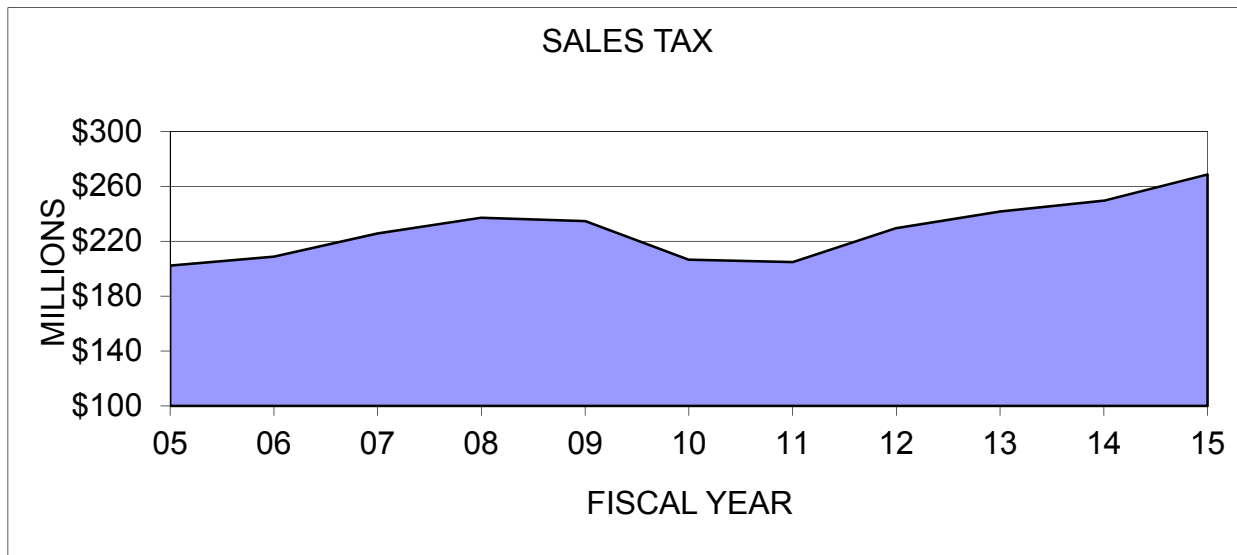


MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

SALES TAX

The sales tax rate in the City of Dallas is 8.25% of taxable goods or services sold within the City limits. The tax is collected by the retriever at the point of sale and forwarded to the State Comptroller's Office on a monthly or quarterly basis. Of the 8.25% collected, the state retains 6.25% and distributes 1% to the City of Dallas and 1% to the Dallas Area Rapid Transit transportation authority.



As illustrated in the accompanying graph, sales tax receipts have increased from \$202.3 million in FY 2004-05 to a projected \$268,665,691 million in FY 2014-15. Sales tax revenues are historically volatile; therefore, actual collections may differ significantly from the budgeted amount.

SECURITY ALARM PERMIT FEE

The City of Dallas charges an annual permit fee of \$50 for a residence and \$100 for a business permit. A permitted alarm site is allowed three "free" false burglar alarms in a twelve-month period. The 4th, 5th and 6th false burglar alarms are \$50, 7th and 8th false burglar alarms are \$75 while the 9th+ are \$100 each. All Panic/Hold-up false alarms for a residence are \$100. The 1st Business Panic/Hold-up false alarm is \$100, 2nd is \$200, 3rd is \$300 while 4th+ are \$400 each.

MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

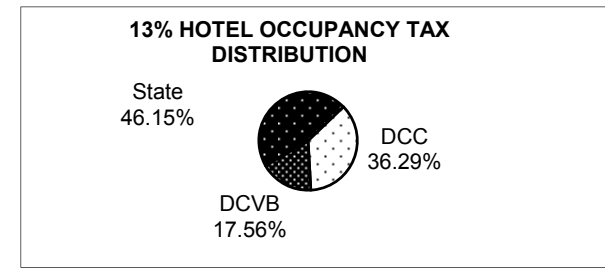
ENTERPRISE FUND MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

HOTEL OCCUPANCY TAXES

The Hotel Occupancy Tax rate in the City of Dallas is 13% of the room rate charged within the City limits. The tax is collected by the hotel at the point of sale and forwarded to the State (6%) and City (7%) on a monthly basis.

Of the 7% received by the City of Dallas, 32.6% of it is distributed to the Dallas Convention and Visitors Bureau (DCVB) to market and promote the City of Dallas as a convention and tourist destination and 67.4% of it is retained by Dallas Convention Center to support operations and capital improvements.

Hotel occupancy tax revenues are historically volatile; therefore, actual collections may differ significantly from the budgeted amount. For FY 2014-15, the City's portion of the Hotel Occupancy Tax revenue (7%) is projected at \$50,263,468. The distribution of the 13% hotel occupancy tax is illustrated in the accompanying graph.



STORM WATER DRAINAGE MANAGEMENT REVENUES

The Storm Drainage Management Utility Revenue is collected to support the cost of compliance with the City's storm drainage discharge permit with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), operation, maintenance and enhancement of the levee system, and operating and maintenance of the City's natural and improved storm drainage system. Compliance activities include, but are not limited to: water quality sampling and analysis; creek monitoring; public education and outreach; hazardous spill response, cleanup and disposal; construction compliance inspections, industrial facility inspections; and engineering, design and inspection of storm sewer infrastructure. Drainage system operating and maintenance activities include, but are not limited to: natural and improved channel maintenance; creek, river and levee maintenance; cleaning and maintenance of storm sewers and inlets; and monthly sweeping of the City's major thoroughfares. The fee is billed and collected through the monthly water bill.

