City Council Worksession Agenda

July 23, 2019 at 5:00 PM

1001 11th Avenue, City Center South, Greeley, CO 80631

Mayor
John Gates

Councilmembers

Jonathan Smail
Ward I

Brett Payton
Ward II

Michael Fitzsimmons
Ward III

Dale Hall
Ward IV

Stacy Suniga
At-Large

Robb Casseday
At-Large

A City Achieving Community Excellence

Greeley promotes a healthy, diverse economy and high quality of life responsive to all its residents and neighborhoods, thoughtfully managing its human and natural resources in a manner that creates and sustains a safe, unique, vibrant and rewarding community in which to live, work, and play.

1. Call to Order

2. Pledge of Allegiance

3. Roll Call

4. Review of 2018 International Codes Adoption (5:00 – 5:30 p.m.)

   Brad Mueller, Community Development Director
   Tim Swanson, Chief Building Official

5. Second Quarter Financial Report (5:30 – 6:00 p.m.)

   Renee Wheeler, Finance Director

6. 2020 Budget Revenue Estimates (6:00 – 6:30 p.m.)

   Renee Wheeler, Finance Director

7. Scheduling of Meetings, Other Events

   Roy Otto, City Manager

8. Adjournment

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019

Agenda Item Number 1

Title:

Call to Order

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019

Agenda Item Number 2

Title:

Pledge of Allegiance

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019

Agenda Item Number 3

Title:

Roll Call:

1. Mayor Gates
2. Councilmember Smail
3. Councilmember Payton
4. Councilmember Casseday
5. Councilmember Fitzsimmons
6. Councilmember Suniga
7. Councilmember Hall

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019 (5:00 – 5:30 p.m.)

Agenda Item Number 4

Brad Mueller, Community Development Director, 970-350-9786
Tim Swanson, Chief Building Official, 970-350-9853

Title:

Review of 2018 International Codes Adoption

Background:

The City of Greeley typically adopts the most recent cycle of the International Code family published, which is on a three-year cycle. Greeley currently has the 2015 editions adopted; the International Code Council completed its most recent update this last year in 2018.

This Worksession is designed to review the recommendation from staff and the citizen-professional Construction Trades Advisory and Appeals Board (CTAAB) to adopt the latest set of International Codes, including the Energy and Residential Codes, which include more major changes than in the past. These are discussed in more detail below.

The City historically has also adopted a limited number of amendments to the standard International Codes, to reflect circumstances that are specific to Greeley. Typically, most of these are carried over with each adoption to the new set of International Codes. In addition, between the major adoptions, often there are minor changes that become apparent related to how the code is administered, wording clarifications, etc. These "clean-up" elements can best be adopted within the three-year cycle as well. The current set of city-specific amendments has a number of these smaller changes, which were proposed and reviewed by the CTAAB board members.

The Family of International Codes

When it is fully presented to Council in the next month, the entire set of International Codes is proposed for adoption. The set of Codes includes the International Building, Residential, Plumbing, Mechanical, Fuel Gas, Existing Building, Property Maintenance, and Energy Conservation Codes.

The specific Code language that will be presented to Council at that time will include the amendments that the City has commonly carried over from cycle to cycle. As indicated above, some additional minor new ones will also be included, regarding such matters as creating and adopting an appendix for Swimming Pool requirements, updating the Mobile Home Code, and amending standards in the Electrical Code regarding solar photo-voltaic and heating installations, for example.

The Energy Code

The International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) sets minimum requirements for energy efficiency that affect the building thermal envelope (i.e., windows, doors, and insulation), the lighting systems, and heating and cooling. The City of Greeley currently has the 2009 edition adopted.

New State law, HB19-1260, signed this year and effective 1/1/2020, requires that local governments adopting any codes must move to a more current IECC, one within the last three published editions. Aside from this, staff and CTAAB members had already been reviewing over the last couple years a relative shift in the industry regarding the approach to energy efficiency, as represented by these newer editions that were developed by the International Code Council after 2009.

To date, the City has remained on the earlier version of the IECC so that the practical effects of these codes could be observed in practice in the construction industry. However, staff and the CTAAB are recommending that now the time is right to adopt the newest version. In surveying over 60 other Colorado jurisdictions, Chief Building Official Tim Swanson determined that 82% are on newer versions of the IECC.

With the new edition, IECC has incorporated several new features. Some of the more notable ones include better sealing of the building envelope to assure less than three air changes per hour to better control air flow, and increased insulation and window requirements.

The International Residential Code

The purpose of the International Residential Code (IRC) is to establish minimum requirements to safeguard the public safety, health and general welfare through affordability, structural strength, means of egress facilities, stability, sanitation, light and ventilation, energy conservation and safety to life and property from fire and other hazards attributed to the built environment, and to provide safety to firefighters and emergency responders during emergency operations.

This level of preventative safety is ensured by inspections at all stages of construction; the average single-family detached home is inspected dozens of times before a Certificate of Occupancy is issued.

The nature of safety in modern homes has evolved over the decades, such that – for example – basement windows that are adequately sized for emergency escape are now normal. One of the more recent evolutions is adding non-commercial fire sprinkler heads to the existing plumbing system.

The 2009 International Residential Code (IRC) included a new mandatory requirement for residential fire sprinklers in one and two-family dwellings, as well as townhouses. Greeley opted in 2011, when implementation would have begun, to amend out this requirement for one- and two-family dwellings, until this new standard became more commonplace throughout the country. (The requirement remained in place for townhouses.)

Since that time, the benefits and implications of residential sprinklers is better known. Firefighters know that today's fires burn hotter and faster and create toxic smoke, due to the multitude of petroleum-based products and furnishings in our homes today. A study prepared by the Newport Partners, and funded by the National Fire Prevention Association (NFPA) in 2008 and 2013, showed that the cost to install a residential fire sprinkler system has steadily come down in price, to $1.35 per square foot. In addition, residential fire sprinklers are not new to local plumbers, since contractors have already been using them since the adoption of the 2012 Code to meet the required lightweight framing protection of flooring systems built over basements.

Impacts to Homeowners

The citizen-professional Construction Trades Advisory and Appeals Board debated the merits of adopting the new Codes with and without amendments over the last year, and it is recommending that Greeley move to adopt the new Code editions, including the changes found in the most recent versions of the Energy and Residential Codes.

Residents will benefit from increased safety and efficiency, with the recognition that fire prevention, for example, is better than having to response to an emergency event. In addition, approximately every five years the Building Inspection Division must undergo a review under the Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS). With these adoptions, Insurance Services Office (ISO) ratings may likely improve, which may provide citizens with improved insurance rates.

Council Direction Requested

Council will be asked to make a decision for adoption when a formal recommendation on the set of Codes is brought forward in the next month. No specific direction is needed from Council at this time, though staff can follow-up on any topics and questions that arise as part of the Worksession conversation.

Decision Options:

For information and discussion only at this time.

Attachments:

Construction Trades Advisory & Appeals Board Meeting Minutes (November 6, 2018 and June 20, 2019)
PowerPoint

CONSTRUCTION TRADES ADVISORY & APPEALS BOARD
Proceedings

November 6, 2018
1100 10th Street
City Hall Annex
12:00 p.m.

I. Call to Order

President Jim Morris called the meeting to order at 12:06 PM. Board members Jim Morris, Gene Leach, Don Hobart, Brian Persons, Brad Shade, Dave Powell, Wendell Heyen and Andy Phelps were present. Board members Curtis Hansen, Bill Gillard and Larry Pickrell were absent. Staff present were Chief Building Official Tim Swanson, Senior Plans Examiner Matt Wagy, Senior Electrical Inspector Steve Gregory and Fire Marshall Pete Morgan.

II. Introductions

III. Approval of the January 24, 2018 Meeting Minutes

Tim Swanson reported that he had made a mistake in asking Don Hobart to review and sign the meeting minutes before the rest of the Board had had a chance to review. (The minutes were sent to the Board a week before this meeting) Tim asked if anyone had any corrections to the minutes. Brad Shade asked if they had been sent out. Tim replied they had, and asked if Brad wanted to have a chance to review the minutes, which he did. After his review Jim Morris called for the vote, the minutes were unanimously approved.

IV. Review of proposed amendments to the Greeley Municipal Code.

Jim stated that the purpose of the meeting was to review the proposed amendments to the 2018 International Codes for adoption. Jim turned it over to Tim Swanson to discuss the review. Tim started with saying that the amendments were pretty straightforward, that the proposed amendments were exactly the same as what is currently adopted, staff had no additions, deletions or changes to propose.

The two talking points for this meeting were the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) edition, the City had not moved forward with a new edition since the 2009 IECC. Tim recommended if the Board did want to move to a newer edition, that the move should be made to the 2018 edition, as the biggest changes had been in the 2012, which is why we had remained on the 2009.

Andy Phelps asked if the blower door test was required in the 2012? Tim stated yes, that was one of the reasons the Board at the time did not want to move forward with the 2012. He also stated that should the Board move forward with the 2018, he did not want to make amendments to that code that would lessen it, such as taking the blower door testing out. The IECC was one of the codes that needed to be adopted as is.

Andy said that back in the day, when builders said they built to code standards, and it wasn't that good. Now if you build to standards of the building code, it is really good, with insulation levels up, air sealing and duct sealing. He didn't know how much more they could do, the houses are already tight. He wasn't a fan of the blower door test, it is expensive unless you know someone. Tim asked how would you prove the tightness without the blower door testing. Andy said that he understood. But with that, you have to bring outside air in, and you run fans 24/7. Tim said yes, and that it is where adopting it broke down years ago in the 2012 cycle.

thought that in a 1400 square foot house that it would probably be about $1per square foot. He thought it would payback in ten years easy. He said that it makes no difference to him, he builds that way anyway. Sealing plates, caulking, uses sill sealer over the truss clips to seal there.

Don Hobart asked if when the blower door testing is done, if that is someone independent? Andy said yes. Don asked what that charge was? Andy said it had been a while, but they were doing full ratings for EnergyStar. He thought it was around $500 for them, but they also had to come back. There was duct testing for leakage, a lot more testing than the blower door. Don said that the requirements are in the code now, but it did not have to be tested.

Jim Morris mentioned that if you remove requirements, you are lessening the code, and that is not a good idea.

It was discussed how the owners will unhook fans, plugging the outside air after the fact, but that is what happens. But that it can be done in effective ways.

Jim Morris asked for a motion to recommend the adoption of the 2018 Energy Code. Tim did mention that he felt it did need to be voted on separately. Wendell Heyen made a motion to recommend the adoption of the 2018 IECC, moving from the 2009 IECC. Andy Phelps seconded the motion.

The aye vote was not unanimous, Don Hobart voted in opposition. He feels like there will be significant costs. He added that Johnstown, and Weld County are both still on the 2006 IECC.

Gene Leach wanted it to be clarified that he abstained on the vote. He understands that there is value in increasing insulation, but that with new codes we are driving up the costs, which could have cultural impacts. We sometimes overstep our boundaries in an attempt to do good, and end up doing bad. There was general discussion regarding the cost vs. the life span of the house.

Don pointed out that in his opinion, all the codes are about life/safety, except the energy code. That we could have made the 2009 more restrictive, but chose not to, because it is not life/safety. He said that he still has contractors that want him to install 80% furnaces. He said that he feels the fact that we do not have a restrictive energy code is why builders choose to build in Greeley, vs. Fort Collins. Nobody is preventing a builder from building over the code if they want to.

Gene said that he thinks there are more energy factors than just the energy code. The color of the roof, landscaping.

Andy said he thinks that if the homeowner if they would want to spend the $1,500 to do it better on energy, they would say yes.

Don said that isn't the case with A/C, people will not spend more money to have a more efficient A/C, because they only use it during the day, during the summer. If electric costs skyrocket, then it would pay for itself.

Andy said you just have to learn, do the upfront things like caulking, sealing. Again, he thinks that if the homeowner if they would want to spend the $1,500 to do it better on energy, they would say yes. The builder would say no.

Don said the builder is the only one that gets to talk to the homeowner.

Gene added the builder is the only one that gets to price the improvements, and there is the problem. If it is $1500 to the builder, is the builder going to mark that up? Or charge $1500, hopefully they wouldn't mark it up.

Tim said that he thought that if it were builders that work off a price point, they would want to keep on that price point. As discussed, it is cheaper to buy in Greeley, so they are going to want to keep their pric he didn't know if the Fire Chief would buy off on that, but maybe fewer hydrants, or more spacing.

Brad asked how far between hydrants do you need to be to not require? Pete said he thought it was 500 feet, with sprinklers maybe they could do 750. He didn't know how much that would save on infrastructure cost. Speaking of cost, the P2904 cost is a fraction of an NFPA 13D, which we are planning on amending out of houses. Pete said he thought that was part of the issue previously.

Tim said that the P2904 requirement was part of the 2009 code cycle, and that it had a one year lag for the sprinklers. So, he adopted the 2009 cycle, with the sprinklers, that would go into effect in 2010. Being one of the first to adopt, when all the other jurisdiction's around us began adopting, they were amending the sprinklers out. Two months before the implementation date, there was a massive pushback from the building community, so Council voted to amend the P2904 one and two-family dwelling requirement out, leaving it in townhouses.

Don asked what argument was being used for amending them out? Tim replied it was cost, back then the thought was that the systems were going to add $15,000 to the cost of the house. They were thinking of the NFPA 13D, with dedicated fire line, backflow devices, testing. No matter how much he and Matt, and the current Fire Marshall, Dale Lyman preached that this was a different system, tied to domestic water. It is a $20 head, an extra piece of pipe, and the time to install it, not the same thing at all.

Pete said that he thought it might be partly a social issue, that maybe has got better with time. The Hollywood vision of, you pull a lever and 40 sprinkler heads go off. There may be concern on the builders side, how are they going to educate their consumers about the sprinkler system?

Andy asked if you had to have them in second floors? Tim said yes, throughout. Andy asked if you needed them in the attic? Tim replied no. Matt added none in the garage, any rooms less than 54 square feet, like bathrooms and closets. You use a wall mount sprinkler so it can be located on an interior wall to prevent freezing.

Andy asked where the data is, how many houses have burned down with just the basement sprinklered? Tim replied that they really have not been installed long enough to have that info. Andy asked if even one? Wendell said that if you have a kitchen fire, the basement sprinklers are not going to help. Pete said that the purpose of the sprinklers is not for property protection, it is for life safety. The entire goal is to give the occupants time to get out of the house. He went on to say, can they put the fire out and save the house? Yes, they can, and most likely would.

Andy asked if this would make homeowners insurance cheaper? Tim said that was another item he was going to point out, was that the most recent Insurance Services Office (ISO) Building Code Effectiveness Grading Schedule (BCEGS) that his office submitted, there was a deduction in points for having amended fire sprinklers out. ISO rating are supposed to drive insurance rates, nobody has seen any data to back that up, but he still has to do the BCEGS every five years.

Pete replied to Gene, back to your question about response times, and also back to the energy code, with modern furnishing, fires now get bigger, hotter, faster, quicker. Pete said even if they had a Fire Station in the neighborhood, they would have a hard time getting there before flashover occurred. Just because how homes are furnished today, without fire sprinklers, fire are going to be hotter and more deadly.

Matt said that the reason we are going to amend the use of the NFPA 13D out of homes, is because there are many of them that are simply turned off, he has been told this. There is a required backflow device that could flood the basement. Jim asked if Pete was requiring backflow testing on the ones that are installed, Pete said yes, testing is required he doesn't have any jurisdiction to go in existing homes to see the testing.

Gene said that he hopes this discussion is highlighted in the minutes that will go to Council, as to the discussion about sprinklers in a home, this is the first time he has heard about how they are furnished, has a huge impact. Fire's response time could be ideal, and it would be too late. He said he thought a lot of

Pete went to the whiteboard and drew an x-shape on the Board, and starting at the top left, said that was 30-40-50 years ago, that was the number of fires, and the bottom right, was the number of deaths. So, lots of fires, not a lot of deaths. Wool, cotton, wood, the fires burned for 30-40 minutes, and not get raging. Marking the bottom right he said, today number of fires significantly lower. Public awareness, building codes, human behaviors, they have driven the number of fires down, pointing to the top right but the number of death are higher, because today fire is not survivable. Noxious fumes. That black smoke you see today, you didn't see 40 years ago. Plastic is made from petro-chemical products.

Andy said that he gets it, and he doesn't dispute it, he asked if that number was 1 per 100,000, and the old number was 10 per 100,000? Pete said he would have to get those numbers. Andy said that was fine, he just want to know apples to apples. Fires have gone down, if we are talking about intense fires, if there were 50, and there were 20 deaths, and now we are talking about 10 fires and 5 deaths. If they have gone up comparably, or have exceeded the old fire deaths. He just thinks we build differently than we used to.

Gene said on the continuum on the planning basis, is going back to a higher density. We used to see old villages and towns were built very compactly, a house next to a house, next to a house. Then we started building on bigger lots, 10-12,000 square feet. Now lots are less than 6,000, some are 3,000. And now we are building more compact, and we are building up. And now your fire sprinklers are important, very important. Wendell said you only see 10 feet between the houses now.

Andy said he was cool, he's not going to buck it and have someone get hurt.

Steve Gregory asked Pete how many fire death there has been in Greeley in the last 20 years. Pete said off the top of his head, maybe 15, and to be fully transparent, most of those were in mobile homes, which those will never have a fire sprinkler system.

Jim asked if there was not a need for any further discussion, he would entertain a motion. Gene made a motion to remove the amendment, and require fire sprinklers in one and two-family dwellings.

Andy asked what the other jurisdictions are doing. He is building in Fort Collins right now and they do not require it. Wendell said they are hit and miss right now, everybody is going through the same discussion. Tim said he figures around 50%.

Don asked if this was about one and two-family dwelling, or the additional floors. Tim said that it is both, since we are sprinklering basements now, it would be the additional floors. Don said he understood that. It's not that we are suddenly requiring them in one and two-family dwellings, it is the additional cost of going up. Pete said what the proposal would be is when you build a one and two-family dwelling, regardless of finish, you sprinkler it top to bottom.

Don asked if there were tradeoffs for this cost, a break on homeowner's insurance, the duplex separation. Matt said you still need the separation.

Wendell asked if we had a second yet, Jim said no. Wendell seconded the motion. Jim called for a vote, motion did not pass unanimously, Andy Phelps abstained.

Tim stated that as far as any other amendments, they were all amendments previously adopted, other than some editorial, number changes and so forth.

Wendell asked if there were any contractors arguing about the amendment that requires 5/8" Type X drywall under stairs and in garages, from the base code required 1/2" drywall. Tim replied that the amendment had been in since the 2003 adoption in 2004, so builders were used to it.

Brad asked about the language in the administrative section, that changed the language from "penalties" to "punishments", and what was the reason for the language used. Tim replied that he could not say, it is the same language that was used in 2004, that he has carried through in subsequent adoptions. He said that a lot of the language was carried over from the Uniform Code adoptions in the past, that someone must have thought it was more appropriate.

Jim asked that in the demolition amendments, if there were a requirement for compaction testing of backfill. Tim replied that he thought it was in there, but that he would research it, and if it weren't it would be a good idea to add it in.

Jim said that was all he had. Gene asked if we needed a motion for the adoption of the amendments as discussed. Tim replied that yes we do.

Gene made a motion to adopt the International Building Code, Residential Code, Existing Building, the Mechanical, Plumbing and Fuel gas Codes, the Energy Code, Property Maintenance Codes, with amendments as discussed. Wendell seconded the motion, the motion was unanimously approved.

Wendell made a motion to adjourn, it was seconded, the motion was unanimously approved.

V. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 1:34 PM

Jim Morris, Chair James B. Morris

Timothy H. Swanson, Secretary

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CONSTRUCTION TRADES ADVISORY & APPEALS BOARD
Proceedings

June 20, 2019
1100 10th Street
City Hall Annex
9:00 a.m.

I. Call to Order

President Jim Morris called the meeting to order at 9:06 a.m. Board members Jim Morris, Don Hobart, Brian Persons, Dave Powell, Wendell Heyen and Bill Gillard were present. Board members Andy Phelps, Curtis Hansen, Brad Shade, Gene Leach and Larry Pickrell were absent. Staffs present were Chief Building Official Tim Swanson, Senior Plans Examiner Matt Wagy, Acting Fire Marshall Bob Fries and Administrative Specialist Sue Anderson.

II. Introductions

III. Approval of the November 6, 2018 Meeting Minutes

Jim Morris asked if everybody had a chance to review the minutes from the past meeting, Wendell Heyen moved to approve the minutes, Bill Gillard seconded the motion. Motion passed unanimously. Tim Swanson commented that some grammatical errors had been noted, nothing that changes content, that would be correct for the official signed minutes.

IV. Review of Survey regarding proposed amendments to the Greeley Municipal Code.

Jim turned the meeting over to Tim. Tim stated that the reason for the meeting was that in the previous meeting in November of last year, when there was a discussion regarding residential fire sprinklers, that he had alluded that probably half the metro area was requiring them. After the meeting he had decided that before taking the matter to City Council, he should survey other Building Officials in Colorado, from other jurisdictions. He had a great response, but the survey revealed that he was far off from what he had reported. The survey showed that out of 67 jurisdictions in Colorado reporting, only 4 were fully enforcing the residential fire sprinkler requirements. He thought that he should get the Board together to discuss the results, that going forward with this will be a battle. He then asked for any comments.

Dave Powell asked if this was just a review of what we talked about at the last meeting. Tim replied, yes, this was no new information, other than based on the survey results, if the Board wanted to change its opinion.

Dave asked how many of the jurisdictions are requiring the sprinklers in the basements. Tim replied that he had not asked that, but some of them had volunteered they were not requiring it in the basement. Dave said that because of the how it was presented at the beginning, since we were already doing the basement for firefighter protection, that it would not be a hardship to add a few more to the main level.

Tim replied that he would report to City Council the Boards decision, and that he was on the calendar to go before City Council with this, along with the Energy Code, which probably half of the reporting jurisdictions had moved to the 2012 or the 2015.

Bill Gillard stated they were going to be required eventually, period. He said that cost was going to be a factor, and asked about the fire, with houses getting tighter. Bob Fries stated that it did change the fire dynamics, and the time that it starts to die down, it will burn hotter, but die down quicker. They have to do things properly, so there would not be chance of backdraft. Bill said that then a sprinkler would help. Bob said yes we would get water on it right away. Bill said that bottom line is that all he wants is to save lives, that if there is one fire that claims lives, the public will be on our back. It is something we need to look at.

Jim Morris stated that he agreed with what Bill was saying; do we do it before something happens, or do we mop up after something happens? It happens all the time; how many times is there an accident at this intersection, before they put up a light?

Bill said that he was from California, and they have been doing it. People get used to it, they just roll the $2,000-$3,000 cost into the house, over the life of the loan, and it is not going to be that much.

Don Hobart asked if the cost was not offset by insurance savings. Tim replied that he could not answer that. Wendell Heyen said that it depends on the insurance company. Some are saying it might be more, fear of pipes leaking, mold, others say it will cost less, to save the house.

Matt Wagy said that with the previous systems that were required in the gate community's, the required backflow devices would discharge, so many were shut off, leaving them with no protection. The benefit of the system that would be installed now is that it can't be turned off, it is part of the water system.

Jim asked if this was only for new homes, not for remodels or additions. Tim replied that yes it would only apply to new construction.

Wendell said that he thought we should stick with the sprinklers, and he hoped that some other cities would follow along, that since we were already doing the basements with sprinklers instead of drywall that would cost just as much. Matt agreed, the cost analysis showed that sprinklers were less than drywall.

Matt said that he thought we should be proactive on the sprinklers, that in the case of carbon monoxide detectors, it took deaths to require them.

Bill asked if the sprinklers would get rid of the smoke alarms, Matt said no they would still be required.

Dave Powell confirmed that we are talking about four heads in a basement, how may for the rest of the house. Tim said that a quick count we were looking at typically another ten heads for the rest of the house.

Bill said that we will probably have a lot of moaning and groaning about it, but he would rather that than have a death on our hands.

Tim stated that he just wanted the Board to have the new information, so that when he brings it before City Council, he can show that not only did the Board discuss it once, but they had discussed it twice.

Jim said that as far as the moaning and groaning, it will come back to education; contractors will be thinking they have to put in a commercial system, rather than the residential type system that is not going to be as costly.

Don stated that at that point, the education will need to be about the offsets.

Jim said he would entertain a motion to stay with the previous vote on residential fire sprinklers, Bill made the motion, Wendell seconded, and the aye vote was unanimous.

Don asked if we could discuss the Energy Code. He continued, stating that he had received some information from an educated HVAC supplier, that one of the requirements of the 2018 IECC, was inadvertently destroying commercial equipment. He wanted to make sure we looked further into this, and possibly amend that requirement out of the code.

Jim said he would entertain a motion to adjourn, Don made a motion to adjourn, it was seconded, and th motion was unanimously approved.

V. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned at 9:35 AM

Jim Morris, Chair_________________________

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Timothy H. Swanson, Secretary

International Building Codes Periodic Update

City Council Worksession

July 23, 2019

Re-adoption of Codes

- International Building, Residential, Plumbing, Mechanical, Fuel Gas, Existing Building, Property Maintenance, and Energy Conservation Codes
- Review by the Construction Trades Advisory and Appeals Board (CTAAB)
- It is typical to have some city-specific amendments, usually as carry-overs from cycle to cycle, or minor new elements
- Propose to bring for formal consideration later this summer
- More significant changes associated with the Energy and Residential Codes

2018 International Energy Conservation Code

Energy Codes are Life-Safety Codes

Robust Energy Codes Result in Healthier Buildings and Healthier Residents

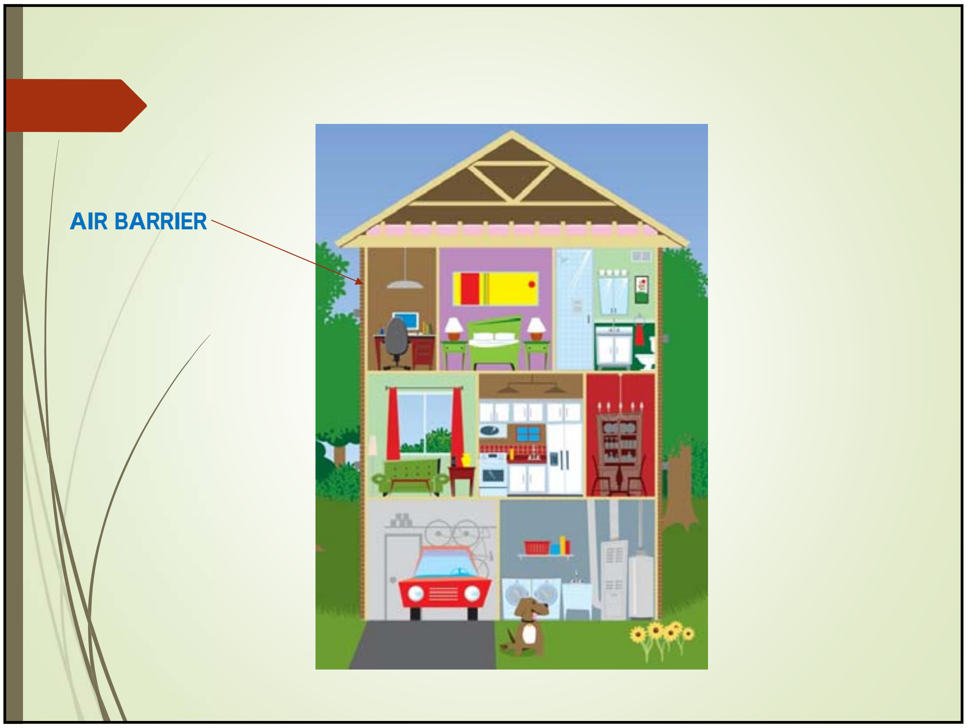
Buildings are Systems – Energy Codes Make Them Work

Indoor Air Quality

Moisture Management

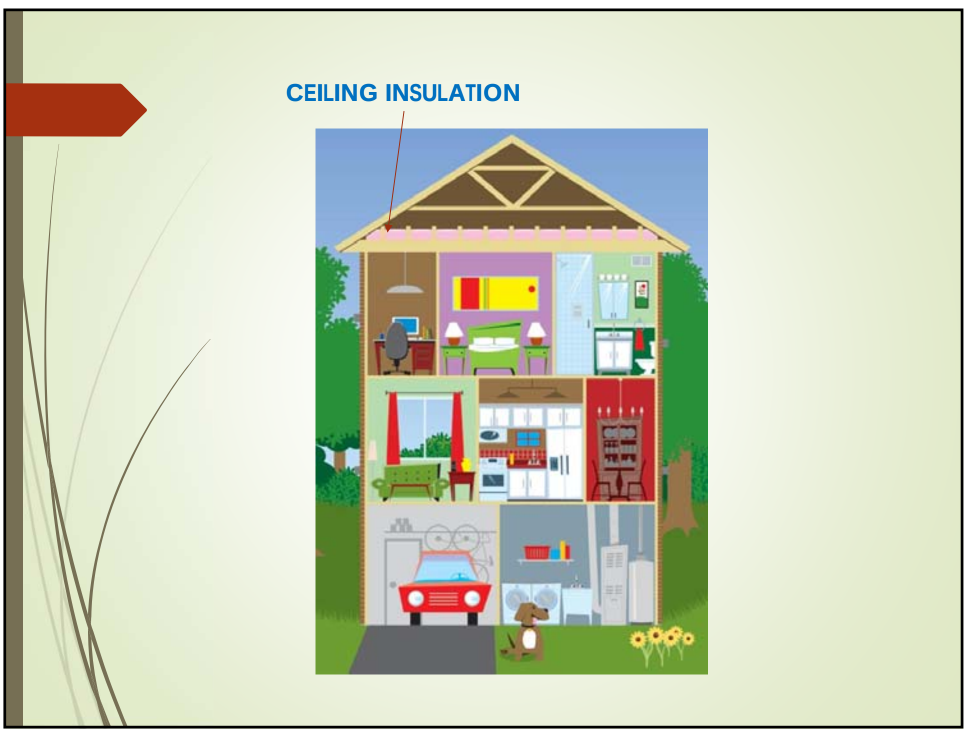
Resilient Buildings

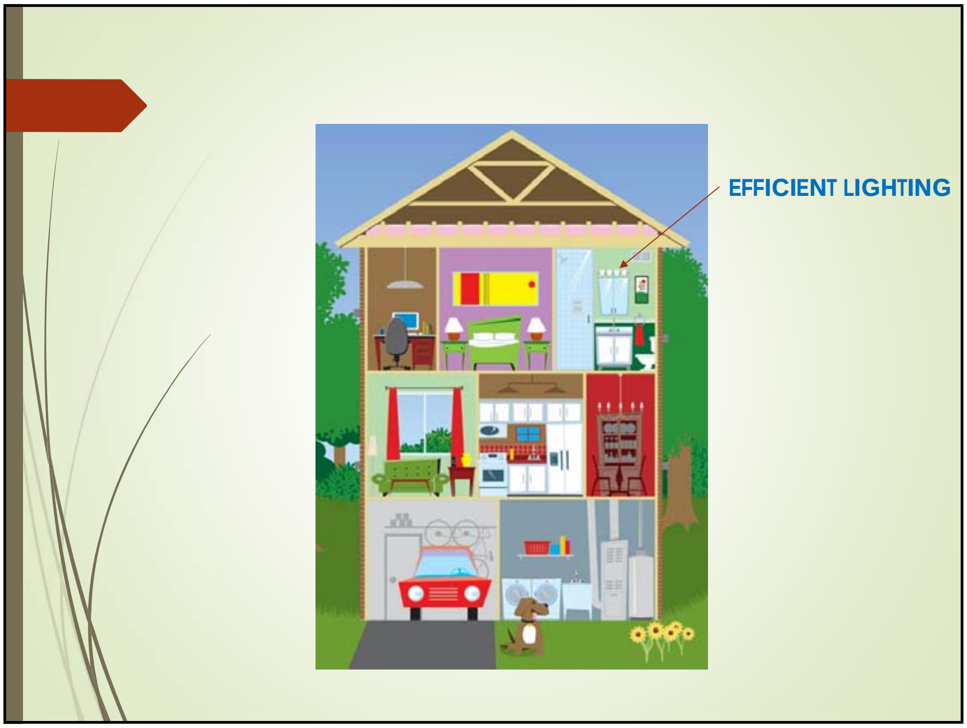
How Does the Energy Conservation Code Improve a Home?


AIR BARRIER


EFFICIENT WINDOWS


MECHANICAL
VENTILATION


CEILING INSULATION


EFFICIENT LIGHTING


DUCT SEALING

RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLERS

Who We Are

Who We Are...

The Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition (HFSC) was formed in 1996 in response to the tremendous need to inform the public about the life-saving value of home fire sprinkler protection. HFSC is a 501(c)(3) charitable organization and the leading resource for independent, noncommercial information about home fire sprinklers. HFSC offers educational material with details about installed home fire sprinkler systems, how they work, why they provide affordable protection and answers to common myths and misconceptions about their operation. These materials are available upon request.

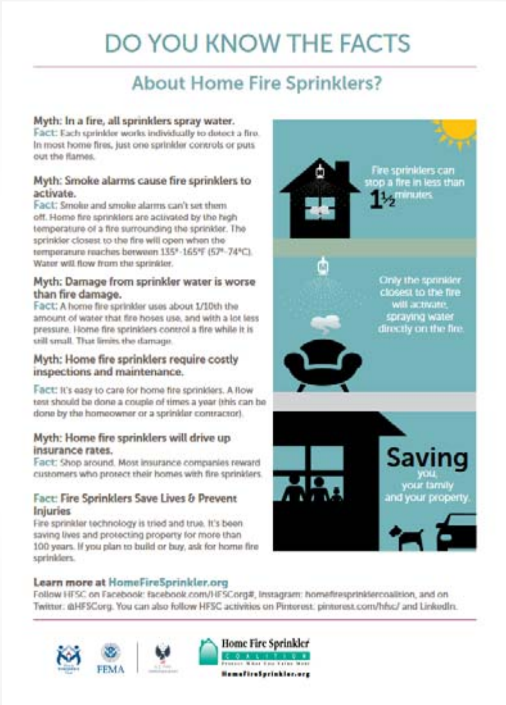
Our Board of Directors

Our Spokesperson

For more information about HFSC's 501c3 status, audit or form 990, please contact HFSC here.

Home Fire Sprinkler Systems: Separating Fact from Fiction

Download a PDF of Fire Sprinkler Facts



DO YOU KNOW THE FACTS

About Home Fire Sprinklers?

Myth: In a fire, all sprinklers spray water.
Fact: Each sprinkler works individually to detect a fire. In most home fires, just one sprinkler controls or puts out the flames.

Myth: Smoke alarms cause fire sprinklers to activate.
Fact: Smoke and smoke alarms can't set them off. Home fire sprinklers are activated by the high temperature of a fire surrounding the sprinkler. The sprinkler closest to the fire will open when the temperature reaches between 135°-165°F (57°-74°C). Water will flow from the sprinkler.

Myth: Damage from sprinkler water is worse than fire damage.
Fact: A home fire sprinkler uses about 1/10th the amount of water that fire hoses use, and with a lot less pressure. Home fire sprinklers control a fire while it is still small. That limits the damage.

Myth: Home fire sprinklers require costly inspections and maintenance.
Fact: It's easy to care for home fire sprinklers. A flow test should be done a couple of times a year (this can be done by the homeowner or a sprinkler contractor).

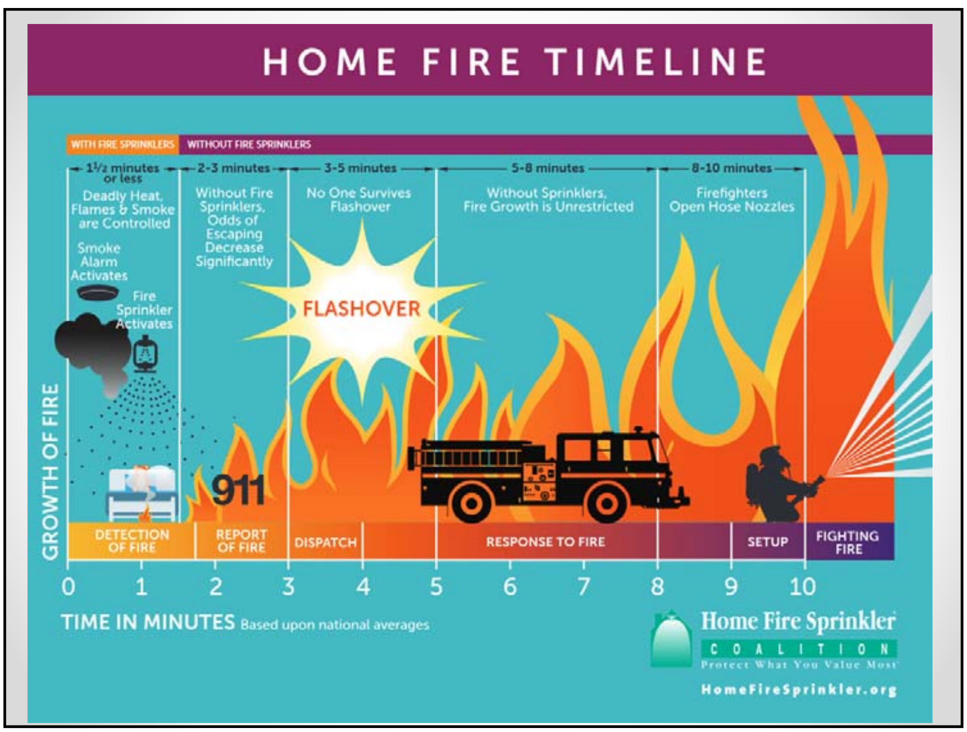
Myth: Home fire sprinklers will drive up insurance rates.
Fact: Shop around. Most insurance companies reward customers who protect their homes with fire sprinklers.

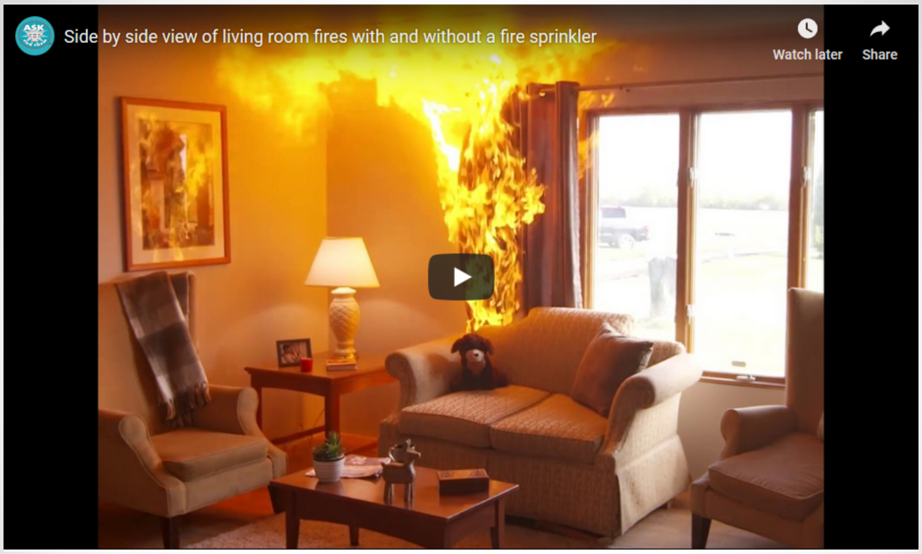
Fact: **Fire Sprinklers Save Lives & Prevent Injuries**
Fire sprinkler technology is tried and true. It's been saving lives and protecting property for more than 100 years. If you plan to build or buy, ask for home fire sprinklers.

Learn more at HomeFireSprinkler.org
Follow HFSC on Facebook: facebook.com/HFSCorg#, Instagram: homefiresprinklercoalition, and on Twitter: @HFSCorg. You can also follow HFSC activities on Pinterest: pinterest.com/hfsc/ and LinkedIn.

FEMA
Home Fire Sprinkler Coalition
HomeFireSprinkler.org


Each sprinkler protects an area below, and when heated by fire, activates.
Only the sprinkler closest to the fire will activate, spraying water directly on the fire.
In a home fire you have less than 3 minutes to escape.
Fire sprinklers can stop a fire in less than 1½ minutes.
Homeowners Prefer a Home Protected With Fire Sprinklers
7/10 said a sprinklered house has more value
74% of U.S. homeowners said they would be more likely to buy a home with fire sprinklers than one without
8/10 fire deaths happen at home
young children, older adults and people with disabilities are at the greatest risk.
59% of homeowners say fire safety is very important to them


HOME FIRE TIMELINE
WITH FIRE SPRINKLERS
WITHOUT FIRE SPRINKLERS
1½ minutes or less
Deadly Heat, Flames & Smoke are Controlled
Smoke Alarm Activates
Fire Sprinkler Activates
2-3 minutes
Without Fire Sprinklers, Odds of Escaping Decrease Significantly
3-5 minutes
No One Survives Flashover
FLASHOVER
5-8 minutes
Without Sprinklers, Fire Growth is Unrestricted
8-10 minutes
Firefighters Open Hose Nozzles
911
GROWTH OF FIRE
DETECTION OF FIRE
REPORT OF FIRE
DISPATCH
RESPONSE TO FIRE
SETUP
FIGHTING FIRE
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
TIME IN MINUTES Based upon national averages
Home Fire Sprinkler COALITION
Protect What You Value Most
HomeFireSprinkler.org



https://youtu.be/Ue4g2gogurY

Questions?

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019 (5:30 – 6:00 p.m.)

Agenda Item Number 5

Renee Wheeler, Finance Director, 970-350-9732

Title:

Second Quarter Financial Report

Background:

This is the first report of the new reporting strategy, changing the frequency of the City Council budget status reporting to a full report on quarterly basis and informal highlight report monthly. The quarterly report is the same full report that was previously provided on a monthly basis both in term of format and content.

