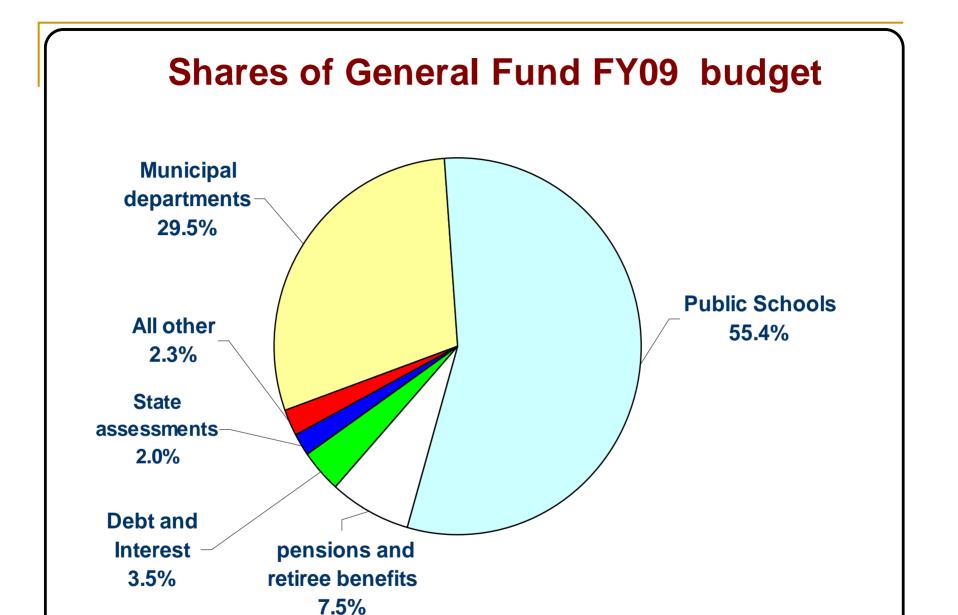
#### Citizens Advisory Group

Municipal Cost Structure Committee January 13, 2009

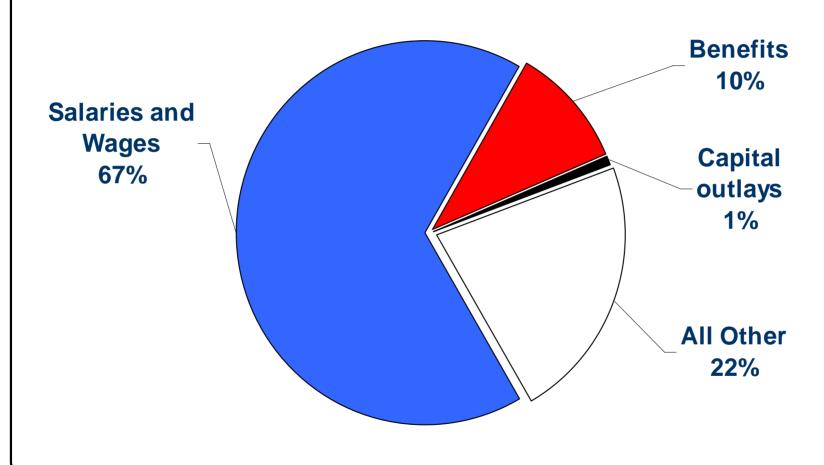
**Draft Report** 

#### Perspective:

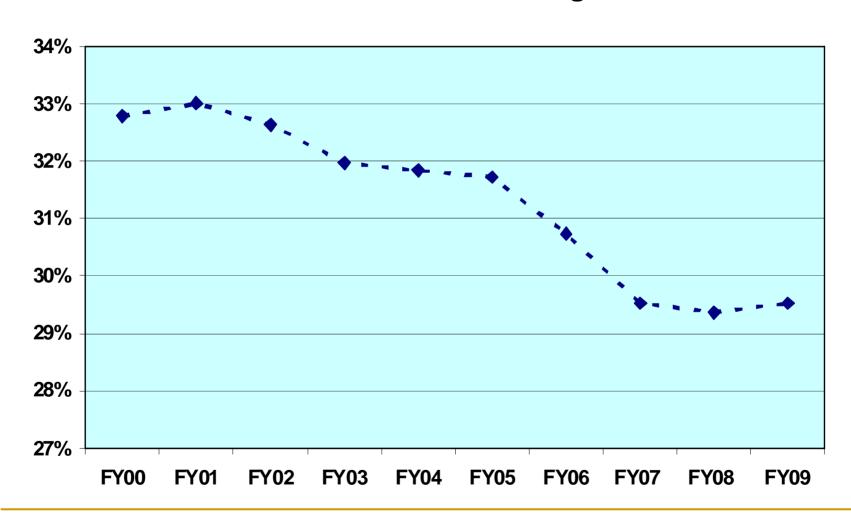
- Municipal department operations represent about 29.5% of the current \$286 million city budget;
- Salaries and benefits are about 77% of municipal department operating costs;
- Since 2001, municipal department staffing has been reduced about 10% and the share of the total budget has dropped from almost 33% (FY01) to 29.5% currently.