The FY 2014-15 projected revenue and rates are based on the 2009 rate and structure study. Proposed fees are based on size (gross parcel size), a calculated drainage area, and general use (raw vacant land, residential, or commercial) of each property within the City.

MAJOR REVENUE SOURCES

WATER/WASTEWATER REVENUES

The Water Utilities Department is owned and operated by the City of Dallas as a self-supporting enterprise fund. The department receives no tax dollars and earns its revenues through the sale of water and wastewater services in five customer classes. These classes are Residential, General Service, Municipal, Optional General Service, and Wholesale. The wholesale customer class is comprised of 23 communities outside the City of Dallas which receives water service, and 11 communities, which receive wastewater service. Rates for each class are determined by a cost of service study that assigns costs to each class based on the department's cost to provide them with these services.

The breakdown of the source of revenues from these customer classes is as follows:

- 36.4% of the revenues come from the Residential class,
- 43.1% comes from the General class,
- 0.9% comes from the Municipal class,
- 3.1% comes from the Optional General class
- 16.5% comes from the Wholesale class.

These revenues are used to pay for the following:

- Operating and maintenance costs of providing water and wastewater service to customers,
- Debt service (principal and interest) on outstanding debt used to design and construct the facilities necessary to provide these services,
- Street Rental payment (equivalent to franchise fees assessed to other utilities) to the General Fund for the use of the City's rights-of-way,
- Cash funding for capital improvement facilities not funded through the sale of revenue bonds or other debt.

The Water Utilities Department also receives other miscellaneous revenues such as, but not limited to, interest earnings, connection fees, and system improvement contributions. In FY 2014-15, water and wastewater revenues will total \$614.5M including a 3.5% increase in retail revenues. Water revenues can fluctuate depending on the summer temperatures and the amount of rainfall in the area.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The City Council originally adopted the Financial Management Performance Criteria (FMPC) on March 15, 1978 to provide standards and guidelines for the City's financial managerial decision making and to provide for a periodic review of the criteria to maintain standards and guidelines consistent with current economic conditions. The FMPC contains 52 criteria in 6 different categories in addition to 13 criteria specific to Dallas Water Utilities.

Operating Programs: Criteria 1 – 15

Capital and Debt Management: Criteria 16 – 40

Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Planning: Criteria 41 – 43

Budget: Criteria 44 – 47

Cash Management: Criteria 48 – 50

Grants and Trusts: Criteria 51 – 52

The most recent revision to the FMPC was approved by the City Council in September 2011. The status of each criterion is updated annually and presented with the annual budget, at year-end, and for each debt issuance.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Operating Program

1. The City shall operate on a current funding basis. Expenditures shall be budgeted and controlled so as not to exceed current revenues plus the planned use of unassigned fund balance accumulated through prior year surplus. Nonrecurring or one-time revenues should, to the extent possible, only be used for one-time expenditures (expenditures not expected to reoccur and requiring future appropriations) to avoid future shortfalls.

2. The year-to-year increase of actual revenue from the levy of the ad valorem tax will generally not to exceed 8%:
 - Excluding taxable value gained by through annexation or consolidation;
 - Excluding the value gained through new construction;
 - Excluding expenditure increases mandated by the voters or another governmental entity; and
 - Not excluding the valuation gained through revaluation or equalization programs.

3. Debt will not be used to fund current operating expenditures.

Status

In Compliance

In Compliance

The percentage change in base revenue (from FY 2013-14 to FY 2014-15) is 6.81%.

Adjusted revenues cannot exceed “base” revenues more than 8%.

Base revenues = FY 2013-14 budgeted revenues	
from current tax roll (in 000's)	\$ 679,192
FY 2014-15 Ad-Valorem Tax Revenue	\$ 725,016
Less:	
Voter Mandated-Debt Service	\$ (12,230)
Growth from Annexation	\$ 0
Growth from New Construction	\$ 12,126

Adjusted revenue recommendation:	\$ 725,413
% Change from base revenues:	6.76%

In Compliance

No debt is programmed in the Operating Budget to fund current expenses.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Operating Program (Continued)

4. All retirement systems will be financed in a manner to systematically fund liabilities. The City will assure sufficient funds are provided to pay current service plus interest on unfunded liabilities plus amortization of the unfunded liabilities over a programmed period. No less than annual reviews will be provided to Council by the pension funds.
5. Actuarial analysis will be performed annually on all retirement systems. Adjustments in benefits and contributions will be authorized only after meeting the test of actuarial soundness. All health plans should have actuarial reviews performed bi-annually to determine the required levels of funding necessary. These health plans shall be financed in a manner to ensure sufficient funds are available to fund current liabilities and provide some reserve levels for extraordinary claims.
6. Each enterprise fund of the City will maintain revenues which support the full (direct and indirect) cost of the fund. In addition, each Enterprise Fund and Internal Service Fund should maintain at least 30 days of budgeted operations and maintenance expense in net working capital, and avoid cash deficits.

Status

In Compliance

In Compliance

Not In Compliance

Equipment Services and Storm Water Drainage Management do not have sufficient fund balance to meet the guideline.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Operating Program (Continued)

7. The Emergency Reserve, a component of unassigned fund balance, shall be used to provide for temporary financing of unanticipated or unforeseen extraordinary needs of an emergency nature; for example, costs related to a natural disaster or calamity, a 5% decline in property values, or an unexpected liability created by Federal or State legislative action. Funds shall be allocated from the Emergency Reserve only after an analysis has been prepared by the City Manager and presented to City Council. The analysis shall provide sufficient evidence to establish that the remaining balance is adequate to offset potential downturns in revenue sources. The analysis shall address the nature of the adopted expenditure and the revenue requirement in subsequent budget years. Prior to allocating funds from the Emergency Reserve, the City Council shall find that an emergency or extraordinary need exists to justify the use of these funds. Funds shall be allocated each year in the budget process to replace any use of the Emergency Reserve funds during the preceding fiscal year to maintain the balance of the Emergency Reserve levels.