The June report reflects that the sales and use tax collections through the first half of the year continue to support the conclusion that our local economy is strong. Neighboring communities west of I-25 are not experiencing the same level of sales and use tax growth, and staff is contacting those communities to try to isolate the causes for a disparity in Northern Colorado. Residential construction permits have slowed down consistent with the national trends over the last few months. While there is a sufficient inventory of platted lots, and therefore capacity for that to improve through year-end, staff will be monitoring this as one potential signal of a moderating economy.

The report and the presentation are attached for your review.

Decision Options:

Information Only

Attachments:

Second Quarter Financial Report
PowerPoint

2019

January through June

Josephine Jones Park

52nd Ave Ct, Greeley, CO 80634

Quarterly Financial Report

City of Greeley Colorado

TABLE OF CONTENTS

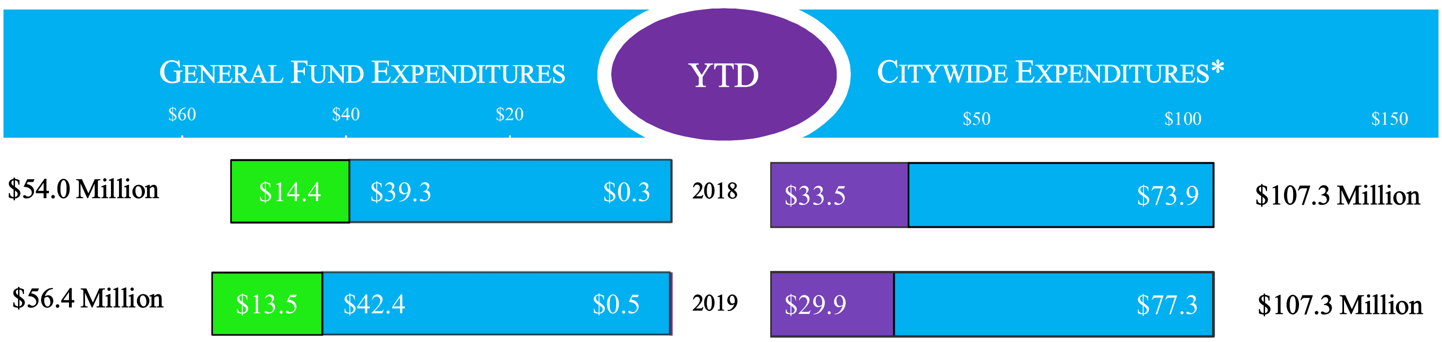
The Highlights Section on pages 3-6 provides a high level overview of the quarterly financial report. This provides a quick synopsis of significant financial data concerning the City. Please review the corresponding pages following the highlights section, which provide a comprehensive understanding of the City's financials.

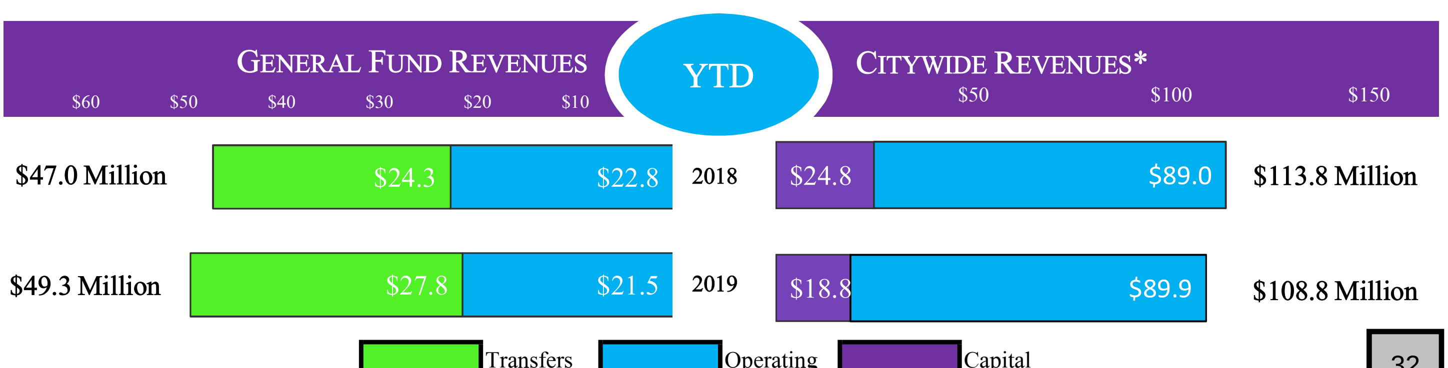
Year-To-Date HIGHLIGHTS

	YTD 2018 VS 2019	2019 Budget Variance
Sales Tax	▲ 9.4%	▲ 6.7%
Food Tax	▼ -3.5%	▼ -4.4%
Building Use	▼ -2.7%	▲ 30.1%
General Fund Revenues	▲ 4.9%	▲ 9.7%
*Total Operating Revenues	▲ 1.1%	▲ 25.4%
General Fund Expenditures	▲ 4.3%	▼ -12.0%
*Total Operating Expenditures	▲ 4.7%	▲ 45.7%

Quarterly & Year-To-Date Comparisons

	Quarter 2 - 2018	Quarter 2 - 2019	Variance	YTD 2018*	YTD 2019*	Variance
General Fund Revenues	$26,861,163	$30,123,750	▲ 12.1%	$47,033,739	$49,322,946	▲ 4.9%
General Fund Expenses	$32,326,967	$33,585,400	▲ 3.9%	$54,037,785	$56,359,655	▲ 4.3%
Total Revenues*	$65,335,366	$62,503,644	▼ -4.3%	$113,751,436	$108,773,073	▼ -4.4%
Total Expenditures*	$61,964,215	$57,800,600	▼ -6.7%	$107,314,900	$107,252,914	▼ -0.1%

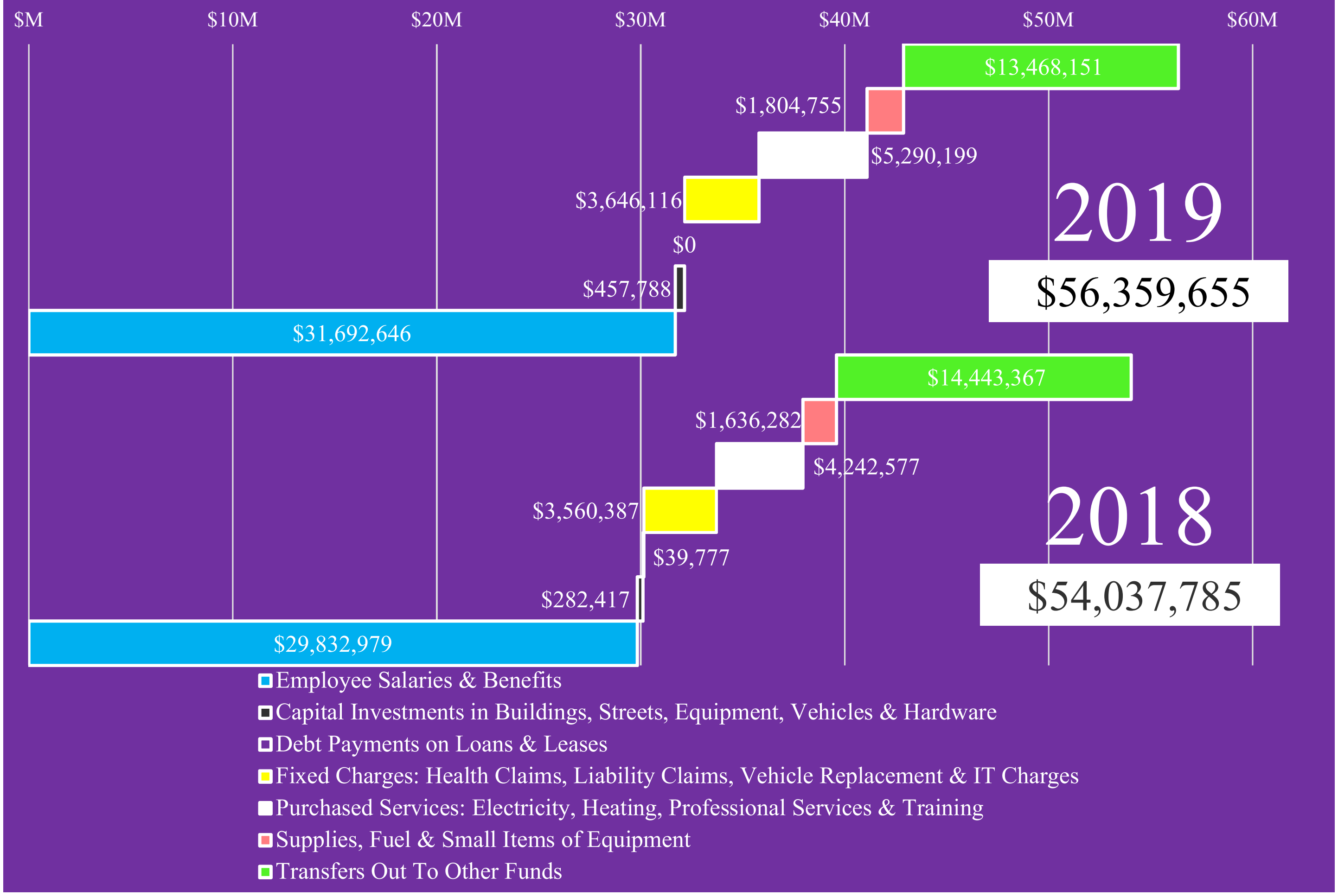




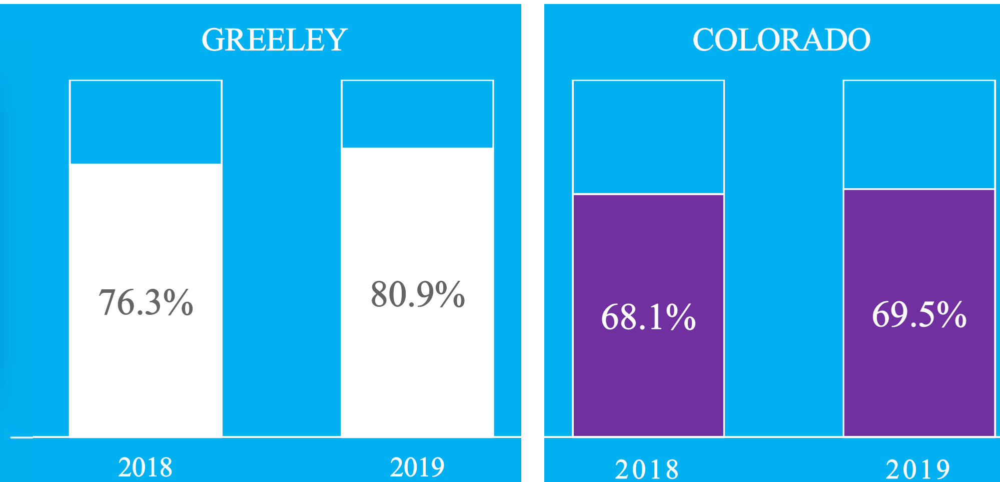
*Total revenues and expenditures exclude transfers between funds

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED

General Fund Expenditures: Year-To-Date



Lodging Occupancy Month of May



	Greeley 2018	Greeley 2019	Colorado 2018	Colorado 2019
TOTAL ROOMS	21,421	19,561	1,782,910	1,862,006
AVERAGE DAILY RATE	$103.43	$107.73	$139.47	$142.94

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED

YEAR-TO-DATE TAX REVENUE

	2018 YTD	2019 YTD
Auto Use	$1,942,189	$2,424,974
Building Use	$2,228,880	$2,168,355
General Use	$976,704	$1,927,497
Property	$8,772,937	$8,885,953
Food	$3,591,756	$3,467,595
Sales	$25,111,608	$27,477,915
Total	$42,624,075	$46,352,289

Governmental accounting can at times be difficult to interpret because most (but not all) revenue is received one month after it is generated, while all expenses are recorded in the month they were incurred. The following report outlines Greeley's major revenue funds and details 2019 collections to date.

SALES TAX

Five months of sales tax revenue has been collected comprising 48% of the General Fund's total revenues. The General Fund’s 2019 share of sales tax revenues totaled $20.0 million (30.2%) of the 2019 revised annual budget estimate of $48.6 million. 2019 budgeted General Fund sales tax revenue is 2.7% higher than 2018 actuals. Sales tax revenue designated for the General Fund has increased 9.4% ($1.7 million) from the correlating period in 2018.

USE TAXES

Five months of auto and general use taxes and six months of building use tax have been received comprising 8.2% ($8.4 million) of the General Fund revenue budget for 2019. General use tax revenue has increased 97.7% ($695,444) as compared to 2018. The City levies a building use tax upon issuing a new building permit. Building use tax revenue has decreased -4.1% ($ -67,397) from 2018. Auto use tax revenue has increased 24.8% ($352,151) from 2018.

FOOD TAX

Five months of food tax revenue has been collected. Greeley's food tax finances a capital maintenance program for the repair of streets, buildings, parks, and other capital assets. This year, food tax revenue has slightly decreased by -3.5% (-$107,654), and the City has collected $3.0 million (37.8%) of the 2019 revised budget estimate of $7.9 million.

PROPERTY TAX

Five months of property taxes have been received with total year to date collections equating to $8.9 million. Total collections for 2019 have exceed 2018 by 1.3% ($113,016).

WATER & SEWER STATS*

	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	Variance YTD
Water Consumption (Million Gallons)	2,371	2,318	▼ (52)
Water Revenue ($)	$11.4 Million	$12.3 Million	▲ $866,037
Sewer Flow (Million Gallons)	1,391	1,288	▼ -102

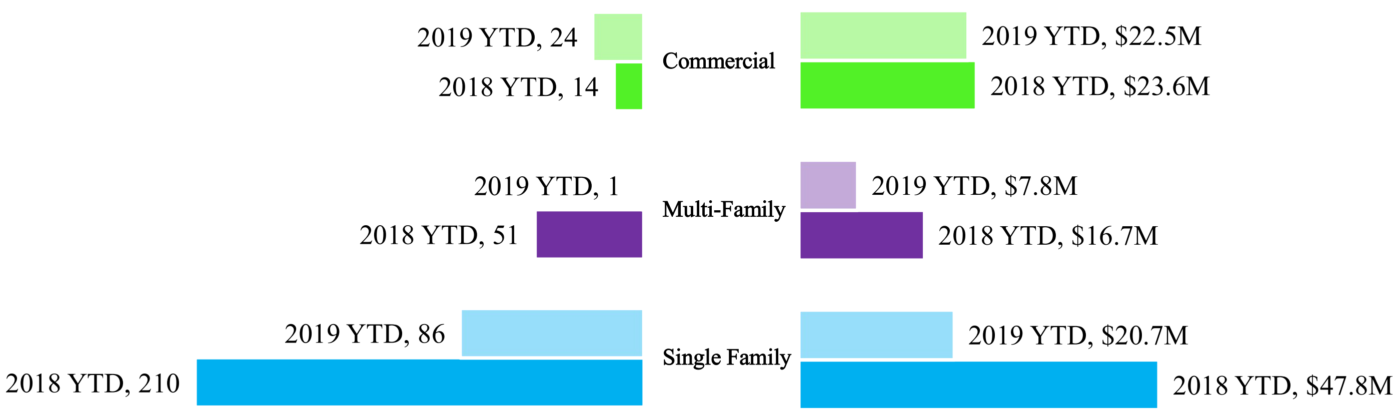
*Water Reporting as of May 31, 2019; Sewer Reporting as of June 30, 2019

HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED

Building Permits: New Construction

As of June 30, 2019, new single family, multi-family and commercial building permit valuations have totaled $50.9 million, compared to $88.1 million in 2018, a 42.2% decrease. This year 24 new commercial construction permits have been issued totaling $22.5 million in valuation, compared to 14 permits in the correlating period from 2018 with a valuation of $23.6 million.

Year-to-Date New Building Permits / Year-to-Date New Building Valuation



Sales Tax

TOP 3 SALES TAX REVENUE SOURCES ($)

	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	$ VARIANCE	% VARIANCE
Dining Out	$3,248,244	$3,477,050	$228,806	7.0%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	$2,529,148	$2,646,092	$116,944	4.6%
General Merchandise Stores	$2,391,173	$2,595,650	$204,477	8.6%

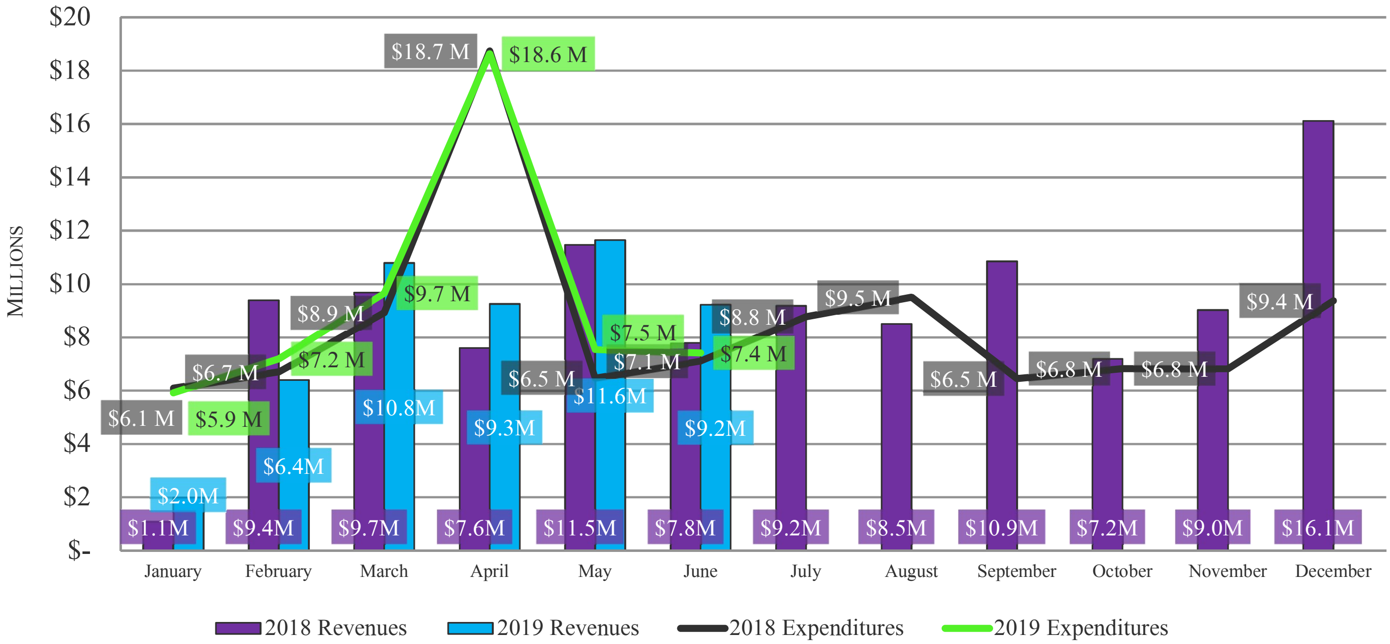
Year-Over-Year Comparisons

	Building Permits & Fees	Franchise Fees & Telephone	Investment Interest	Lodging
2018 Year-To-Date	$1,188,867	$1,892,325	$1,001,185	$200,392
2019 Year-To-Date	$1,368,855	$2,019,601	$2,275,276	$279,288
Year-Over-Year Variance	$179,987	$127,275	$1,274,092	$78,896

The following sections outline Greeley's major operating funds. After a strong 2018, the local economic conditions in early 2019 continue to be positive, as evidenced by the continued growth in sales tax revenue, use taxes and franchise fees.

GENERAL FUND

The General Fund has a total revised revenue budget of $102,677,226 (Original Budget: $100,839,948) and a revised expenditure budget of $118,341,442 (Original Budget: $105,390,668) for 2019. The monthly financial report examines the Fund's major revenue sources, expenditures, and overall trends; the report also utilizes historical data along with future projections.



The graph above compares 2019 expenditures and revenues with the correlating data from 2018.

Overview:

Major sources of revenue in the General Fund include sales, property, and use tax; county, state, and federal intergovernmental funds; franchise fees; transfers from other funds; fines, forfeits, and service charges; licenses and permits; and miscellaneous sources.

Key Items: *(additional detail can be found on the following pages)*

- **January:** 2019 revenues increased from additional building permits.
- **February:** 2018 revenues were higher due to one time oil royalties of $3.2 million.
- **March:** 2019 revenues increased due to sales tax, use tax, tickets sales, property taxes and oil royalties.
- **April:** 2019 revenues increased due to oil royalties, sales tax, general use taxes and franchise fees.
- **May:** 2019 revenues increased due to higher property taxes but decreased due to lower oil royalties.
- **June:** 2019 revenues increased due to oil royalties, sales tax, general use, and auto use.

The table below compares 2018 and 2019 actual and budgeted revenues and expenditures as of Jun 30, 2019

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 26,851,988	$ 32,644,158	$ 32,644,158	
Revenue	47,033,739	49,322,946	102,677,226	48.0%
Total Resources	$ 47,033,739	$ 49,322,946	$ 102,677,226	48.0%
Expenditures	54,037,785	56,359,655	118,341,442	47.6%
Total Expenditures	$ 54,037,785	$ 56,359,655	$ 118,341,442	47.6%
Ending Fund Balance	$ 19,847,942	$ 25,607,449	$ 16,979,942	

REVENUES

Five months of payments have been received from the following revenue sources: franchise fees, sales tax, general use tax, lodging tax, and property tax.

Six months of payments have been received for the following: building and planning permit fees, building use tax, and charges for interfund services.

•Key items for the first six months of 2019 include: high year over year variance due to one time oil payments received in 2018. In 2019 the following have experienced increased revenue including: property taxes, sales tax, use taxes and franchise fees.

2019 General Fund Revenue Comparisons						
	2018	2019	Variance	% Change 2018 vs 2019	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
1st Quarter	20,172,576	19,199,196	(973,380)	-4.8%	-	-
April	7,601,212	9,253,962	1,652,750	21.7%	-	-
May	11,469,822	11,643,840	174,018	1.5%	-	-
June	7,790,129	9,225,949	1,435,820	18.4%	-	-
Total	$ 47,033,739	$ 49,322,946	$ 2,289,207	4.9%	$ 102,677,226	48.0%

The table above compares 2018 and 2019 actual revenues by period as of June 30, 2019

EXPENDITURES

The General Fund is used to provide basic municipal services such as police, fire, parks, culture, recreation, public works, community development, and general administration.

•Overall expenses are following expected trends for the first six months of the year.

2019 General Fund Expenditure Comparisons						
	2018	2019	Variance	% Change 2018 vs 2019	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
1st Quarter	21,710,819	22,774,255	1,063,436	4.9%	-	-
April	18,737,710	18,632,731	(104,979)	-0.6%	-	-
May	6,480,127	7,540,595	1,060,468	16.4%	-	-
June	7,109,130	7,412,075	302,945	4.3%	-	-
Total	$ 54,037,785	$ 56,359,655	$ 2,321,870	4.3%	$ 118,341,442	47.6%

The table above compares 2018 and 2019 actual revenues by period as of June 30, 2019

PROPERTY TAX

The City levies property tax based on Weld County's biennial property value appraisal. The mill levy is currently set at 11.274 mills.

Five months of property tax revenue has been collected. During this time revenue has increased 1.3% ($113,016) from 2018 to 2019. Collections in 2019 are anticipated to be $194,555 above budget.

2019 Property Tax						
	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	Variance	% Change 2018 vs - 2019	2019 Budget	% of 2019 Budget
1st Quarter	3,628,120	3,705,459	77,339	2.1%	-	-
April	637,206	593,104	(44,102)	-6.9%	-	-
May	3,082,191	3,635,575	553,384	18.0%	-	-
June	1,425,420	951,814	(473,606)	-33.2%	-	-
Total	$ 8,772,937	$ 8,885,953	$ 113,016	1.3%	$ 11,568,011	76.8%

The table below shows the anticipated property tax revenue from the county assessor by category for 2019.

Source	Amount	%
Residential	$ 5,508,896	46.8%
Commercial	4,253,608	36.2%
Industrial	543,503	4.6%
Mineral, Oil & Gas	674,652	5.7%
Other	781,907	6.6%
Total	$ 11,762,566	100%

FRANCHISE FEES & TELEPHONE TAX

Electricity, natural gas utilities, and cable television providers pay franchise fees to the City for the use of public right-of-way property. Telephone providers pay an occupation tax. Five Months of telephone tax and franchise fees have been collected through cable, electric & natural gas revenues. This has equated to an increased of $127,275 (6.7%) over the corresponding period from 2018.

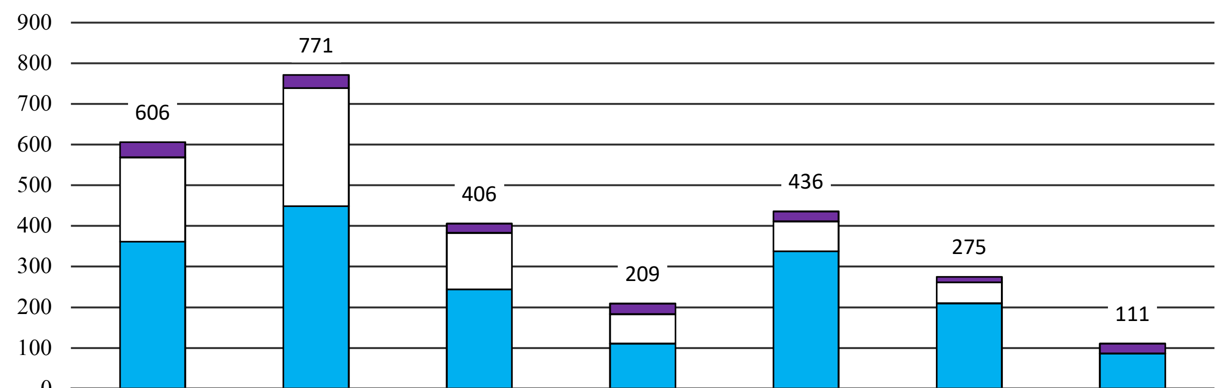
2019 Franchise Fees & Telephone Tax						
	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	Variance	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Cable	$ 243,726	$ 238,408	$ (5,318)	-2.2%	$ 1,016,732	23.4%
Electric	759,861	784,332	24,471	3.2%	2,731,125	28.7%
Natural Gas	847,210	976,570	129,360	15.3%	1,495,785	65.3%
Telephone	41,528	20,290	(21,238)	-51.1%	95,000	21.4%
Total	$ 1,892,325	$ 2,019,601	$ 127,275	6.7%	$ 5,338,642	37.8%

BUILDING PERMITS & FEES

The following graph illustrates the number of permits issued for new commercial, single, and multi-family developments through June 30, 2019. Total new permits issued this year are behind the pace set in 2019, with total permits for 2019 (111) below the respective permits from 2018 (275). Valuations are also behind those of 2018 with total valuations for 2019 totaling $117.3 million compared to $127.6 million in the same period of 2018.

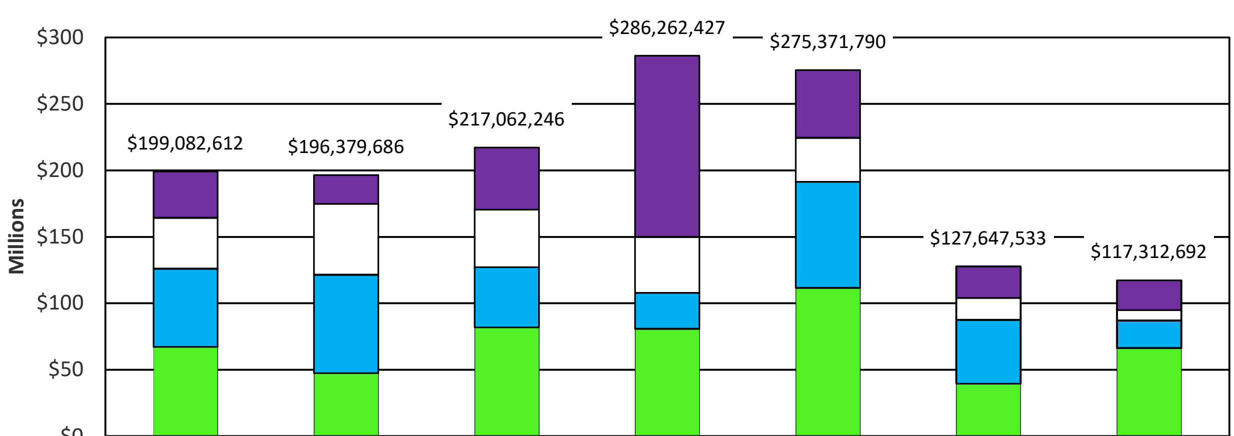
A significant amount of miscellaneous permits (such as roofing) have offset a lower valuation compared to last year. Miscellaneous permits for 2019 total 3,710 compared to 1,498 in 2018. Additionally, the valuation of these miscellaneous permits total $37.7 million in 2018 compared to $18.5 million in 2018.

Building Permits Issued: New Construction



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 YTD	2019 YTD
New Commercial	37	32	23	26	25	14	24
New Multi-Family	208	290	139	72	73	51	1
New Single-Family	361	449	244	111	338	210	86
Total	606	771	406	209	436	275	111

Building Permit Valuations

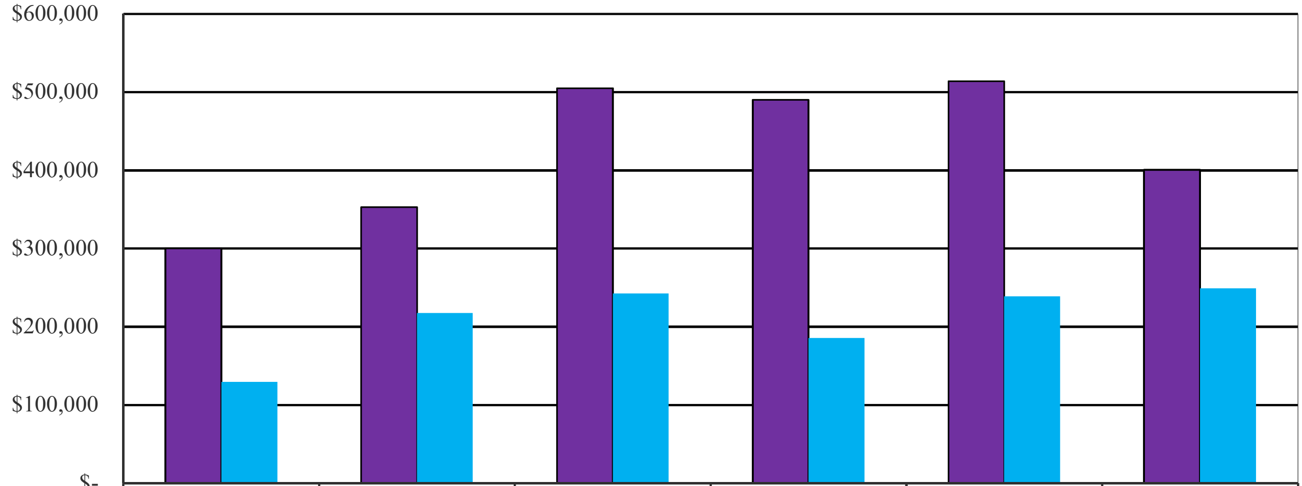


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 YTD	2019 YTD
New Commercial	$34,692,350	$21,622,922	$46,620,945	$136,394,237	$50,891,794	$23,581,560	$22,457,672
New Multi-Family	$38,421,203	$53,335,909	$43,402,782	$42,009,358	$33,169,389	$16,670,812	$7,802,538
New Single-Family	$58,891,310	$74,046,922	$45,308,198	$27,142,816	$79,816,404	$47,826,199	$20,659,466
Other Permits	$67,077,749	$47,373,933	$81,730,321	$80,716,016	$111,494,203	$39,568,962	$66,393,016
Total	$199,082,612	$196,379,686	$217,062,246	$286,262,427	$275,371,790	$127,647,533	$117,312,692

BUILDING PERMITS AND FEES

PLANNING FEES

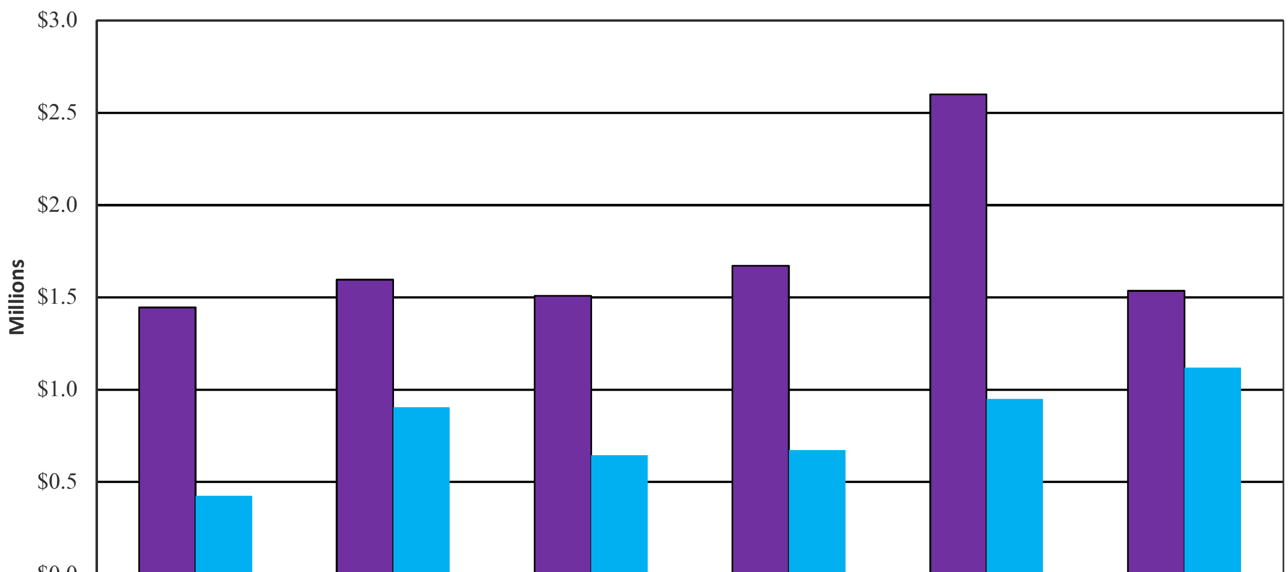
Six months of building and planning permit fees have been collected on new commercial, industrial, and residential renovation and construction projects. Plan filing and check fee revenues have increased 4.3% ($10,364) from 2018 to 2019.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Actuals/Budget*	$300,106	$352,917	$505,050	$489,979	$514,015	$400,650
YTD Actuals	$129,604	$217,473	$242,873	$185,648	$238,882	$249,246

BUILDING PERMIT REVENUE

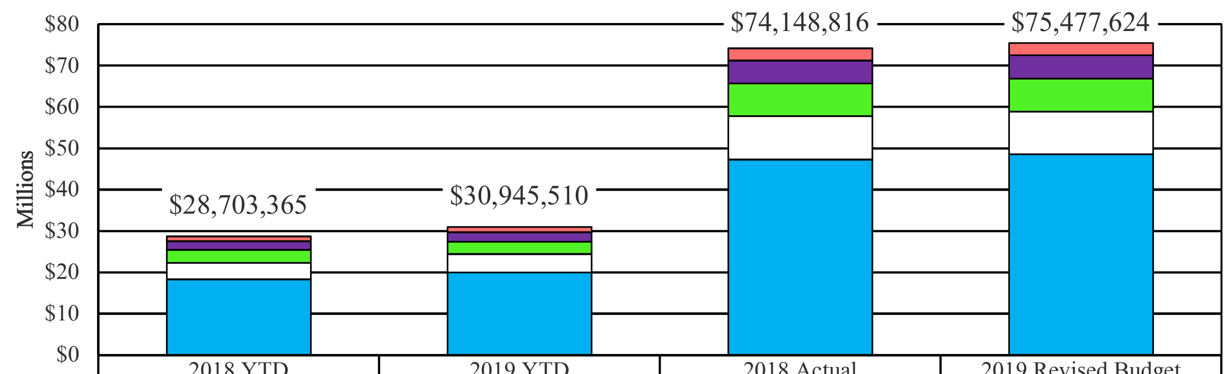
Six months of building permit revenues have been collected. During this time period revenues have increased at a rate of 17.9% ($169,623) from the corresponding period from 2018. Some of the year to date increase has been caused by additional roof permits due to hail damage in the second half of 2018.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Actuals/Budget*	$1,444,774	$1,595,310	$1,507,978	$1,671,158	$2,599,332	$1,535,000
YTD Actuals	$425,390	$904,108	$645,600	$672,567	$949,986	$1,119,609

SALES TAX

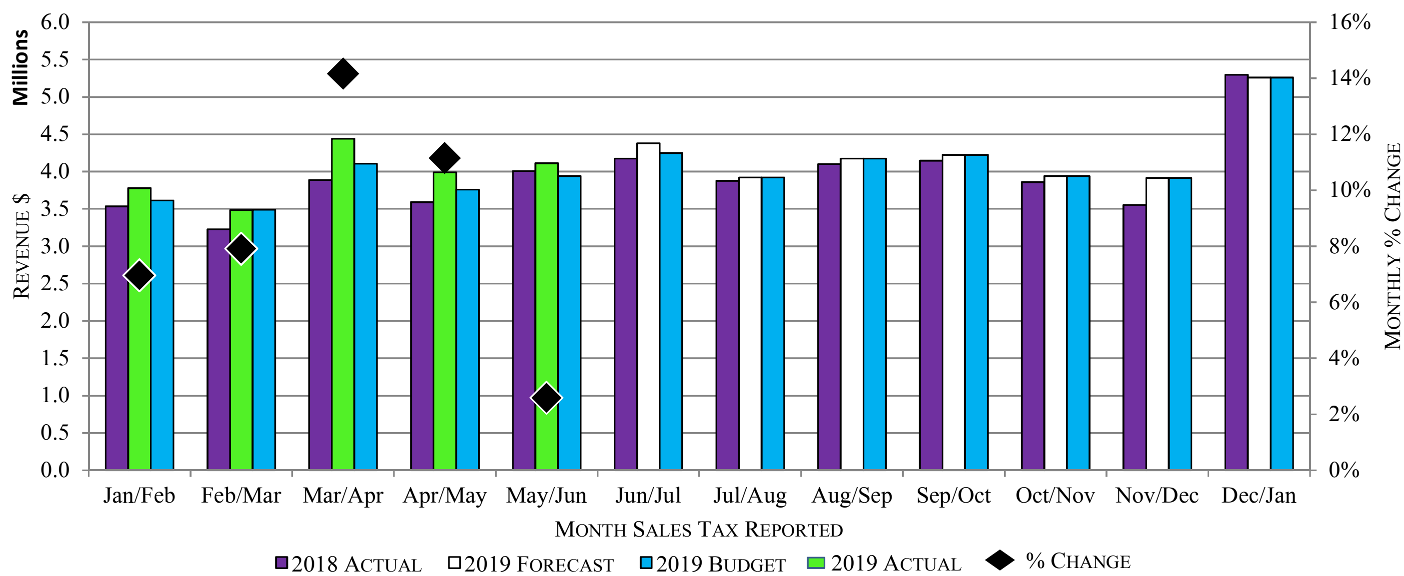
The City collects sales tax on the retail sale of various goods and commodities at a rate of 4.11%; the State's sales tax rate is 2.9%. City sales tax revenue is distributed to the Public Safety Fund (0.16%), Quality of Life Fund (0.30%), General Fund (3.0%) and Keep Greeley Moving (0.65%).



	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$1,141,896	$1,228,089	$2,942,687	$3,015,366
Quality of Life	$2,141,055	$2,302,668	$5,517,538	$5,653,811
Food	$3,114,240	$3,006,585	$7,871,709	$7,946,474
Keep Greeley Moving	$4,009,865	$4,388,076	$10,513,215	$10,270,333
General Fund	$18,296,309	20,020,091	$47,303,667	$48,591,640
Total	$28,703,365	$30,945,510	$74,148,816	$75,477,624

The graph above illustrates the sales tax revenue distribution for five different funds before debt payments: General, Public Safety, Quality of Life, Food, and Keep Greeley Moving. Intergovernmental agreements with Evans and Windsor also affect fund distribution.

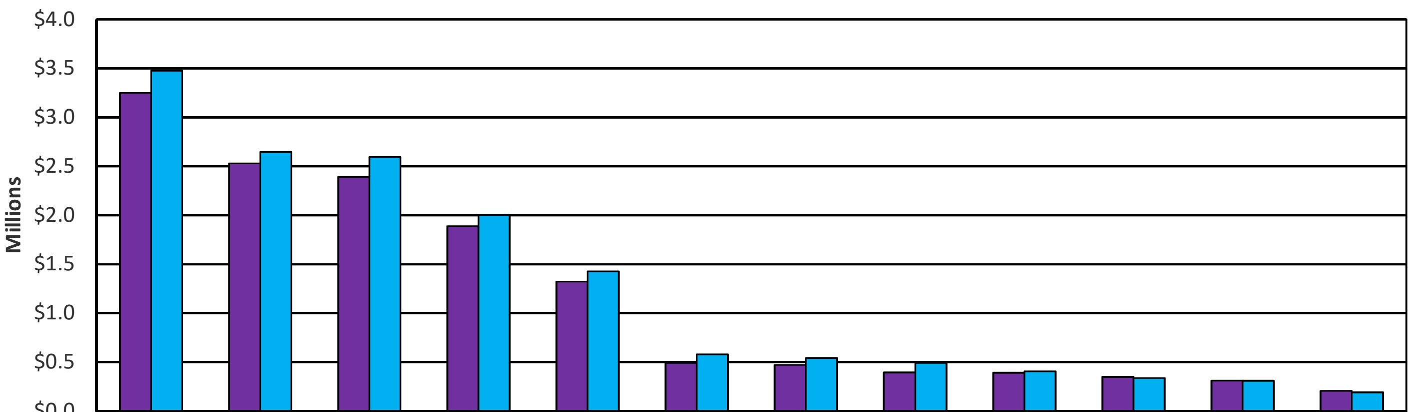
Sales Tax Only: General Fund Share (After Adjustments)



Sales tax revenues have been collected for five months in 2019. General Fund sales tax revenue is originally budgeted at 2.7% above 2018 revenue. The graph above is a summary of the General Fund share of sales tax by month and includes five months of 2019 actuals and a seven month forecast. The percentage change shows the change from the same month in the previous year. In June 2019, food tax revenues that were incorrectly reported as sales tax have been removed above to more accurately depict sales tax growth rates.

