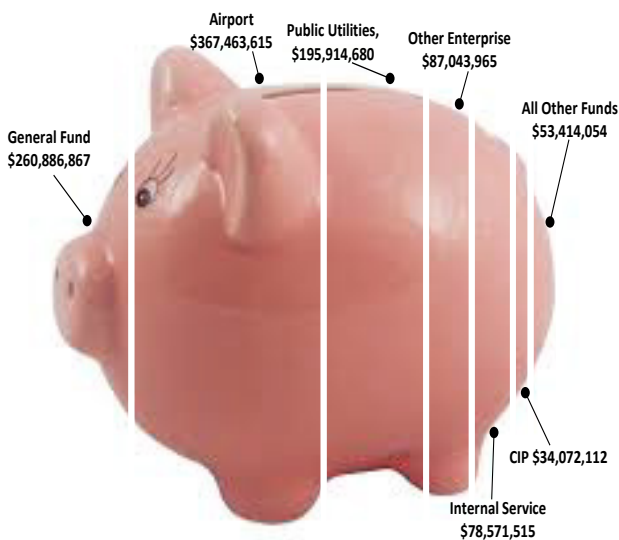


CITYWIDE BUDGET

Salt Lake City's budget is comprised of several different types of funds, including the General Fund, Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds. The General Fund is discussed in more detail on the following panels. Enterprise Funds, unlike the General Fund, are not supported by property or sales taxes. Revenues in these funds come primarily from fees charged for services provided. For instance, a large part of the Airport Fund revenues are derived from airline landing fees, concession fees and parking fees. The Public Utilities Fund revenues come primarily from fees charged to City residents and businesses for water, sewer, storm water and street lighting services.

The City also has several internal service funds, including Fleet and Information Management Services. Internal service funds exist to account for the financing of goods and services provided by one City agency or department to another.

\$1,081,365,824
Total Citywide FY 2017 Budget



GENERAL FUND OPERATING REVENUE

Where the Money Comes From

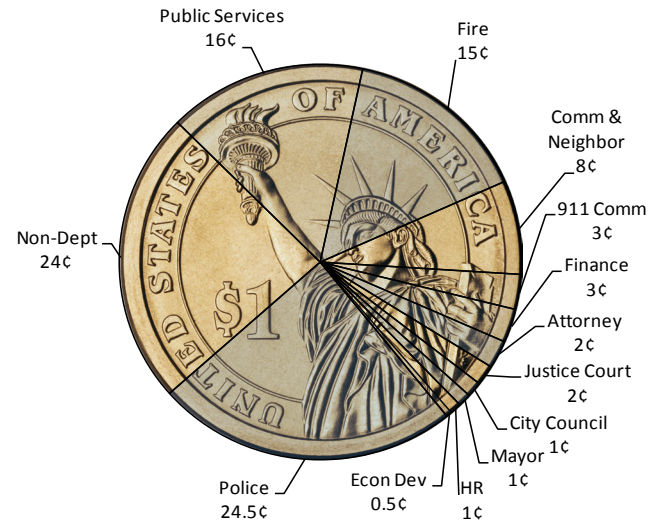


Detail of Revenue by Source

	FY 2017 Budget
Property taxes	\$94,600,904
Sales & Use taxes	60,883,816
Licenses & permits	29,643,527
Franchise taxes	29,051,786
Fines & forfeitures	7,558,329
Intergovernmental	6,189,654
Charges & fees	5,188,415
Parking	2,991,246
Other revenue	24,779,190
Total Operating Revenues	\$260,886,867

GENERAL FUND OPERATING EXPENDITURES

Where the Money Goes



Detail of Expenditures by Department

	FY 2017 Budget
Non-Departmental (Services and funding transfers outside department scope)	\$62,659,474
Police	63,360,705
Public Services	41,545,971
Fire	39,025,150
Community and Neighborhoods	19,928,035
Finance	7,160,002
911 Communications Bureau	7,434,050
Attorney	5,964,814
Justice Courts	4,261,508
City Council	3,218,684
Mayor's Office	2,754,293
Human Resources	2,413,986
Economic Development	1,160,195
Total Operating Expenditures	\$260,886,867

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM (CIP) OVERVIEW

Salt Lake City's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) is a multi-year planning program for capital expenditures necessary to replace, rehabilitate or expand the City's public infrastructure. The construction, rehabilitation and/or expansion of streets, sidewalks, bridges, parks and public buildings are typical projects funded by the City's CIP. The Airport and Public Utilities enterprise funds and the Redevelopment Agency (RDA) also invest heavily in infrastructure expansion or rehabilitation.

Capital Improvements Program (CIP) Approval Process

Each year, applications requesting General Fund, Federal Community Development Block Grant and/or State Class C Road Fund funding are reviewed by the City's CIP Board, which consists of community residents and City staff. The Mayor considers the Board's input when deciding which projects and funding levels to recommend. The CIP Board and the Mayor also consider the City's 10-Year CIP Plan when making funding recommendations. The City's Enterprise Fund managers and the RDA also formulate CIP recommendations which are reviewed and endorsed by the Administration. All CIP budget recommendations are ultimately reviewed and approved by the City Council after study and deliberation.

Capital Improvement Program Projects

This fiscal year the Council approved approximately \$34.0 million in Capital Improvement Fund dollars for CIP projects. A portion of this funding will be used to service the debt on bonds the City has issued for projects such as the City's fleet facility and development of the Streetcar/Greenway projects. The remaining amount will be used toward projects such as local streets reconstruction, traffic signal upgrades, park restroom construction and rehabilitation, and various facilities upgrades. Some examples of specific projects in recent years are listed below:

- \$479K in 2011 Fire Station #2 HVAC & Water Line Replacement
- \$153K in 2013 for International Peace Gardens Restoration
- \$200K in 2014 for Sidewalk Rehabilitation, Concrete Sawing & Slab Jacking
- \$140K in 2015 for the University to Downtown Bikeway