Status

In Compliance

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Operating Program (Continued)

8. The Contingency Reserve, a component of unassigned fund balance, shall be used to provide for unanticipated needs that arise during the year: for example, expenses associated with new service needs that have been identified after the budget process, new public safety or health needs, revenue shortfalls, service enhancements, or opportunities to achieve cost savings. Funds shall be allocated from the Contingency Reserve only after an analysis has been prepared by the City Manager and presented to the City Council outlining the initial and recurring costs associated with the adopted expenditure. Additionally, these funds would be used prior to use of the Emergency Reserve funds. Funds shall be allocated each year in the budget process to replace any use of the Contingency Reserve funds during the preceding fiscal year and to maintain the balance of the Contingency Reserve at a level ranging from ½% to 1% of budgeted departmental expenditures.

Status

In Compliance

The proposed FY 2014-15 Contingency Reserve level is \$6,200,000 or 0.5% of the General Fund budget.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Operating Program (Continued)

11. A General Fund liability fund shall be budgeted annually to provide for outstanding and anticipated claims expense and resulting liabilities during the budget year. An individual judgment settlement cap is set at \$5,000,000. The Emergency Reserve will be accessed should the cap be exceeded. An independent actuarial analysis shall be conducted every two years to determine the appropriate level of this fund.

12. Consider the establishment of a Landfill Closure / Post-Closure Reserve to provide for any future potential liabilities. Analysis will be performed periodically to determine appropriate timing and amount of funding needs. Funds could be allocated from an increase in user fees.

13. Operating expenditures will be programmed to include current costs of fully maintaining City facilities, including parks, streets, levees, vehicles, buildings, and equipment. A cost benefit analysis will be performed on replacement cost versus projected required maintenance costs to determine the level at which City facilities should be maintained. The analysis will also determine the long-term cost of any potential deferred maintenance cost. Normal maintenance will be funded through the operating budget.

14. An annual assessment and five year projection for all equipment and maintenance needs should be performed, and a maintenance and replacement schedule developed based on the projection.

Status

In Compliance

The proposed Liability/Claims Fund will be funded at \$9,002,893. It will be funded from the Liability/Claims Fund FY2013-14 projected ending balance of \$3,590,911 and FY2014-15 General Fund contribution of \$4,169,788, General Fund departmental contributions of \$734,640 and other funds contributions of \$507,554.

Establishment of reserve is not recommended at this time.

In Compliance

Not in Compliance

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Operating Program (Continued)

15. An annual review of selected fees and charges will be conducted to determine the extent to which the full cost of associated services is being recovered by revenues. All fees and charges will be reviewed at least once every four years.

Status

In Compliance
A fees and charges study will be completed for approximately 1/3 of all fees in FY 2014-15.

Capital and Debt Management

16. Any capital projects financed through the issuance of bonds shall be financed for a period not to exceed the expected useful life of the project. (Bonds issued for street resurfacing shall be financed for a period not to exceed 10 years.)

In Compliance

17. The net (non self-supporting) General Obligation (G.O.) Debt of Dallas will not exceed 4% of the true market valuation of the taxable property of Dallas.

In Compliance
1.4%

18. Total direct plus overlapping debt shall be managed so as to not exceed 8% of market valuation of taxable property of Dallas. All debt, which causes total direct plus overlapping debt to exceed 6% of market valuation, shall be carefully planned and coordinated with all overlapping jurisdictions.

In Compliance
4.7%

19. Interest expense incurred prior to actual operation will be capitalized only for facilities of enterprise activities.

In Compliance

20. Average (weighted) General Obligation bond maturities (exclusive of Pension Obligation Bonds) shall be kept at or below 10 years.

In Compliance
6.3 Years

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

Status

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>21. Annual General Obligation debt service (contribution) including certificates of obligation debt for risk management funding shall not exceed 20% of the total governmental fund expenditures (comprised of general fund, special funds, debt service funds and capital project funds).</p> | <p>In Compliance
14.4%</p> |
| <p>22. Per Capita General Obligation Debt including Certificates of Obligation, Equipment Acquisition Notes and General Obligation Bonds will be managed to not exceed 10% of the latest authoritative computation of Dallas' per capita annual personal income.</p> | <p>In Compliance
2.7% Total Debt
2.2%-GO Bond Debt</p> |
| <p>23. Debt may be used to finance betterments intended to extend service life of original permanent capital improvements under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the original improvement is at or near the end of its expected service life; • the betterment extends the life of the original improvement by at least one third of the original service life; • the life of the financing is less than the life of the betterment; • the betterment is financed through either C.O.'s or G.O.'s. | <p>In Compliance</p> |
| <p>24. Interest earnings from G.O. Bonds shall be used solely to fund capital expenditures, debt service, or used to fund a reserve for capital contingencies.</p> | <p>In Compliance</p> |