SALES TAX CONTINUED

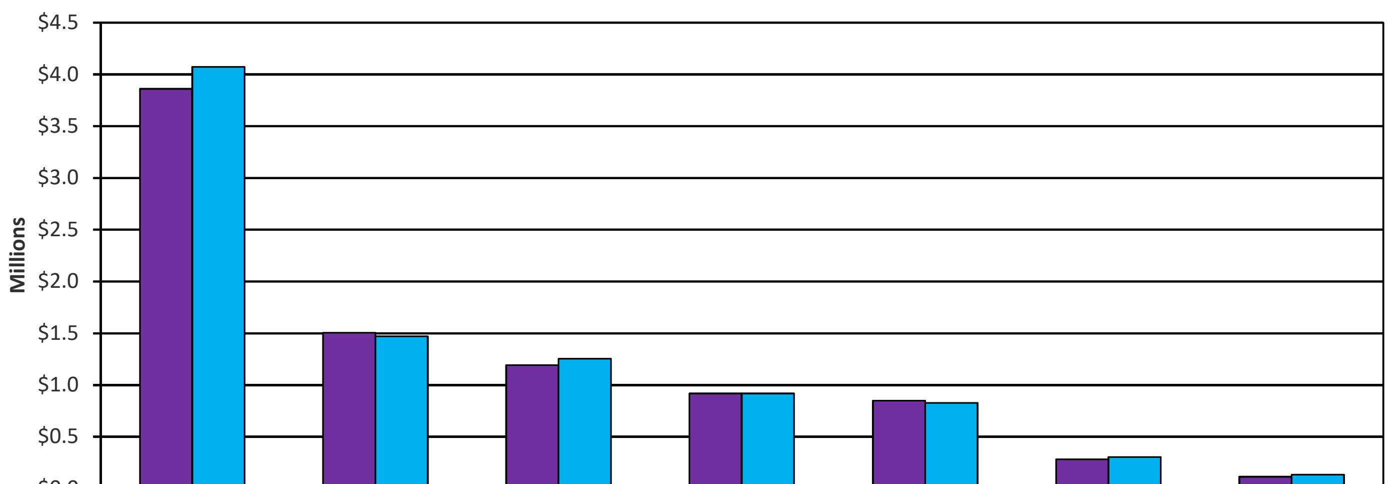
The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is used to categorize sales tax revenue by industry. The graph below compares sales tax revenue by select industries for 2018 and 2019. Adjustments have been made below to account for late payments. Online Shopping experienced the largest percentage increase of 24.2% above 2018 totals, while Dining Out had the largest dollar increase of $228,806.



	Dining Out	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	General Merchandise Stores	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	Utilities	Electronics and Appliance Stores	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Online Shopping	Health and Personal Care Stores	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	Gasoline Stations
2018 YTD	$3,248,244	$2,529,148	$2,391,173	$1,890,399	$1,322,858	$491,262	$473,164	$395,391	$392,929	$349,181	$311,847	$206,466
2019 YTD	$3,477,050	$2,646,092	$2,595,650	$2,001,921	$1,427,252	$578,982	$542,725	$490,980	$407,181	$338,311	$310,414	$193,950
$ Change	$228,806	$116,944	$204,477	$111,522	$104,394	$87,720	$69,560	$95,589	$14,252	$(10,870)	$(1,433)	$(12,515)
% Change	7.0%	4.6%	8.6%	5.9%	7.9%	17.9%	14.7%	24.2%	3.6%	-3.1%	-0.5%	-6.1%

RETAIL SALES TAX BY LOCATION

The graph below outlines retail sales by identified location, omitting grocery stores and auto dealers. Compared with the corresponding period in 2018 Centerplace showing the largest dollar increase ($212,257) and St. Michaels showing the largest percentage increase (17.7%). The graph has been modified to account for late payments and adjustments to prior periods.



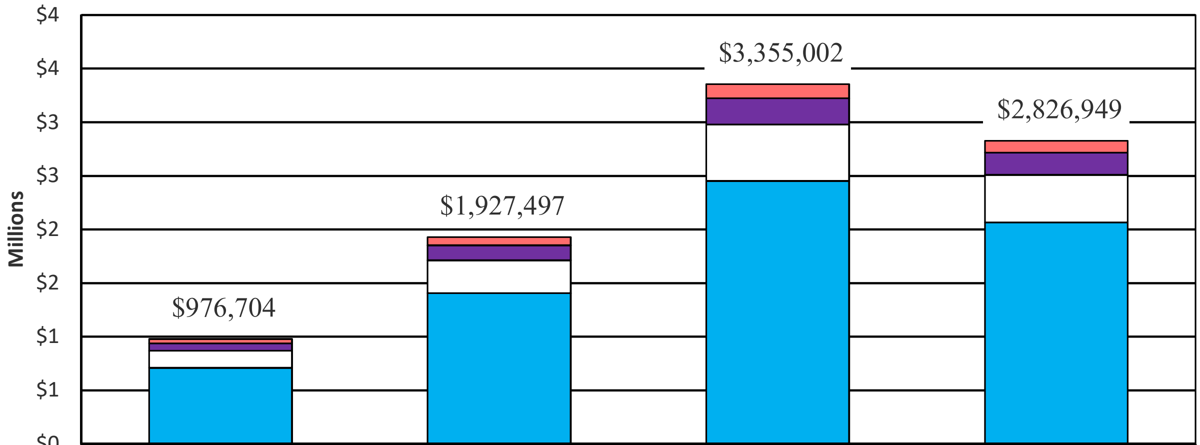
	Centerplace Area	10th Street-23rd Ave - 59th Ave	Greeley Mall Area	Downtown Development	University District	Northgate Village	St. Michaels
2018	$3,859,721	$1,503,809	$1,191,631	$916,831	$846,952	$283,705	$113,398
2019	$4,071,978	$1,470,026	$1,255,809	$916,772	$827,449	$305,109	$133,450
$ Change	$212,257	$(33,783)	$64,177	$(59)	$(19,502)	$21,404	$20,052
% Change	5.5%	-2.2%	5.4%	0.0%	-2.3%	7.5%	17.7%

USE TAX

Use taxes are levied upon individuals using, storing, or consuming tangible personal property that has not been subject to sales tax. Three types of use taxes which include: general use, automobile use, and building use tax. Taxes from these sources provide revenue to the Public Safety Fund, Quality of Life Fund, Keep Greeley Moving, and General Fund.

General Use Tax

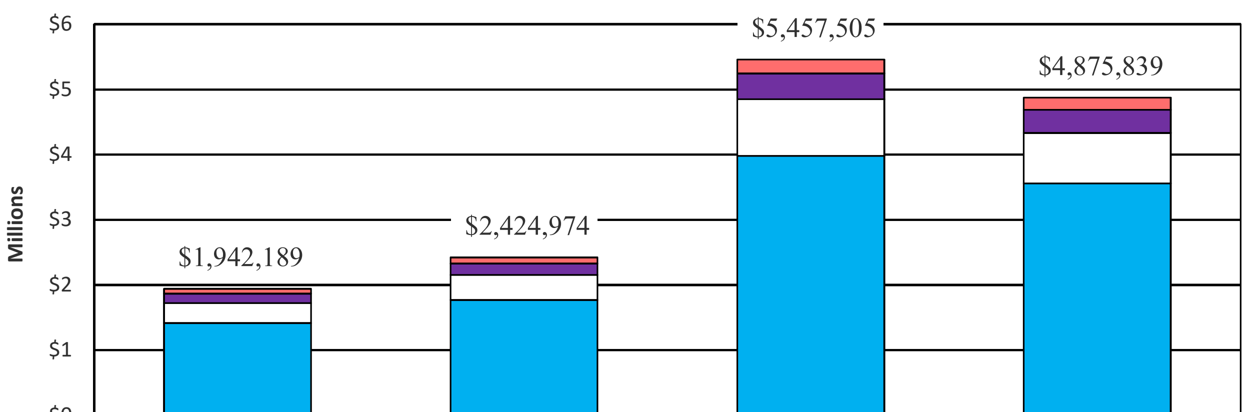
The General Fund share of general use tax revenue has increased 97.7% ($695,444) from 2018 to 2019. The majority of the increase in 2019 are from significant collections from oil and gas related industries.



	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$37,946	$75,036	$130,748	$110,165
Quality of Life	$71,149	$140,693	$245,152	$206,560
Keep Greeley Moving	$156,119	$304,834	$527,581	$444,626
General Fund	$711,490	$1,406,934	$2,451,521	$2,065,598
Total	$976,704	$1,927,497	$3,355,002	$2,826,949

Auto Use Tax

The General Fund share of auto use tax revenue has increased 24.8% ($352,151) from 2018 to 2019.



	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$75,608	$94,390	$212,426	$189,814
Quality of Life	$141,766	$176,981	$398,298	$355,901
Keep Greeley Moving	$307,159	$383,796	$863,798	$771,118
General Fund	$1,417,657	$1,769,807	$3,982,983	$3,559,007
Total	$1,942,189	$2,424,974	$5,457,505	$4,875,839

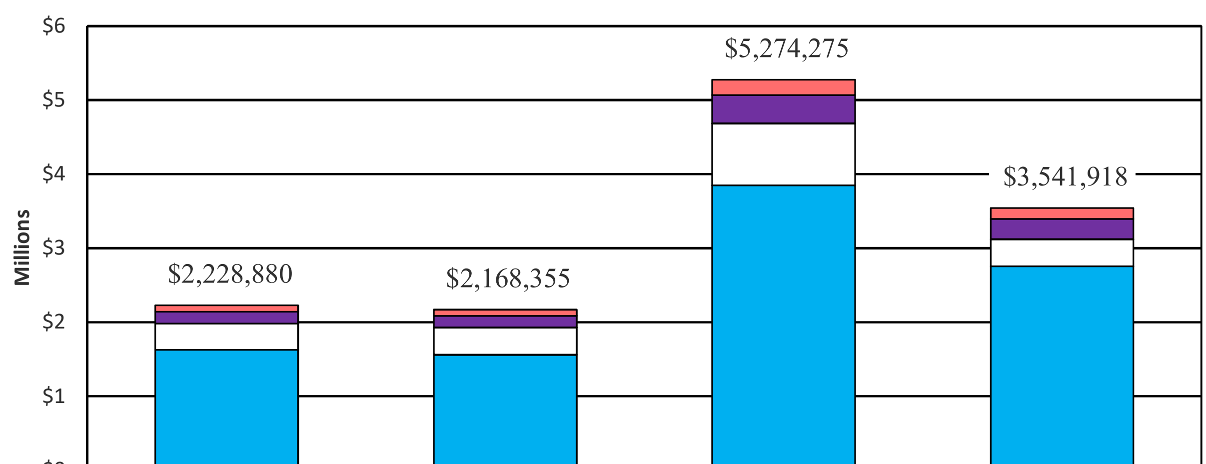
USE TAX CONTINUED

Building Use Tax Defined

Building use tax includes the total actual cost of building materials associated with a project or permit. The revenue associated with building use tax is directly correlated to the number of permits and valuations as described in earlier sections (pg. 10).

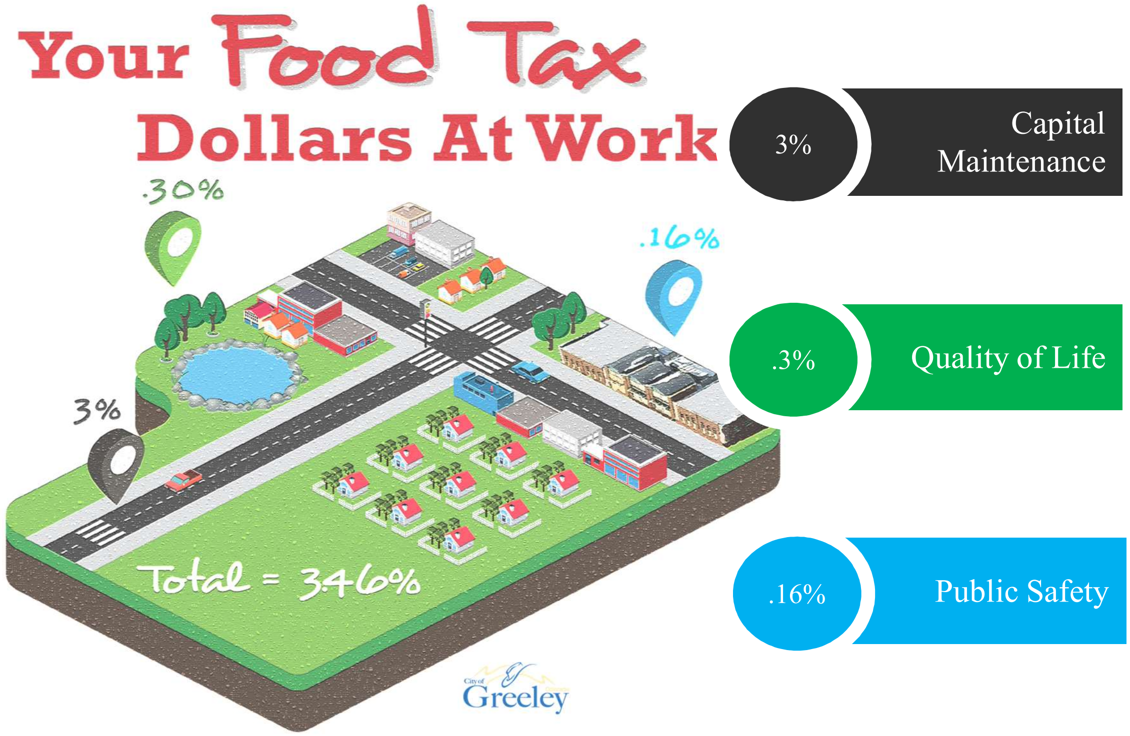
Building Use Tax

The decline in building valuations align with the decrease of -4.1% (-$67,397) in building use tax as compared to the correlating period in 2018.



	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$86,858	$83,264	$205,408	$147,031
Quality of Life	$162,859	$156,119	$385,140	$275,684
Keep Greeley Moving	$350,571	$367,777	$832,327	$362,365
General Fund	$1,628,592	$1,561,195	$3,851,400	$2,756,838
Total	$2,228,880	$2,168,355	$5,274,275	$3,541,918

FOOD TAX



In 2015, the citizens of Greeley re-approved the 3.46% tax on food for home consumption (Food Tax Fund) for five years. 3% of these funds are used to finance a capital maintenance program for the repair of streets, buildings, parks, and other capital assets. The revenue cannot be used for municipal purposes. The remaining food tax percentage (0.46%) is distributed to the Quality of Life (0.30%) and Public Safety Funds (0.16%) as reapproved by voters in 2018 for twenty years.

Five months of food tax collection have been received. The Food Tax Fund totaled $3,006,586 (37.8%) of the budgeted $7,946,474. Food tax revenues are lower in 2019 due to several businesses reporting food tax as sales tax. Once these adjustments are completed in subsequent months, revenues are expected to be up over $50,000 from last year and above the 2019 budget.

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 3,207,289	$ 3,123,523	$ 3,123,523	
Resources				
Sales Tax on Food	3,114,240	3,006,585	7,946,474	37.8%
Designated Revenue (0.16%)	27,983	54,901	200,000	27.5%
Other	123,182	98,588	23,107	426.7%
Total Resources	$ 3,265,404	$ 3,160,074	$ 8,169,581	38.7%
Expenditures				
Capital Projects	2,884,620	3,309,774	10,131,149	32.7%
Total Expenditures	$ 2,884,620	$ 3,309,774	$ 10,131,149	32.7%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 3,517,630	$ 922,534		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 70,444	$ 2,051,290	$ 1,161,955	

QUALITY OF LIFE 0.30%

The 0.30% sales and use tax, grant funds, and park development impact fees are utilized to complete various projects, these funds are highlighted in the table below.

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 5,801,408	$ 7,464,962	$ 7,384,372	
Resources				
Sales and Use Tax	2,519,928	2,792,536	6,526,460	42.8%
From Parks Development	1,580,762	1,363,544	3,035,034	44.9%
Other	89,977	515,577	1,030,303	50.0%
Total Resources	$ 4,190,666	$ 4,671,658	$ 10,591,797	44.1%
Expenditures				
Projects	1,261,157	1,893,992	13,975,957	13.6%
Maintenance	412,741	378,999	757,997	50.0%
Debt Service	1,029,896	1,031,104	2,780,005	37.1%
Total Expenditures	$ 2,703,793	$ 3,304,094	$ 17,513,959	18.9%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 1,156,863	$ 2,539,036		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 6,131,418	$ 6,293,489	$ 462,210	

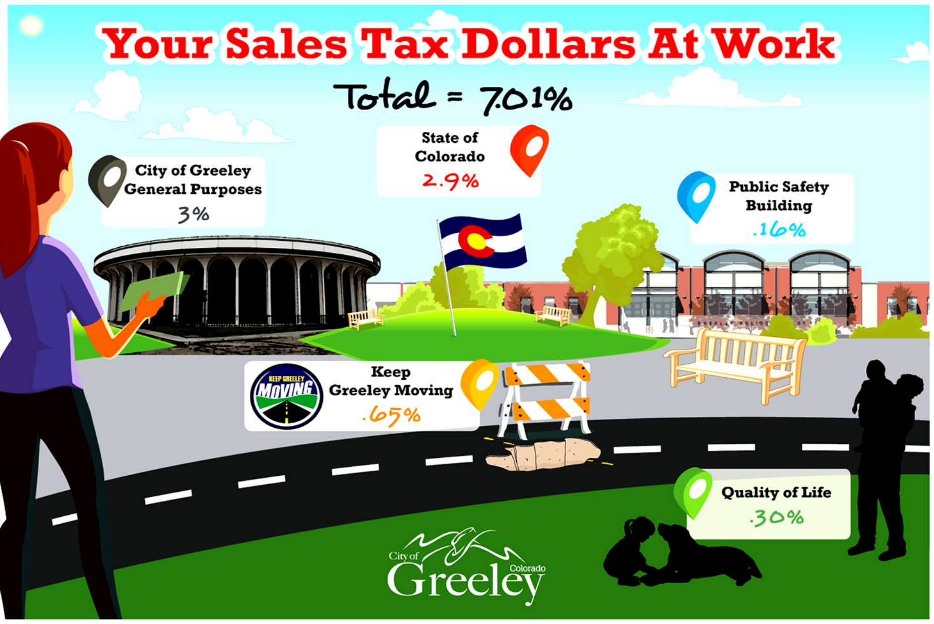
PUBLIC SAFETY 0.16%

The table below highlights funds dedicated to the police facility, debt, equipment, and maintenance generated from the 0.16% tax.

Description	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 3,264,331	$ 4,586,255	$ 4,586,255	
Resources				
Sales and Use Tax	1,343,669	1,489,359	3,480,777	42.8%
Total Resources	$ 1,343,669	$ 1,489,359	$ 3,480,777	42.8%
Expenditures				
Maintenance	242,488	242,163	563,847	42.9%
Debt Service	723,438	720,625	1,729,500	41.7%
Total Expenditures	$ 965,926	$ 962,788	$ 2,293,347	42.0%
Committed Fund Balance	$ -	$ 563,847		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 3,642,074	$ 5,112,826	$ 5,773,685	

KEEP GREELEY MOVING

An additional sales tax rate of 0.65% was approved by voters during the last quarter of 2015 to fund street maintenance and improvements for seven years. The City is responsible for public concrete, sidewalk and gutter repairs during the seven-year life of the program. Additionally, this program will also make major improvements to twelve arterial and collector roads, repave eleven neighborhoods, and complete three street capacity projects.



2019 PROJECTS

•$11.1 million for pavement overlay, seal coat, crack seal patching, and striping.

•$2.2 million for the construction of handicap ramps and sidewalk access points at various locations throughout the city, concrete repair and cross-pan replacement program, and the neighborhood concrete program.

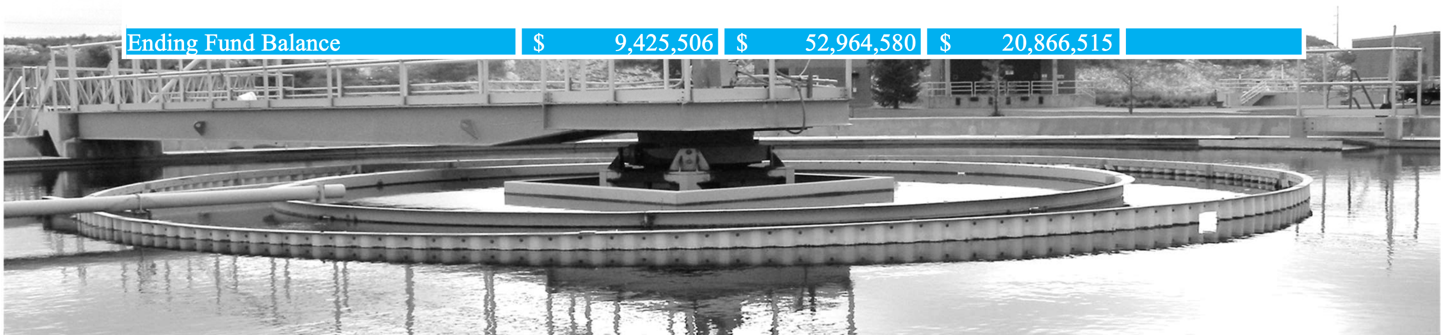
	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 3,008,258	$ 2,436,244	$ 2,436,244	
Resources				
Sales and Use Tax	4,823,714	5,444,483	11,848,442	46.0%
Transfer: Food Tax	1,400,000	1,350,000	2,700,000	50.0%
Other Revenues	34,103	76,212	36,844	206.9%
Total Resources	$ 6,257,818	$ 6,870,695	$ 14,585,286	47.1%
Expenditures				
Projects	2,620,253	1,833,441	13,314,943	13.8%
Road Development	1,800,000	1,800,000	3,706,587	48.6%
Total Expenditures	$ 4,420,253	$ 3,633,441	$ 17,021,530	21.3%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 8,921,599	$ 9,871,065		
Ending Fund Balance	$ (4,075,777)	$ (4,197,566)	$ -	

Keep Greeley Moving sales and use tax revenue is currently 12.9% above 2018's year-to-date total.

WATER FUNDS

The Water Department provides clean water to the citizens and industries of Greeley. The department is responsible for 487.6 miles of distribution lines and 74.75 million gallons of treated water storage reservoirs providing over 8.45 billion gallons of water annually. Fund balance from bond proceeds of $45 million in 2018 are being used to fund 2019 projects.

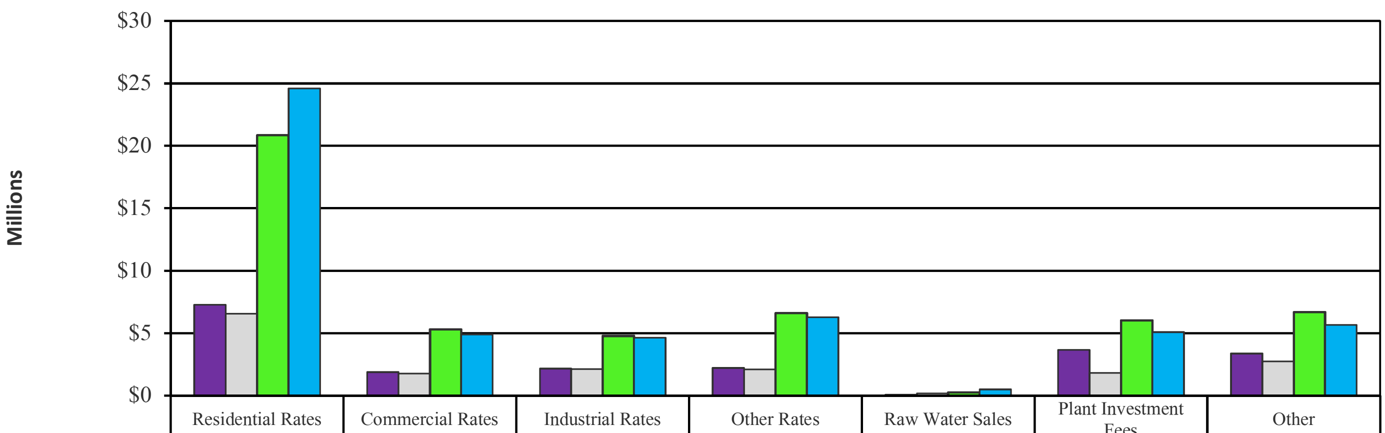
	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 46,650,948	$ 82,272,939	$ 82,272,939	
Total Resources	$ 20,607,861	$ 17,284,659	$ 105,167,554	16.4%
Expenditures				
Operating	$ 8,448,363	$ 10,330,880	$ 32,468,091	31.8%
Water Rights Acquisition	872,080	1,009,455	12,600,638	8.0%
Capital	14,186,859	13,433,825	121,505,249	11.1%
Total Expenditures	$ 23,507,302	$ 24,774,160	$ 166,573,978	14.9%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 34,326,001	$ 21,818,858		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 9,425,506	$ 52,964,580	$ 20,866,515	



Water Revenues By Source

To date, total rate revenue has decreased -7.2% from 2018. The total rate revenue is budgeted to increase 17.9% in 2019.

Water revenues for 2019 associated with residential, commercial, and industrial rates have moved -9.7%, -5.5%, and -2.3%, respectively, from 2018.

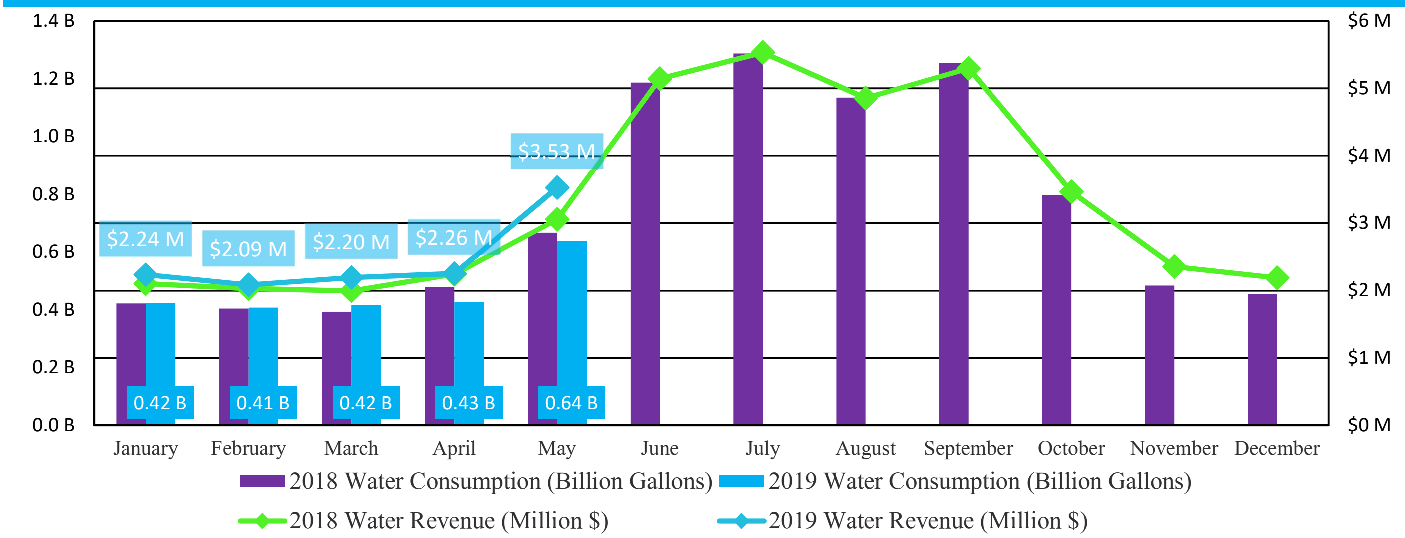


	Residential Rates	Commercial Rates	Industrial Rates	Other Rates	Raw Water Sales	Plant Investment Fees	Other
YTD 2018 Actual	$7,262,467	$1,876,277	$2,174,023	$2,201,494	$68,000	$3,652,177	$3,373,423
YTD 2019 Actual	$6,558,531	$1,772,247	$2,123,340	$2,091,356	$184,750	$1,816,376	$2,738,059
2018 Actuals	$20,849,990	$5,309,619	$4,773,990	$6,594,152	$261,000	$6,027,277	$6,688,234
2019 Budget	$24,587,076	$4,918,757	$4,631,930	$6,275,870	$500,000	$5,096,648	$5,657,273
YTD % Change	-9.7%	-5.5%	-2.3%	-5.0%	171.7%	-50.3%	-18.8%
% of 2019 Budget	26.7%	36.0%	45.8%	33.3%	37.0%	35.6%	48.4%

WATER FUNDS CONTINUED

Water Consumption & Revenue

Below is a graph illustrating and comparing trends in water consumption (Billion Gallons) and water revenue (Million $) by month between 2018 and 2019 though May 2019.



Water Capital Projects

As mentioned earlier, water expenditures are expected to exceed revenues as fund balance is used to fund capital projects.

2019 Budgeted Capital Expenditures over One Million Dollars Include:

- $53.5 Million (+$0.3 Million Future Funding) for Windy Gap Firming
- $13.6 Million (+$0.9 Million Future Funding) for Bellvue Treatment Train Replacement
- $9.1 Million (+$4.9 Million Future Funding) for Milton Seaman Permitting
- $5.9 Million (+8.3 Million Future Funding) for Boyd Water Treatment Plant Process Improvements
- $3.6 Million for Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) I-25 Transmission Line Relocation
- $3.5 Million (+7.0 Million Future Funding) for Transmission System Rehabilitation
- $3.3 Million for Boomerang Golf Course Water Efficiency Improvements
- $2.7 Million for Disinfection Outreach and Verification
- $1.8 Million (+3.6 Million Future Funding) for Distribution Pipeline Replacement

2019 Water Projects over $1 million					
Quarter	Beginning Allocated Funds	Budget	Actual Expenditures	Variance From Budget	Ending Allocated Funds
Q1	$ 96,923,356	$ 3,206,496	$ 3,560,236	$ 353,740	
Q2		6,825,000	5,927,389	(897,611)	
Q3		5,650,000	-	(5,650,000)	
Q4		4,279,554	-	(4,279,554)	76,962,306
Total		$ 19,961,050	$ 9,487,625	$ (10,473,425)	
Project Savings		-			
Planned Next Year Expenditures		$ 70,850,704			

SEWER FUNDS

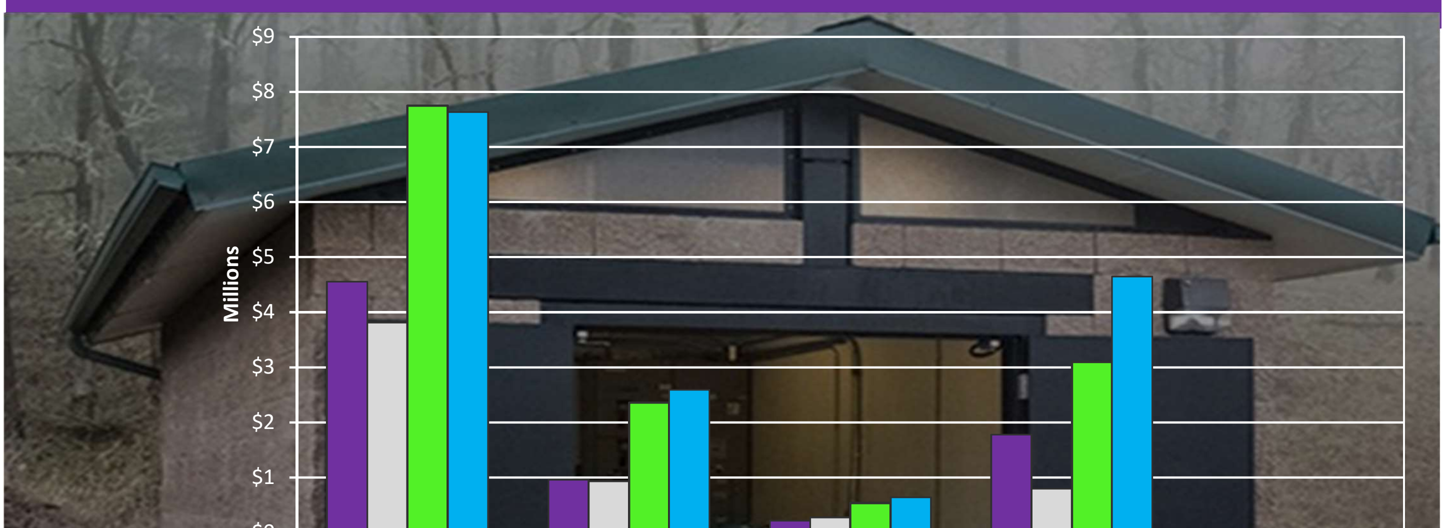
The Sewer Department collects and treats wastewater from Greeley's residences and businesses. 364.8 miles of line and 10 sewage pumping stations are operated and maintained by the department in order to perform these critical services. The City's plant capacity can handle 14.7 million gallons per day.

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 14,272,319	$ 27,451,240	$ 27,451,240	
Total Resources	$ 7,521,069	$ 5,822,876	$ 15,512,931	37.5%
Expenditures				
Operating	$ 3,363,746	$ 3,494,629	$ 8,329,868	42.0%
Capital	1,570,150	3,726,255	20,473,885	18.2%
Total Expenditures	$ 4,933,896	$ 7,220,884	$ 28,803,753	25.1%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 4,873,963	$ 5,834,874		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 11,985,529	$ 20,218,358	$ 14,160,418	

To date, total sewer rate revenue in 2019 has decreased -12.3% as compared to 2018. Total rate revenue was budgeted to increase 2.0% this year. Fund balance from bond proceeds of $12 million in 2018 are being used to fund projects in 2019.

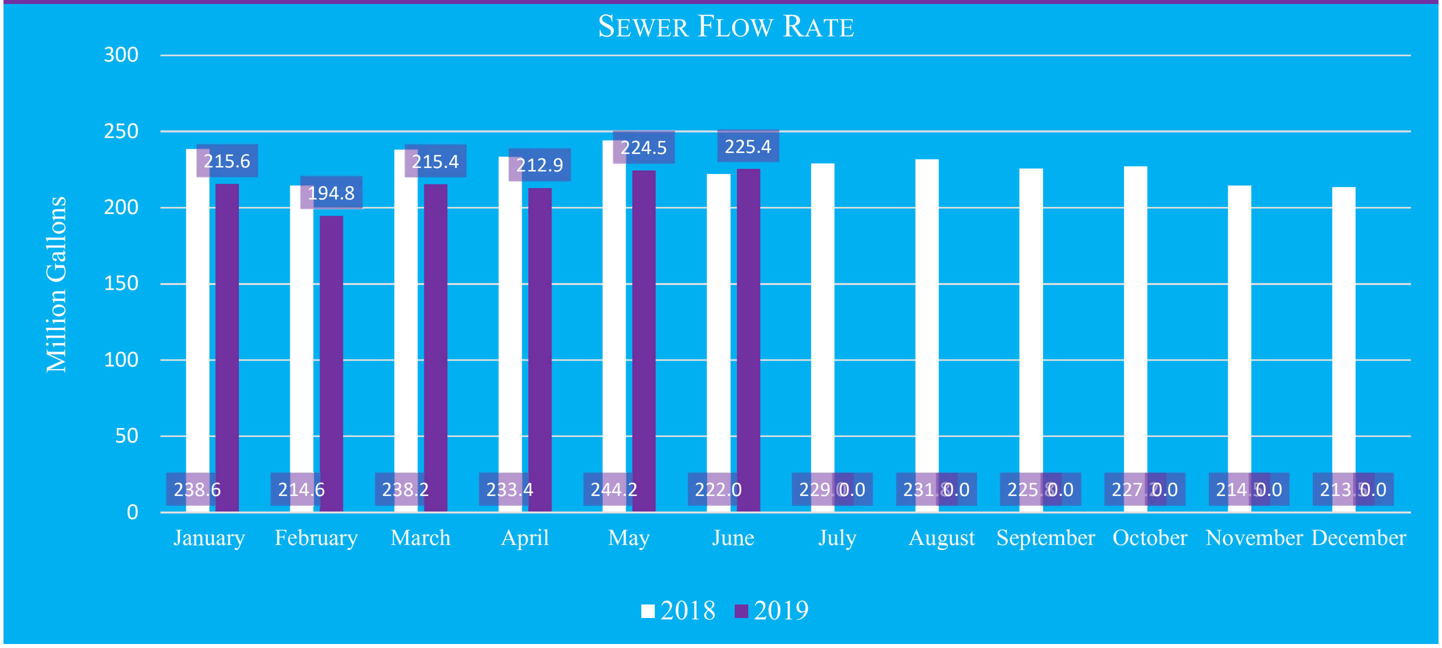
Sewer Revenues By Source

Residential, commercial, and industrial sewer revenues have moved –16.3%, -2.7%, and 29.0%, respectively, from 2018 to 2019.



	Residential Rates	Commercial Rates	Industrial Rates	Plant Investment Fees	Oil Royalties (Prorated)
YTD 2018 Actual	$4,556,152	$959,818	$215,159	$1,775,950	$13,991
YTD 2019 Actual	$3,814,747	$934,114	$277,575	$796,440	$-
2018 Actuals	$7,751,348.66	$2,358,981	$541,165	$3,095,450	$27,981
2019 Budget	$7,631,763	$2,592,166	$642,526	$4,646,476	$-
YTD % Change	-16.3%	-2.7%	29.0%	-55.2%	-100.0%
% of 2019 Budget	50.0%	36.0%	43.2%	17.1%	0.0%

SEWER FUNDS CONTINUED



2019 SEWER PROJECTS EXCEEDING ONE MILLION DOLLARS INCLUDE:

•$5.7 Million (+20.2 Million Future Funding) for Nitrification Project Phase 2

•$2.6 Million (+45 Thousand Future Funding) for North Greeley Sewer Phase 2A

•$2.0 Million for Aschroft Draw Sewer Phase 2

•$1.8 Million (+40 Thousand Future Funding) for Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) Supervisory Control & Data Acquisition (SCADA) System Upgrade

•$1.6 Million for Water Pollution Control Facility (WPCF) Blower Replacement Project

•$1.4 Million for 7th Avenue Sanitary Sewer Improvements

2019 Sewer Projects Over $1 Million					
Quarter	Beginning Allocated Funds	Budget	Actual Expenditures	Variance From Budget	Ending Allocated Funds
Q1	$ 15,128,603	$ 190,000	$ 1,447,329	$ 1,257,329	
Q2		2,550,000	1,485,078	(1,064,922)	
Q3		3,020,000	-	(3,020,000)	
Q4		2,838,791	-	(2,838,791)	6,529,812
Total		$ 8,598,791	$ 2,932,407	$ (5,666,384)	
Project Savings		-			
Planned Next Year Expenditures		$ 4,267,309			

STORMWATER FUNDS

THE STORMWATER DIVISION IS RESPONSIBLE FOR:

•Developing a Capital Improvement Program for Stormwater facilities.

•Monitoring and creating maintenance plans for the existing system.

•Developing City drainage standards.

•Reviewing flood impact issues.

•Regulating illicit discharges.

•Managing the City's Stormwater National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

2019 CAPITAL PROJECTS EXCEEDING ONE MILLION DOLLARS INCLUDE:

•$2.4 Million for 7th Avenue Storm Drain

•$4.9 Million (+0.4 Million Future Funding) for 27th Avenue Storm Drain Improvements 17th Street to Poudre River

The table below compiles stormwater projects exceeding $1 Million showing current expenditures compared to budget.

2019 Stormwater Projects Over $1 Million					
Quarter	Beginning Allocated Funds	Budget	Actual Expenditures	Variance From Budget	Ending Allocated Funds
Q1	$ 7,304,363	$ 824,706	$ 1,963,130	$ 1,138,424	
Q2		1,769,724	1,936,227	166,503	
Q3		3,107,626	-	(3,107,626)	
Q4		1,602,307	-	(1,602,307)	-
Total		$ 7,304,363	$ 3,899,357	$ (3,405,006)	
Project Savings		-			
Planned Next Year Expenditures		$ -			

STORMWATER REVENUES BY SOURCE

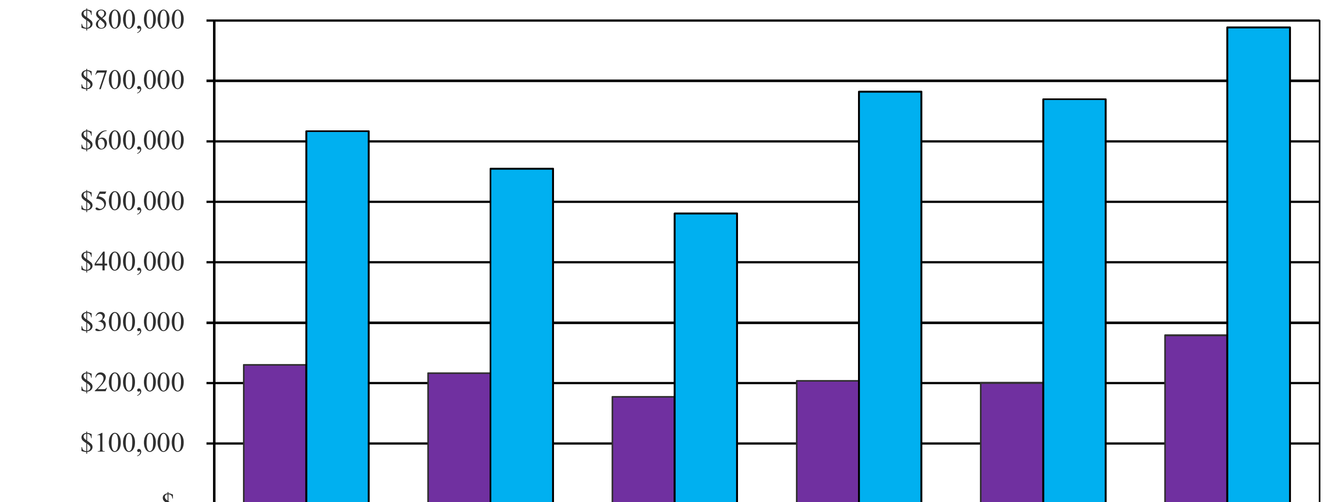
A brief summary of Stormwater revenue and expenditures is shown below. 2019 rate revenues are closely correlating with 2018 YTD amounts. Stormwater rate revenue for 2019 is budgeted at 0.8% over 2018 actual revenues. 2019 expenditures are budgeted to exceed revenues by $6.6 million as Stormwater fund balance is used, with $2.8 million of fund balance used year to date. To date, 41.0% of the expenditure budget has been spent.