#### **Municipal Departments share** of total General Fund budget



#### Compound annual growth rates

	5 years	10 years
Revenues	3.9%	4.6%
Municipal departments	2.1%	3.3%

#### Recommendations:

- 1. control employee compensation costs
- 2. decision on joining GIC
- 3. begin funding post-employment health benefit obligation
- 4. implement operating efficiencies
- 5. invest in energy efficiencies
- 6. shift costs from the taxpayer to users

- 1. Employee compensation
  - pay and benefits

- marketplace
- collective bargaining
- state laws

Benefit issues –

- Employer contribution rates for active and retired employees
- Eligibility of part-time staff for full benefits
- Plan design
- new plans for new employees?

Constraints on action

- All employees working at least 20 hours per week are eligible for full benefits
- City is precluded from setting different conditions for eligibility
- City is required to pay AT LEAST 50% of the cost (for both active and retired)

 2. Decide whether joining the Group Insurance Commission (GIC) will decrease health insurance costs

- Coalition bargaining requirement, 70% union approval
- Potential for \$1 million to \$4 million annualized savings, BUT ......

 3. Begin Funding Post-Retirement Health Care Obligations ("OPEB")

- State law requires that retirees remain eligible for the city's group insurance
- City pays 80% of cost, active and retired
- City pays 80% share of Medicare Part B premium (representing 15% of its accrued OPEB liability)

- City is required to measure and record this liability on its balance sheet.
- Retirement health benefits are earned during active employment, just like pensions.
- Failure to fund now means escalating future costs, requiring an ever-increasing share of the budget.
- Estimated cost to fully fund annual required contribution ("ARC") = \$35 million; FY09 "PAYG" cost is \$13 million; difference = \$22 million

- 4. Implement operating efficiencies
  - Consolidate PARKS functions of the current Parks department and Recreation Department
    - estimated annual savings: \$100,000 to \$250,000
  - Convert city payroll from a weekly to a biweekly cycle
    - estimated annual savings (\$ and time)

= \$140,000

- 4. Implement operating efficiencies (cont.)
  - Life-cycle costing analysis initial cost, operating cost, disposal cost
  - Outsourcing develop a financial framework for decision-making
  - Develop "best practice" procurement guidelines
  - Reduce fire engine minimum staffing requirements (\$700,000)
  - Eliminate fire call box system (\$200,000)
  - Decrease snow plowing standards (\$125,000 \$250,000)

- 4. Implement operating efficiencies (cont.)
  - Increase funding for communication and information technology
    - centralize budgeting and planning for IT development
  - Hire a Budget Analyst
    - continuous identification, analysis and action v on cost-saving and operational efficiency opportunities

- 4. Implement operating efficiencies (cont.)
  - Allow department heads to shift appropriated budget funds between "personnel" and "operating" categories.
    - Position controls limiting how many staff members can be employed and at what salaries should continue to be maintained by the executive branch of government

5. Invest in Energy Efficiencies

- Incandescent bulb ban
- "Energy Star" appliance purchasing
- Life cycle costing
- Recycling implementation
- Replace gas-burning street lights
- Peak demand provider

- 6. Shift appropriate costs from the Tax Base to User Fees
  - "Pay as you throw" trash program
    - charging based on use reduces trash volume, increases recycling, and isn't provided free to tax-exempt properties.
  - User fees for recreation, cultural, community ed programs
    - programs benefitting primarily the direct user do not meet the test of being financed from general taxes

Total potential impact: \$1 million to \$7 million off the tax levy