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

<u>Capital and Debt Management (Continued)</u>	<u>Status</u>
25. Certificates of Obligation should be used only to fund tax-supported projects previously approved by the voters; or for risk management funding as authorized by the City Council; or non-tax revenue-supported projects approved by City Council.	In Compliance
26. Certificates of Obligation (C.O.) Debt including that for risk management funding supported by an ad valorem tax pledge should not exceed 15% of total authorized and issued General Obligation (G.O.) Debt. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All C.O.'s issued in lieu of revenue bonds should not exceed 10% of outstanding G.O. Debt. 	In Compliance 1.4%
27. Certificates of Obligation will be limited to projects consistent with Financial Management Performance Criteria for debt issuance.	In Compliance
28. Certificates of Obligation for an enterprise system will be limited to only those projects, which can demonstrate the capability to support the certificate debt either through its own revenues, or another pledged source other than ad valorem taxes.	In Compliance
29. Certificates of Obligation authorization will remain in effect for no more than five years from the date of approval by the City Council.	In Compliance
30. Certificates of Obligation authorized for risk management funding shall be issued for a term not to exceed 20 years.	In Compliance

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

- | | <u>Status</u> |
|---|---------------|
| 31. Tax Increment Financing zones should be established where revenues will recover 1.25 times the public cost of debt in order to provide an adequate safety margin. | In Compliance |
| 32. A Tax Increment Financing Reinvestment Zone may not be created if more than 10 percent of the property in the adopted zone, excluding property dedicated for public use, is used for residential purposes. "Residential purposes" includes property occupied by a house, which is less than five living units. | In Compliance |
| 33. Pursuant to the provisions of the Texas Tax Code, the City creates reinvestment zones both for tax increment financing ("TIF RZ") and for the tax abatement ("TA RZ"). TA RZs are created for the purpose of granting tax abatement on real or business personal property or both located in the TA RZ. For the FMPC, TIF RZs and TA RZs shall be referred to as Reinvestment Zones ("RZ"). | In Compliance |

No RZ can be created if the total property tax base of certain TIF RZs plus the total real property and business personal property tax base (if there is business personal property tax being abated) of TA RZs exceeds 10% of the total tax base (all real and business personal property) of the City. Reinvestment zones that are no longer collecting tax increment or abating taxes (i.e. now contributing 100% to the City of Dallas property tax revenues) will be excluded from the calculation.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

Status

34. All PID and TIF proposals, even “pay-as-you-go” projects, will be evaluated for service impact. A five-year fiscal note must accompany any request to establish a PID or TIF including repayment terms of any inter-fund borrowing. In Compliance
35. All adopted PID or TIF debt issuances supported by a district's revenues, are subject to the following criteria: In Compliance
- Coverage Tests - The project should provide for revenues, net of overlapping taxes, of 1.25 times maximum annual debt service requirement. The issuance of TIF bonds may be considered prior to achieving coverage ratio of 1.25 if:
 - a developer or property owner provides a credit enhancement such as a letter of credit or bond insurance from an AAA-rated financial institution for the entire amount of the debt issue; and
 - in the event that there is insufficient TIF increment revenues to retire TIF bonds, which event consequently requires that the credit enhancement mechanism be called upon to service the TIF bonded indebtedness, contingent liability to reimburse a credit-enhancer would be the sole liability of the developer or its affiliates; and
 - in the event that there are changes in the rating of the financial institution providing credit enhancement, then that institution shall be replaced with an AAA-rated financial institution within 90 days; and

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

Status

- in the event that no replacement of an AAA-rated institution is provided, no further TIF bonds in advance of the 1.25 coverage ratio will be provided for any additional TIF projects undertaken by the developer or its affiliates.
- Additional Bonds Test - the project should include an additional bonds test parallel to the coverage test.
- Reserve Fund - the project should include a debt service reserve fund equal to the maximum annual debt service requirements.
- Limitations on Amount of PID/TIF Bonds- The total amount of PID/TIF indebtedness will be included and managed as part of the City's overlapping debt, and
- The total amount of PID/TIF debt outstanding should generally not exceed 20% of the City's outstanding general obligation indebtedness.
- PID/TIF bonds should be limited to projects consistent with the City's previously adopted Financial Management Performance Criteria for debt issuance.
- PID bonds should be limited to those projects, which can demonstrate the ability to support the debt either through its own revenues or another pledge source other than ad valorem taxes.
- PID/TIF bond authorizations should remain in effect for no more than five years from the date of City Council approval.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

Status

36. All adopted PID or TIF debt issuances must mature on or before the termination date of the respective PID or TIF district and, further, all bonds must also conform to the district's Financial Plan by maturing on or before the plan's projected date by which all district expenses would be paid, repayment of bonds.
- In Compliance
37. The City will not propose the issuance of any unrated, high yield PID/TIF bond which could be labeled a "high risk bond" except for small (less than \$5 million) private placements coordinated with the City's Financial Advisor.
- In Compliance
- All projects must be carefully evaluated for credit-worthiness and meet the criteria above whether or not a credit rating is obtained.
38. The City should use PID/TIF bonds only when other options have been considered.
- In Compliance
39. Advance refundings and forward delivery refunding transactions should be considered when the net present value savings as a percentage of the par amount of refunded bonds is at least 4%.
- In Compliance
- Current refunding transactions should be considered when the net present value savings as a percentage of the par amount of refunded bonds is at least 3%.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Capital and Debt Management (Continued)

40. Each Enterprise Fund (where applicable) will maintain fully funded debt service reserves. A surety bond (or other type of credit facility such as a letter of credit) may be used in lieu of funding the reserve if the former is economically advantageous.

Status

In Compliance

Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Planning

41. The City will establish and maintain a high degree of accounting practices; accounting practices will conform to generally accepted accounting principles as set forth by the authoritative standard setting body for units of local government.