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 9,761,285	$ 8,069,434	$ 8,069,434	
Resources				
Rates	$ 2,758,106	$ 2,896,972	$ 6,584,459	44.0%
Impact Fees	204,565	(106,367)	396,930	-26.8%
Total Resources	$ 2,962,671	$ 2,790,605	$ 6,981,389	40.0%
Expenditures				
Operating	$ 1,526,638	$ 1,530,406	$ 3,584,807	42.7%
Capital	2,440,146	4,021,660	9,952,695	40.4%
Total Expenditures	$ 3,966,784	$ 5,552,066	$ 13,537,502	41.0%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 1,973,125	$ 3,285,742		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 6,784,047	$ 2,022,231	$ 1,513,321	

LODGING TAX

The Convention and Visitors Fund is supported by a 3% lodging tax and is utilized to support convention and visitor activities. For rooms rented through June, revenues increased 39.4% ($78,896) from the corresponding 2018 period. A portion of the increase is due to a timing variance in monthly collections. This variation should be reconciled in the coming months.

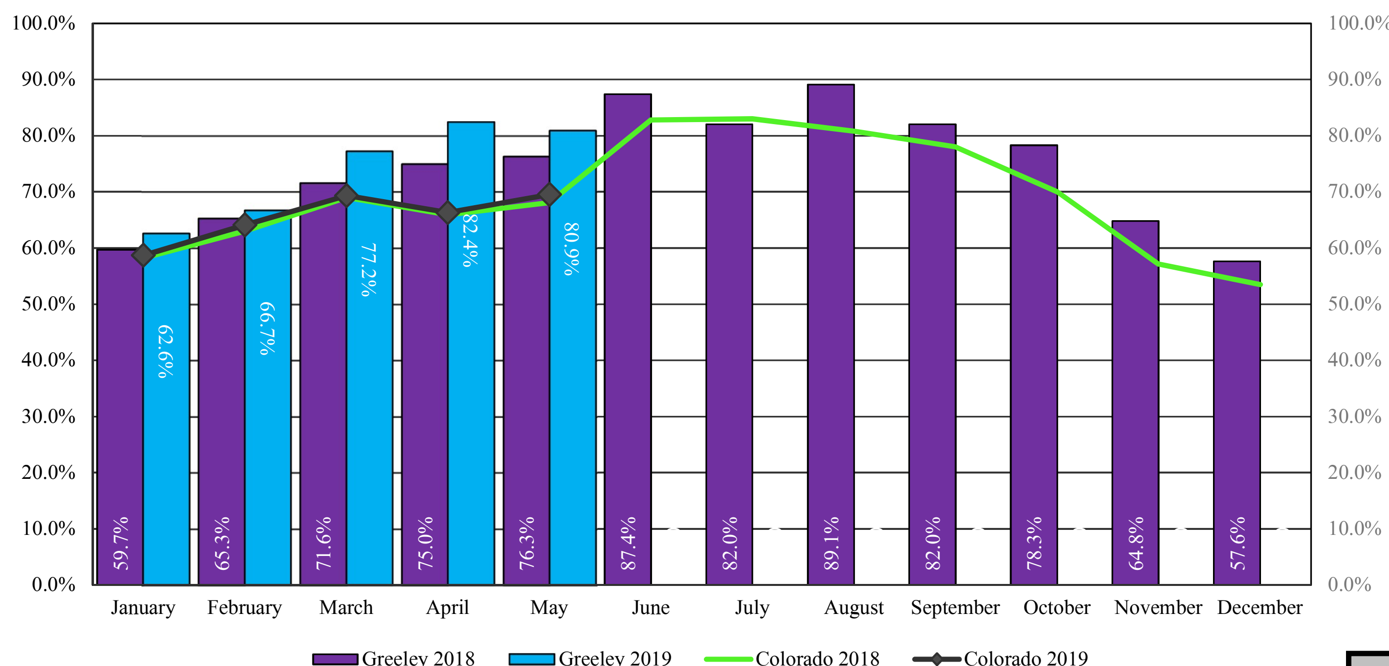
LODGING TAX REVENUES



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
YTD Receipts	$230,525	$216,549	$177,364	$203,563	$200,392	$279,288
Actual/Budget*	$616,765	$554,650	$480,766	$682,478	$670,001	$788,600

CITY AND STATE LODGING OCCUPANCY

In May of 2019 Greeley continued to exceed the state occupancy rate of 69.5% with an occupancy rate equating to 80.9%. The average daily rate for Greeley in May is currently $142.94 compared to $107.73 for the state.

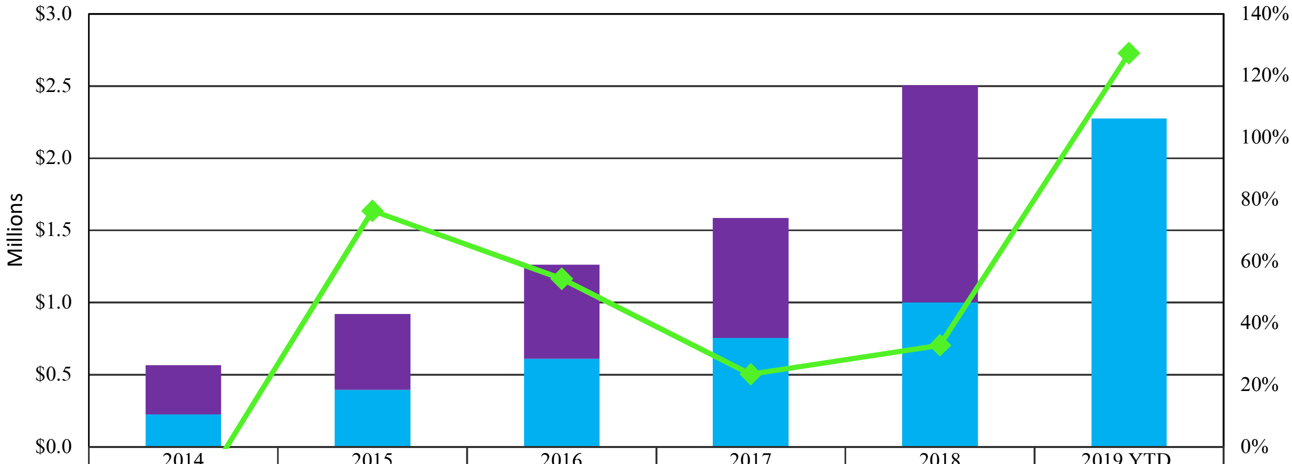


INVESTMENTS

The City of Greeley's investment objectives include:

- The preservation of capital and protection of investment principal.
- Maintaining sufficient liquidity to meet immediate and short-term obligations.
- Achieving a market value rate of return.
- Minimizing risk through asset diversification.

Investment Earnings (June 30, 2019)

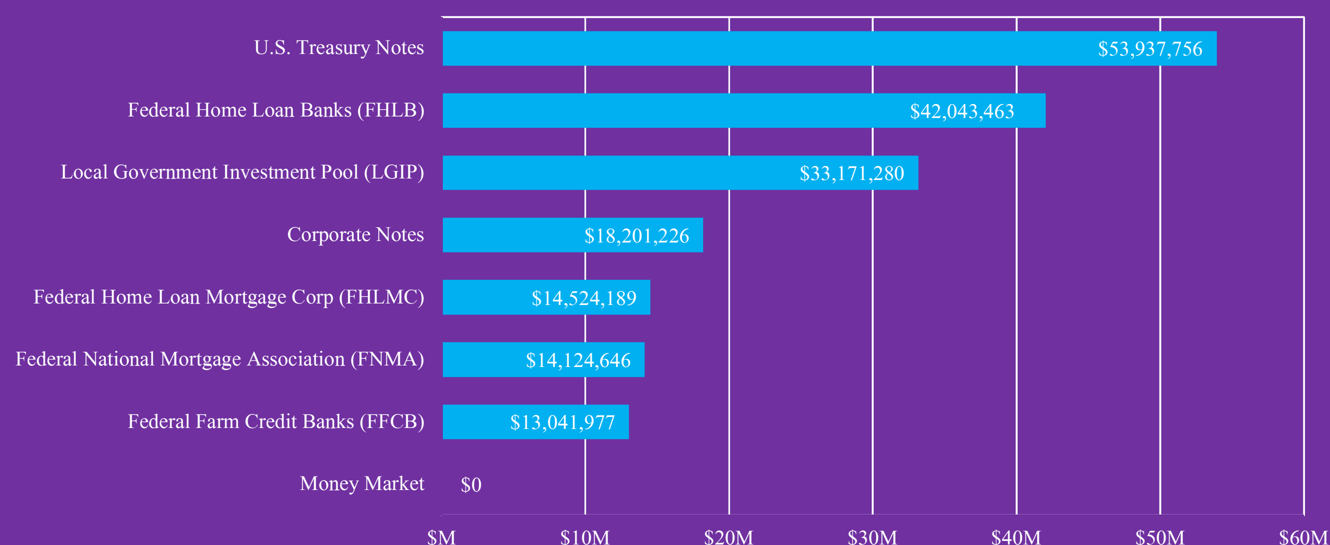


	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 YTD
Total	$343,445	$524,321	$652,464	$830,926	$1,504,225	$-
YTD	$224,211	$395,343	$610,258	$753,787	$1,001,185	$2,275,276
YTD % Change	-22.7%	76.3%	54.4%	23.5%	32.8%	127.3%

YTD Total YTD % Change

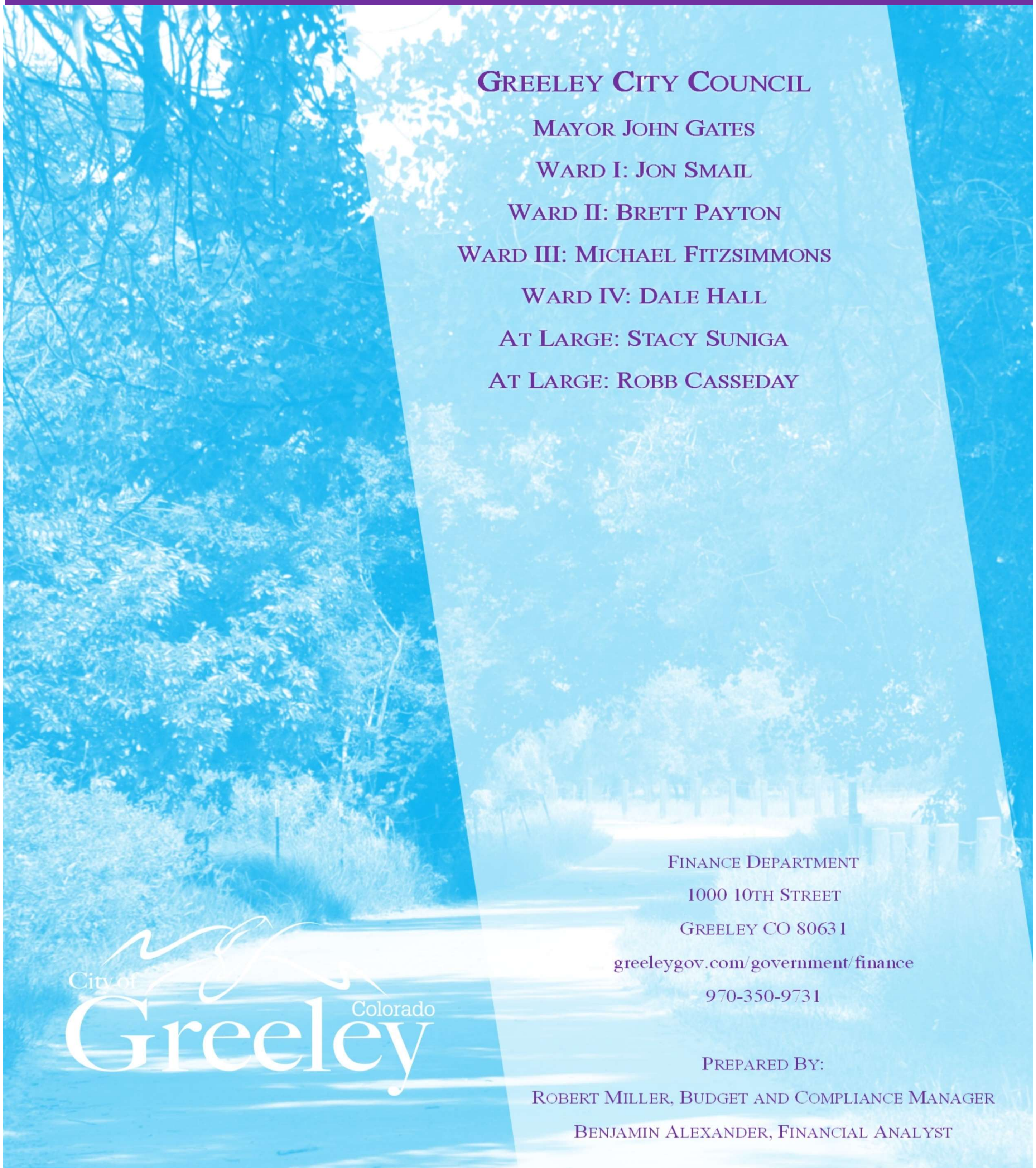
Portfolio Allocation (May 31, 2019)

2019 TOTAL PORTFOLIO BALANCE: $189,044,537*



- **Portfolio Market Indicators as of May 31, 2019:**
  - Portfolio Weighted Average Maturity: 1.19 years
  - Portfolio Short Term Market Yield: 2.53%, Market Comparable (90 Day Treasury Rate): 2.35%
  - Portfolio Long Term Market Yield: 2.23%, Market Comparable (0-3 Year Treasury Rate): 2.09%

*2018 Portfolio Balance: $146,754,389



Greeley City Council

Mayor John Gates

Ward I: Jon Smail

Ward II: Brett Payton

Ward III: Michael Fitzsimmons

Ward IV: Dale Hall

At Large: Stacy Suniga

At Large: Robb Casseday

Finance Department

1000 10th Street

Greeley CO 80631

greeleygov.com/government/finance

970-350-9731

Prepared By:

Robert Miller, Budget and Compliance Manager

Benjamin Alexander, Financial Analyst

2nd Quarter Financial Report

City of Greeley Colorado

July 23, 2019

Renee Wheeler - Finance Director
Presented by Robert Miller – Budget & Compliance Manager

General Fund Summary

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 26,851,988	$ 32,644,158	$ 32,644,158	
Revenue	47,033,739	49,322,946	102,677,226	48.0%
Total Resources	$ 47,033,739	$ 49,322,946	$ 102,677,226	48.0%
Expenditures	54,037,785	56,359,655	118,341,442	47.6%
Total Expenditures	$ 54,037,785	$ 56,359,655	$ 118,341,442	47.6%
Ending Fund Balance	$ 19,847,942	$ 25,607,449	$ 16,979,942	

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General Fund Revenue

	2018	2019	Variance	% Change 2018 vs 2019	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
1st Quarter	20,172,576	19,199,196	(973,380)	-4.8%	-	-
April	7,601,212	9,253,962	1,652,750	21.7%	-	-
May	11,469,822	11,643,840	174,018	1.5%	-	-
June	7,790,129	9,225,949	1,435,820	18.4%	-	-
Total	**$ 47,033,739**	**$ 49,322,946**	**$ 2,289,207**	**4.9%**	**$ 102,677,226**	**48.0%**

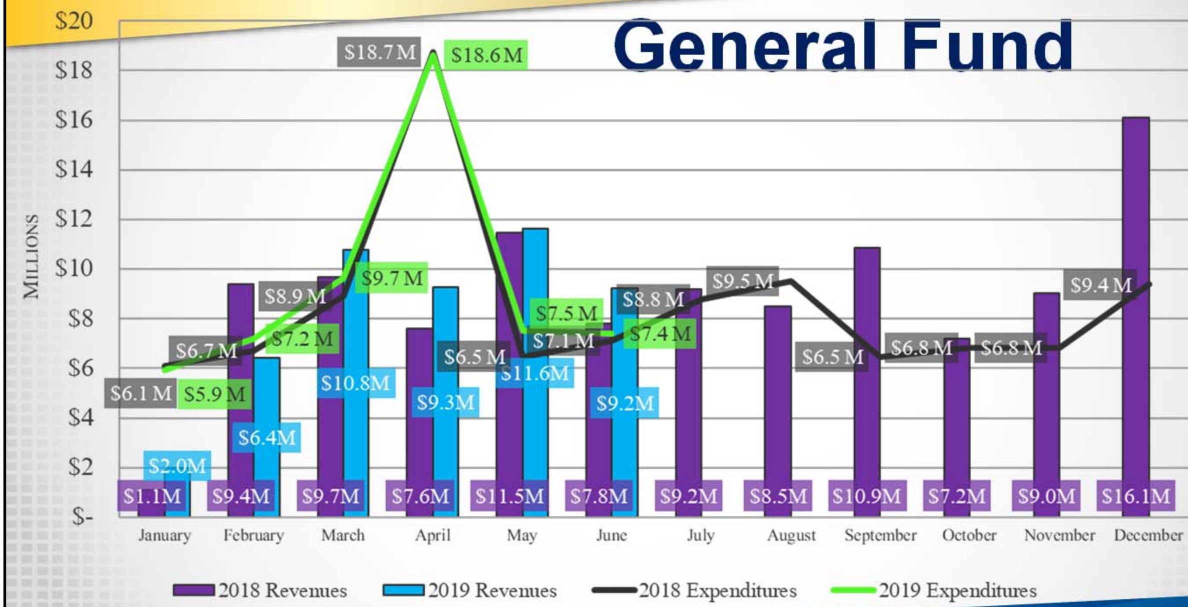
CITY OF GREELEY

General Fund Expenditures

	2018	2019	Variance	% Change 2018 vs 2019	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
1st Quarter	21,710,819	22,774,255	1,063,436	4.9%	-	-
April	18,737,710	18,632,731	(104,979)	-0.6%	-	-
May	6,480,127	7,540,595	1,060,468	16.4%	-	-
June	7,109,130	7,412,075	302,945	4.3%	-	-
Total	**$ 54,037,785**	**$ 56,359,655**	**$ 2,321,870**	**4.3%**	**$ 118,341,442**	**47.6%**

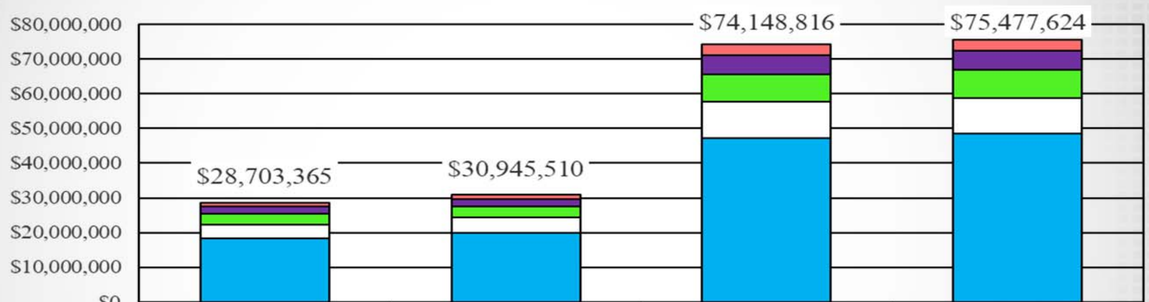
CITY OF GREELEY

General Fund



CITY OF GREELEY

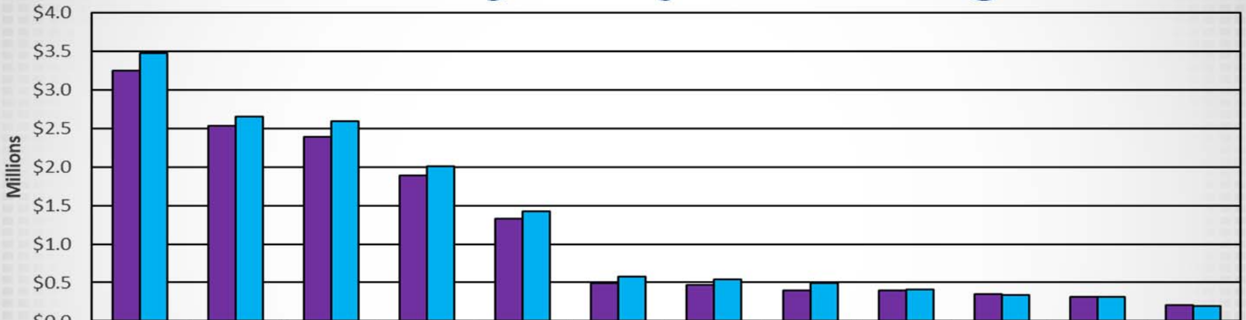
Sales Tax Distribution



	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$1,141,896	$1,228,089	$2,942,687	$3,015,366
Quality of Life	$2,141,055	$2,302,668	$5,517,538	$5,653,811
Food	$3,114,240	$3,006,585	$7,871,709	$7,946,474
Keep Greeley Moving	$4,009,865	$4,388,076	$10,513,215	$10,270,333
General Fund	$18,296,309	20,020,091	$47,303,667	$48,591,640
Total	$28,703,365	$30,945,510	$74,148,816	$75,477,624

CITY OF GREELEY

Sales Tax by Major Categories



	Dining Out	Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	General Merchandise Stores	Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers	Utilities	Electronics and Appliance Stores	Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores	Online Shopping	Health and Personal Care Stores	Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book, and Music Stores	Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores	Gasoline Stations
2018 YTD	$3,248,244	$2,529,148	$2,391,173	$1,890,399	$1,322,858	$491,262	$473,164	$395,391	$392,929	$349,181	$311,847	$206,466
2019 YTD	$3,477,050	$2,646,092	$2,595,650	$2,001,921	$1,427,252	$578,982	$542,725	$490,980	$407,181	$338,311	$310,414	$193,950
$ Change	$228,806	$116,944	$204,477	$111,522	$104,394	$87,720	$69,560	$95,589	$14,252	$(10,870)	$(1,433)	$(12,515)
% Change	7.0%	4.6%	8.6%	5.9%	7.9%	17.9%	14.7%	24.2%	3.6%	-3.1%	-0.5%	-6.1%

CITY OF GREELEY

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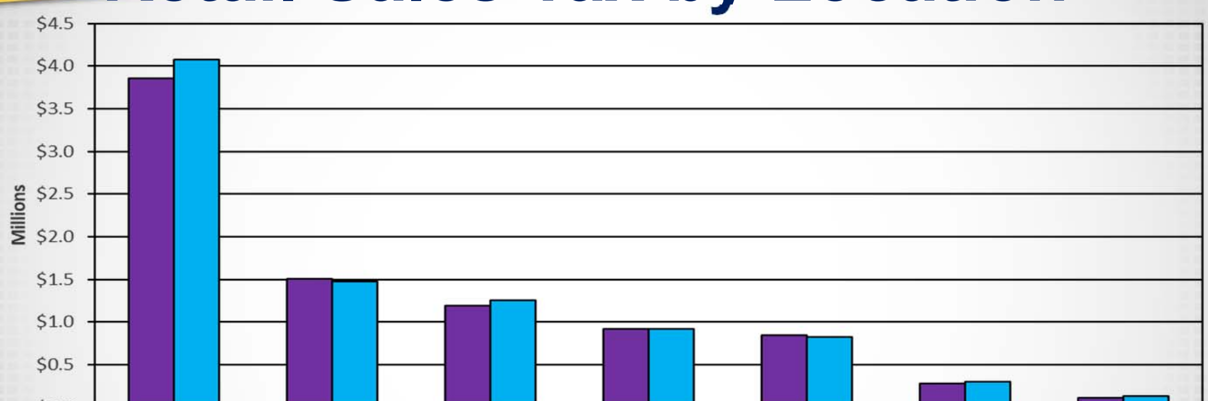
Retail Sales Tax by Location*



	Centerplace Area	10th Street-23rd Ave - 59th Ave	Greeley Mall Area	Downtown Development	University District	Northgate Village	St. Michaels
2018	$3,859,721	$1,503,809	$1,191,631	$916,831	$846,952	$283,705	$113,398
2019	$4,071,978	$1,470,026	$1,255,809	$916,772	$827,449	$305,109	$133,450
$ Change	$212,257	$(33,783)	$64,177	$(59)	$(19,502)	$21,404	$20,052
% Change	5.5%	-2.2%	5.4%	0.0%	-2.3%	7.5%	17.7%

*Excludes businesses selling groceries and auto dealers.

CITY OF GREELEY

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Property Tax

	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	Variance	% Change 2018 vs - 2019	2019 Budget	% of 2019 Budget
1st Quarter	3,628,120	3,705,459	77,339	2.1%	-	-
April	637,206	593,104	(44,102)	-6.9%	-	-
May	3,082,191	3,635,575	553,384	18.0%	-	-
June	1,425,420	951,814	(473,606)	-33.2%	-	-
Total	$ 8,772,937	$ 8,885,953	$ 113,016	1.3%	$ 11,568,011	76.8%

CITY OF GREELEY

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General Fund: Franchise Fees & Telephone Tax

	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	Variance	% Change 2018 - 2019	2019 Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Cable	$ 243,726	$ 238,408	$ (5,318)	-2.2%	$ 1,016,732	23.4%
Electric	759,861	784,332	24,471	3.2%	2,731,125	28.7%
Natural Gas	847,210	976,570	129,360	15.3%	1,495,785	65.3%
Telephone	41,528	20,290	(21,238)	-51.1%	95,000	21.4%
Total	$ 1,892,325	$ 2,019,601	$ 127,275	6.7%	$ 5,338,642	37.8%

CITY OF GREELEY

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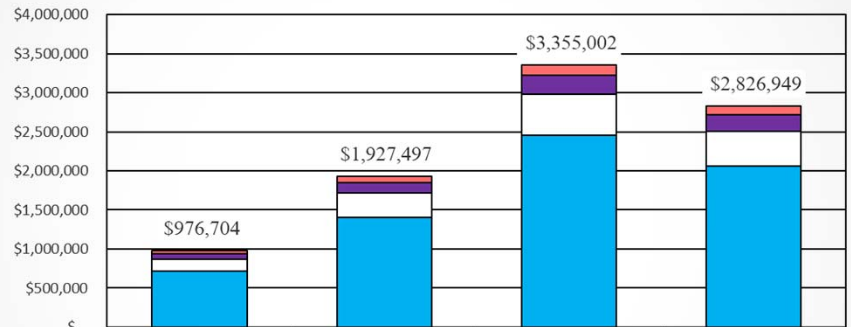
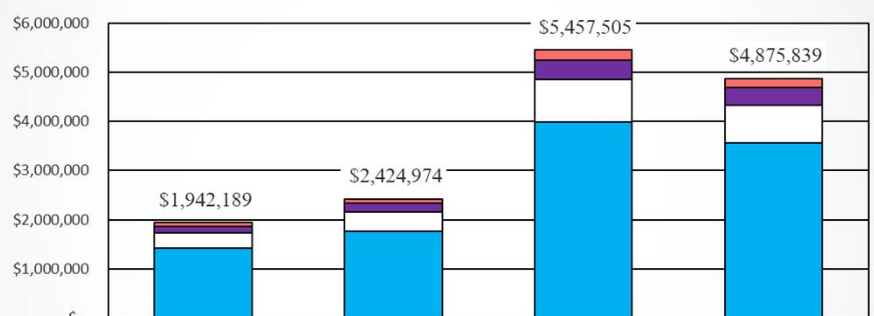
General Use Tax



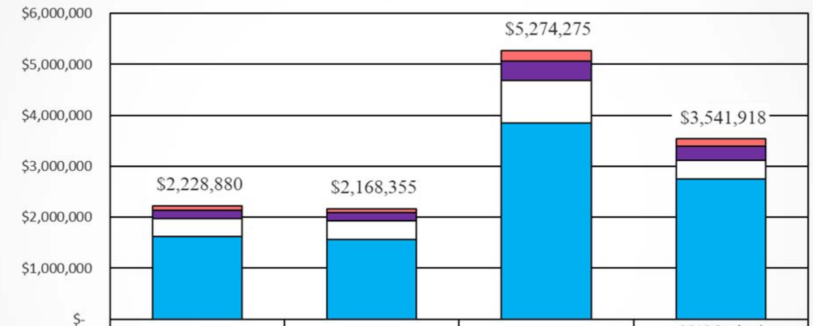
	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$37,946	$75,036	$130,748	$110,165
Quality of Life	$71,149	$140,693	$245,152	$206,560
Keep Greeley Moving	$156,119	$304,834	$527,581	$444,626
General Fund	$711,490	$1,406,934	$2,451,521	$2,065,598
Total	$976,704	$1,927,497	$3,355,002	$2,826,949

Auto Use Tax



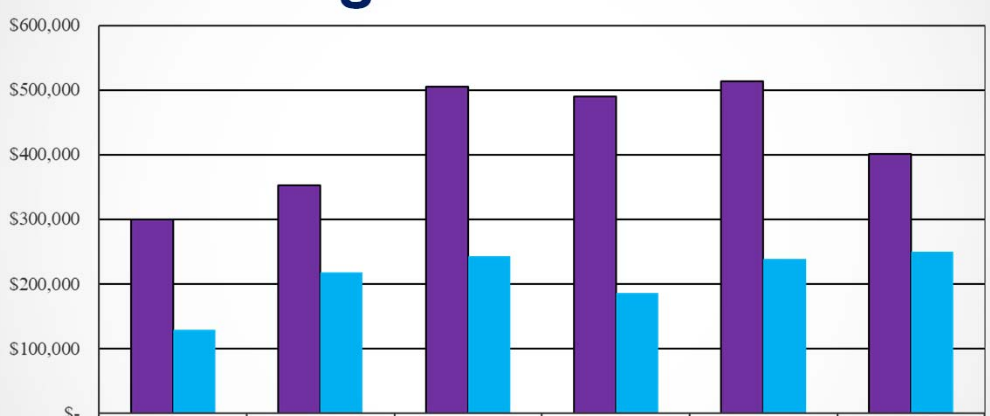
	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$75,608	$94,390	$212,426	$189,814
Quality of Life	$141,766	$176,981	$398,298	$355,901
Keep Greeley Moving	$307,159	$383,796	$863,798	$771,118
General Fund	$1,417,657	$1,769,807	$3,982,983	$3,559,007
Total	$1,942,189	$2,424,974	$5,457,505	$4,875,839

Building Use Tax



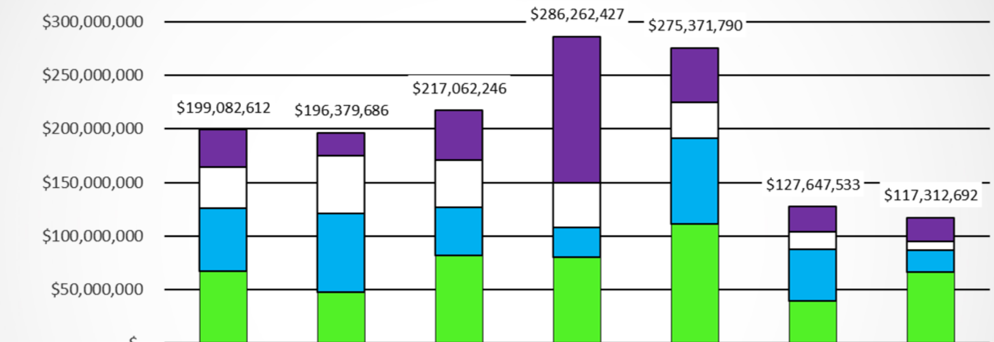
	2018 YTD	2019 YTD	2018 Actual	2019 Revised Budget
Public Safety	$86,858	$83,264	$205,408	$147,031
Quality of Life	$162,859	$156,119	$385,140	$275,684
Keep Greeley Moving	$350,571	$367,777	$832,327	$362,365
General Fund	$1,628,592	$1,561,195	$3,851,400	$2,756,838
Total	$2,228,880	$2,168,355	$5,274,275	$3,541,918

Building Permit Revenue



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
Actuals/Budget*	$300,106	$352,917	$505,050	$489,979	$514,015	$400,650
YTD Actuals	$129,604	$217,473	$242,873	$185,648	$238,882	$249,246

Building Permit Valuations



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2018 YTD	2019 YTD
New Commercial	$34,692,350	$21,622,922	$46,620,945	$136,394,23	$50,891,794	$23,581,560	$22,457,672
New Multi-Family	$38,421,203	$53,335,909	$43,402,782	$42,009,358	$33,169,389	$16,670,812	$7,802,538
New Single-Family	$58,891,310	$74,046,922	$45,308,198	$27,142,816	$79,816,404	$47,826,199	$20,659,466
Other Permits	$67,077,749	$47,373,933	$81,730,321	$80,716,016	$111,494,20	$39,568,962	$66,393,016
Total	$199,082,61	$196,379,68	$217,062,24	$286,262,42	$275,371,79	$127,647,53	$117,312,69

CITY OF GREELEY

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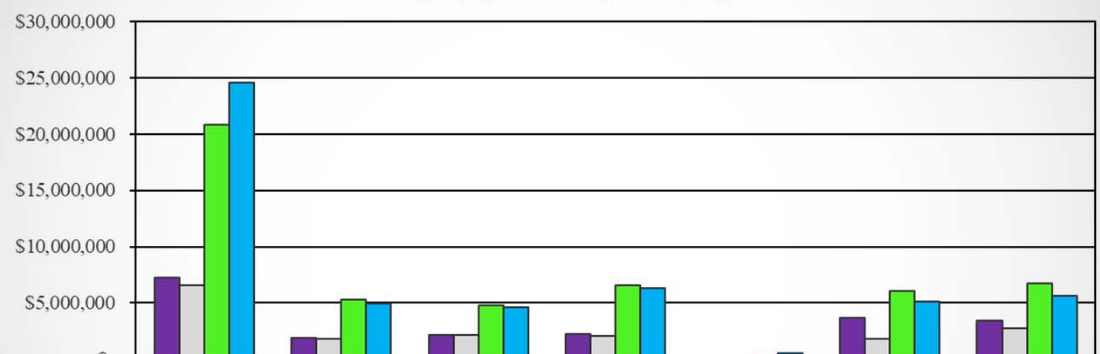
Water Funds



	Residential Rates	Commercial Rates	Industrial Rates	Other Rates	Raw Water Sales	Plant Investment Fees	Other
YTD 2018 Actual	$7,262,467	$1,876,277	$2,174,023	$2,201,494	$68,000	$3,652,177	$3,373,423
YTD 2019 Actual	$6,558,531	$1,772,247	$2,123,340	$2,091,356	$184,750	$1,816,376	$2,738,059
2018 Actuals	$20,849,990	$5,309,619	$4,773,990	$6,594,152	$261,000	$6,027,277	$6,688,234
2019 Budget	$24,587,076	$4,918,757	$4,631,930	$6,275,870	$500,000	$5,096,648	$5,657,273
YTD % Change	-9.7%	-5.5%	-2.3%	-5.0%	171.7%	-50.3%	-18.8%
% of 2019 Budget	26.7%	36.0%	45.8%	33.3%	37.0%	35.6%	48.4%

CITY OF GREELEY

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Water Funds

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 46,650,948	$ 82,272,939	$ 82,272,939	
Total Resources	$ 20,607,861	$ 17,284,659	$105,167,554	16.4%
Expenditures				
Operating	$ 8,448,363	$ 10,330,880	$ 32,468,091	31.8%
Water Rights Acquisition	872,080	1,009,455	12,600,638	8.0%
Capital	14,186,859	13,433,825	121,505,249	11.1%
Total Expenditures	$ 23,507,302	$ 24,774,160	$166,573,978	14.9%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 34,326,001	$ 21,818,858		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 9,425,506	$ 52,964,580	$ 20,866,515	

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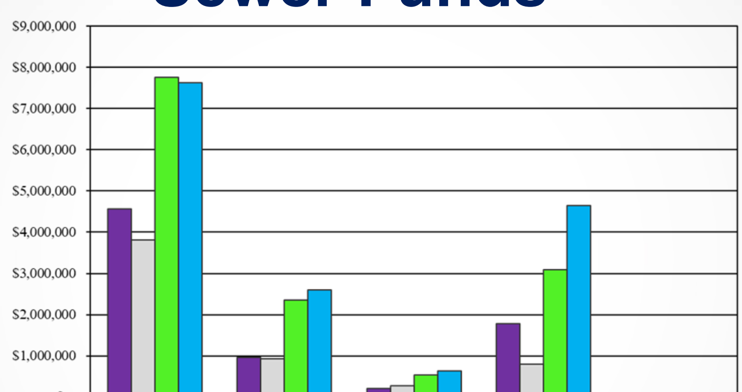
CITY OF GREELEY

Sewer Funds



	Residential Rates	Commercial Rates	Industrial Rates	Plant Investment Fees	Oil Royalties (Prorated)
YTD 2018 Actual	$4,556,152	$959,818	$215,159	$1,775,950	$13,991
YTD 2019 Actual	$3,814,747	$934,114	$277,575	$796,440	$-
2018 Actuals	$7,751,348.66	$2,358,981	$541,165	$3,095,450	$27,981
2019 Budget	$7,631,763	$2,592,166	$642,526	$4,646,476	$-
YTD % Change	-16.3%	-2.7%	29.0%	-55.2%	-100.0%
% of 2019 Budget	50.0%	36.0%	43.2%	17.1%	0.0%

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CITY OF GREELEY

Sewer Funds

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 14,272,319	$ 27,451,240	$27,451,240	
Total Resources	$ 7,521,069	$ 5,822,876	$15,512,931	37.5%
Expenditures				
Operating	$ 3,363,746	$ 3,494,629	$ 8,329,868	42.0%
Capital	1,570,150	3,726,255	20,473,885	18.2%
Total Expenditures	$ 4,933,896	$ 7,220,884	$28,803,753	25.1%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 4,873,963	$ 5,834,874		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 11,985,529	$ 20,218,358	$14,160,418	

CITY OF GREELEY

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Stormwater Funds

	YTD 2018 Actual	YTD 2019 Actual	2019 Revised Budget	% of 2019 Budget
Beginning Fund Balance	$ 9,761,285	$ 8,069,434	$ 8,069,434	
Resources				
Rates	$ 2,758,106	$ 2,896,972	$ 6,584,459	44.0%
Impact Fees	204,565	(106,367)	396,930	-26.8%
Total Resources	$ 2,962,671	$ 2,790,605	$ 6,981,389	40.0%
Expenditures				
Operating	$ 1,526,638	$ 1,530,406	$ 3,584,807	42.7%
Capital	2,440,146	4,021,660	9,952,695	40.4%
Total Expenditures	$ 3,966,784	$ 5,552,066	$13,537,502	41.0%
Committed Fund Balance	$ 1,973,125	$ 3,285,742		
Ending Fund Balance	$ 6,784,047	$ 2,022,231	$ 1,513,321	

CITY OF GREELEY

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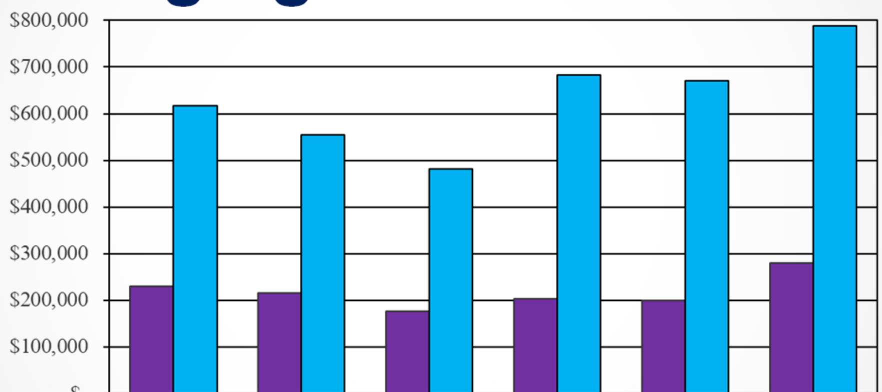
Lodging Tax Revenues



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*
YTD Receipts	$230,525	$216,549	$177,364	$203,563	$200,392	$279,288
Actual/Budget*	$616,765	$554,650	$480,766	$682,478	$670,001	$788,600

2nd Quarter Financial Summary

2019 Revenues as Compared to Budget

↑Building Permit Revenue
↑General Use
↑Auto Use
↑Sales Tax
↑Property Tax
↑Oil & Gas Lease Royalty Payments

↓ Development Impact Fees
↓ Fines & Forfeits
↓ Water Rates

City of Greeley Colorado

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019 (6:00 – 6:30 p.m.)

