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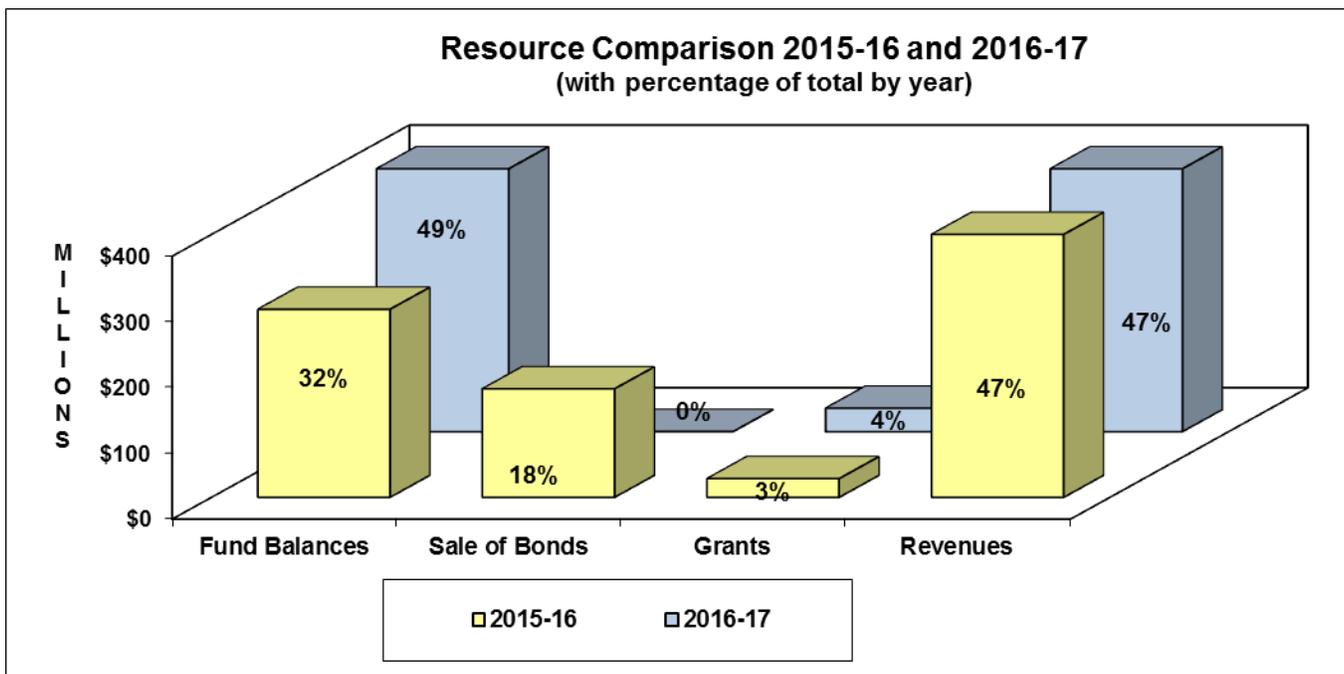
Resources Summary

The Resources section of this document has been prepared to present all sources of revenue in summary form and to offer a more detailed description of major revenue sources. The resources section offers historical reference points and highlights of revenue fluctuations, and serves as the basis for current year estimates.

The next four pages of this section provide summarized data of the comparison of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 Adopted Budget to the FY 2016-17 Proposed Budget. Subsequent pages in this section give a more detailed description of operating revenues and system development fees, offering a summary of the revenue type, an analysis of past revenue collections, and the assumptions used for the FY 2016-17 revenue projections.