In Compliance

The basis of budgeting for all funds essentially follows the basis of accounting (modified accrual for government funds and full accrual for enterprise and internal service funds). The major differences between the budgeting and accounting basis are: 1) encumbrances are recorded as expenditures (budget basis) rather than assigned, committed, or restricted fund balance (accounting basis); 2) compensated absences (accrued but unused leave) and other long-term liabilities are not reflected in the budget; 3) depreciation expense is not included in the budget; 4) change in fair value of investments is not recognized as income (expenditure) in the budget.

42. An annual audit will be performed by an independent public accounting firm, with the subsequent issue of an official Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) within 120 days of the City's fiscal year end.

Not In Compliance

FY 2012-13 CAFR has not been completed

43. Full disclosure will be provided in the annual financial statements and bond representations.

In Compliance

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Budget

- | <u>Budget</u> | <u>Status</u> |
|---|---------------|
| 44. Revenues and expenditures will be projected annually for at least three years beyond the current budget projections. | In Compliance |
| 45. Financial systems will be maintained to monitor expenditures, revenues and performance of all municipal programs on an ongoing basis. | In Compliance |
| 46. Operating expenditures will be programmed to include the cost of implementing service of the capital improvements, and future revenues necessary for these expenditures will be estimated and provided for prior to undertaking the capital improvement. | In Compliance |
| 47. A report reflecting end of fiscal year status of performance against these criteria will be prepared within 60 days after official presentation of the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report to the City Council. A pro forma report reflecting Adopted Budget status will be submitted with the City Manager's Adopted Budget each year. | In Compliance |

Cash Management

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 48. Investments will be made in conformance with the City's investment policy, with the primary objectives of preservation of capital, maintenance of sufficient liquidity and maximization of return on the portfolio. | In Compliance |
| 49. The accounting system and cash forecasting system will provide regular information concerning cash position and investment. | In Compliance |

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Cash Management (Continued)

50. Internal Service Funds and Enterprise Funds will maintain positive cash balances.

Status

In Compliance

Grants and Trusts

51. All grants will be managed to comply with the laws, regulations and guidance of the grantor; and all gifts and donations will be managed and expended according to the wishes and instructions of the donor.

In Compliance

52. Prior to acceptance of proposed gifts and donations and governmental grants a fiscal review will be conducted. The review should consider matching requirements, impacts on both revenues and expenditures for the next five years, whether the objectives of the gifts, donation or grants meet the strategic goals of the City, and any potential impact of loss of funds.

In Compliance

Dallas Water Utilities

1. Current revenues will be sufficient to support current expenses including debt service and other obligations of the system.

In Compliance

2. Long-term debt will be used only for capital expansion, replacement and improvement of plant, not for current expenses.

In Compliance

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Dallas Water Utilities (Continued)

Status

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Short-term debt, including tax-exempt commercial paper, will be used as authorized for interim financing of projects which result in capital improvements. The authorization of tax-exempt commercial paper will be limited to 20% of the 10-year capital improvement program in effect at the time of the commercial paper authorization. No commercial paper program will be authorized for more than ten years. Outstanding tax-exempt commercial paper will never exceed the amount authorized by Council. | In Compliance |
| 4. Contingency reserves will be appropriated at a level sufficient to provide for unanticipated, nonrecurring expenditures. | In Compliance |
| 5. Debt financing for capital projects will not exceed the useful life of the asset, and in no case shall the term exceed 30 years. | In Compliance |
| 6. An unreserved cash balance will be maintained such that it provides a minimum quick ratio of 1.50 and at least 30 days of budgeted expenditures for operations and maintenance in net working capital. | In Compliance |
| 7. Net revenues available for debt service should be at least 1.5 times the maximum annual principal and interest requirements of relevant outstanding revenue bonds at the end of the fiscal year, and at least 1.3 times maximum-year requirements at all times, measured during a fiscal year using the previous year net revenues available for debt service. | In Compliance
1.67 times maximum annual principal and interest |

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

FY 2014-15 Proposed Budget Status

Dallas Water Utilities (Continued)

	<u>Status</u>
8. Current revenues which are more than operating expenses and debt service will be used for capital expenditures and other water and wastewater purposes.	In Compliance
9. Funds available from current rates in each fiscal year for system rehabilitation, replacement, and expansion will be appropriated equal to or more than financial statement depreciation expense reasonably estimated in the same year.	In Compliance
10. Capital financing will be provided through a combination of revenue bonds, current revenues, contributed capital, and short-term debt. An equity to debt ratio of at least 20% should be maintained on all capital projects.	In Compliance
11. Retail cost of service studies will be performed at least every two years and reviewed annually. Rate adjustments will be recommended when required, but, normally, no more frequently than annually.	In Compliance
12. Wholesale treated water rates for customer cities and other governmental entities will be determined on the basis of the inter-city agreement currently in effect. Wholesale wastewater and untreated water rates will be determined on the basis of contractual agreements with wholesale customers. Rates shall be adjusted annually if cost of service studies indicates a need therefore.	In Compliance, current agreement approved by Council in 2010.
13. Funds generated by Dallas Water Utilities will be used solely for the development, operation, and maintenance of the water and wastewater utility system.	In Compliance

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

ACCRUAL ACCOUNTING

A measure of the City's revenues earned and expenses incurred during the period, regardless of when cash is received or paid.

AD VALOREM TAX

A tax levied on the assessed valuation of real land and improvements and personal property located in the City.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Grants, trusts, or any other source of funds (excluding Capital funds) that contribute to the service.

AGENCY FUND

Agency fund consists of resources retained by the governmental unit as an agent for another governmental unit.