Agenda Item Number 6

Renee Wheeler, Finance Director, 970-350-9732

Title:

2020 Budget Revenue Estimates

Background:

Each year the General Fund budget process for the following year begins with the review of the projected revenues. These projections are the basis for determining the funds that are expected to be available for service delivery in the new year and assessing the organization's sustainability into the future.

The Budget Manager will present an overview of the economic conditions, the current revenue trends and the projected revenue for 2020. The revenue projections that have been developed for 2020 indicate that there will be funding available to consider supplemental requests (new personnel, equipment, and services).

The City Manager is currently working with the staff to develop his recommended budget. It will include a strategy for assigning the total projected resources to be assigned to supplemental requests and priority initiatives, while managing the overall growth of the budget in anticipation of an economic conditions that are expected to be more moderate over the next couple of years. The recommended budget will be presented in a series of presentations in subsequent City Council work sessions.

Proposed Dates:

- August 13th: CIP, Water, Sewer, & Stormwater budgets presented to City Council
- August 27th, September 10th & 24th: 2020 Budget presented by Departments in Council Work sessions
- October 1st: First Reading of 2020 Budget
- October 15th: Final Reading of 2020 Budget

This process is critical for the alignment resources with priorities for service delivery to the community in 2020. Staff looks forward to working with City Council to set the path for the future.

Decision Options:
Information Only

Attachments:
Revenue Manual
PowerPoint

2019

Revenue Manual

Table of Contents:

Introduction

This Revenue Manual has been prepared by the City of Greeley Budget Office.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Miller, Budget & Compliance Manager at 970-350-9735 or robert.miller@greeleygov.com

Revenue Manual Purpose

The Revenue Manual details information about the City of Greeley's major revenue sources, such as taxes, fees, and charges for services. Revenue funds are utilized to provide various services to the citizens of Greeley and surrounding communities.

City Revenue Policy

The City allocates all revenues to the General Fund and one (1) or more special funds. Some revenues are not legally available for general operations; the City allocates these revenues in special funds. All other revenues are allocated to the General Fund.

Summary

The Revenue Manual provides descriptions of rates and fees, legal basis, and how the City collects revenue. Each section includes ten years of revenue collection history along with current and future estimated budgets. Yearly revenue estimates are challenging to formulate due to numerous variables and macroeconomic fluctuations.

General Fund: Charges for Services

Franchise Fees Accounts: 4931-4933

Description

Revenues derived from fees levied on utility companies in exchange for the right to operate a franchise.

Legal Basis

Charter Article 18; Electric – Municipal Code Section 14.40.030, Gas – Municipal Code Section 14.50.030, and Cable Television – Municipal Code Section 14.60.260.

Current Rate/Fee

Electric – 3% of gross sales

Gas – 5% of gross sales

Cable Television – 5% of gross sales

Collection/Administration

The Finance Department collects fees on a quarterly basis. The City has the right to perform audits and verify the correct amounts were paid to the department.

Exemptions

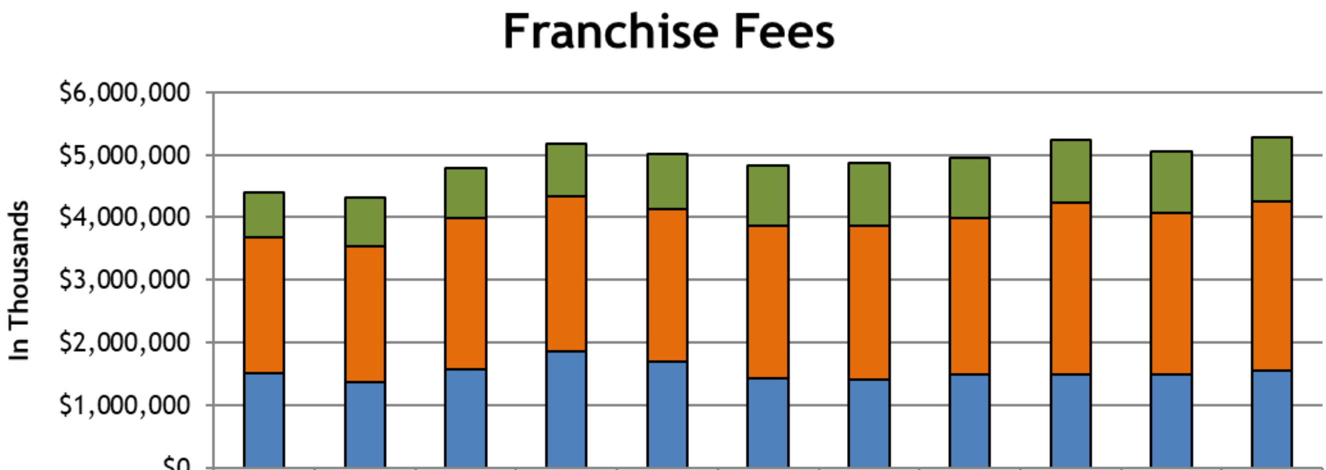
None.

Collection Variables

Number of subscribers and utility customer consumption.

Franchise Fees — Accounts: 4931-4933

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Cable	$715	$776	$810	$839	$874	$971	$1,001	$962	$1,017	$981	$1,017
Electric	$2,176	$2,173	$2,413	$2,482	$2,452	$2,435	$2,463	$2,500	$2,731	$2,575	$2,713
Gas	$1,508	$1,369	$1,571	$1,860	$1,684	$1,425	$1,400	$1,492	$1,496	$1,496	$1,541

General Fund: Charges for Services

Culture & Public Art: UCCC 4711, 4871, 5633

Description

Fees imposed for Union Colony Civic Center (UCCC) program tickets, rents, and facility use fees.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Section 1.05.010 and 1.05.020

Current Rate/Fee

See fee schedule and UCCC for current rates.

http://ucstars.com/

Collection/Administration

The Culture, Parks, and Recreation Department collects revenue from ticket sales, rentals, and use fees.

Exemptions

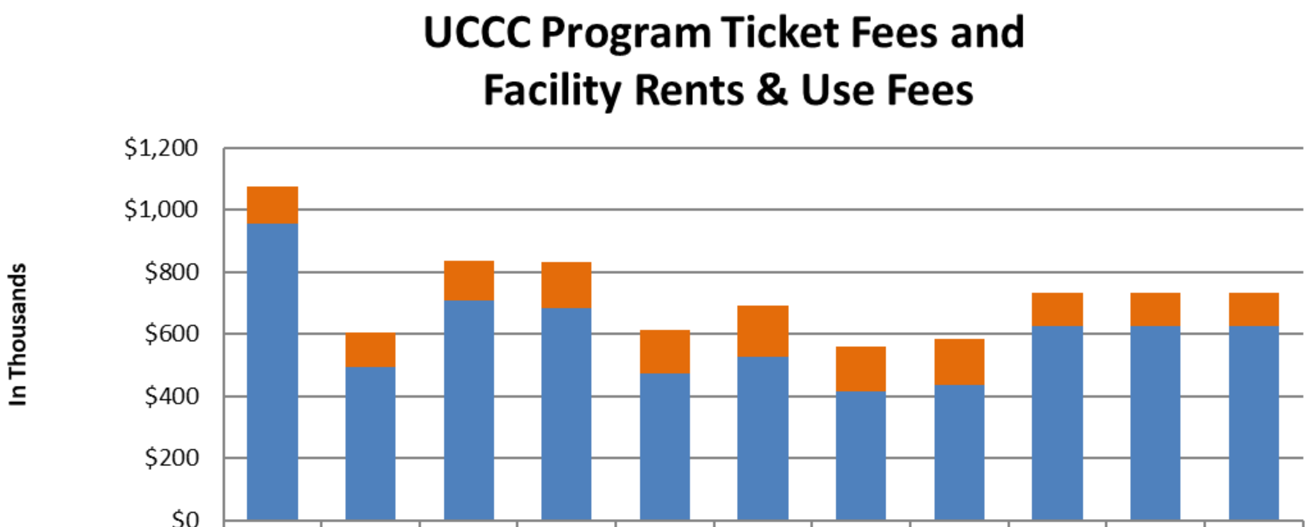
None.

Collection Variables

The number of UCCC programs, current market prices, and facility demand.

Culture, Parks, & Recreation: UCCC — 4711, 4871, 5633

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Rents & Use	$121	$112	$130	$147	$144	$168	$144	$149	$108	$108	$108.2
Program Tickets	$954	$493	$708	$684	$471	$525	$414	$437	$625	$625	$625

General Fund: Charges for Services

Transit | Accounts: 4640-4873

Description

Fees imposed for the use of the Greeley-Evans Transit (GET) system.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Section 1.05.010 and 1.05.020.

Current Rate/Fee

- One-way Fare
  - Adult: $1.50
  - Senior or GET Discount Card: $0.75
  - Riders aged 18 and under: Free
  - Paratransit (single ride): $3.00

- Day Passes
  - Adults (19+): $4.50
  - Seniors and GET Discount Card: $2.25

- Discount Passes

20 ride pass
  - Adult: $27.00
  - Senior: $13.50
  - Persons with disabilities: $13.50

31-day pass
  - Adult: $50.00
  - Senior: $20.00
  - Persons with disabilities: $20.00
  - Medicare card holders: $20.00

90-day pass
  - Adult: $120.00
  - Senior: $48.00
  - Persons with disabilities: $48.00
  - Medicare card holders: $48.00

Annual passes
  - Adult: $240.00
  - Senior: $92.00
  - Persons with disabilities: $92.00
  - Medicare card holders: $92.00

Student Passes
  - Education pass $64.00 per semester (Aims and IBMC)

- University of Northern Colorado students may use a valid UNC ID card for fare pass

See http://greeleyevanstransit.com/fares-and-passes/

Collection/Administration

The Transit Division collects and records fees as they are received.

Exemptions

Currently enrolled elementary, middle, or high school students in Greeley or Evans ride for free.

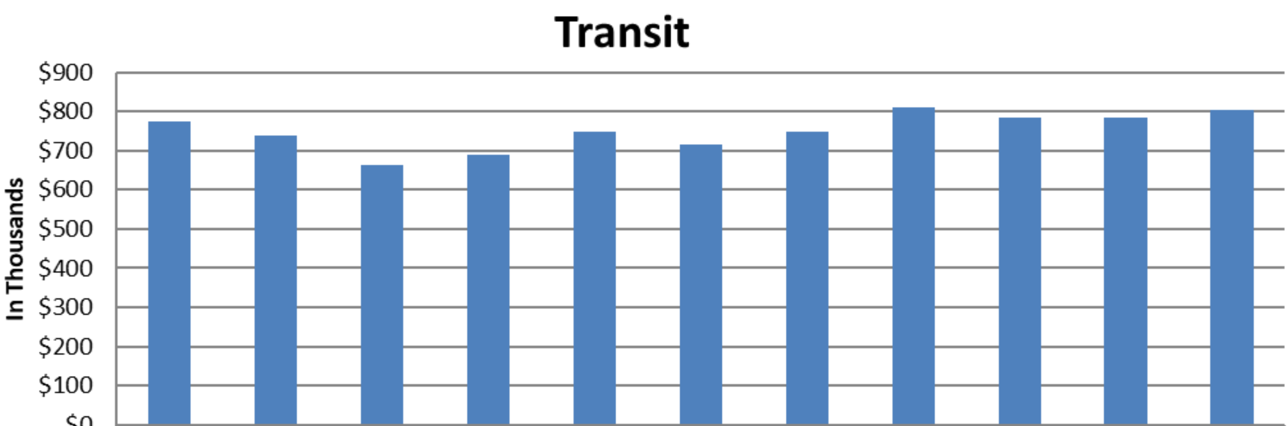
Collection Variables

Number of patrons using the GET system, number of buses, and type of passes used.

Transit

Accounts: 4640-4655

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Transit	$775	$737	$662	$691	$749	$716	$747	$812	$783	$783	$803

General Fund: Fines & Forfeitures

Court Fines

Accounts: 5511-5536

Description

Greeley's Municipal Court orders and designates violations and penalties to be paid at the office of the Court Clerk.

Ticket Surcharge and Training - The purpose is to provide a system of traffic regulations consistent with state law and conforming to similar regulations throughout the state and nation.

Legal Basis

CRS 13-10-115, Municipal Code Section 2.08.370, CRS 42-4-1501, and Municipal Code Sections 2.08.290, 2.08.292, 2.08.293, 2.08.294, and 2.08.360.

Current Rate/Fee

For the complete list, please refer to the Directory of Fees and Charges for Services or to the City's Municipal Code (https://www.municode.com/library/co/greeley/codes/municipal_code?nodeId=18000).

Collection/Administration

Municipal Court collects fees and remits the amount to the Finance Department daily. Municipal Court is also responsible for check requests to the State for fines collected as part of a total violation fine.

Exemptions

None.

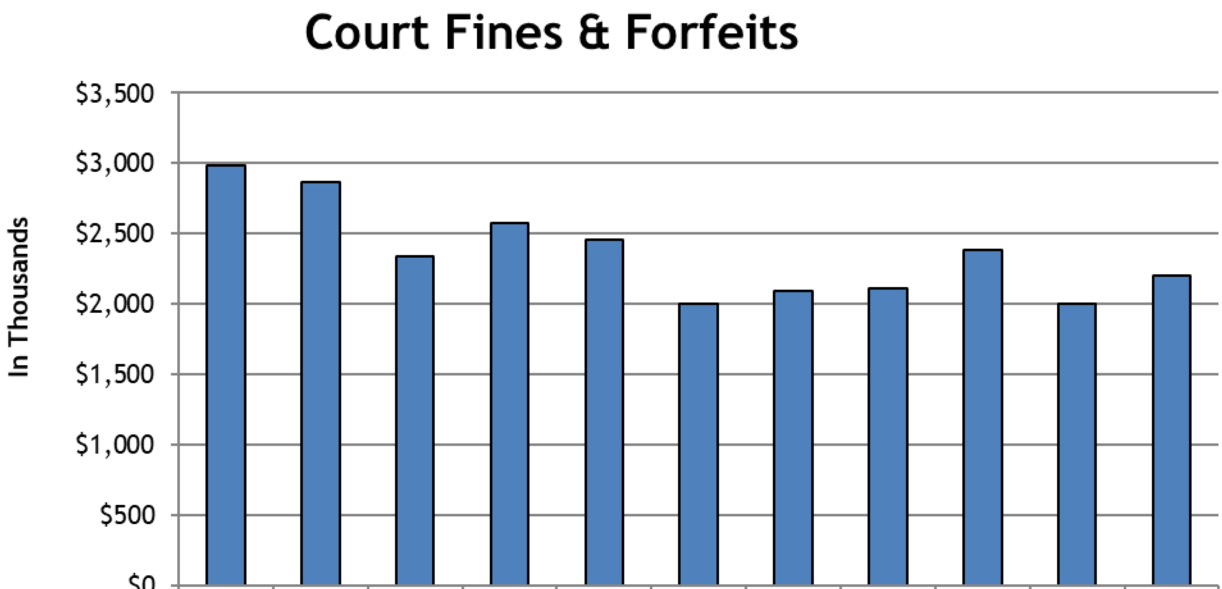
Collection Variables

Number of violations, number of violations that go to court, and fines assessed for violations.

Court Fines

Accounts: 5511-5536

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Court Fines & Forfeits	$2,987	$2,868	$2,342	$2,580	$2,457	$2,002	$2,095	$2,109	$2,383	$2,004	$2,206

General Fund: Intergovernmental

Grants: Federal, State, Local, FTA Accounts: 4311-4313, 4315-4322, 4341

Description

Funding received from other governmental entities to assist with projects or programming. These funds are either direct grants or pass-through grants. The City receives direct grants straight from the issuing government entity. Pass-through grants are funds that a receiving organization then passes on to another entity (e.g. The State receives federal funds and then passes these funds to municipal governments). Most grants require the City to match funds. Federal Transit Administration (FTA) grants provide financial and technical assistance to local public transportation systems. Public transportation includes buses, subways, light rail, commuter rail, monorail, passenger ferry boats, trolleys, inclined railways, and people movers. The federal government, through the FTA, provides financial assistance to develop new transit systems and improve, maintain, and operate existing systems.

Legal Basis

Federal, state, and/or local laws that establish the availability of funding applied for and awarded to the City of Greeley.

Current Rate/Fee

Dependent upon project application and the amount awarded to projects by other governmental agencies.

Collection/Administration

Individual departments administer grant projects and programming; the Finance Department serves as a secondary administrator through normal accounting and internal controls.

Exemptions

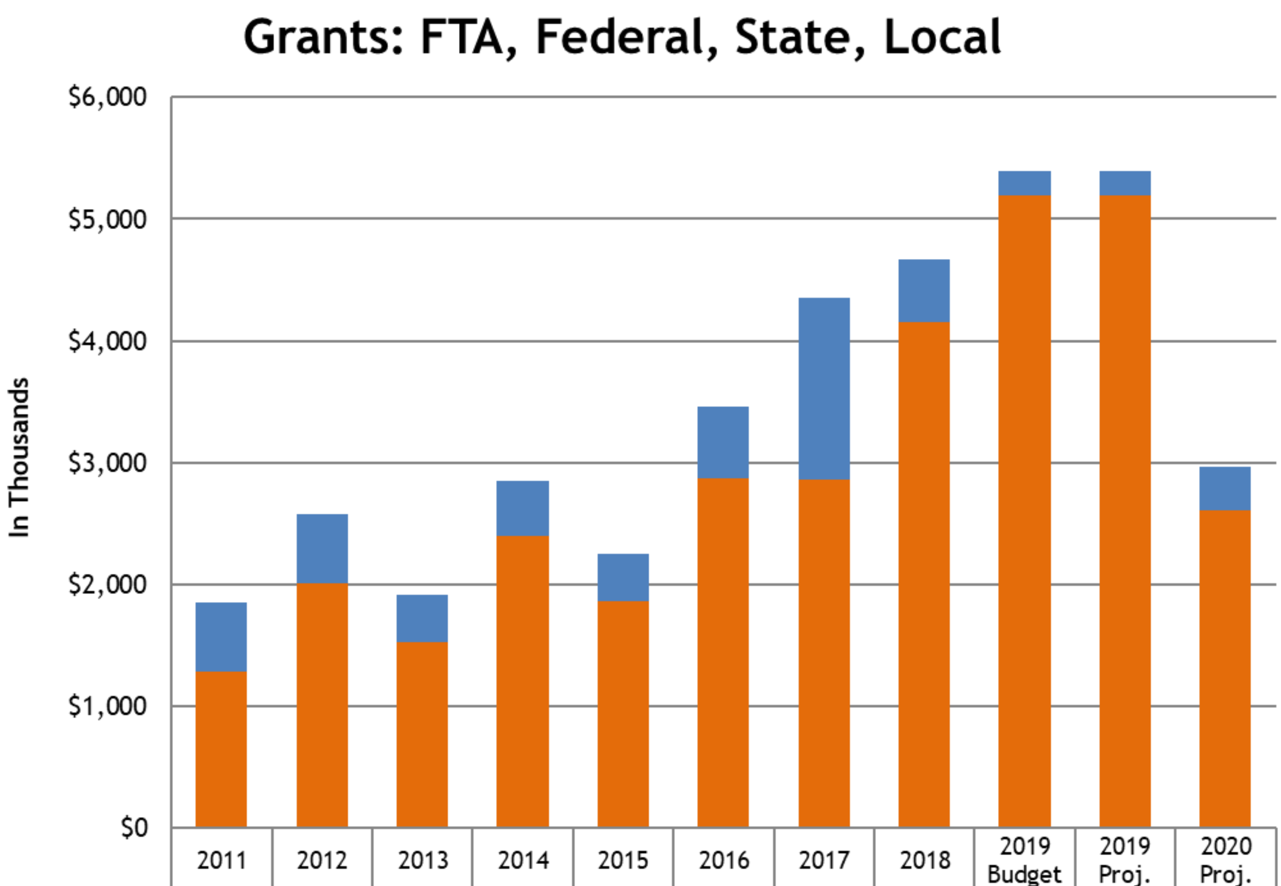
As designated by the award contract (typically there are expenditures that do not qualify for grant reimbursement).

Collection Variables

The timing of grant awards, the amount of available grant funding, and the number of City of Greeley projects that qualify for grants.

Grants: Federal, State, Local, FTA — Accounts: 4311-4313, 4315-4322, 4341

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Federal, State & Local	$560	$569	$383	$451	$385	$594	$1,498	$514	$193	$193	$353
FTA	$1,288	$2,007	$1,531	$2,403	$1,865	$2,869	$2,857	$4,152	$5,200	$5,200	$2,613

General Fund: Intergovernmental

Intergovernmental Agreements Accounts: 4314, 4325, 4331, 4342

Description

An agreement to pool resources between government agencies in an effort to deliver cost effective services. One example is the transit services agreement between the City of Greeley and the City of Evans; Greeley's transit division serves both Evans and Greeley under this agreement.

Legal Basis

Ordinance No. 53, 1992

Current Rate/Fee

Cost to provide services (including personnel, supplies, services and equipment).

Collection/Administration

Revenues are collected from the issuing agency and deposited by the City of Greeley according to the terms spelled out in each agreement.

Exemptions

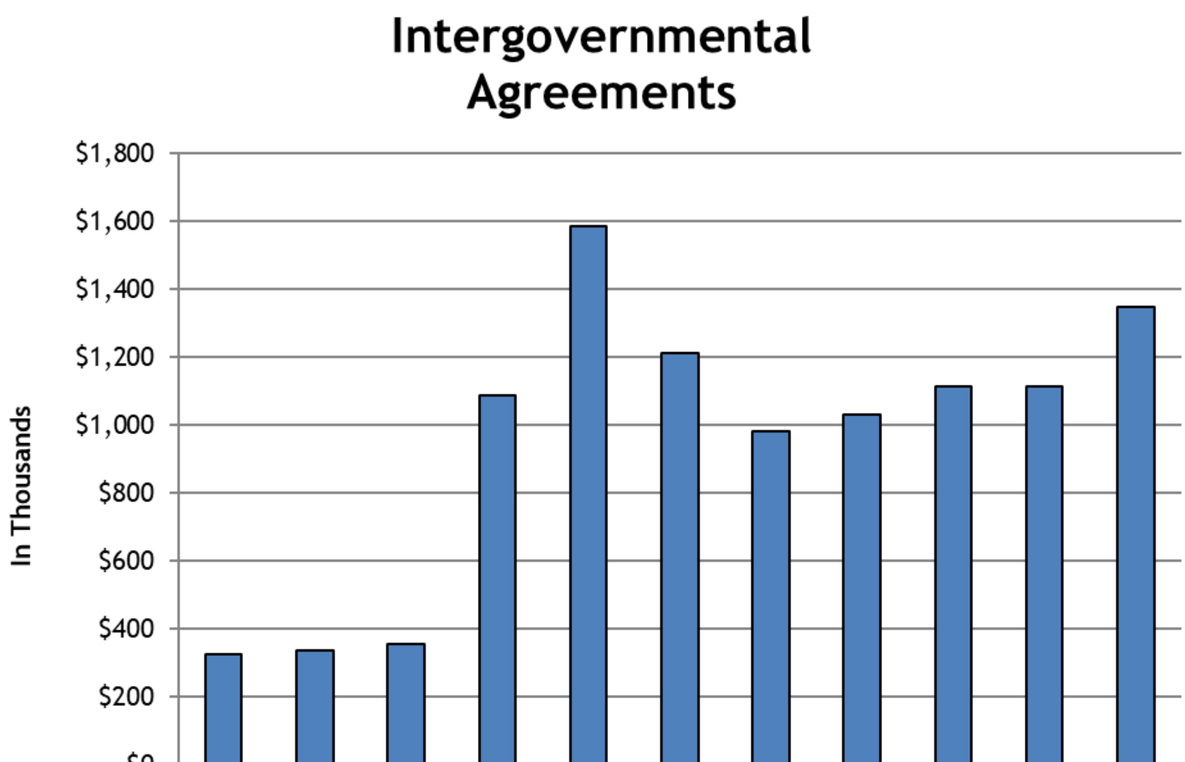
None.

Collection Variables

Number of projects, length of projects, number of opportunities for joint ventures, and components of the agreement (e.g. more equipment one year than the next).

Intergovernmental Agreements Accounts: 4314, 4325, 4331, 4342

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Intergovernmental Agreements	$323	$336	$353	$1,085	$1,585	$1,211	$981	$1,028	$1,114	$1,114	$1,345

General Fund: Intergovernmental

State Shared: Cigarette Taxes Account: 4351

Description

Colorado assesses a 42 mills tax on every cigarette purchased in the state. Since July 1987, 27% of total cigarette tax revenue is distributed to cities and counties. Cigarette tax revenue is distributed in proportion to a municipality's percentage share of state sales tax receipts.

Legal Basis

CRS 39-28-103 and 39-22-623, MC 4.04.125.

Current Rate/Fee

42 mills (84¢ per 20 count cigarette package).

Collection/Administration

The State is responsible for cigarette tax collection and distribution to the City on a monthly basis.

Exemptions

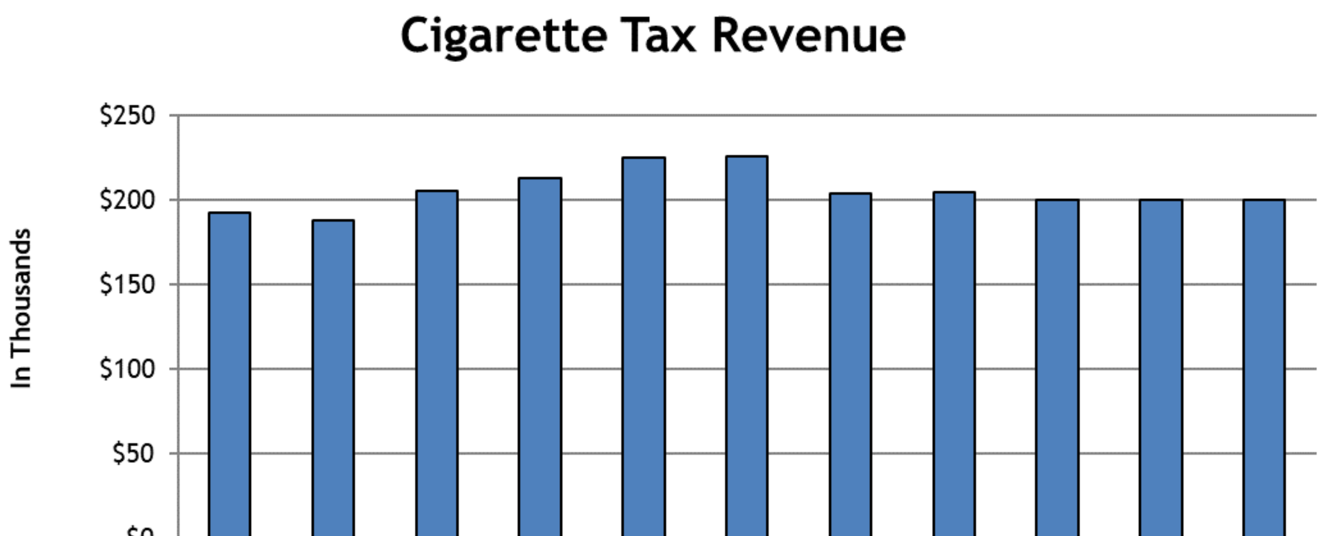
None.

Collection Variables

Cigarette sales statewide, City sales tax receipts, Colorado sales tax receipts, and legislative action.

State Shared: Cigarette Taxes — Account: 4351

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Cigarette Tax Revenue	$192	$188	$205	$213	$225	$226	$204	$204	$200	$200	$200

Intergovernmental Revenue

State Shared: Severance Taxes | Account: 4352

Description

Taxes levied by the State on the extractor of oil, gas, or minerals.

Legal Basis

CRS 39-29-108, CRS 39-29-110.

Current Rate/Fee

State allocation of severance tax revenues:

A. For oil and gas, one hundred percent to the State General Fund.

B. For oil shale, forty percent to the State General Fund, forty percent to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund, and twenty percent to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund.

C. For molybdenum, fifty percent will be credited to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund, and fifty percent to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund.

D. For coal and metallic minerals, fifty percent will be credited to the State Severance Tax Trust Fund, and fifty percent to the Local Government Severance Tax Fund.

Collection/Administration

The Weld County Treasurer is responsible for collection of the tax and remittance to the State. Colorado then distributes the funds back to local governments.

Exemptions

None.

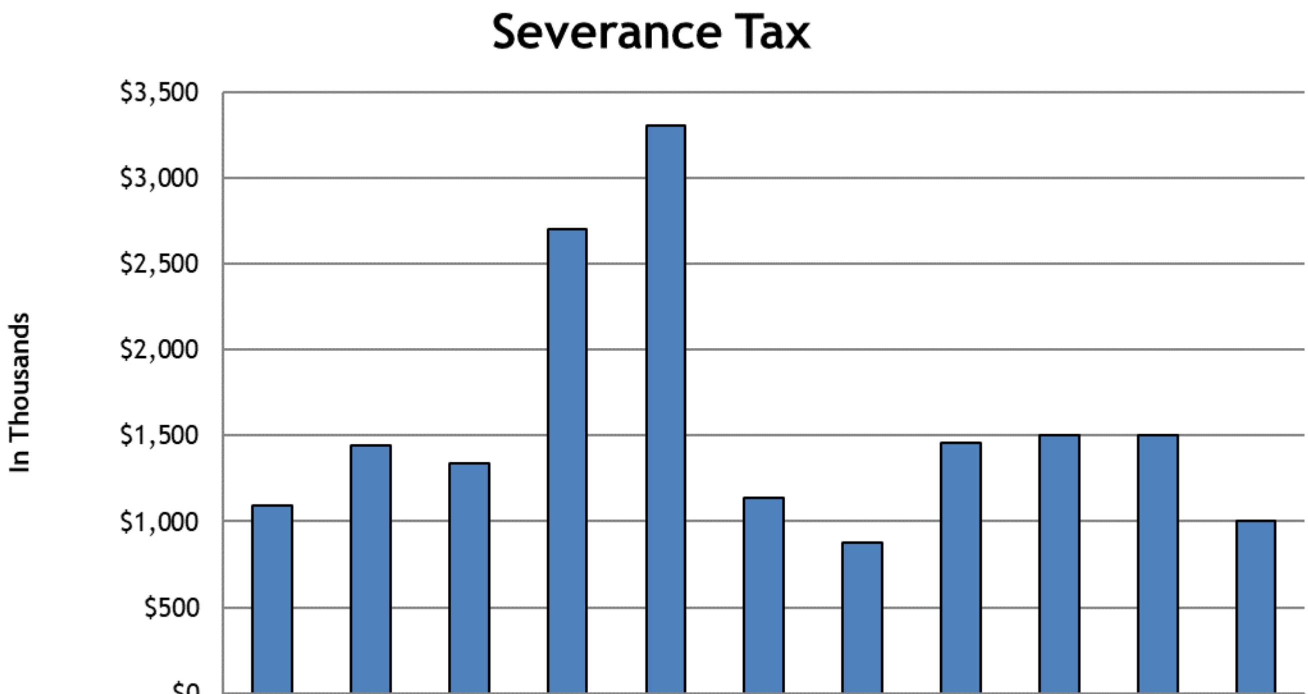
Collection Variables

Number of firms and the extent of each firm's operations.

Intergovernmental Revenue

State Shared: Severance Taxes Account: 4352

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Severance Tax	$1,090	$1,442	$1,340	$2,705	$3,304	$1,139	$879	$1,460	$1,500	$1,500	$1,000

General Fund: Intergovernmental

State Shared: Federal Mineral Funds Account: 4355

Description

Under the Federal Mineral Leasing Act, states of origin receive approximately 49% of total rental and royalty revenue from mineral extraction on federal lands. In Colorado, revenue is distributed to local governments and school districts for the planning, construction, and maintenance of public facilities.

Legal Basis

CRS 34-63-102(5.4)(c)(II).

Current Rate/Fee

The Executive Director, in consultation with the Energy and Mineral Impact Assistance Advisory Committee, will determine factor weightings by June 1st of each year. After consultation with the Energy and Mineral Impact Advisory Committee, the Executive Director has set a weight of 35% for Colorado Employee Residence Reports and 65% for the county proportion of federal mineral lease revenue generated.

Collection/Administration

The Department of Local Affairs uses statutory criteria to determine the county pool allocation of federal mineral lease revenue. The statutes also establish the process for distributing county pools to municipalities. Three factors determine the sub-county allocation to each municipality and the county government (C.R.S. 34-63-102(5.4)(c)(II)).1); The proportion of employees reported as residents in the county's unincorporated areas or municipalities to the total number of employees reported as county residents. 2) The proportion of the population of unincorporated areas or municipalities to the total county 3) The proportion of road miles in unincorporated areas or municipalities to the total road miles in extraction to the total employed in the county population.

Exemptions

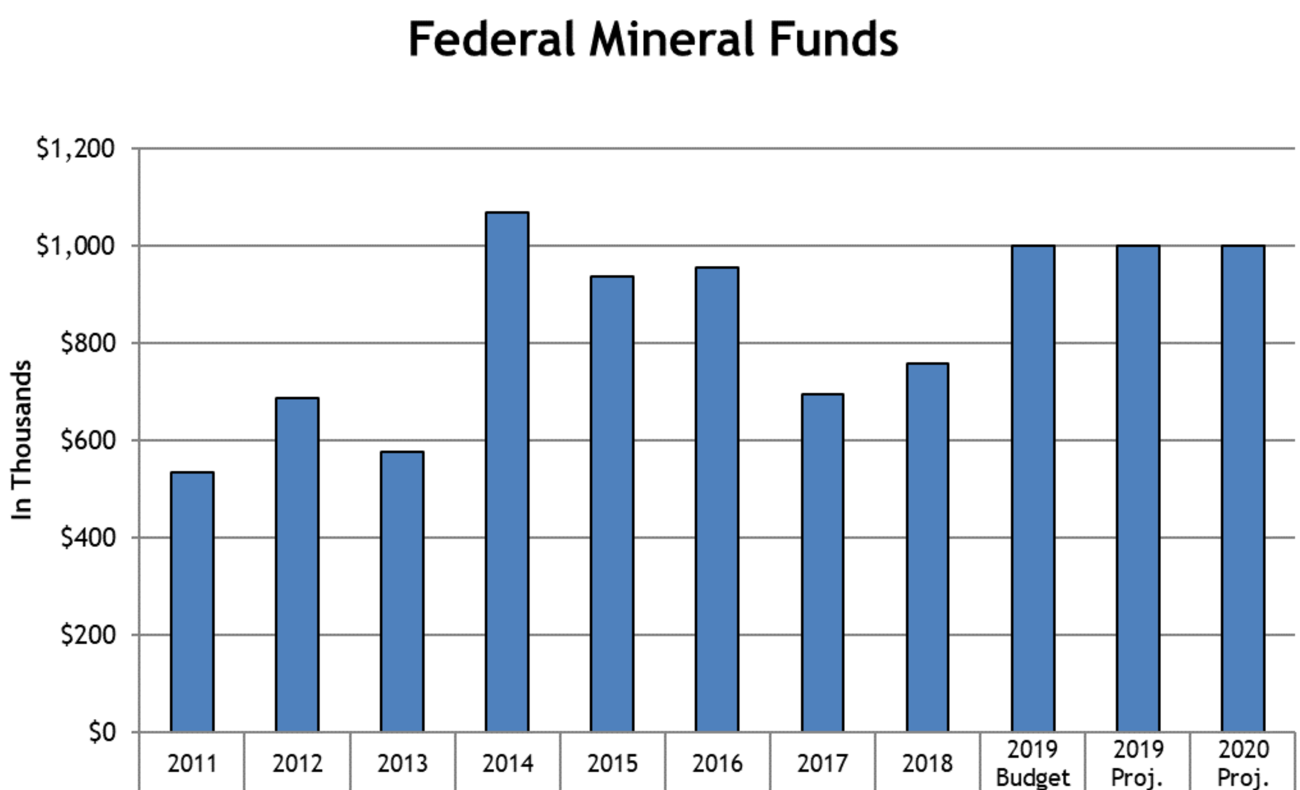
None.

Collection Variables

The sub-county factor weightings determined by the Executive Director shall be uniform across the state, except that C.R.S. 34-63-102(5.4)(c)(IV) allows for two instances: 1) Memorandum of Understanding. 2) Executive Director Alternative Allocation. After consultation with the Energy and Mineral Impact Assistance Advisory Committee, the Executive Director of the Department of Local Affairs may establish an alternative weighting of the employee, population and road miles factors for a specific county pool, "in order to more fairly distribute the gross receipts among the county and all municipalities contained therein" (C.R.S. 34-63-102(5.4)(c)(IV)(B)). The Executive Director will set any alternative distribution weightings prior to the August 31st distribution. Population and road miles, or; county, as established by a locally defined formula.

State Shared: Federal Mineral Funds — Account: 4355

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Federal Mineral Funds	$533	$687	$577	$1,068	$936	$954	$695	$758	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000

General Fund: Licenses and Permits

Licenses & Permits Accounts: 4211-4251

Description

Fees charged for activities regulated through City of Greeley ordinances concerning the health, safety, and welfare of the public.

The primary revenue sources in this category are business licenses and building permits. All businesses that operate in the City of Greeley must obtain a business license. The City must issue a building permit before any construction, alteration, moving, demolition, or repair is performed on a new or existing structure within city limits.

Heating, air conditioning, and tree trimming contractors must take a written test to obtain a license from the City of Greeley to conduct business within city limits.

Legal Basis

Building Permits: CRS 6-7-106, Municipal Code Section 16.04.100; all other licenses and permits: CRS 31-15-501, and Municipal Code Sections 6.04.010 through 6.04.700.

Current Rate/Fee

See the Directory of Fees and Charges for Services for current fees. Note: Licenses are renewed annually.

Collection/Administration

The Finance Department issues all business licenses and collects the appropriate fees. The Building Inspections Division of the Community Development Department issues all building permits and collects all fees with the exception of cash payments, which are handled by the Finance Department. The Public Works Department issues permits for moving houses, banners, and street/utility cuts. The Finance Department collects these fees.

Exemptions

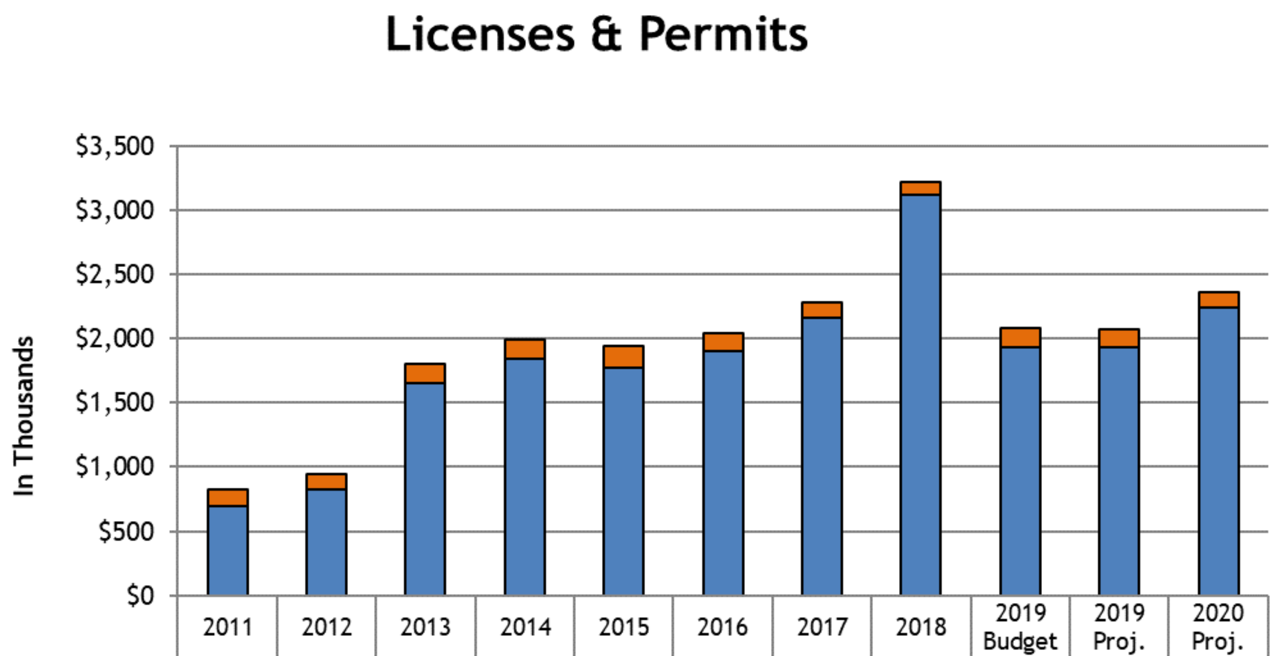
The Mayor and designated officials are authorized to sign agreements with Weld County for the waiver of certain building fees within each entity's jurisdiction. Federal and state projects (with the exception of state highway construction) do not pay fees.

Collection Variables

State of the local economy.

Licenses & Permits — Accounts: 4211-4251

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Other Licenses & Permits	$125	$117	$150	$143	$174	$139	$116	$98	$149	$131	$120
Building Permits & Plan Check Fees	$699	$823	$1,656	$1,844	$1,769	$1,900	$2,161	$3,114	$1,936	$1,936	$2,237

General Fund: Other Revenue

County Buildings Account: 5752

Description

Funding received from Weld County for the operations and maintenance of County-owned buildings at Island Grove Regional Park.

Legal Basis

Intergovernmental agreement with Weld County.

Current Rate/Fee

Dependent upon the expenditure budget for facilities less the revenues from the rentals of the facilities.

Collection/Administration

The Culture, Parks, & Recreation Department prepares a budget of all anticipated needs (personnel, supplies, services, and capital outlay) for both the City and Weld County. Weld County adopts the portion of the budget they determine to be reimbursable. Facility rentals fund the other portion of budgeted expenditures. The Culture, Parks, & Recreation Department invoices Weld County and sends a copy of the paperwork to the Finance Department; Weld County sends payments directly to the Finance Department.