RESOURCES CATEGORICAL COMPARISONS

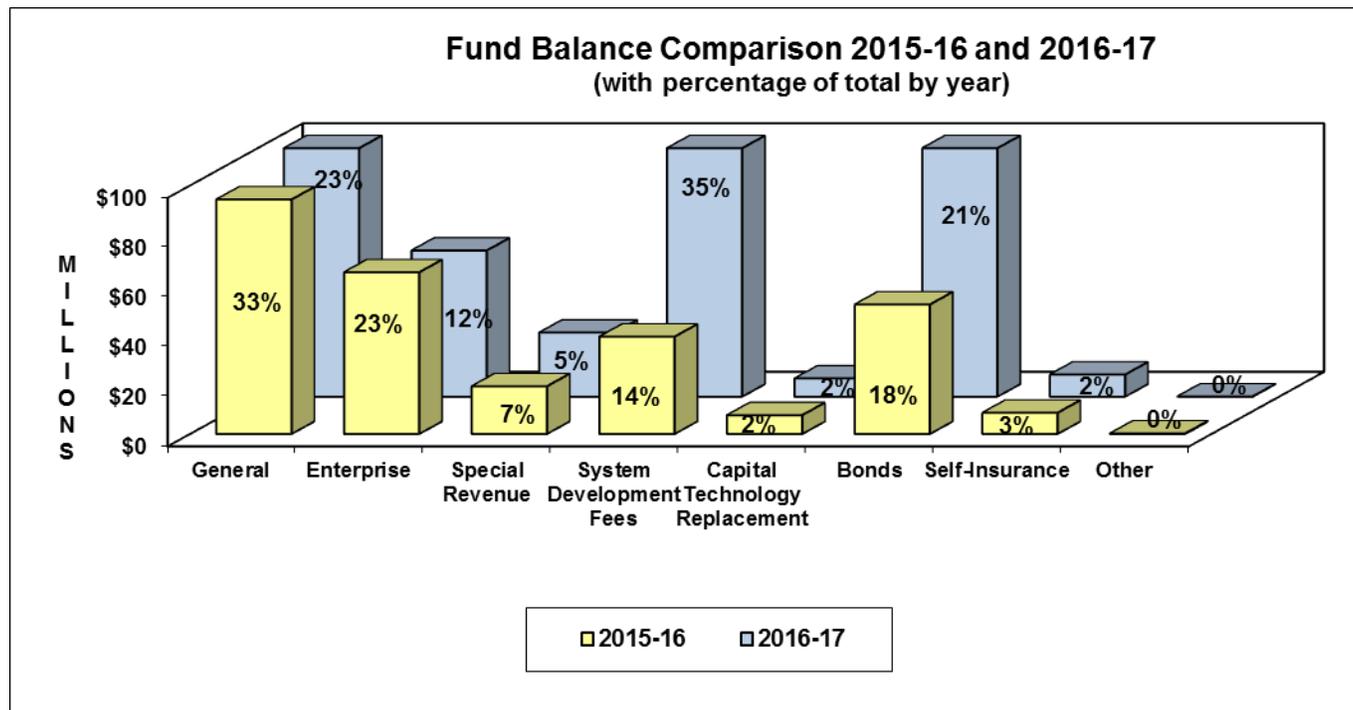
	2014-15 Actual Revenues	2015-16 Adopted Budget	2016-17 Proposed Budget	% Change Adopted to Proposed
Fund Balances	\$ -	\$ 286,071,768	\$ 483,501,895	69.0%
Sale of Bonds	4,393,546	165,035,000	-	(100.0%)
Grants	17,324,304	28,343,722	35,683,322	25.9%
Revenues	434,191,215	431,163,527	452,065,390	4.8%
Total Resources	\$ 455,909,065	\$ 910,614,017	\$ 971,250,607	6.7%
Encumbrance or Carryforward from Prior Years	-	(198,893,714)	(324,944,085)	
Net Adjusted Budget	\$ 455,909,065	\$ 711,720,303	\$ 646,306,522	(9.2%)



Appropriated Fund Balances

Fund Balances represent the difference between revenues and expenditures for each fund. Fund Balances are resources that are carried forward from the prior fiscal year and can be used for expenditures within that fund. The significant variation in the use of Bonds Fund Balance is due to the practice of issuing bonds every other year. Fund balance appropriated (available to spend) for the fiscal year is as follows:

	2015-16 Adopted Budget	2016-17 Proposed Budget	% Change Adopted to Proposed
General	\$ 94,367,738	\$ 111,655,410	18.3%
Enterprise	65,047,166	58,814,233	(9.6%)
Special Revenue	19,172,518	25,770,322	34.4%
System Development Fees	39,138,832	167,697,097	328.5%
Capital/Technology Replacement	7,550,599	7,312,213	(3.2%)
Bonds	52,088,517	103,274,701	98.3%
Self-Insurance	8,506,364	8,882,612	4.4%
Other	200,034	95,307	(52.4%)
Total	\$ 286,071,768	\$ 483,501,895	69.0%





Sale of Bonds

Bonds are a mechanism used to finance various public infrastructure projects. General Obligation, Highway User Revenue, and Utility Revenue Bonds all require voter approval. The revenue source used for the interest payments and repayment of the bond principal is determined by the type of bond sold. Please refer to the Bonded Debt section of this document for further information regarding outstanding debt. The City's current plan is to only sell bonds to fund capital projects every other year. In addition to new money, the City evaluates refunding opportunities on a continuous basis.