APPROPRIATION

An authorization made by the City Council that permits officials to incur obligations against and make expenditures of governmental resources.

ARBITRAGE

The interest earnings derived from invested bond proceeds or debt service fund balances.

ASSESSED VALUATION

This represents the total valuation of land and improvements and personal property less all properties exempt from tax. Also identified as taxable valuation.

BALANCED BUDGET

A budget with revenues equal to expenditures.

BOND

A written promise to pay a sum of money on a specified date at a specified interest rate. General Obligation (GO) and Revenue Bonds are used for funding permanent capital improvements such as buildings, streets, and bridges.

BUDGET

A financial plan for a specified period of time that matches all planned revenues and expenditures with various municipal services. It is the primary means by which most of the expenditure and service delivery activities of a government are controlled.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND

Capital construction funds are used to pay for capital projects which are not debt financed. Funding is usually derived from operating fund transfers.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

A capital expenditure is the acquisition or construction of an asset that has a useful life greater than one year.

CAPITAL GIFTS AND DONATIONS

Contributions by individuals or organizations for the purpose of funding capital improvements within the scope of interest of the donor.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (CIP)

The City's plan to finance major infrastructure development and improvement. It is primarily funded through General Obligation Bonds and Revenue Bonds.

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

Fund used to account for and report financial sources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

CERTIFICATE OF OBLIGATION (CO)

A written promise secured by the full faith and credit of the City. Used for funding permanent capital improvements. Debt Service is paid from ad valorem taxes or operating revenues.

COMMERCIAL PAPER

A short-term promissory note offering flexibility to borrow as needed at the time of the actual award of projects instead of sale of bond. Used for interim financing for water and wastewater improvements.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS (CDBG)

Federal funds available to municipalities specifically for activities and programs to create viable urban communities for low and moderate income persons.

CONTINGENCY RESERVE

A budgetary reserve which provides for unanticipated expenditures of a non-recurring nature.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

CONTRACTUAL SERVICE

The cost related to services performed for the City by individuals, businesses, or utilities.

DEBT SERVICE

Sometimes referred to as the Interest and Sinking Fund, it is used to account for the accumulation of financial resources to meet the requirements of general obligation debt service and debt service reserve.

DEFICIT

Excess of expenses over revenues at a specific point in time.

DEPARTMENT

A major administrative division of the City that indicates overall management responsibility for an operation or a group of related operations within a functional area.

DEPRECIATION

A systematic allocation of cost for a tangible asset during its estimated useful life.

EMERGENCY RESERVE

A budgetary reserve which provides for temporary financing of unforeseen needs of an emergency nature, unanticipated fluctuations in revenue, and individual judgment/settlement payments exceeding a \$5,000,000 liability cap.

ENCUMBRANCE

The commitment of appropriated funds to purchase an item or service.

ENTERPRISE FUND

These funds are fully supported by charges for service. Each fund establishes revenue-based fees and charges to recoup the costs of providing the services.

EQUIPMENT ACQUISITION NOTES

Short term note financing secured by the full faith and credit of the City used for funding capital equipment purchases. Debt service requirements are met with ad valorem or operating transfers from fee supported funds.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

FIDUCIARY FUND

This type of fund accounts for assets held by the City in a trustee or agency capacity.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

The City maintains Financial Management Performance Criteria (FMPC), established in the late 1970's to reflect financial policies that the City believes necessary for planning purposes and to measure sound financial condition. These criteria are applied to the ongoing management of the City's finances and covers the following aspects of financial management: operating programs; capital and debt management; accounting, auditing and financial planning; cash management; grants and trusts; and Dallas Water Utilities.

FINES AND FORFEITURES

Charges levied by City departments to individuals and businesses that are resolved through payment or loss of property.

FISCAL YEAR

The twelve-month period beginning October 1st and ending the following September 30th to which the annual budget applies.

FRANCHISE FEE

A fee levied by the City Council on businesses that use the City's right-of-way to deliver services. This fee is usually charged as a percentage of gross receipts.

FULL TIME EQUIVALENTS (FTE)

A unit used to quantify staffing. One FTE is a full year, 40 hour per week position. A part-time position working 20 hours per week or a temporary full-time position working six months would be 0.5 FTEs.

FULL YEAR FUNDING

The additional required funding necessary for twelve full months of operations related to positions and/or program funding added in the previous fiscal year. This funding complements prior year funding.

FUND

A fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts (assets, liabilities, fund balance) which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

FUND BALANCE

The difference between a fund's assets and liabilities. For the purposes of this document, two different calculations are utilized. For the General Fund, the unreserved undesignated portion of fund balance is reported. For Other Funds, fund balance is reported as current assets less current liabilities less reserves for encumbrances. For non-enterprise funds, sick and vacation accruals are excluded. For multi-year funds, reserves for encumbrances are not excluded. For funds that utilize inventory accounting, inventory encumbrances are not deducted (to avoid double-reduction).

GENERAL CAPITAL RESERVE

Depository for proceeds from property sale, abandonments, or reimbursements of prior loans/advances providing funds for Capital Improvements and/or to provide interim financing for Capital Projects.

GENERAL FUND

This is the main operating fund of the City. It accounts for basic operating services such as Police, Fire, Streets, Sanitation, Code Enforcement, Park and Recreation, Library, Environmental and Health Services, and others.

GENERAL OBLIGATION BOND

Bonds used for funding permanent public capital improvements such as buildings, streets, and bridges. The repayment of these bonds is made from the levy of property tax. Voter approval is required to issue these bonds.

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Governmental funds are made up of the general fund, special revenue funds, capital projects funds, debt service funds, and permanent funds.