Exemptions

Expenditures Weld County does not agree to reimburse.

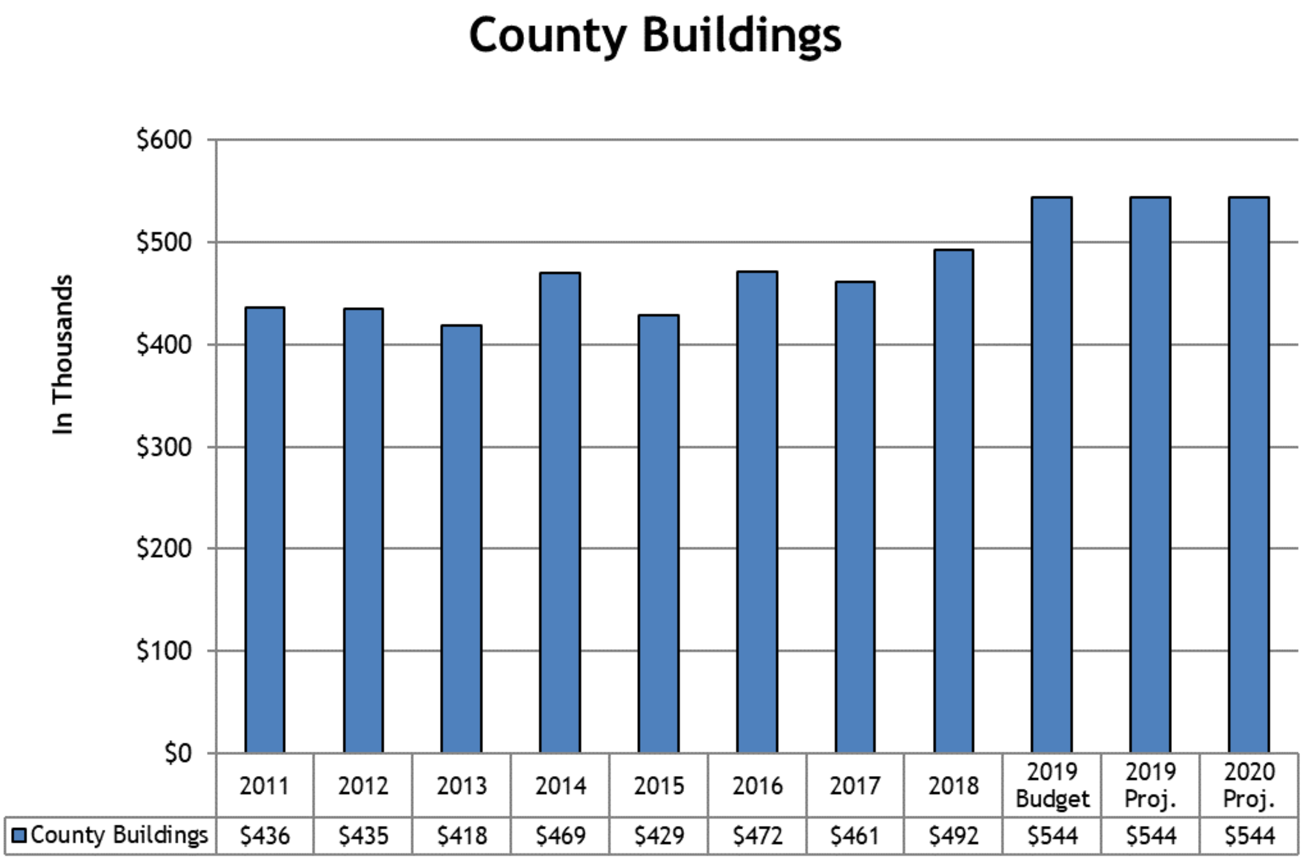
Collection Variables

Major repairs included in each year's budget (i.e., new carpet, covering replacements, and window replacements), capital outlay included each year (i.e., floor cleaning equipment, bleachers, chairs, and tables), any variances in the budget for these facilities, Weld County's funding decisions.

County Buildings

Account: 5752

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
County Buildings	$436	$435	$418	$469	$429	$472	$461	$492	$544	$544	$544

General Fund: Other Revenue

Rents from Facilities Account: 5633

Description

Fees and charges for renting City of Greeley facilities. These include park shelters, recreation fields, and historical sites (including the History Museum).

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Section 1.05.010 and 1.05.020.

Current Rate/Fee

See Current Rate and Fee Schedule.

Collection/Administration

Fees are collected by individual departments when facilities are used.

Exemptions

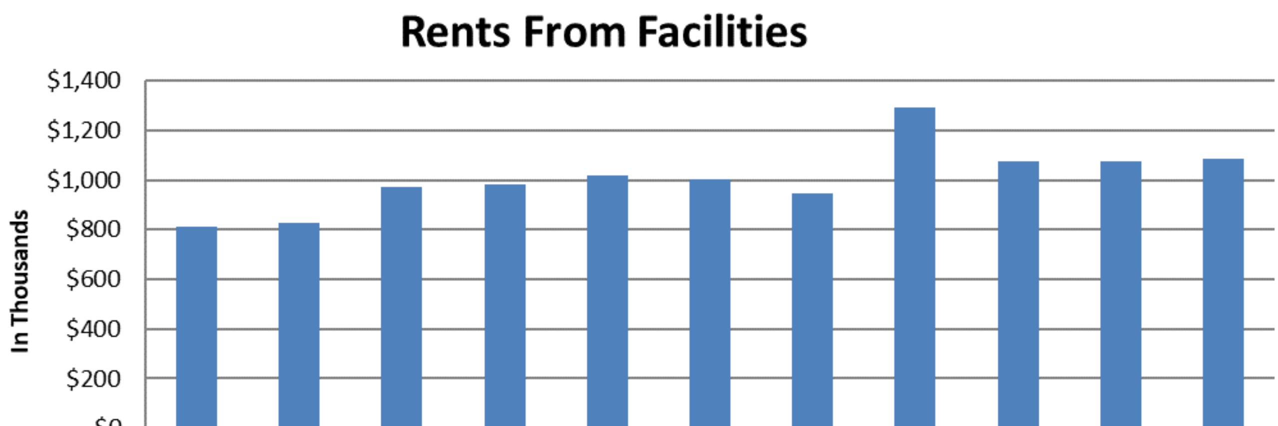
None.

Rents from Facilities Account: 5633

Collection Variables

Weather and seasonal variance affecting outdoor facility rentals. The rates charged for the different facilities.

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Rents From Facilities	$814	$826	$974	$983	$1,019	$1,002	$945	$1,291	$1,073	$1,073	$1,086

General Fund: Fees

Occupation License Fee — Account: 4171

Description

Fee related to selling beer, liquor, wine and other fermented beverages.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 6.16.380.

Current Rate/Fee

Type	*Occupation License Fee*
Retail liquor store	$ 500.00
Liquor-licensed drugstore	500.00
Beer and wine	600.00
Hotel/restaurant	1,500.00
Tavern	2,000.00
Club	500.00
Arts	500.00
Racetrack	2,000.00
3.2% beer, on premises	500.00
3.2% beer, off premises	250.00
3.2% beer, on and off premises	500.00
Optional premises	2,000.00
Brew pub	1,500.00

Collection/Administration

Businesses pay liquor license fees at the City Clerk's Office.

The Finance Department collects fees on a quarterly basis. The City has the right to perform audits and verify the correct amounts were paid to the department.

Exemptions

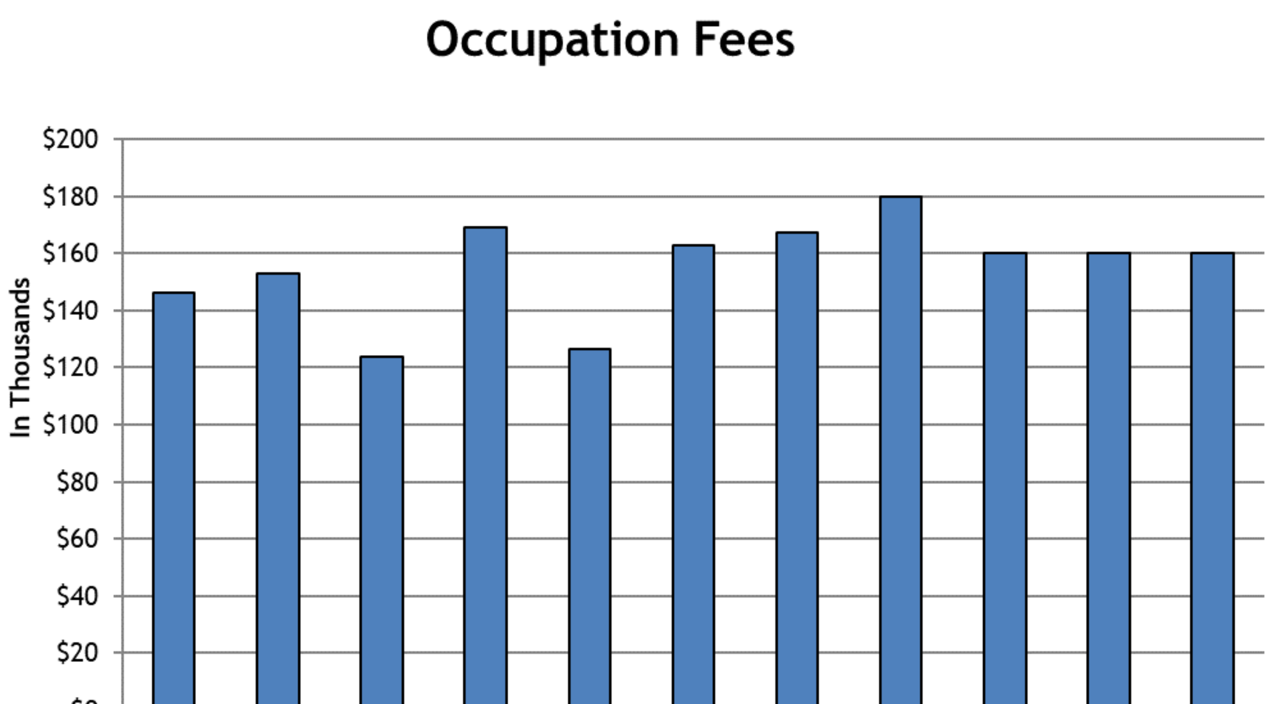
None

Occupation License Fee Account: 4171

Collection Variables

The number and types of establishments selling alcohol.

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Occupation Fees	$146	$153	$124	$169	$127	$163	$167	$180	$160	$160	$160

General Fund Taxes

Occupational: Telephone Tax

Account: 4163

Description

The City imposes this tax on telephone service providers operating within city limits.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Section 4.12.

Current Rate/Fee

$8.28 per account per year.

Collection/Administration

The Finance Department collects fees on a quarterly basis. The City has the right to perform audits and verify the correct amounts were paid to the department.

Exemptions

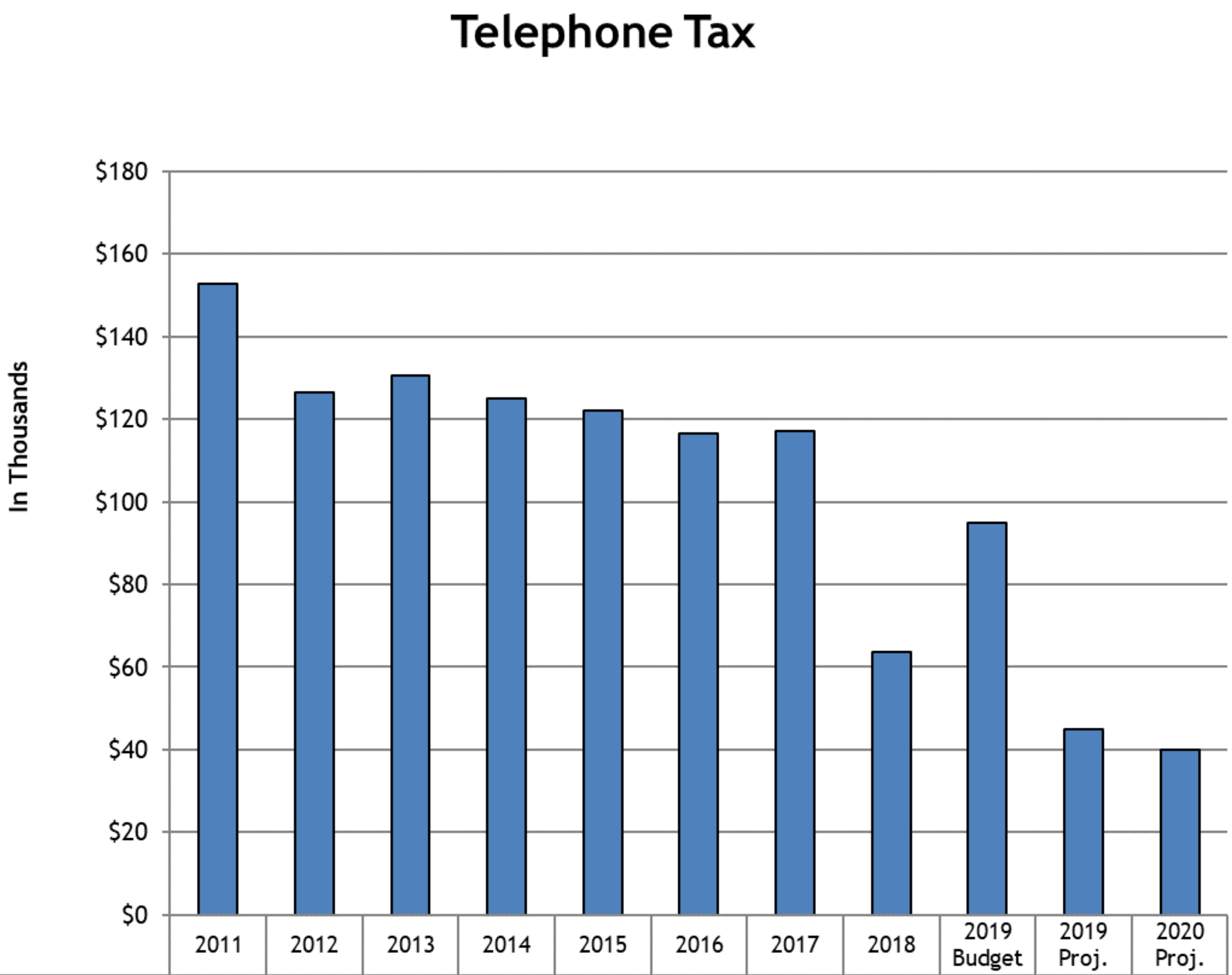
None.

Collection Variables

Actual number of account subscribers.

Taxes: Telephone Tax Account: 4163

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Telephone Tax	$153	$126	$130	$125	$122	$116	$117	$64	$95	$45	$40

General Fund: Taxes

Property Taxes Accounts: 4111-4112

Description

Taxes levied in proportion to property value. The County Assessor's Office determines property values. The State, through the Gallagher Amendment, mandates the assessment percentage. The current assessment percentage for residential property is 7.2% and 29.0% for all other property. The current mill levy is then applied to each $1,000 of assessed value.

Calculation method example: $100,000 residential property actual value
x 7.2% = $7,200 assessed value / 1,000 = 7.2
7.2 x 11.274 (current mill levy) = $81.17 City property tax due

Restated: ($100,000 x 7.2%)/1000) x 11.274 = $81.17

Legal Basis

CRS Title 39-1-101, Municipal Code Section 4.16.120.

Current Rate/Fee

11.274/$1,000 assessed property value.

Collection/Administration

Property owners in the City limits remit this tax to the Weld County Treasurer.

Exemptions

Tax exempt properties (i.e. government-owned property).

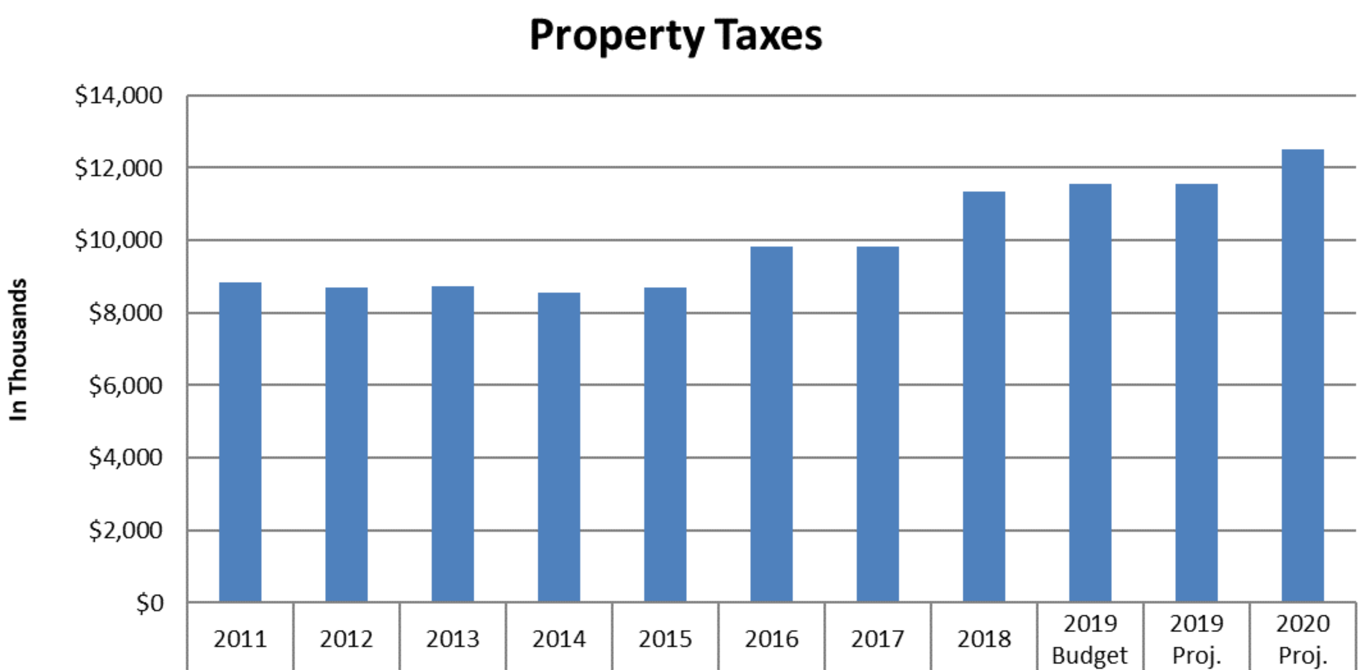
Collection Variables

Assessed valuation percentage, mill levy, property improvements.

Property Taxes

Accounts: 4111-4112

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Property Tax	$8,827	$8,682	$8,741	$8,564	$8,695	$9,825	$9,826	$11,326	$11,568	$11,568	$12,493

Convention & Visitors: Taxes

Other Taxes: Lodging Tax — Account: 4151

Description

Taxes levied on guests lodging in hotels, motels, and campgrounds located within the City.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 4.08.005 and 4.08.020.

Current Rate/Fee

3% of the cost of lodging.

Collection/Administration

Each vendor collects the tax and remits the amount to the Director of Finance before the twentieth day of each month.

Exemptions

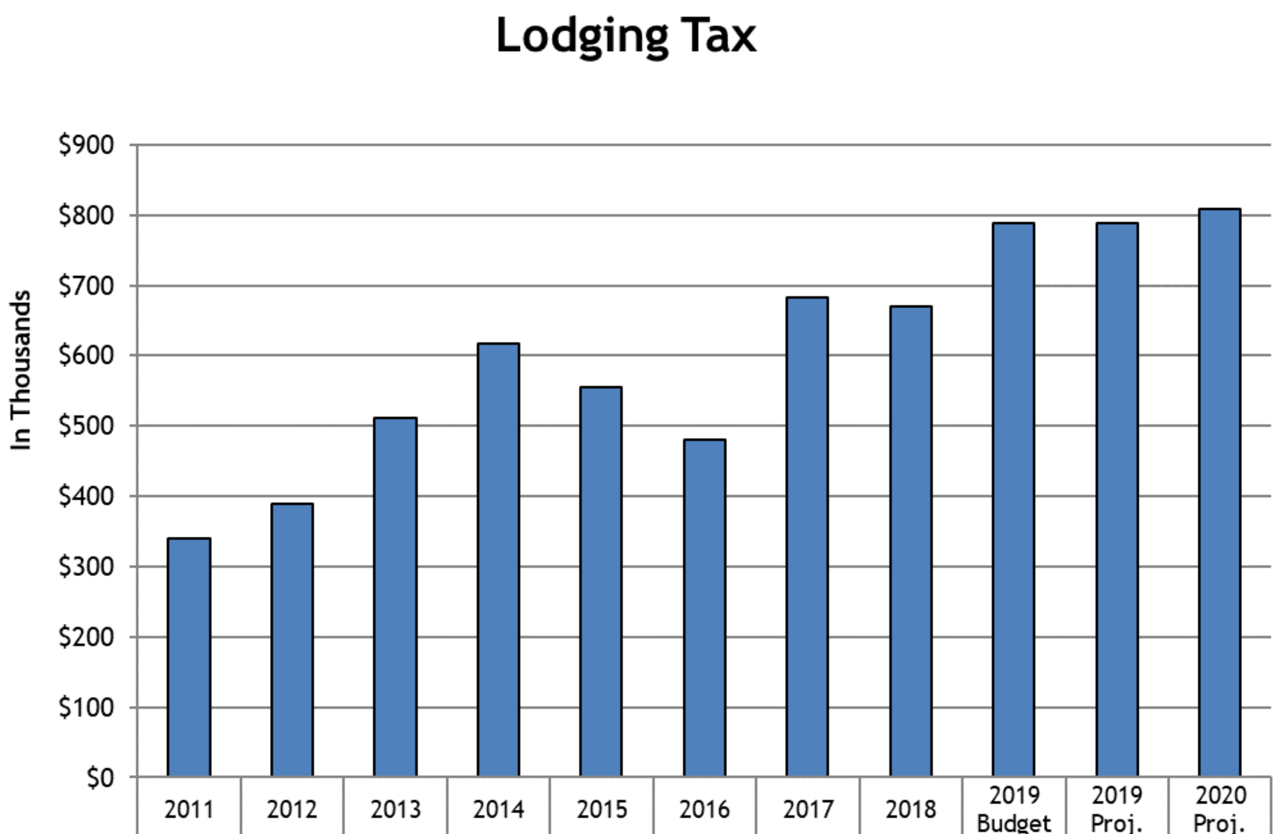
An occupant who has resided in a hotel for at least thirty days or who is a permanent resident in a hotel is exempt from this tax. All local, state, and federal government sales are exempt.

Collection Variables

The number of lodgers, available rooms, and room rates (an average of $100 per night in 2017).

Other Taxes: Lodging Tax — Account: 4151

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Lodging Tax	$340	$390	$511	$617	$555	$481	$682	$670	$789	$789	$808

Streets & Roads: Charges for Services

Highway Maintenance Agreement Account: 4451

Description

Intergovernmental agreements with the Colorado Department of Transportation (CDOT) for the maintenance of State roads and signals within the City of Greeley.

Legal Basis

Intergovernmental agreements with Colorado Department of Transportation.

Current Rate/Fee

CDOT pays the City $1,950 annually per lane mile for snow removal, pothole repair, minor patching, crack seal, fence and guardrail repair, monitoring signage, and stormwater maintenance for three detention ponds west of 71st Avenue adjacent to the highway. CDOT also reimburses $3,600 per year per signal for maintenance and $3,000 per year per lane mile for signs and markings.

Collection/Administration

CDOT pays the city on an annual basis based on the rates, signals, and miles specified in the intergovernmental agreement.

Exemptions

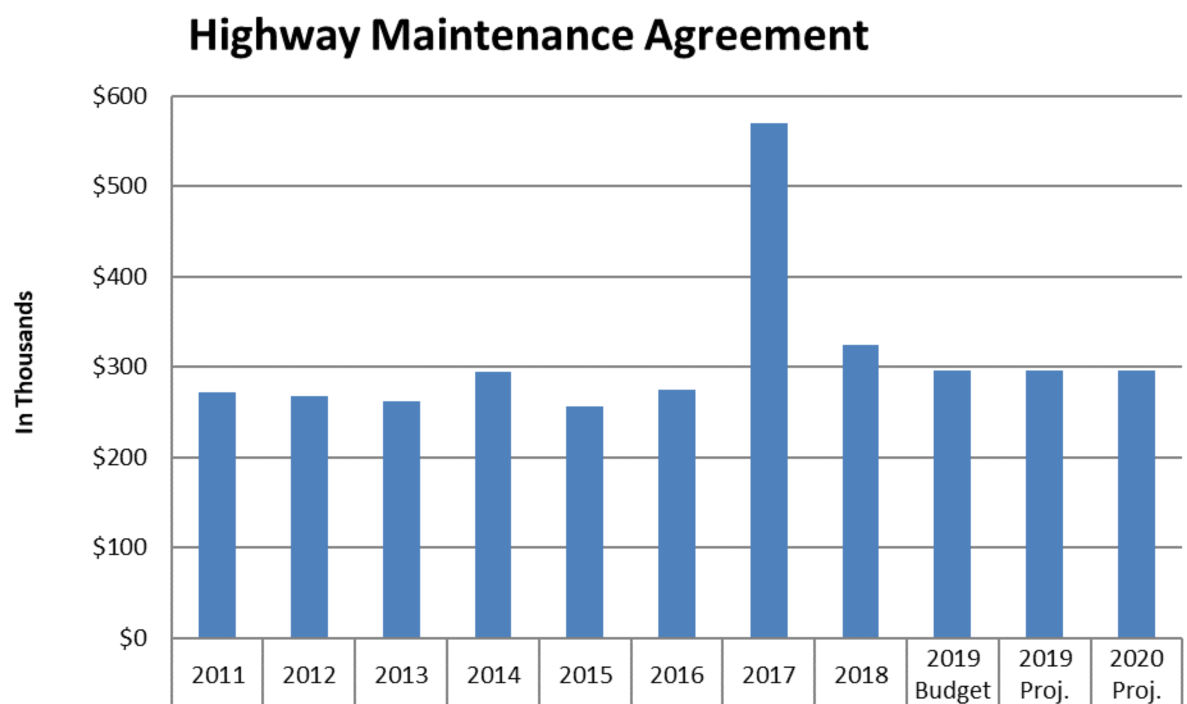
None.

Highway Maintenance Agreement — Account: 4451

Collection Variables

Number of lane miles and signals maintained by the City of Greeley for the Colorado Department of Transportation.

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Highway Maintenance Agreement	$271	$268	$262	$294	$257	$275	$570	$324	$296	$296	$296

Streets & Roads: Intergovernmental

County Shared: Road and Bridge Tax Account: 4361

Description

Taxes based on the county road and bridge mill levy applied to the City of Greeley's assessed valuation. Half of the revenue is shared among all municipalities in the County. The ratio of Greeley's assessed valuation to the total county assessed valuation determines the portion the City receives.

Legal Basis

CRS 43-2-202 and 43-2-203.

Current Rate/Fee

The rate is the City's assessed valuation applied to half of the road & bridge levy.

Collection/Administration

The Weld County Treasurer collects the tax and distributes funds to municipalities in the county.

Exemptions

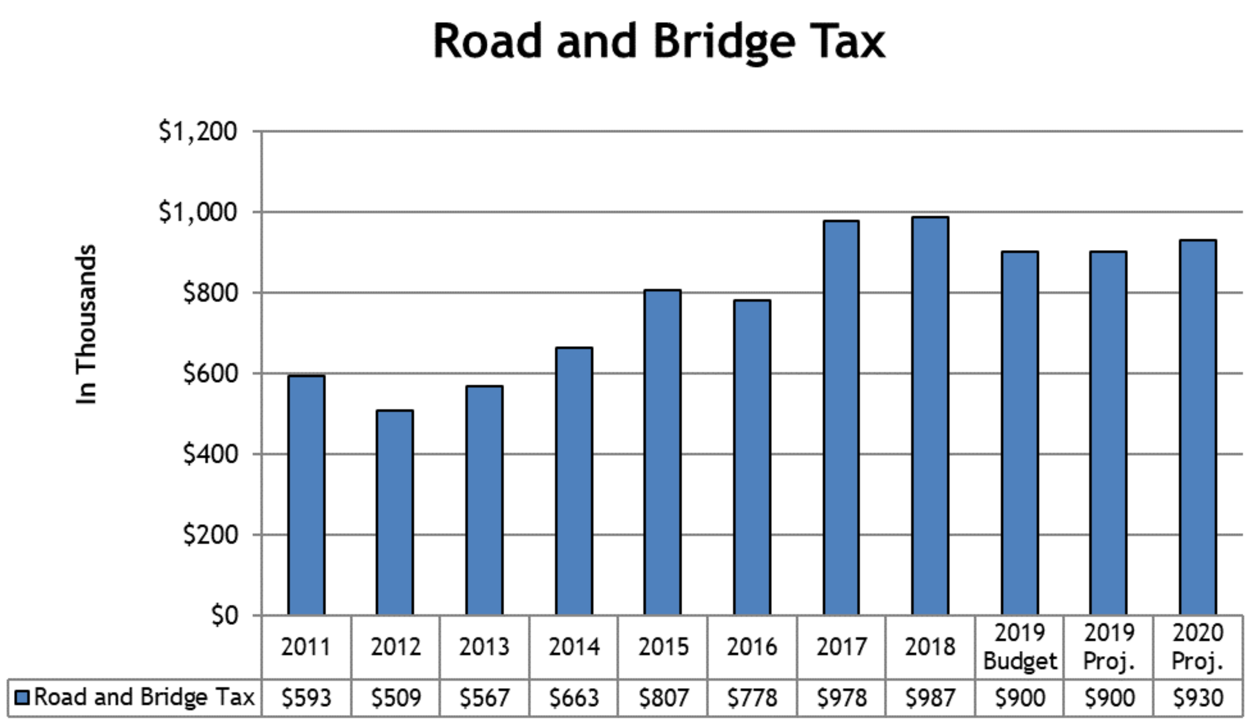
None.

Collection Variables

Mill levy and assessed valuations.

County Shared: Road and Bridge Tax — Account: 4361

Ten-Year Collection History



Streets & Roads: Intergovernmental

County Shared: Special Registration Fees Account: 4362

Description

An annual motor vehicle license plate renewal fee.

Legal Basis

CRS Title 42 Vehicles and Traffic.

Current Rate/Fee

Dependent upon the type and age of vehicle.

Collection/Administration

The Weld County Treasurer's Office collects the fee and distributes funds to the City.

Exemptions

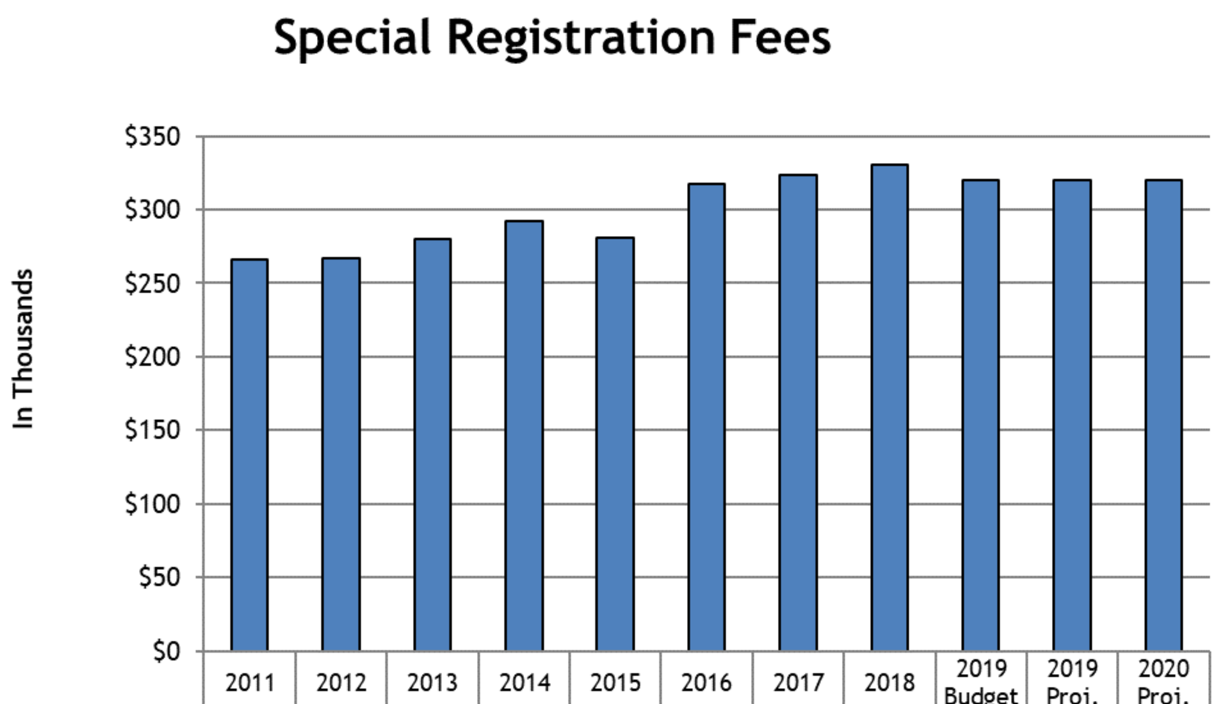
None.

Collection Variables

Fee rate.

County Shared: Special Registration Fees Account: 4362

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Special Registration Fees	$266	$267	$280	$292	$281	$318	$324	$330	$320	$320	$320

Streets & Roads: Intergovernmental

State Shared: Highway User's Tax Account: 4353

Description

Colorado collects highway user's tax and distributes funds monthly to counties and municipalities. The distribution amount is based on gasoline taxes, vehicle registration fees, title fees, and license fees. Effective January 1, 1991, the tax rate is $.22 per gallon of gasoline and $0.205 per gallon of diesel fuel.

Legal Basis

CRS 43-4-205, 43-4-208, 39-27-102, and 39-27-102.5.

Current Rate/Fee

Revenues from the basic $.22 tax and various fees and taxes are distributed on a 65-26-9 percentage share basis to the state, counties, and municipalities respectively. The city's share of the municipalities' percentages is based on the number of vehicles registered and miles of streets (with an 80-20 weighing formula) relative to other municipalities.

Collection/Administration

The State Department of Highways collects the tax and is responsible for distributing it on a monthly basis to the City.

Exemptions

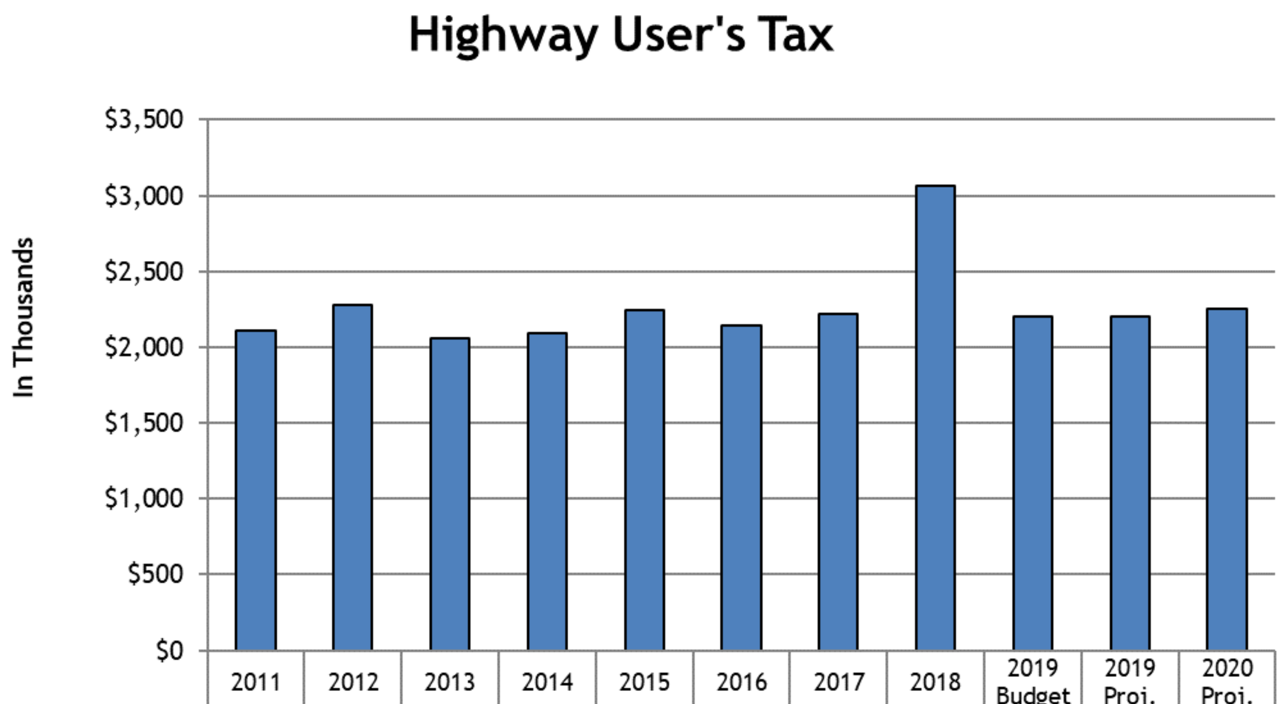
See CRS 39-27-102.5.

Collection Variables

Gallons of gasoline and diesel fuels sold statewide, the number of registered vehicles, and miles of streets.

State Shared: Highway User’s Tax — Account: 4353

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Highway User's Tax	$2,110	$2,280	$2,059	$2,094	$2,244	$2,145	$2,218	$3,060	$2,200	$2,200	$2,250

Streets & Roads: Taxes

Specific Ownership Tax — Account: 4121

Description

Taxes imposed on licensed motor vehicles registered in Colorado to assist in financing streets and roads and Greeley general improvement districts.

Legal Basis

CRS Title 42 Vehicles and Traffic.

Current Rate/Fee

Colorado determines the tax rate based on a percentage of a motor vehicle's list price, adjusted for age.

Year(s) of Service	Rate
1	2.10%
2	1.50%
3	1.20%
4	0.90%
5-9	0.45% or $10.00, whichever is greater
10 or more	$ 3.00

Collection/Administration

The Weld County Treasurer is responsible for the collection and distribution of fees.

Exemptions

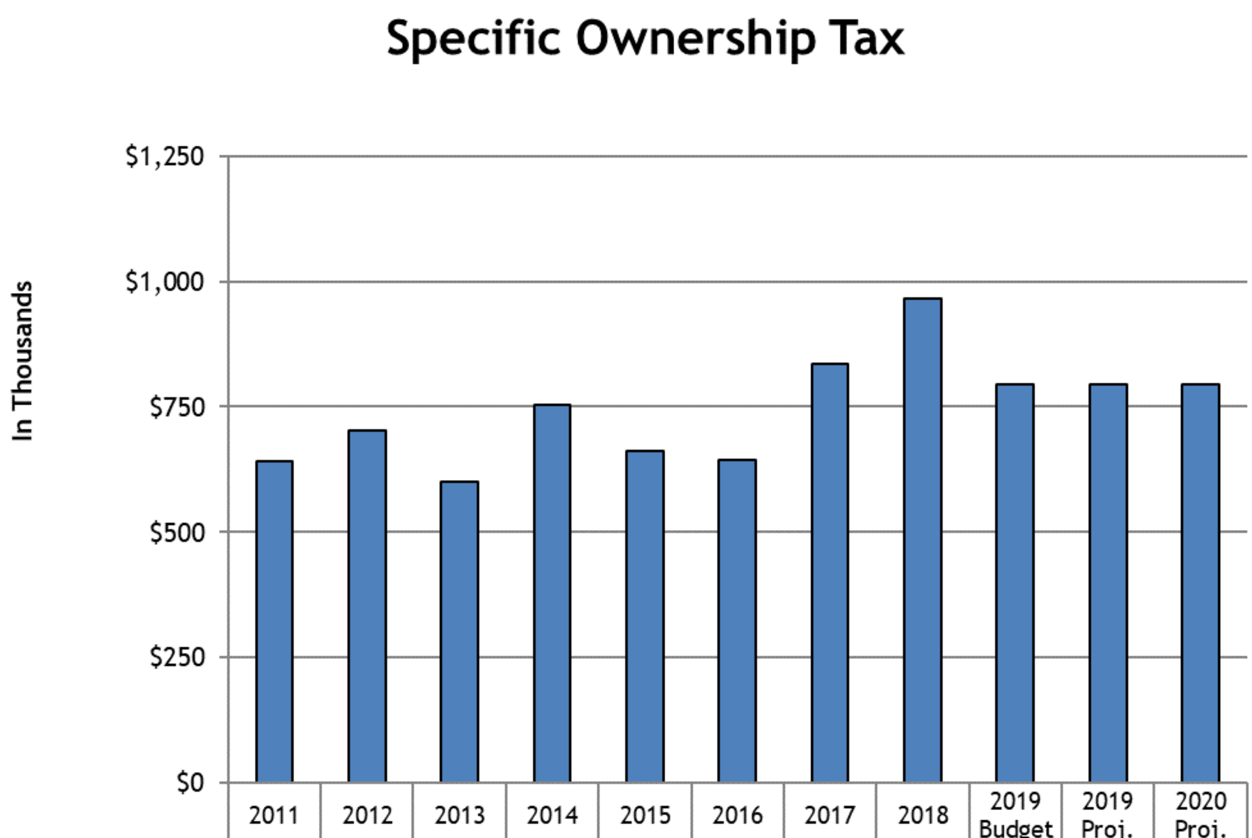
None.

Collection Variables

The number of licensed vehicles in the county, age of vehicles, and mill levy in the Greeley General Improvement District.