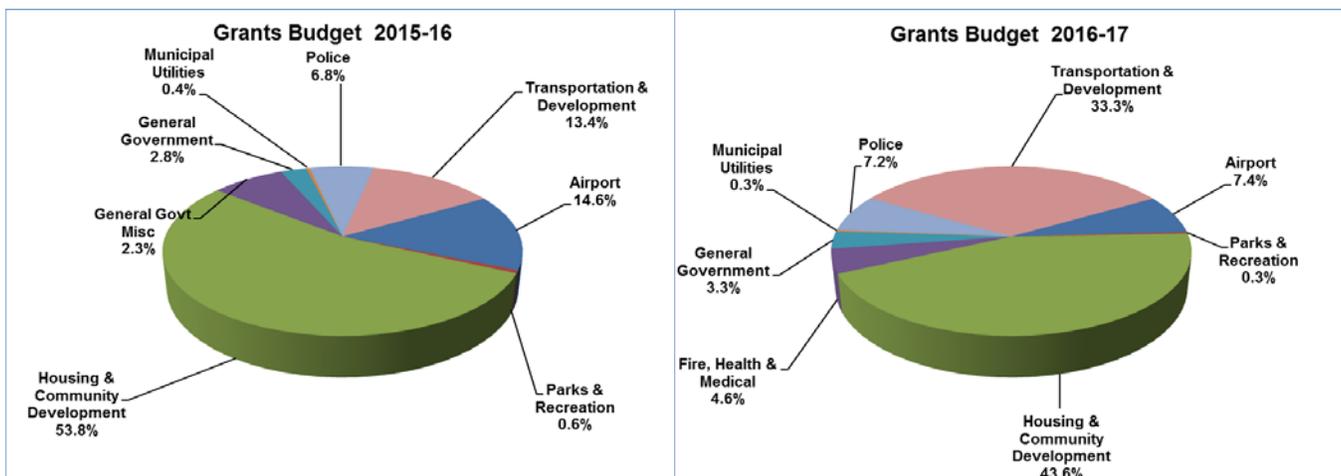
	2015-16 Adopted Budget	2016-17 Proposed Budget	% Change Adopted to Proposed
Streets	\$ 8,275,000	\$ -	(100.0%)
Parks	2,920,000	-	(100.0%)
Museum	235,000	-	(100.0%)
Fire, Health & Medical	4,355,000	-	(100.0%)
Water	40,000,000	-	(100.0%)
Wastewater	109,250,000	-	(100.0%)
Total	\$ 165,035,000	\$ -	(100.0%)

Grants

This funding source includes federal, state, and local grants for specific purposes. Grant appropriation will not be expended unless prior authorization of grant award is received from the grant agency.

	2015-16 Adopted Budget	2016-17 Proposed Budget	% Change Adopted to Proposed
General Government			
Airport	\$ 4,142,197	\$ 2,652,481	(36.0%)
Miscellaneous ⁽¹⁾	780,009	1,175,451	50.7%
Community & Neighborhood Services			
Parks & Recreation	164,601	120,092	(27.0%)
Housing & Community Development	15,256,554	15,564,643	2.0%
Municipal Utilities	100,000	100,000	0.0%
Public Safety			
Fire, Health & Medical	2,181,000	1,646,000	(24.5%)
Police	1,929,000	2,553,148	32.4%
Transportation & Development			
Streets	3,790,361	11,871,507	213.2%
Street Sweeping	-	-	N/A
Total	\$ 28,343,722	\$ 35,683,322	25.9%

⁽¹⁾ General Government Miscellaneous includes CAPA, City Magistrate, City Manager, Cultural Affairs, Economic Development, and Law, when applicable.





Summary of Revenues

Revenues were projected for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 budget by taking multiple factors into consideration including direct source information, economic conditions, past trends, anticipated future trends, and FY 2015-16 revised revenue estimates.