GRANT

A contribution by a government or other organization to support a particular function. Typically, these contributions are made to a local government from the state or federal government.

IN SERVICE DATE

Date on which a City facility is available to the public.

INTER-DEPARTMENT FINANCING

Short-term interim financing from one City department to another City department (necessary due to timing of project with permanent financing mechanism) with the repayment of the loan plus interest once permanent financing is in place.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

INTEREST EARNED

Assets collected through investment of cash.

INTERFUND REVENUE

Assets transferred from one fund to another for services rendered. These are revenues from various funds that provide indirect cost payments to the General Fund. In addition, this revenue also includes Dallas Water Utilities street rental payment and surplus property auction revenue.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUE

Money collected from other governmental entities.

INTERNAL SERVICE FUND

Fund used to account for goods or services given to one department by another on a cost reimbursement basis.

KEY FOCUS AREA

Dallas City Council established the following Key Focus Areas: Public Safety; Economic Vibrancy; Clean, Healthy Environment; Culture, Arts and Recreation; Education and E³ Government.

LIABILITY RESERVE

Funds reserved for outstanding current and forecasted future liabilities.

LICENSE AND PERMITS REVENUE

These are revenues related to various license and permit fees.

MASTER LEASE

A short-term financing program offering flexibility to borrow as needed at the time of the actual purchase of equipment and technology improvements instead of the sale of equipment notes.

MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE

These are miscellaneous revenues from rental, gifts and donations, and collections for damages to City property.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting according to which (a) revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they became available and measurable and (b) expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable, except for unmatured interest on general long-term debt and certain similar accrued obligations, which should be recognized when due.

ONE TIME RESOURCES

These are non-recurring revenues, which will be used for one-time expenses.

OPERATING AND MAINTENANCE COST

Operational cost incurred by a facility for one year.

OPERATING BUDGET

The personnel, supply, service, and short term capital expenditures of a department.

PERMANENT FUND

Fund used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for the benefit of the government or its citizenry.

PROGRAM

A sub-unit of a department.

PROPRIETARY FUND

A proprietary fund is one having profit and loss aspects. The two types of proprietary funds are enterprise and internal service funds.

REVENUE

Receipt of cash from other entity that requires a cash receipt to be entered in the financial system.

REIMBURSEMENT

Repayment of funds from one fund or department to another for a specific purpose.

GLOSSARY OF BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

SERVICE

A specific operation performed within a department or office.

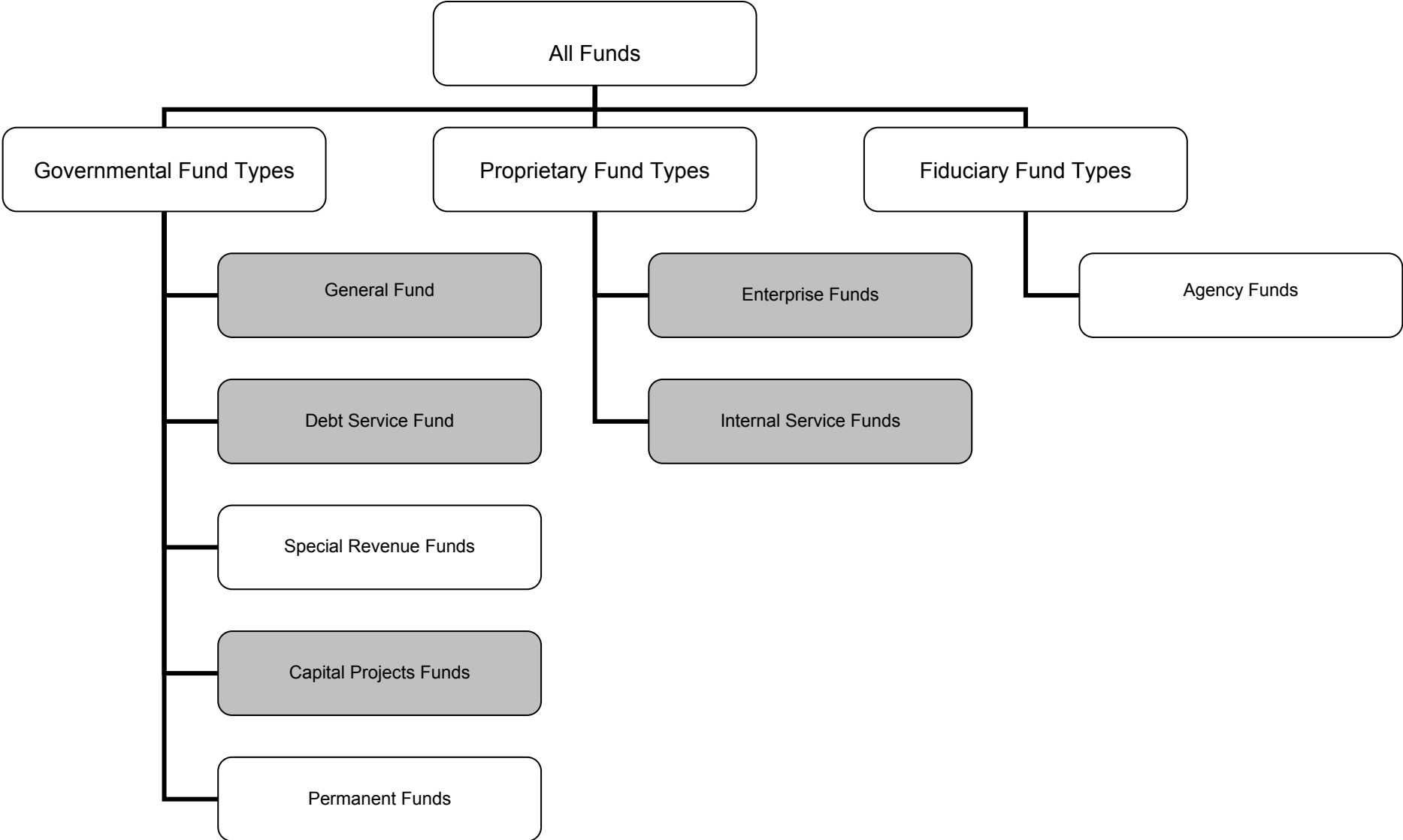
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND

Fund used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects.