Specific Ownership Tax — Account: 4121

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Specific Ownership Tax	$642	$704	$601	$753	$661	$644	$836	$966	$794	$794	$794

Conservation Trust: Intergovernmental

State Shared: Lottery Funds — Account: 4354

Description

Counties, municipalities, and special districts involved with the Conservation Trust Fund receive lottery revenue from the State based on population estimates. The City used the funds to pay debt issued on the Recreation Center, Senior Center, and the Union Colony Civic Center through 2003. The remaining balance was utilized for park maintenance.

Legal Basis

CRS 24-35-210 (4.1), CRS 33-60-104.

Current Rate/Fee

Based on population estimates of participating Conservation Trust Fund counties, municipalities, and special districts.

Collection/Administration

The State collects revenue and distributes to counties, municipalities, and special districts.

Exemptions

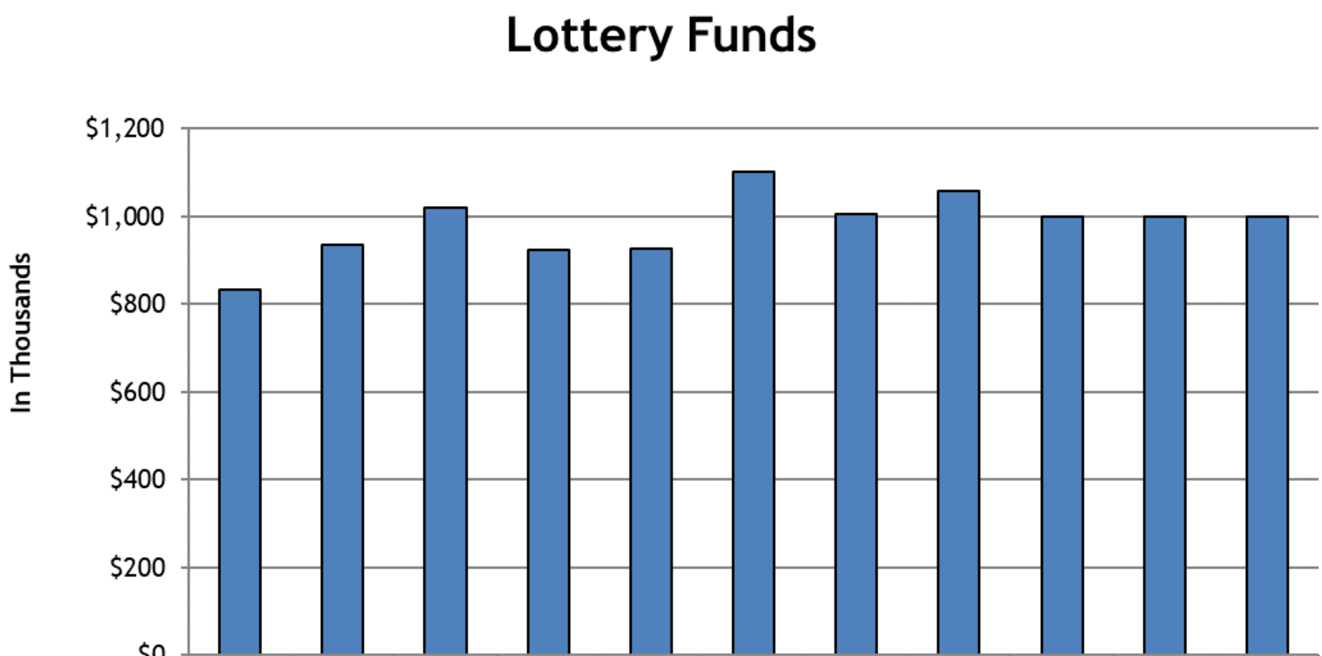
None.

Collection Variables

Amount of total statewide lottery revenue, number of participants in the Conservation Trust Fund, and population estimates.

State Shared: Lottery Funds Account: 4354

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Lottery Funds	$832	$934	$1,020	$923	$927	$1,100	$1,004	$1,059	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000

Sales & Use Tax: Taxes

General Sales and Use Taxes | Accounts: 4131-4141, 4192

Description

Sales Taxes: The City of Greeley levies sales tax upon all sales, purchases, and leases of tangible personal property sold or leased by persons in the City. Sales tax on food was approved by voters in 1990 and 2000. Food tax revenue is restricted to the maintenance and improvement of existing infrastructure and facilities.

Use Taxes: The City levies taxes on the use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property located in the City, whether purchased or leased inside or outside the city limits.

Legal Basis

Sales Tax: CRS 29-2-106; Municipal Code Section 4.04.060. Use Tax: CRS 39-26-202, Municipal Code Section 4.04.190.

Current Rate/Fee

4.11%, excluding food. The State also levies a 2.9% sales tax.

3.46% on food sales.

Collection/Administration

The Director of Finance oversees the collection and administration of sales and use taxes. Each vendor or lessor collects sales tax and remits to the City on a monthly, quarterly, or annual basis, depending on sales volume. Individuals using, storing, or consuming tangible personal property pay use taxes.

Exemptions

Sales Tax: Factory-built housing and mobile homes receive a 48% exemption. Conditional sales contracts or deferred payment plans made before January 1, 1969 are exempt from sales tax. Motor fuels, medicine, governmental sales, religious and charitable sales, farm and livestock auctions, commercial seed and feed, cigarettes, newspapers, public utilities, farm machinery, and construction and building materials are all exempt. See Greeley Municipal Code sections 4.04.071 through 4.04.141.

Use Tax: Items purchased for resale, state-taxed motor fuel, manufacturing and compounding materials, industrial and transportation energy sources, certain livestock, resident common carrier, public utility construction company purchases, or storage of construction and building materials are all exempt. Non-residents and government entities are also exempt.

Rebate Program: Sales tax paid on food by citizens that earn an income of less than $28,650 for a single person or $32,750 for a couple (2018 figures) are eligible for a $65 rebate per person. Applications are available at City Hall during the months of February - May.

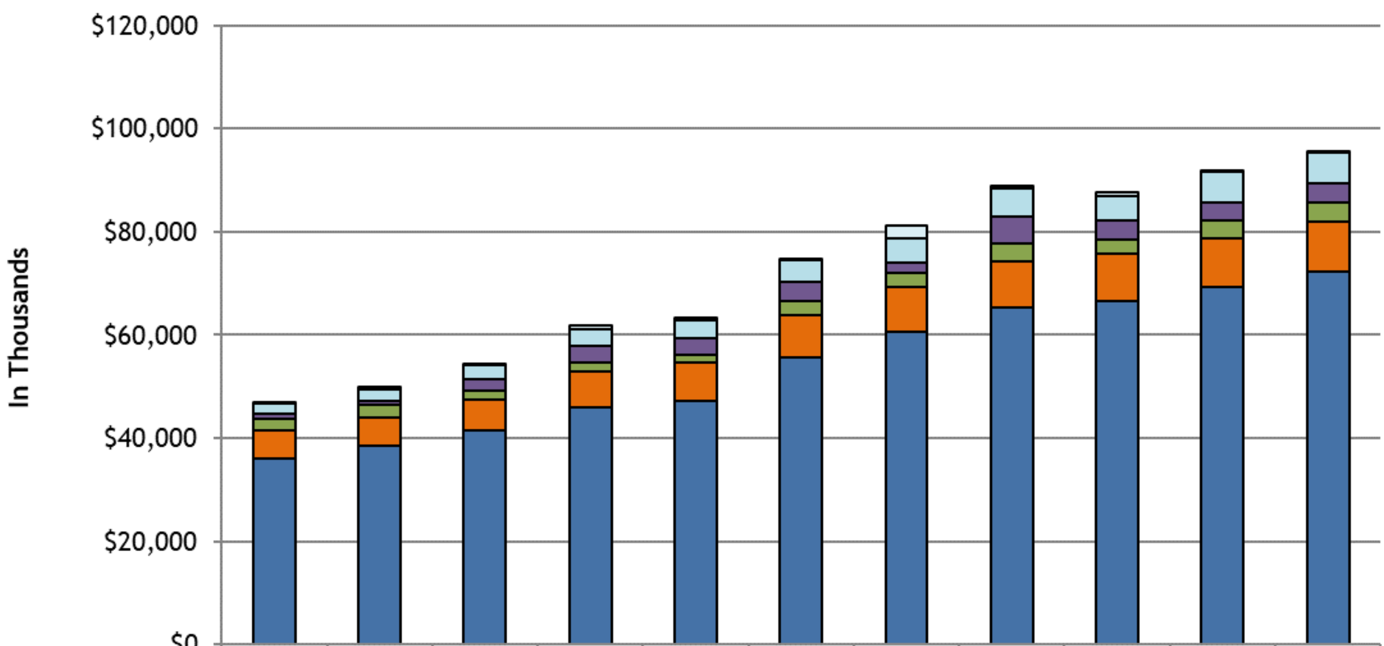
General Sales and Use Taxes — Accounts: 4131-4141, 4192

Collection Variables

Total volume of sales and the economy. Tax rate changes.

Ten-Year Collection History

General Sales and Use Taxes



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Other Sales Tax	$165	$519	$258	$800	$650	$411	$2,546	$547	$685	$405	$406
Auto Use Tax	$1,985	$2,330	$2,715	$3,246	$3,524	$4,202	$4,596	$5,458	$4,876	$5,785	$6,016
Sales Tax on Building Permits	$1,058	$819	$2,301	$3,070	$3,058	$3,649	$2,162	$5,274	$3,542	$3,613	$3,685
General Use Tax	$2,271	$2,288	$1,595	$1,864	$1,630	$2,724	$2,665	$3,355	$2,827	$3,556	$3,699
Sales Tax on Food	$5,267	$5,565	$5,995	$6,879	$7,468	$8,170	$8,639	$9,079	$9,165	$9,442	$9,725
General Sales Tax	$36,148	$38,539	$41,537	$45,957	$47,135	$55,685	$60,668	$65,272	$66,563	$69,189	$72,176

Fire Protection Dev: Charges for Services

Fire Protection Development Fees Account: 4611

Description

Fees imposed on new developments for fire station and related facilities construction.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 4.64 and 4.64.070.

Current Rate/Fee

Type of Development:	**Amount:**
RESIDENTIAL	(Per Housing Unit)
Single Family-Detached	$603
Multi-family	$452
Mobile Home/Other	$632
NON-RESIDENTIAL	(Per 1000 SF)
Retail/Commercial	$738
Office	$346
Industrial	$137
Warehousing	$66
Public/Institutional	$264
Oil and Gas Well, per wellhead	$301

Collection/Administration

The Building Inspection Division collects fees prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy.

Exemptions

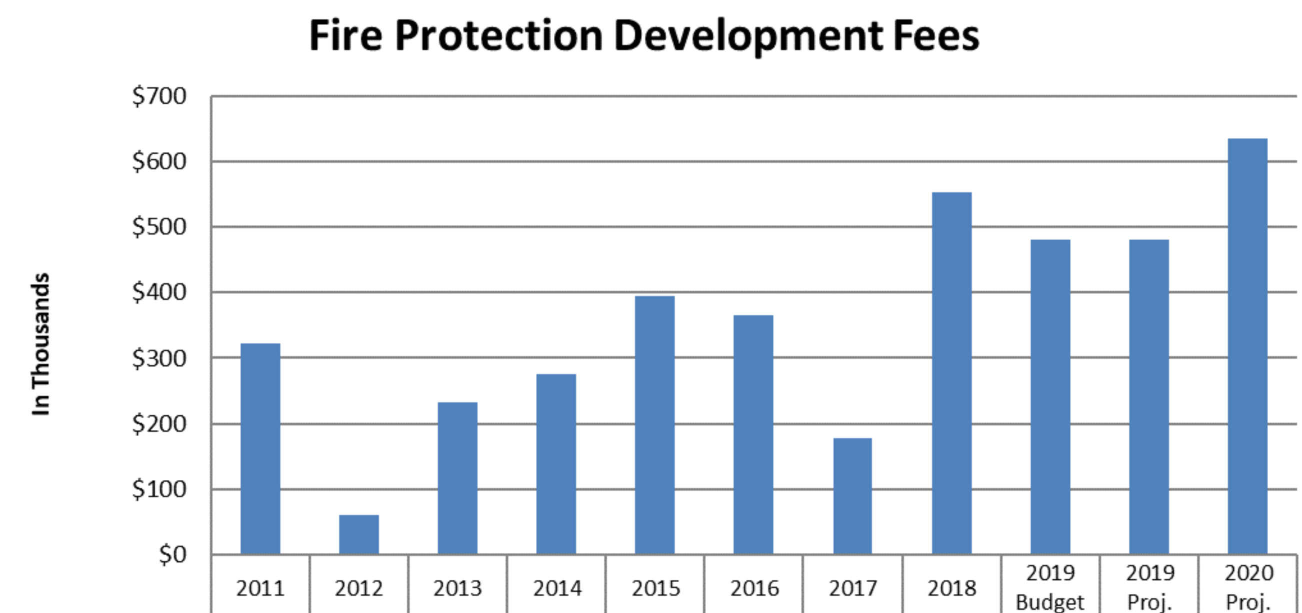
Reconstruction, expansion, or replacement of a unit preexisting the code's inception. Any proposed developments that demonstrate no additional impacts will result from land use.

Fire Protection Development Fees Account: 4611

Collection Variables

The number of new construction projects, types of construction projects (residential versus commercial), and rate established for the fee.

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Fire Protection Devolpment Fees	$321	$61	$232	$276	$395	$365	$178	$554	$480	$480	$636

Police Development: Charges for Services

Police Development Fees   Account: 4611

Description

Fees imposed on new developments to ensure a proportional share of the costs of police facilities and equipment.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 4.64 and 4.64.060.

Current Rate/Fee

Type of Development:	**Amount:**
RESIDENTIAL	(Per Housing Unit)
Single Family-Detached	$ 135
Multi-family	$ 102
Mobile Home/Other	$ 142
NON-RESIDENTIAL	(Per 1000 sq. ft.)
Retail/Commercial	$ 165
Office	$ 78
Industrial	$ 32
Warehousing	$ 17
Public/Institutional	$ 59
Oil and Gas Well, per wellhead	$ 67

Collection/Administration

The Building Inspections Division collects fees prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy.

Exemptions

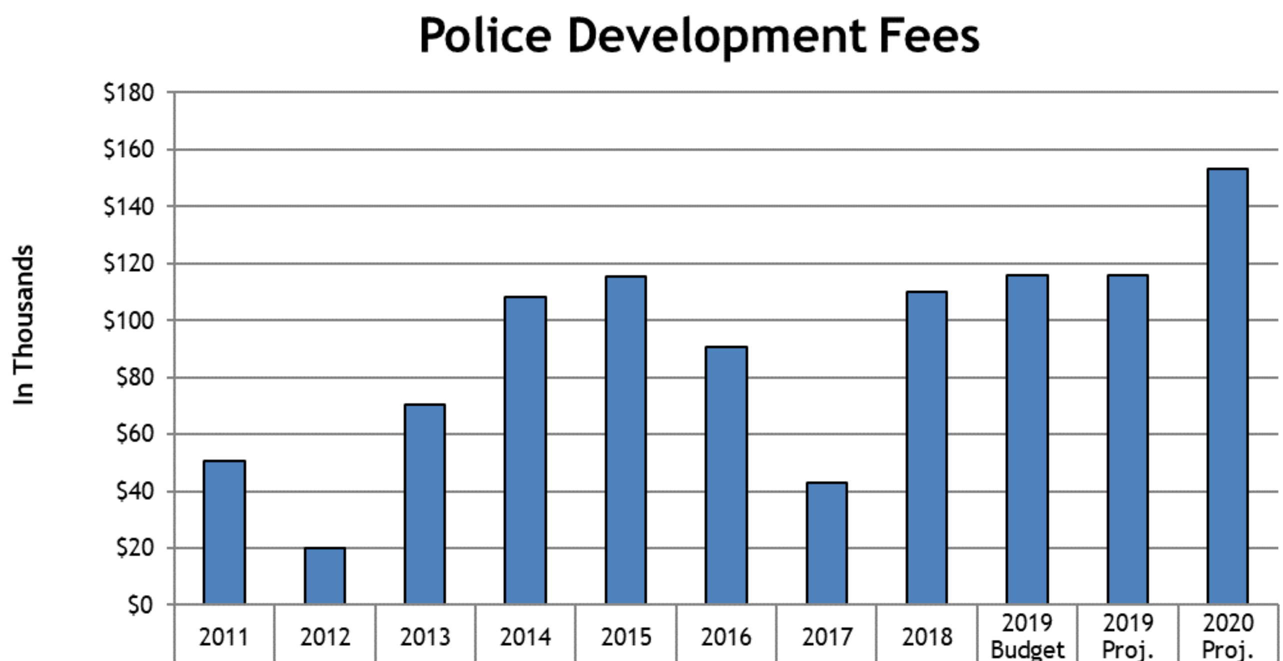
Reconstruction, expansion, or replacement of a unit preexisting the code's inception. Any proposed developments that demonstrate no additional impacts will result from land use.

Police Development Fees Account: 4611

Collection Variables

The number of new construction projects, types of construction projects (residential versus commercial), and rate established for the fee.

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Police Development Fees	$50	$20	$70	$108	$116	$91	$43	$110	$116	$116	$153

Road Development: Charges for Services

Transportation Development Fees Account: 4611

Description

These are fees imposed for infrastructure improvements necessary to support new development.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 4.64 and 4.64.110.

Current Rate/Fee

Base Level Category:	Fee:
RESIDENTIAL	(Per unit)
Single-family residential, per dwelling unit	$4,194
Multifamily residential, per dwelling unit	$2,708
Mobile Home Park, per site	$1,256
NON-RESIDENTIAL	(Per 1000 sq. ft.)
Retail/Commercial	$5,551
Office	$4,909
Industrial	$1,699
Warehousing	$1,584
Public/Institutional	$2,749
Oil and Gas Well, per wellhead	$1,932

Collection/Administration

The Building Inspections Division collects fees prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy.

Exemptions

Reconstruction, expansion or replacement of a residential or non-residential unit existing on the effective date of the code. Any other type of development for which the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed land use and development will produce no more impacts from such site over and above the prior impacts.

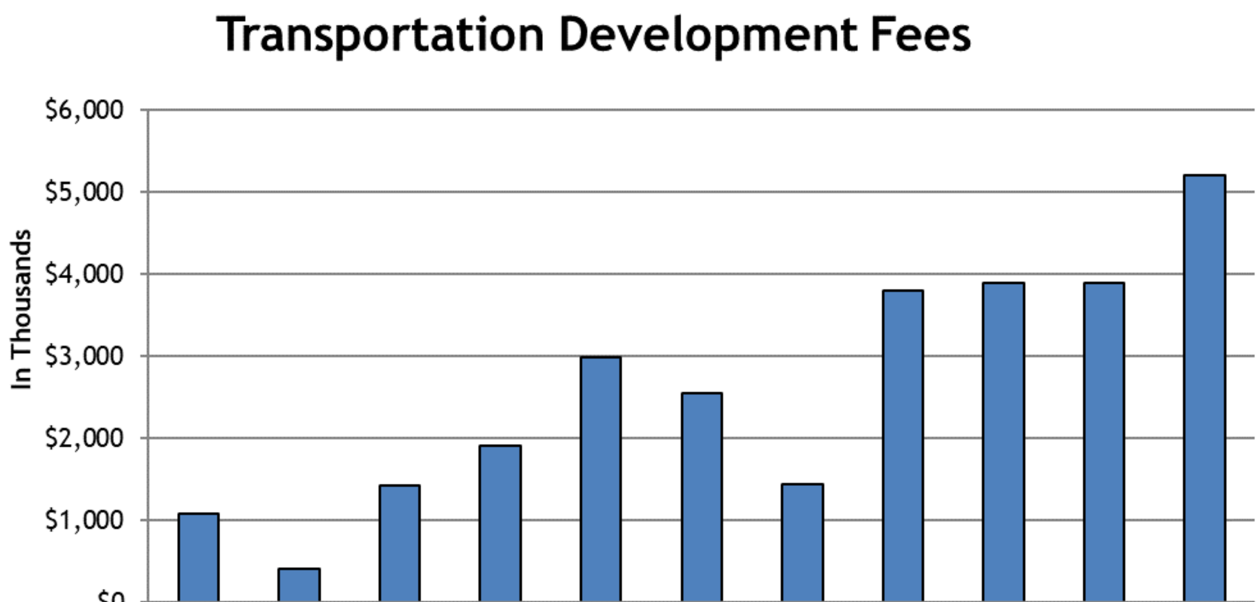
Collection Variables

Number of new construction projects, type of construction project (residential versus commercial), and rate established for the fee.

Transportation Development Fees

Account: 4611

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Transportation Development Fees	$1,084	$415	$1,418	$1,903	$2,981	$2,549	$1,442	$3,799	$3,895	$3,895	$5,198

Park Development: Charges for Services

Park Development Fees Account: 4611

Description

Fees imposed on new developments to ensure a proportional share of the costs of park facilities, equipment, and improvements.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Section 4.64.080.

Current Rate/Fee

Type of Development:	Amount:
Single-family residential, per dwelling unit	$ 3,131
Multifamily residential, per dwelling unit	$ 2,349
Mobile Home Park, per space	$ 3,287

Collection/Administration

The Building Inspections Division collects the fees prior to the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy.

Exemptions

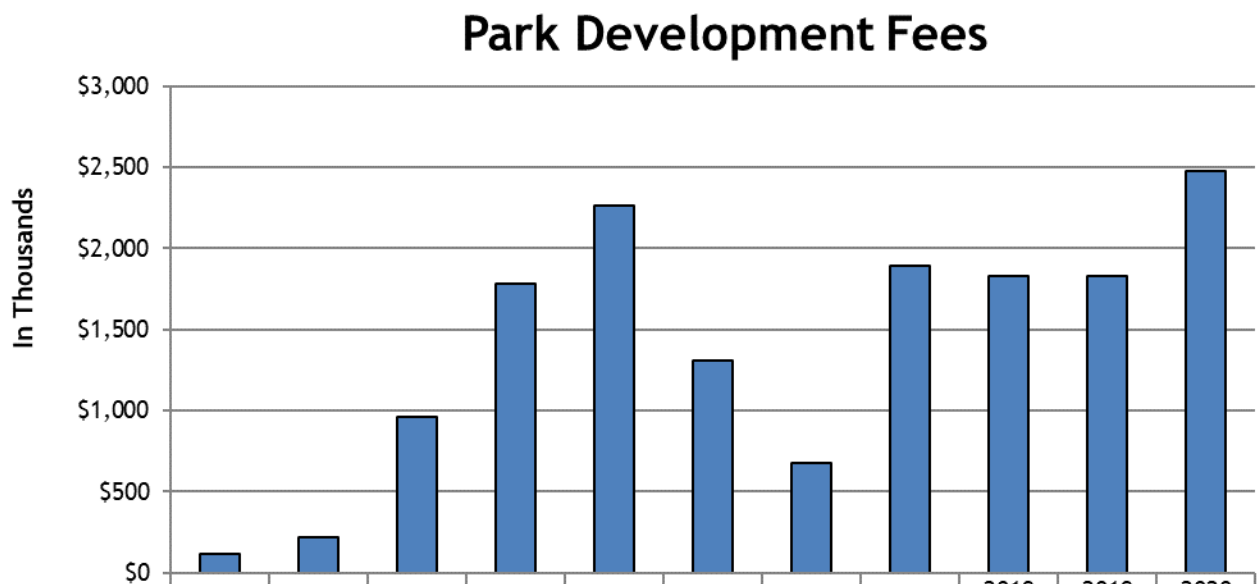
Reconstruction, expansion, or replacement of a unit preexisting the code's inception. Any proposed developments that demonstrate no additional impacts will result from land use.

Collection Variables

The number of new construction projects, type of construction project (residential versus commercial), and rate established for the fee.

Park Development Fees | Account: 4611

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Park Development Fees	$119	$220	$962	$1,779	$2,267	$1,306	$679	$1,892	$1,833	$1,833	$2,481

Trails Development: Charges for Services

Trails Development Fees Account: 4611

Description

Fees established for the purpose of creating a linear park system.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Section 4.64.090 and Ordinance 16, 2003.

Current Rate/Fee

Base-Level Category	Fee
Single-family residential, per dwelling unit	$434
Multifamily residential, per dwelling unit	$326
Mobile Home Park, per space	$456

Collection/Administration

The Building Inspections Division collects fees prior to issuing a Certificate of Occupancy.

Exemptions

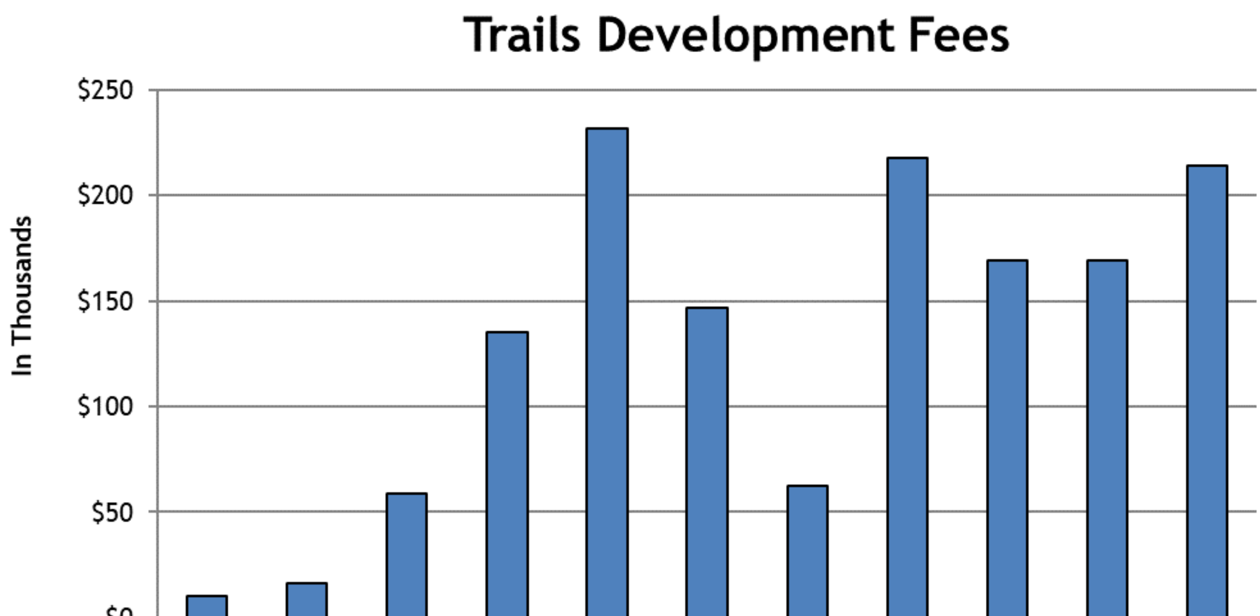
Reconstruction, expansion, or replacement of a unit preexisting the code's inception. Any proposed developments that demonstrate no additional impacts will result from land use.

Collection Variables

The number of new construction projects, type of construction project (residential versus commercial), and rate established for the fee.

Trails Development Fees Account: 4611

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Trails Development Fees	$10	$17	$59	$135	$232	$147	$63	$217	$169	$169	$214

FASTER: Intergovernmental Revenue

State Shared: FASTER Funds | Account: 4356

Description

Funding Advancement for Surface Transportation & Economic Recovery (FASTER) raises money for bridge reconstruction, highway safety projects, and transit expenditures primarily through an increase in vehicle registration fees in Colorado.

Legal Basis

Senate Bill 09-108, also known as the Funding Advancements for Surface Transportation and Economic Recovery Act of 2009 (FASTER), was signed into law on March 2, 2009.

Current Rate/Fee

FASTER revenue comes from motor vehicle registration surcharges, fines, and late fees:

1. Two annual surcharges on motor vehicle registrations (the Road Safety Fund and the Bridge Special Fund).
2. Supplemental surcharges on oversize/overweight motor vehicles.
3. Daily fees on rented vehicles; car rental companies pay a daily $2/car fee.
4. Incremental fees for late motor vehicle registration.

Collection/Administration

Collected by the State via motor vehicle registration.

Exemptions

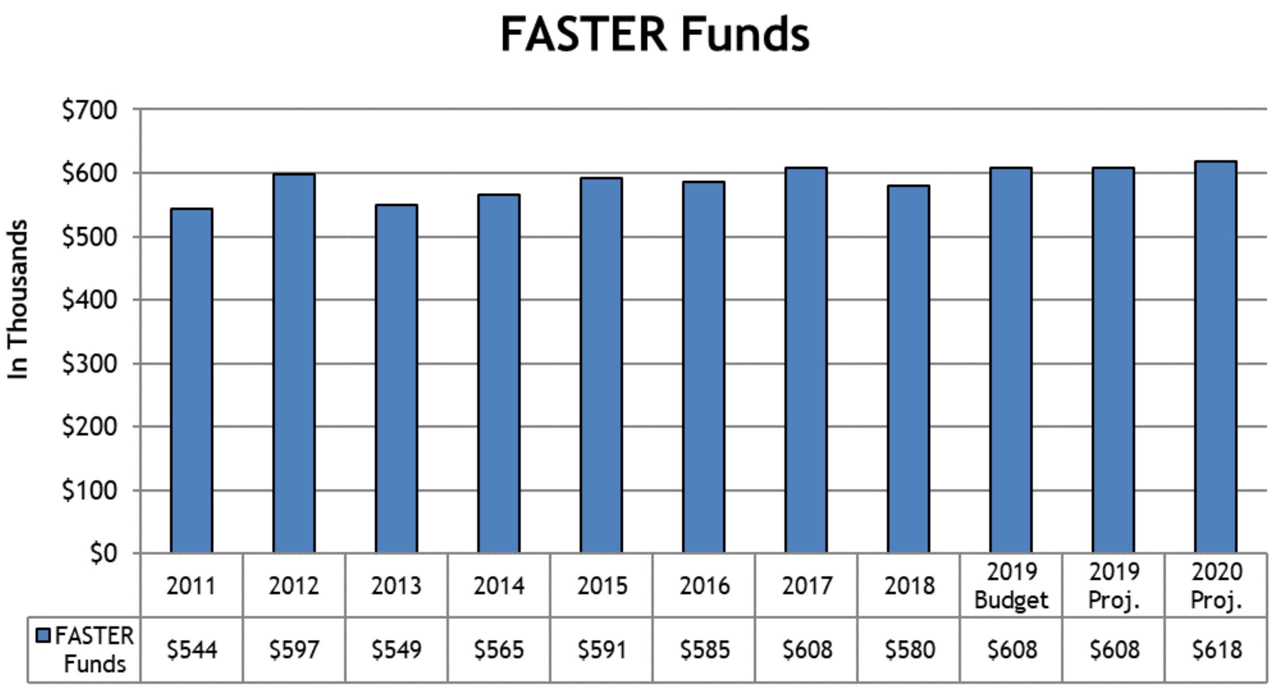
None.

Collection Variables

Fees and surcharges are fixed and will not increase over time

State Shared: FASTER Funds — Account: 4356

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
FASTER Funds	$544	$597	$549	$565	$591	$585	$608	$580	$608	$608	$618

Downtown Parking: Fines & Forfeitures

Parking Fines Account: 5541

Description

Fines and forfeitures resulting from vehicle parking and moving violations.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 11.01.1221 and 11.01.1222.

Current Rate/Fee

Please refer to the Directory of Fees and Charges for Services for a complete listing of fees.

Collection/Administration

The Police Department is responsible for enforcement. The Municipal Court collects fines and submits them in daily deposits to the Finance Department.

Exemptions

None.

Collection Variables

The number of violations and collection rate.

Parking Fines — Account: 5541

Ten-Year Collection History

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Parking Fines	$206	$188	$211	$199	$133	$155	$211	$173	$175	$175	$175

Sewer: Charges for Services

Sewer Plant Investment Fees   Account: 4611

Description

Fees imposed for necessary infrastructure improvements as new users impact the system's capacity and demands.

Legal Basis

CRS 31-15-709, Municipal Code Section 14.12.125

Current Rate/Fee

Tap Size(# Units)	Sewer Tap Fee
3/4" (2)	$ 5,700
1" (4)	$ 9,550
1.5" (10)	$ 19,000
2" (25)	$ 30,300
3" (45)	$ 66,400
4" (90)	$ 113,700
6" (170)	$ 237,000

Collection/Administration

The plant investment fee shall be the minimum approved by the Greeley Water and Sewer Board unless increased by a City Council resolution. The Water and Sewer Department assesses fees. The Finance Department collects fees when issuing a building permit.

Exemptions

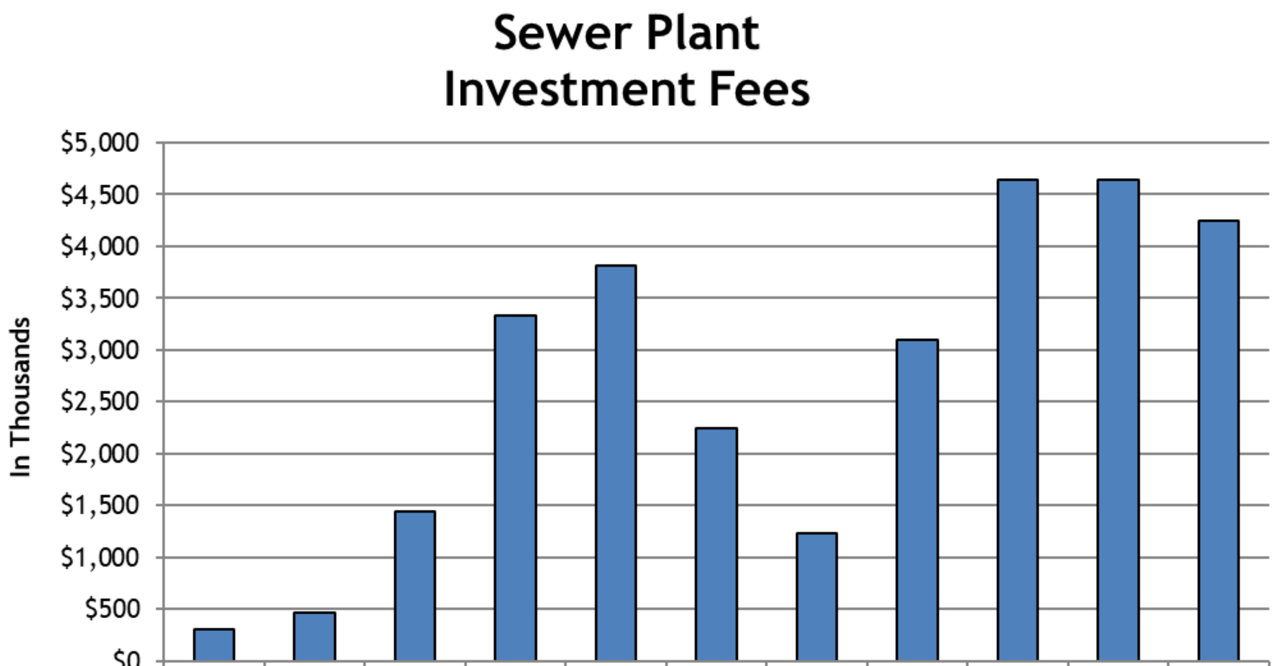
None.

Collection Variables

The number of new taps, size of the taps, and established rate.

Sewer Plant Investment Fees Account: 4611

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Sewer Plant Investment Fees	$303	$467	$1,442	$3,335	$3,811	$2,247	$1,235	$3,095	$4,646	$4,646	$4,241

Water: Charges for Services

Water Plant Investment Fees — Account: 4611

Description

Fees imposed for necessary infrastructure improvements as new users impact the system's capacity and demands.

Legal Basis

CRS 31-15-708, Municipal Code Section 14.08.030, and Municipal Code Section 14.08.050.

Current Rate/Fee

Tap Size (# Units)	Water Tap Fee
3/4" (2)	$ 10,800
1" (4)	$ 18,000
1.5" (10)	$ 36,000
2" (25)	$ 57,500
3" (45)	$ 126,000
4" (90)	$ 216,000
6" (170)	$ 450,000

Collection/Administration

The plant investment fee shall be the minimum approved by the Greeley Water and Sewer Board unless increased by a City Council resolution. The Water and Sewer Department assesses fees. The Finance Department collects fees when issuing a building permit.

Exemptions

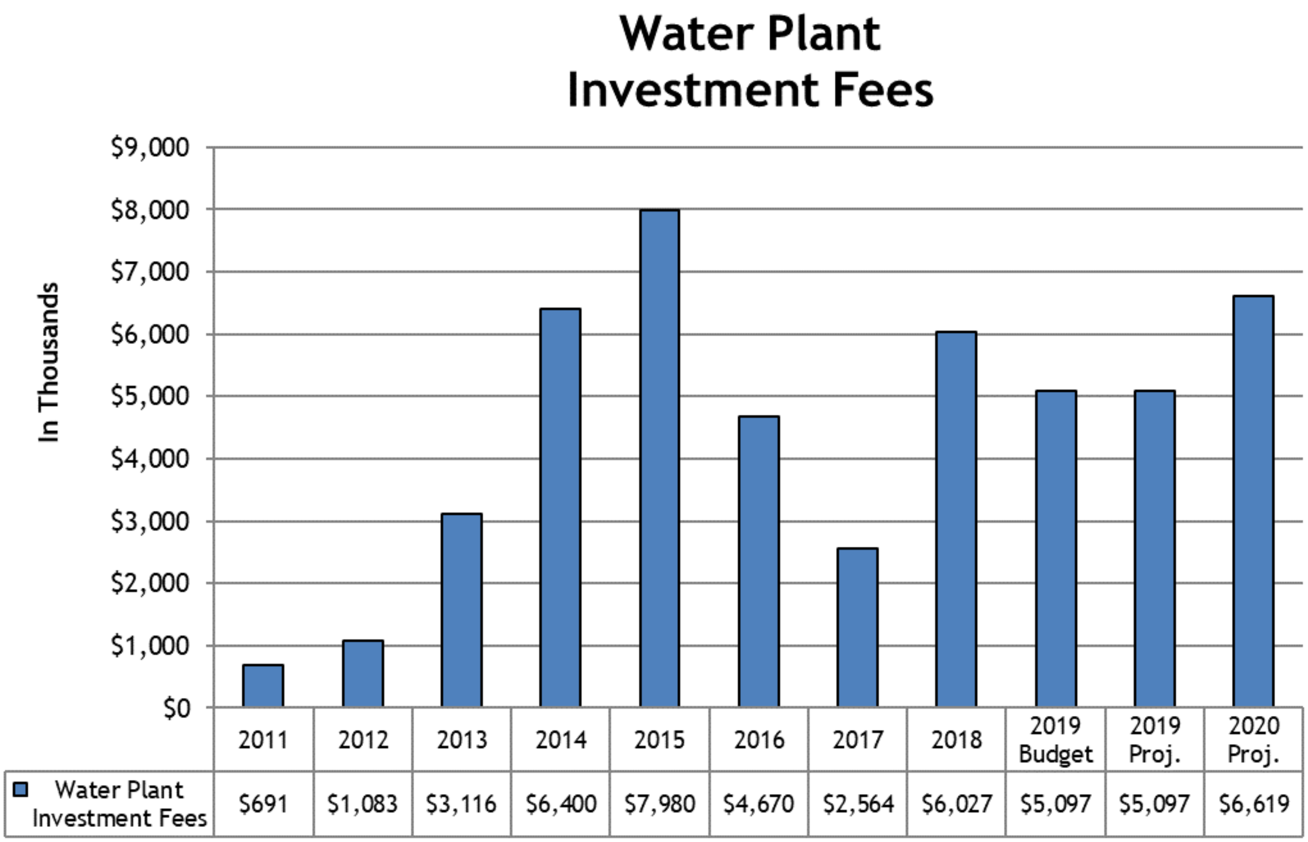
None.

Collection Variables

The number of new taps, size of the taps, established rates, developments inside or outside the City limits.

Water Plant Investment Fees Account: 4611

Ten-Year Collection History



Stormwater: Charges for Services

Drainage Development Fees Account: 4611

Description

Fees imposed on new developments for infrastructure improvements. Fees are adjusted on an annual basis using an Economic Adjustment Factor.

Legal Basis

Municipal Code Sections 4.64.100 and Ordinance 22, 1998.

Current Rate/Fee

2017 - Storm Drainage Fee	Fee
Single-family residential, per dwelling unit	$392
Multifamily residential, per dwelling unit	$282
Mobile Home Park, per site	$392
Retail, per site square foot of impervious surface[1]	$0.109
Commercial, per site square foot of impervious surface[2]	$0.109
Industrial, per site square foot of impervious surface[3]	$0.109
Oil and Gas Well, per wellhead	$216

[1] Impervious surface calculation shall not exceed 70% of total site.
[2] Impervious surface calculation shall not exceed 70% of total site.
[3] Impervious surface calculation shall not exceed 76% of total site.

Collection/Administration

The Community Development Department collects fees when issuing a building permit. The Finance Department verifies and deposits payments.

Exemptions

None.

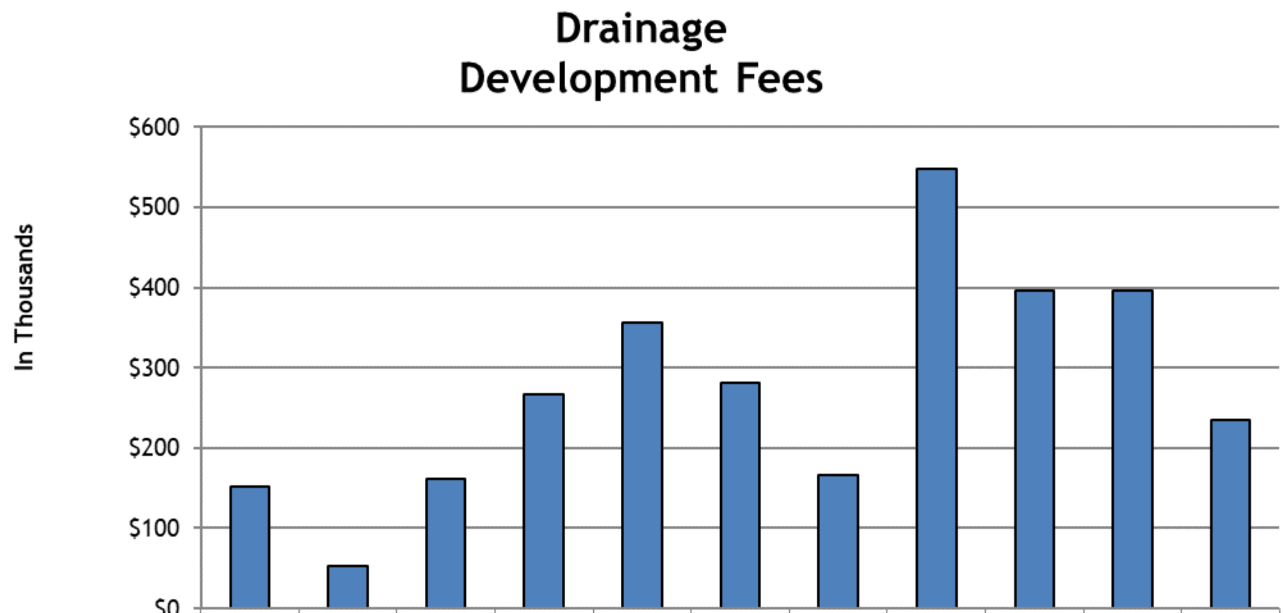
Collection Variables

Collections vary between the number of new construction projects, type of construction project (residential versus commercial), and established fee rate.

Drainage Development Fees

Account: 4611

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Drainage Development Fees	$152	$53	$162	$267	$356	$281	$166	$548	$397	$397	$235

All Funds: Other Revenue

Interest Earnings Accounts: 5616

Description

Interest collected on investments.

Legal Basis

Interest earned on the City's investments, following guidelines based on the City's investment policy.

Current Rate/Fee

Interest rates are dependent upon market conditions.

Collection/Administration

The City's Finance Department administers the collection of interest earnings.

Exemptions

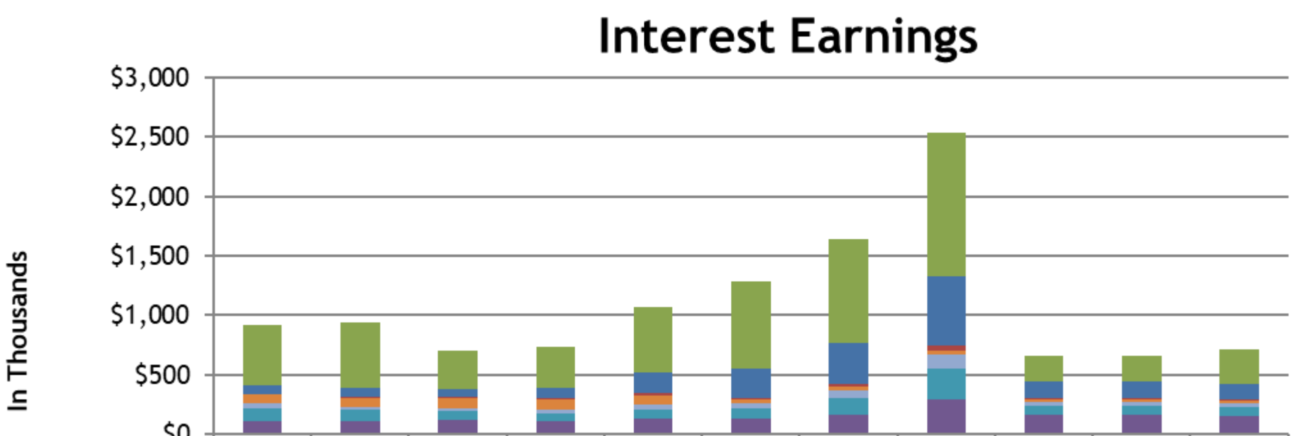
None.

Collection Variables

Market conditions, interest rates, and inflation.

Interest Earnings — Account: 5616

Ten-Year Collection History



	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Budget	2019 Proj.	2020 Proj.
Enterprise	$502	$557	$328	$343	$548	$730	$875	$1,206	$210	$210	$293
Capital Projects	$74	$73	$69	$91	$175	$249	$345	$585	$140	$140	$124
Debt Service	$-	$13	$10	$9	$12	$15	$26	$34	$10	$10	$10
Permanent	$78	$73	$80	$90	$84	$22	$25	$38	$25	$25	$25
Special Revenue	$48	$27	$23	$26	$35	$46	$67	$121	$31	$31	$31
Internal Service	$106	$96	$81	$69	$79	$86	$139	$260	$77	$77	$77
General	$105	$102	$113	$103	$129	$130	$163	$286	$159	$159	$146

CITY OF GREELEY

FINANCE DEPARTMENT | 1000 10TH STREET | GREELEY CO 80631

970-350-9731 | www.greeleygov.com

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BENJAMIN ALEXANDER, FINANCIAL ANALYST

City of Greeley Colorado

2020 Revenue Estimates Review

7/23/2019

Budget Schedule

Date	Presentation
July 23	**Major Revenue Estimates**
August 13	Water, Sewer, Stormwater, & Capital Improvement Plan
August 27	Expenditure Estimates & Department Presentations
September 10	Department Presentations
September 24	Department Presentations
October 1	Public Hearing, First Reading of 2020 Budget Ordinance
October 8	Clean Up Questions, if Necessary
October 15	Public Hearing, Adoption of 2020 Budget

CITY OF GREELEY

Current Forecasting Indicators

↑Housing Prices
↑Forecasted Growth Rate by Business Categories
↑Wage Growth
↑Forecasted Housing Growth
↑Oil & Gas Royalty Lease Payments
↑Sales Tax Collections for Windsor & Cheyenne Compared to Greeley

CPI-Inflation Rate

↓Sales Tax Collections for Loveland & Ft Collins Compared to Greeley
↓Oil Prices & Ability to Forecast Oil Extraction Rates and Drilling
↓Economic Uncertainty & Potential for Recession
↓Onetime Revenue Sources

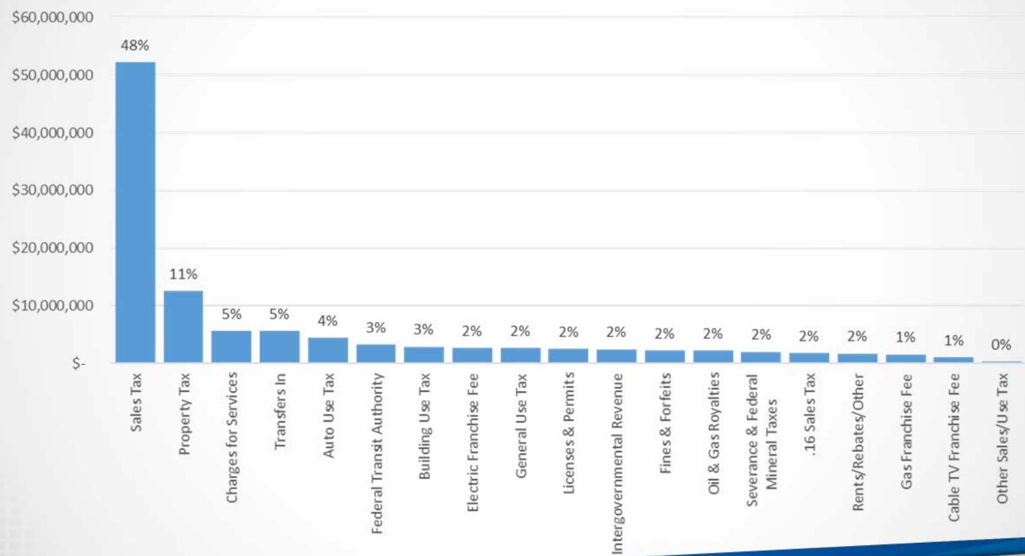
CITY OF GREELEY

General Fund Resource Overview

- 2020 is the Second Year of the Biennial Budget
- Proposed resource projection is $109,788,847 for 2020, a 6.4% increase of $6,564,985 from 2020
- Total increase of $6,821,467 or 6.6% from the revised 2019 budget
- Sales Tax Revenues are 48% of the total General Fund resources

CITY OF GREELEY

2020 General Fund Resources



CITY OF GREELEY

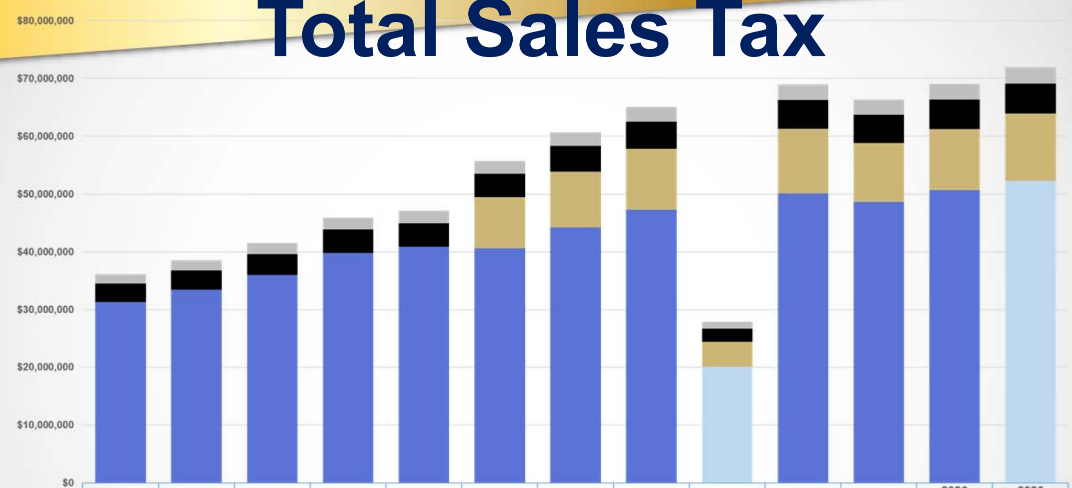
General Fund Budgeted Resources

	2018 Actual	2018 YTD*	2019 YTD*	2019 Estimate	2019 Revised Budget	2020 Original Budget	2020 Proposed Budget
Total Resources	$ 108,055,099	$ 47,033,739	$ 49,322,946	$ 105,530,453	$ 102,967,380	$ 103,233,952	$ 109,788,847

*All 2019 YTD Data through June

CITY OF GREELEY

Total Sales Tax

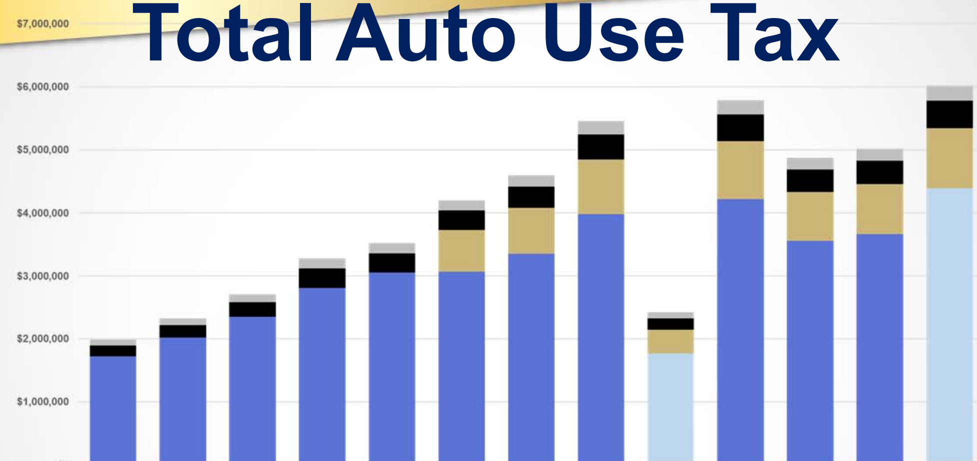


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 YTD	2019 Estimate	2019 Budget	2020 Original Budget	2020 Proposed Budget
Police	$1,671,570	$1,782,135	$1,920,797	$2,125,188	$2,179,653	$2,166,736	$2,354,883	$2,522,862	$1,228,089	$2,674,234	$2,591,554	$2,702,991	$2,788,691
QoL	$3,134,194	$3,341,503	$3,601,494	$3,984,728	$4,086,849	$4,062,630	$4,415,406	$4,730,367	$2,302,668	$5,014,189	$4,859,164	$5,068,108	$5,228,796
KGM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$8,828,944	$9,688,778	$10,513,215	$4,388,076	$11,144,008	$10,270,333	$10,578,443	$11,620,971
GF	$31,341,941	$33,415,030	$36,014,937	$39,847,276	$40,868,493	$40,626,326	$44,208,731	$47,303,667	$20,020,091	$50,141,887	$48,591,640	$50,681,081	$52,287,960
Total	$36,147,706	$38,538,667	$41,537,228	$45,957,191	$47,134,995	$55,684,637	$60,667,798	$65,070,111	$27,938,924	$68,974,318	$66,312,691	$69,030,623	$71,926,418

4.3% increase from 2019 Estimate

CITY OF GREELEY

Total Auto Use Tax

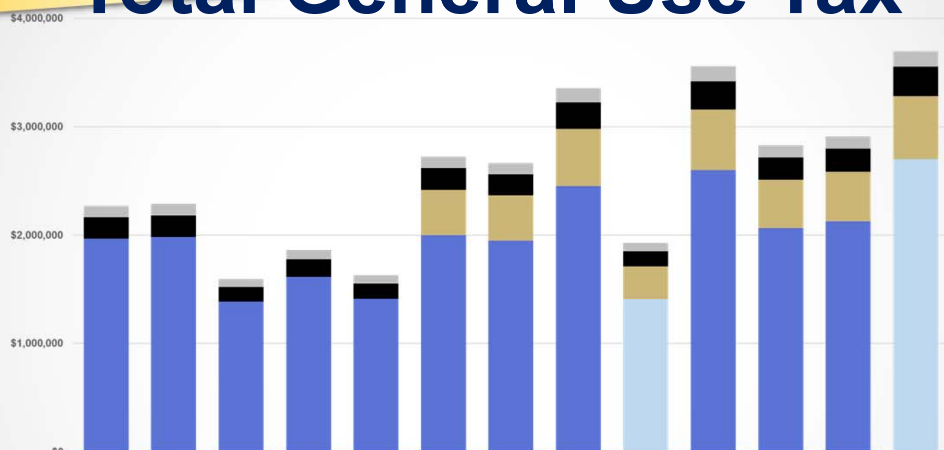


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 YTD	2019 Estimate	2019 Budget	2020 Original Budget	2020 Proposed Budget
Police	$91,769	$107,726	$125,556	$162,974	$162,974	$163,569	$178,917	$212,426	$94,390	$225,171	$189,814	$195,508	$234,178
QoL	$172,068	$201,985	$235,418	$305,576	$305,576	$306,691	$335,470	$398,298	$176,981	$422,196	$355,901	$366,578	$439,084
KGM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$664,498	$726,852	$863,798	$383,796	$915,626	$771,118	$794,251	$952,251
GF	$1,720,678	$2,019,854	$2,354,184	$2,814,769	$3,055,763	$3,066,914	$3,354,703	$3,982,983	$1,769,807	$4,221,962	$3,559,007	$3,665,777	$4,390,840
Total	$1,984,515	$2,329,565	$2,715,159	$3,246,366	$3,524,313	$4,201,673	$4,595,942	$5,457,505	$2,424,974	$5,784,955	$4,875,839	$5,022,114	$6,016,354

4% increase from 2019 Estimate

CITY OF GREELEY

Total General Use Tax

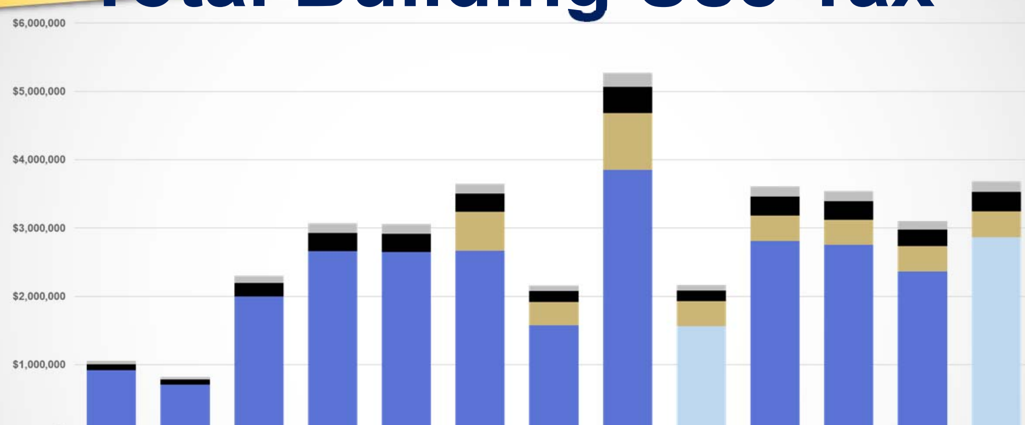


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 YTD	2019 Estimate	2019 Budget	2020 Original Budget	2020 Proposed Budget
Police	$105,018	$105,811	$73,766	$86,176	$75,374	$106,517	$103,841	$130,748	$75,036	$138,593	$110,165	$113,470	$144,136
QoL	$196,909	$198,395	$138,312	$161,579	$141,327	$199,720	$194,703	$245,152	$140,693	$259,861	$206,560	$212,757	$270,256
KGM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$420,733	$419,198	$527,581	$304,834	$559,236	$444,626	$457,965	$581,605
GF	$1,969,09	$1,983,95	$1,383,11	$1,615,79	$1,413,26	$1,997,19	$1,947,53	$2,451,52	$1,406,93	$2,598,61	$2,065,59	$2,127,56	$2,702,55
Total	$2,271,01	$2,288,16	$1,595,19	$1,863,54	$1,629,96	$2,724,16	$2,665,27	$3,355,00	$1,927,49	$3,556,30	$2,826,94	$2,911,75	$3,698,55

4% increase from 2019 Estimate

CITY OF GREELEY

Total Building Use Tax

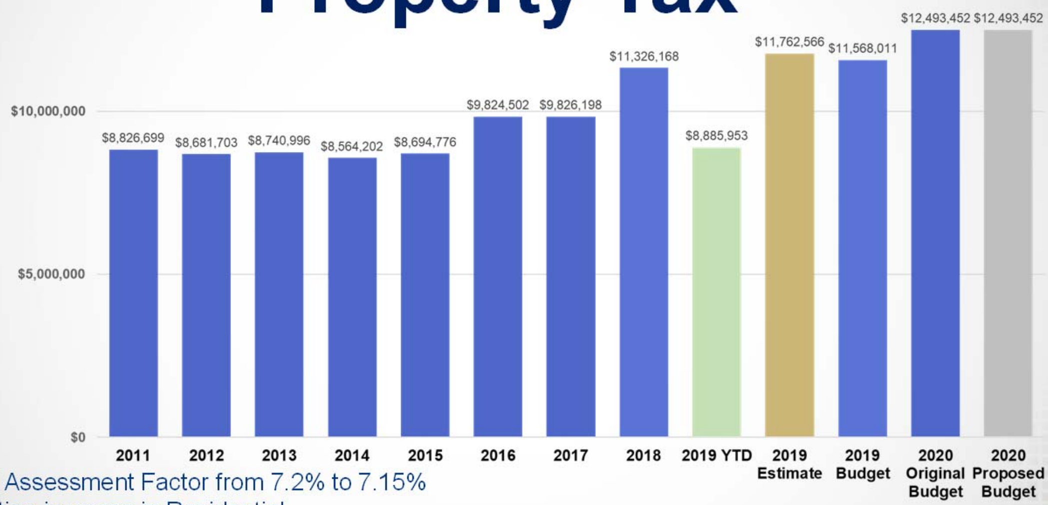


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 YTD	2019 Estimate	2019 Budget	2020 Original Budget	2020 Proposed Budget
Police	$48,936	$37,876	$106,414	$141,956	$141,408	$142,418	$84,311	$205,408	$83,264	$149,972	$147,031	$126,140	$152,971
QoL	$91,755	$71,018	$199,527	$266,168	$265,140	$266,578	$157,812	$385,140	$156,119	$281,197	$275,684	$236,513	$286,821
KGM	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	$575,368	$341,564	$832,327	$367,777	$369,612	$362,365	$373,236	$377,005
GF	$917,551	$710,182	$1,995,270	$2,661,682	$2,651,397	$2,664,696	$1,578,122	$3,851,400	$1,561,195	$2,811,975	$2,756,838	$2,365,134	$2,868,214
Total	$1,058,243	$819,077	$2,301,212	$3,069,806	$3,057,944	$3,649,060	$2,161,809	$5,274,275	$2,168,355	$3,612,756	$3,541,918	$3,101,023	$3,685,011

2% increase from 2019 Estimate

CITY OF GREELEY

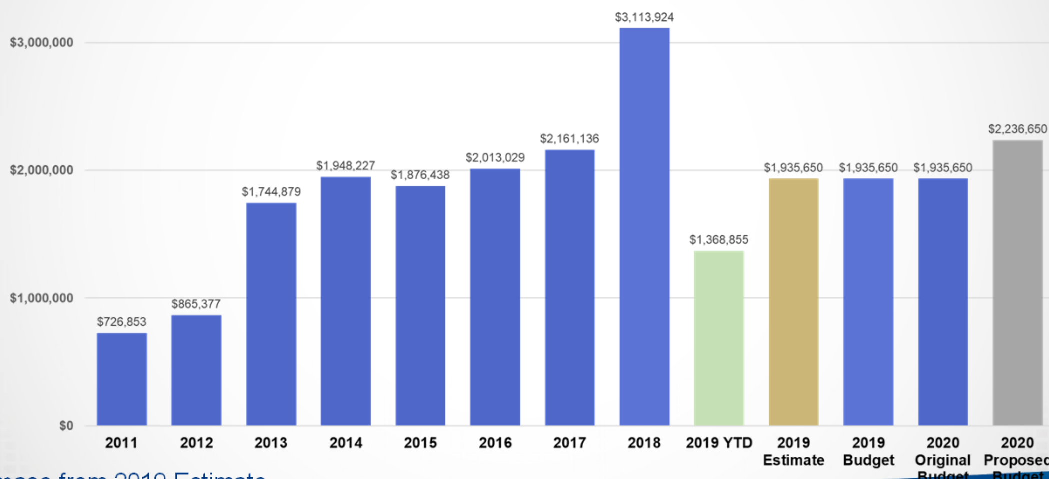
Property Tax



Residential Assessment Factor from 7.2% to 7.15%
8.5% valuation increase in Residential
4.12% valuation increase in Non-Residential

CITY OF GREELEY

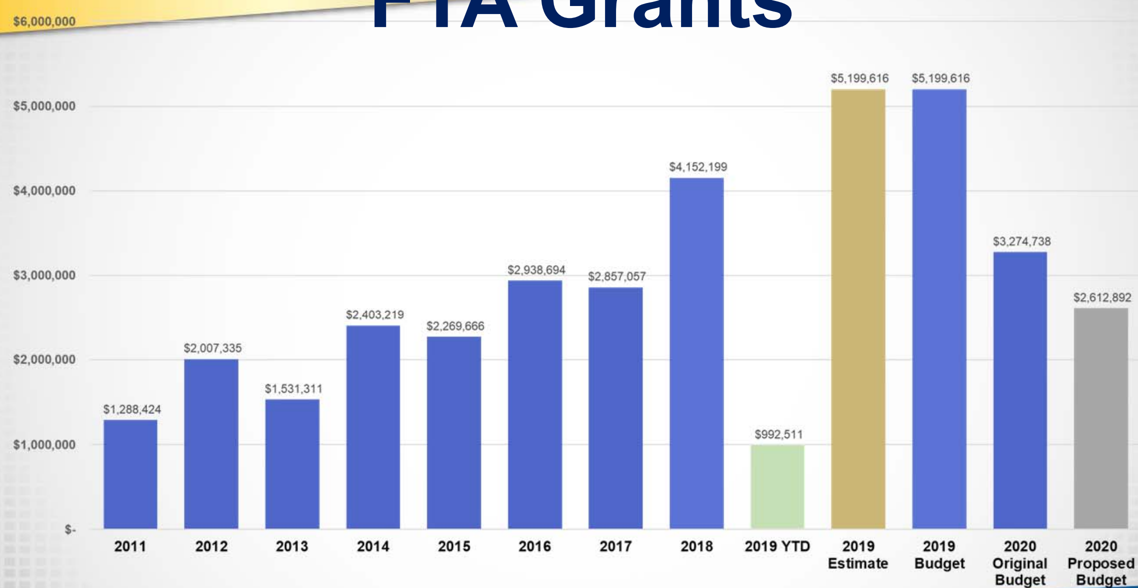
Building Permits & Plan Check Fees



16% increase from 2019 Estimate

CITY OF GREELEY

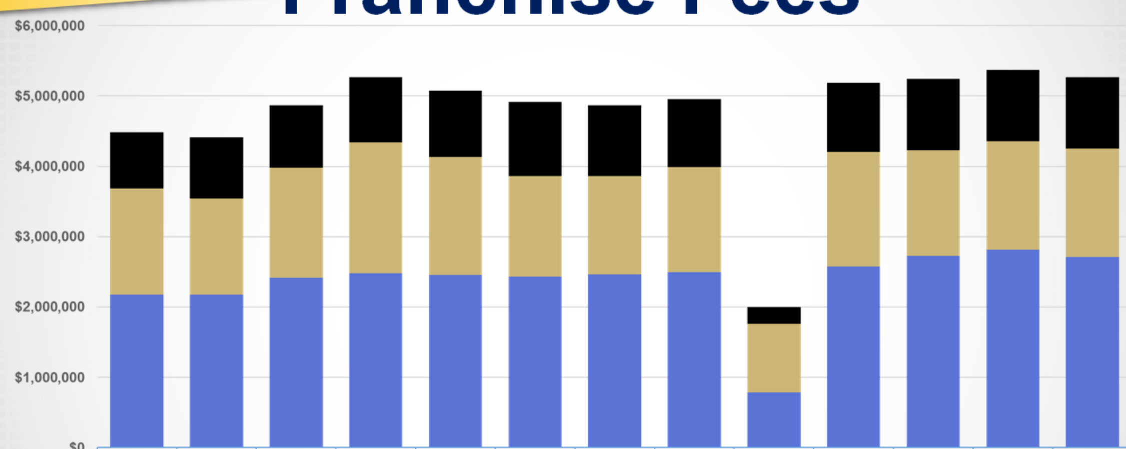
FTA Grants



Based on Operations & CIP

CITY OF GREELEY

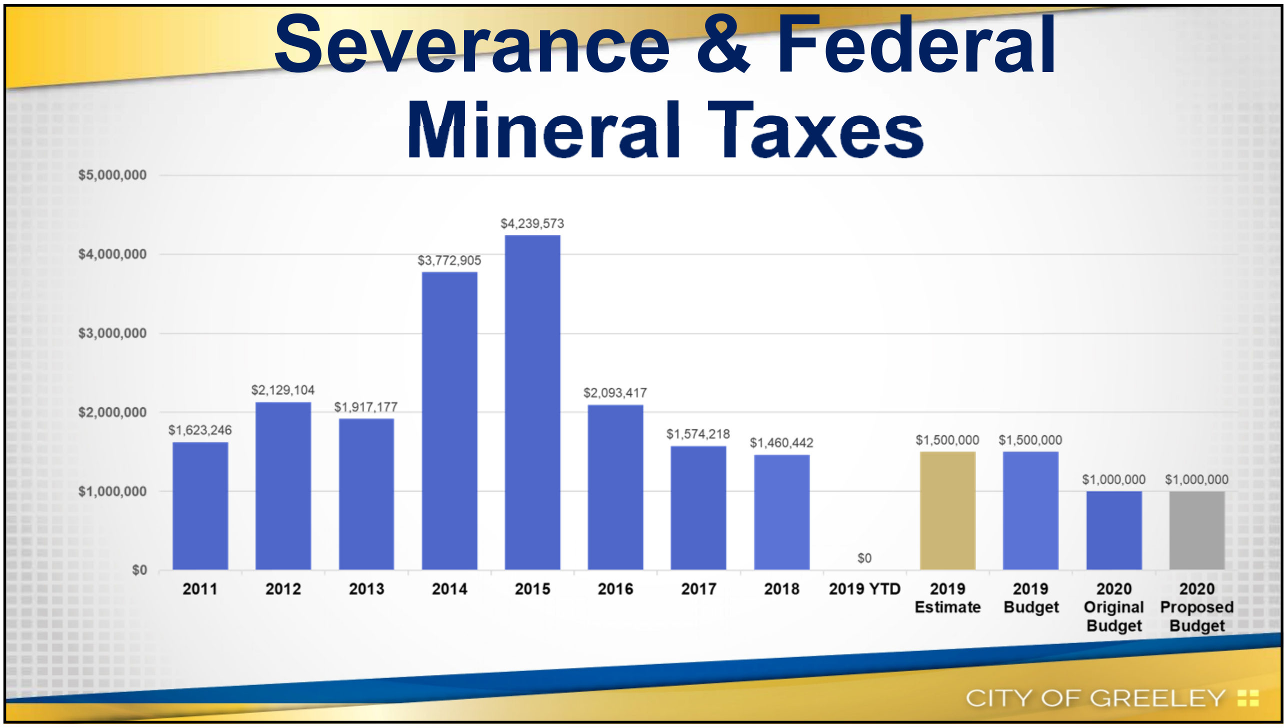
Franchise Fees

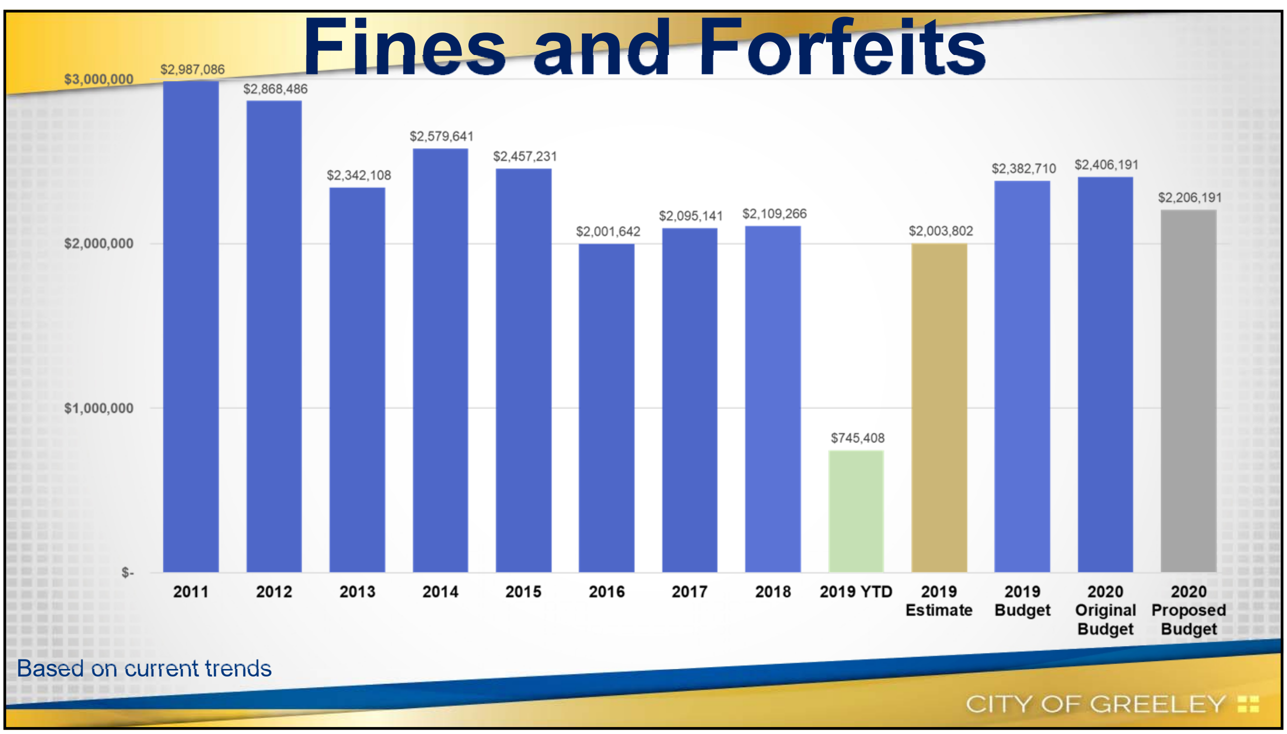


	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 YTD	2019 Estimate	2019 Budget	2020 Original Budget	2020 Proposed Budget
Cable	$801,813	$870,201	$884,770	$923,248	$936,116	$1,057,493	$1,001,463	$961,882	$238,408	$981,119	$1,016,732	$1,016,732	$1,016,732
Gas	$1,507,798	$1,368,844	$1,571,391	$1,860,391	$1,683,764	$1,425,211	$1,400,046	$1,492,167	$976,570	$1,633,958	$1,495,785	$1,540,658	$1,540,658
Electric	$2,176,318	$2,172,501	$2,413,006	$2,482,156	$2,452,219	$2,435,220	$2,462,862	$2,499,648	$784,332	$2,574,637	$2,731,125	$2,813,059	$2,713,059

Electric - 3.5% decrease from 2020 budget

CITY OF GREELEY


Severance & Federal Mineral Taxes
$5,000,000
$4,000,000
$3,000,000
$2,000,000
$1,000,000
$0
$1,623,246
$2,129,104
$1,917,177
$3,772,905
$4,239,573
$2,093,417
$1,574,218
$1,460,442
$0
$1,500,000
$1,500,000
$1,000,000
$1,000,000
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019 YTD
2019 Estimate
2019 Budget
2020 Original Budget
2020 Proposed Budget
CITY OF GREELEY


Fines and Forfeits
$3,000,000
$2,000,000
$1,000,000
$-
$2,987,086
$2,868,486
$2,342,108
$2,579,641
$2,457,231
$2,001,642
$2,095,141
$2,109,266
$745,408
$2,003,802
$2,382,710
$2,406,191
$2,206,191
2011
2012
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
2018
2019 YTD
2019 Estimate
2019 Budget
2020 Original Budget
2020 Proposed Budget
Based on current trends
CITY OF GREELEY

General Fund
End of Year Estimates

Resources	2019	2020
Sales & Use Tax	2,297,973	3,409,938
Franchise Fees	28,271	(100,000)
Charges for Services	287,868	-
Fines & Forfeits	(355,973)	(200,000)
Building Permits, Planning Permit, Check Fees	514,254	180,057
Property Taxes	194,555	-
.16% Tax for Public Safety & Fire Station #6	-	1,320,000
Other Taxes, Permits, Agreements, & Resources	149,261	(45,100)
Oil & Gas Royalty Lease Payments	1,264,993	2,000,000
Salaries, Benefits, & Expense Savings /(Addition)*	808,492	(1,690,584)
Current Total Estimate End of Year Resources	**$ 5,189,694**	**$ 4,874,311**

*Expenditure Change Estimates

CITY OF GREELEY

Resources Summary

2020 Proposed Budget as compared to 2020 Original Budget

- **Major Revenue Changes**
  - ↑Sales Tax
  - ↑Auto Use Tax
  - ↑Building Use Tax
  - ↑Building Permits
  - ↑Development Impact Fees
  - ↑Oil & Gas Royalty Lease Payments
  - ↑Fees, Licenses and Permits
  - ↓Fines & Forfeits
  - ↓Franchise Fees

CITY OF GREELEY

City of Greeley Colorado

2020 Revenue Estimates Review

7/23/2019

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019

Agenda Item Number 7

Roy Otto, City Manager, 970-350-9750

Title:

Scheduling of Meetings, Other Events

Summary:

During this portion of the meeting the City Manager or City Council may review the attached Council Calendar or Meeting Schedule regarding any upcoming meetings or events.

Attachments:

Council Meetings/Other Events Calendar
Council Meeting/Worksession Schedule
Status Report of Council Petitions and Related Information

July 22, 2019 - July 28, 2019

July 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

August 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Monday, July 22

11:30am - 12:30pm Greeley Chamber of Commerce (Gates)

6:00pm - 7:00pm Youth Commission (Smail)

Tuesday, July 23

8:00am - 8:30am Promotional Pinning - Alvord (Nusbaum Room, FIre Station No. 1, 1155 10th Avenue) - Council Master Calendar

5:00pm - 6:00pm City Council Worksession (1001 11th Avenue)

Wednesday, July 24

Thursday, July 25

Friday, July 26

Saturday, July 27

Sunday, July 28

July 29, 2019 - August 4, 2019

July 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

August 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Monday, July 29

Tuesday, July 30

Wednesday, July 31

7:00am - 8:00am Upstate Colorado Economic Development (Gates/Hall) (Upstate Colorado Conference Room) - Council Master Calendar

Thursday, August 1

7:00am - Poudre River Trail (Hall)

3:30pm - IG Adv. Board (Smail)

6:00pm - MPO (Gates/Casseday)

Friday, August 2

3:00pm - 3:30pm Novar Garcia Retirement Celebration (Kent Donahue Room, Greeley Police Department) - Council Master Calendar

Saturday, August 3

Sunday, August 4

August 5, 2019 - August 11, 2019

August 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Monday, August 5

Tuesday, August 6

6:30pm - 7:30pm City Council Meeting (1001 11th Avenue)

Wednesday, August 7

Thursday, August 8

Friday, August 9

Saturday, August 10

Sunday, August 11

August 12, 2019 - August 18, 2019

August 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September 2019						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Monday, August 12

Tuesday, August 13

5:00pm - 6:00pm City Council Worksession (1001 11th Avenue)

Wednesday, August 14

Thursday, August 15

7:30am - 8:30am DDA (Casseday/Smail)

3:30pm - 4:30pm Airport Authority (Casseday/Payton)

Friday, August 16

Saturday, August 17

10:00am - 11:00am City Chat with Councilmember Suniga (TBD)

Sunday, August 18

August 19, 2019 - August 25, 2019

August 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

September 2019

Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Monday, August 19

Tuesday, August 20

6:30pm - 7:30pm City Council Meeting (1001 11th Avenue)

Wednesday, August 21

7:30am - 8:30am Visit Greeley (Fitzsimmons)

2:00pm - 5:00pm Water & Sewer Board (Gates)

Thursday, August 22

Friday, August 23

8:00am - 5:00pm 2019 Water & Sewer Board & Council Summer Tour (TBD - details to come) - Council Master Calendar

Saturday, August 24

Sunday, August 25

City Council Meeting Schedule

Date	Description	Staff Contact	
July 23, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Building Code Amendments	Brad Mueller	0.50
	Quarterly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
	Revenue Assumptions	Renee Wheeler	0.50
August 6, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Intro - Building Code Amendments to the Greeley Municipal Code	Brad Mueller	Consent
August 13, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Planning Commission Interviews	Betsy Holder	0.50
	Industrial Hemp Overview	Ben Snow	0.50
	CIP, Water & Sewer & Stormwater Budget Presentation	Renee Wheeler	1.00
August 20, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Final - Building Code Amendments to the Greeley Municipal Code	Brad Mueller	Regular
	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
August 27, 2019 Worksession Meeting	My Greeley Campaign	Becky Safarik	0.50
	Review of the Oil and Gas Regulation Matrix and Monitoring/Participating in the SB-181 Rule Making Process	Brad Mueller	1.00
	2020 Operating Budget Presentation	Renee Wheeler	1.00
September 3, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Intro - Fourth Additional Appropriation	Renee Wheeler	Consent
September 10, 2019 Worksession Meeting	2020 Operating Budget Presentation	Renee Wheeler	1.00
	16th Street Improvements	Becky Safarik	0.50
September 17, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Intro - Issuance of Certificates of Participation for Fire Stations	Renee Wheeler	Consent
	Ordinance - Final - Fourth Additional Appropriation	Renee Wheeler	Regular
	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
September 24, 2019 Worksession	2020 Operating Budget Presentation	Renee Wheeler	1.00
	CDBG Presentation	Ben Snow	0.50
October 1, 2019 Council Meeting	Public Hearing to approve 2020 budget and 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan	Renee Wheeler	Regular
	Public Hearing to approve 2020 budget and 2020-2024 Consolidated Plan	Ben Snow	Regular
	Ordinance - Intro &Public Hearing- 2020 Budget Adoption	Renee Wheeler	Regular
October 8, 2019 Worksession Meeting	Operating Budget Follow-up (if necessary)	Renee Wheeler	0.50
October 15, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Final - 2020 Budget Adoption	Renee Wheeler	Regular
	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
October 22, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
	Quarterly Financial Report	Renee Wheeler	0.50
November 5, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Intro - Dissolution of GGID	Renee Wheeler	Consent
November 12, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
November 19, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Final - Dissolution of GGID	Renee Wheeler	Regular
	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
November 26, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
December 3, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Intro - Fifth Additional Appropriation	Renee Wheeler	Consent
December 10, 2019 Worksession Meeting			
December 17, 2019 Council Meeting	Ordinance - Final - Fifth Additional Appropriation	Renee Wheeler	Regular
	Board & Commission Appointments	Betsy Holder	Regular
December 24, 2019 Worksession Meeting			

Greeley City Council

Status Report of Council Petitions

Council Request	Council Meeting, Worksession, or Committee Meeting Date Requested	Status or Disposition (After completion, item is shown one time as completed and then removed.)	Assigned to:
06-2019: Councilmember Hall requested to work with Doug Marek, City Attorney, and Brad Mueller, Community Development Director, on proactively creating regulations for oil and gas drilling.	July 16, 2019, Council Meeting	An item has been added to the August 27th Worksession to discuss the oil and gas regulation matrix and monitoring/participating in the SB-181 rule making process. Roy Otto, City Manager, will meet with Councilmember Hall, Mr. Marek, and Mr. Mueller on July 29th to discuss this petition in more detail.	Brad Mueller Doug Marek

Worksession Agenda Summary

July 23, 2019

Agenda Item Number 8

Title:

Adjournment