TRUE INTEREST COST

The full cost of a bond issue taking into account the present value (time value) of money. The TIC is the rate of interest, compounded semiannually, required to discount the payments of principal and interest to bondholders to the original purchase price.

CITY OF DALLAS FUND STRUCTURE



Note: Shading indicates Funds included with FY 2014-15 Budget

COMMUNITY PROFILE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

The City of Dallas was incorporated in 1856. The City Charter was adopted in 1907. Dallas is currently the third largest city in the nation with a Council-Manager form of government. There are fourteen single-member districts and a mayor elected at large. The Mayor and Council appoints the City Manager, City Attorney, City Auditor, City Secretary, and the Municipal Court Judges. The City Manager appoints all department directors except the director of Civil Service who is appointed by the Civil Service Board and the director of the Park and Recreation Department who is appointed by the Park and Recreation Board.

**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Population Estimates*

Population Trends (Census Data):

1960	679,684		1990	1,007,618
1970	844,401		2000	1,188,580
1980	904,078		2010	1,197,816

The following denotes the 2012 estimate for population and racial/ethnic composition of the City of Dallas:

Population by Race:

Hispanic	41.4%
White	29.3%
Black	24.6%
American Indian	0.1%
Asian	3.2%
Other	0.2%
Two or more races	1.2%

Population by Sex:

Female	49.5%
Male	50.5%

COMMUNITY PROFILE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Population by Age:

Under 20 years	27.9%
20 to 44 years	40.6%
45 to 64 years	22.1%
65 and over	9.4%

Median Age	32.4
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*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

Total area (in square miles):

Land area (in square miles):	384.93
Lake Area (in square miles)	343.56
	41.37

Climate:

Daily Mean Temperature, Annual Average (July 2013-June 2014)	65.78°F
Precipitation, Average Annual Total (July 2013-June 2014)	24.69 inches

*Source: U.S. Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Miles of Streets:

Paved (lane miles)	11,687.98
Unpaved (gravel)	13.02

Number of street lights

87,274

Fire Protection:

Number of stations	57
Number of uniformed personnel (FTEs, FY 2014-15 Proposed)	2,069.3

Police Protection:

Number of stations	7
Number of uniformed personnel (FTEs, FY 2014-15 Proposed)	3,666.9

COMMUNITY PROFILE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Parks:

Number of Parks	381
Total Park Acreage	23,242

Public Libraries:

Public Library Locations	29
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Transportation:

Love Field (FY 2013) Total Passengers	8,383,172
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Dallas Executive (General Aviation Airport) Number of operations (annual, FY 2013)	56,165
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Dallas/Forth Worth International Airport (FY 2013) Total Domestic Revenue Passengers	53,672,760
Passenger Enplanements	26,836,380
Domestic Cargo (tons)	330,698

Construction Activity (FY 2013):

Permits Issued	38,367
Estimated Value	\$2,620,465,157

Median Family Income:

\$43,804

*Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2012 American Community Survey

Unemployment Rate (June 2014):

DFW Metroplex	5.4%
City of Dallas	5.7%

*Source: Texas Workforce Commission, Not Seasonally Adjusted

COMMUNITY PROFILE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Employment:

Largest Public Companies by Revenue (*\$ Millions*)*

Revenue (*\$ Millions*)

AT&T	128,752.0
Energy Transfer Equity	48,750.0
HollyFrontier	20,161.0
Southwest Airlines	17,699.0
Texas Instruments	12,205.0
Tenet Healthcare	12,081.0
Dean Foods	9,963.0
Energy Future Holdings	5,850.0

**Source: "Fortune 500", 2014*

Largest Private Employers (*by Largest Employment Site*)*

Local Employees

Texas Instruments	10,411
Energy Future Holdings	9,400
Baylor University Medical Center	9,368
Southwest Airlines	7,708
AT&T	7,500
Texas Health Presbyterian Hospital Dallas	6,427
ClubCorp USA, Inc.	4,704
Brinker International	4,362
Children's Medical Center of Dallas	4,492
Methodist Dallas Medical Center	2,300

**Source: Hoovers, DBJ Book of Lists,, and the Office of Economic Development*

COMMUNITY PROFILE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Institutions of Higher Education:

*(Dallas City Limits)**

University of North Texas Dallas
University of North Texas – Dallas College of Law
University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
Texas A&M Health Science Center Baylor College of Dentistry
Criswell College
Dallas Baptist University
Paul Quinn College
University of Phoenix – Dallas
West Coast University
Dallas County Community College District:
Cedar Valley College
El Centro College
Mountain View College
Richland College

Public University
Public University
Public University
Independent Graduate
Independent Senior College
Independent Senior College
Independent Senior College
Independent Senior College
Independent Senior College
Community College

**Source: Office of Economic Development*

COMMUNITY PROFILE CITY OF DALLAS, TEXAS

Employment by Industry

**Source: Reference USA, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (preliminary findings), and Office of Economic Development*