	2013-14 Actual Revenue	2014-15 Actual Revenue	2015-16 Adopted Revenue	2015-16 Revised Revenue	2016-17 Proposed Revenue	% Change Adopted to Proposed	% of Total
Local Taxes and License	\$ 106,122,881	\$ 110,731,998	\$ 106,733,550	\$ 110,620,800	\$ 110,025,800	3.1%	24.3%
Franchise Fees	3,134,488	3,289,168	3,175,000	3,284,600	3,275,000	3.1%	0.7%
Transaction Privilege License Tax	101,339,395	105,890,913	102,146,800	105,936,800	105,346,800	3.1%	23.3%
Other Licenses	1,648,998	1,551,918	1,411,750	1,399,400	1,404,000	(0.5%)	0.3%
State/County Shared Revenue	72,717,012	84,684,888	77,236,793	78,519,016	77,977,071	1.0%	17.2%
State Shared Sales Tax	20,604,292	21,597,535	22,506,700	22,506,700	23,407,000	4.0%	5.2%
Vehicle License Tax	8,440,066	9,030,329	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,500,000	2.2%	2.1%
Highway Users Tax	13,352,622	14,633,470	14,000,000	14,000,000	14,000,000	0.0%	3.1%
Regional Transportation Sales Tax ⁽¹⁾	3,243,937	10,106,891	2,279,800	3,565,895	377,250	(83.5%)	0.1%
Urban Revenue Sharing	26,379,401	28,608,724	28,453,600	28,453,600	30,000,000	5.4%	6.6%
Lottery Entitlement	696,693	707,939	696,693	692,821	692,821	(0.6%)	0.2%
Charges for Services	17,687,365	17,423,493	21,655,130	16,584,338	17,720,357	(18.2%)	3.9%
Engineering Fees	1,861,969	1,886,770	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,510,000	(3.2%)	0.3%
Building Division Fees	5,881,832	5,441,749	4,950,250	5,877,000	5,130,000	3.6%	1.1%
Planning Fees	449,711	409,615	342,000	426,300	417,200	22.0%	0.1%
Public Safety Miscellaneous	5,680,675	6,273,457	11,378,300	5,148,841	7,031,300	(38.2%)	1.6%
Library Revenues	481,209	432,529	420,480	412,500	406,000	(3.4%)	0.1%
Parks and Recreation Fees	3,331,968	2,979,373	3,004,100	3,159,697	3,225,857	7.4%	0.7%
Miscellaneous Receipts	70,052,997	22,119,171	26,255,495	26,803,137	20,701,483	(21.2%)	4.6%
Sale of Fixed Assets ⁽²⁾	207,357	280,171	230,000	8,984,449	680,000	195.7%	0.2%
Other Receipts ⁽³⁾	62,987,183	13,828,550	17,043,622	9,709,388	10,547,938	(38.1%)	2.3%
Interest on Investments	2,144,102	3,325,165	4,203,200	3,496,100	4,947,900	17.7%	1.1%
Leases	1,306,888	1,342,697	1,378,973	1,541,500	1,284,745	(6.8%)	0.3%
Court Fines	3,407,467	3,342,588	3,399,700	3,071,700	3,240,900	(4.7%)	0.7%
Enterprise Revenue	104,422,414	116,147,252	121,302,249	117,487,009	120,442,360	(0.7%)	26.6%
Water Sales	48,490,198	47,193,618	50,250,000	48,000,000	48,500,000	(3.5%)	10.7%
Wastewater Service	39,844,923	45,355,456	54,389,389	52,444,016	52,988,672	(2.6%)	11.7%
Reclaimed Water Fees	-	-	-	-	1,700,000	N/A	0.4%
Solid Waste Service	13,916,489	13,879,263	14,569,190	14,453,645	14,648,990	0.5%	3.2%
Solid Waste Container Fees ⁽⁵⁾	47,838	71,706	-	-	-	N/A	0.0%
Other Utility Charges	1,802,618	9,297,466	1,732,120	2,255,748	2,243,148	29.5%	0.5%
Airport Fuel Sales	320,347	349,743	361,550	333,600	361,550	0.0%	0.1%
System Development Fees	24,130,903	27,494,860	25,638,500	40,859,100	47,010,700	83.4%	10.4%
Water	5,566,915	7,861,625	8,475,200	10,525,600	11,936,100	40.8%	2.6%
Wastewater	6,717,713	9,047,613	8,845,500	12,267,900	14,028,900	58.6%	3.1%
General Government Impact Fees	11,846,275	10,585,622	8,317,800	18,065,600	21,045,700	153.0%	4.7%
Interfund Charges	26,194,407	26,844,868	23,921,810	26,301,535	28,211,599	17.9%	6.2%
Property Tax	28,731,032	28,744,684	28,420,000	28,420,000	29,976,020	5.5%	6.6%
Total Revenue	\$ 450,059,011	\$ 434,191,215	\$ 431,163,527	\$ 445,594,935	\$ 452,065,390	4.8%	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ The Regional Transportation Sales Tax reported under the State/County Shared Revenue category varies from year to year based upon the Maricopa Association of Governments Arterial Life Cycle Program.

⁽²⁾ The FY 2015-16 Revised amount include over \$8 million for the sale of a parcel of land owned by the City's water and wastewater utilities.

⁽³⁾ This category includes reimbursement revenue for a utility plant expansion in which Intel Corporation will reimburse the City for a portion of these costs. Amounts reported include reimbursements of \$57,234,102 in FY 2013-14 Actual Revenue, \$7,211,405 in FY 2014-15 Actual Revenue, \$9,071,921 in FY 2015-16 Adopted Revenue (including carryforward appropriation), \$ 2,748,266 in FY 2015-16 Revised Revenue, and \$2,535,358 in FY 2016-17 Proposed Revenue (including carryforward appropriation).

⁽⁴⁾ There has been a new fund Reclaimed Water Fund created effective in the FY 2016-17 Proposed Revenue.

⁽⁵⁾ Starting with FY 2015-16 Adopted Revenue, this revenue will be reported as part of Other Utility Charges.

Significant Revenues

Local Taxes and Licenses

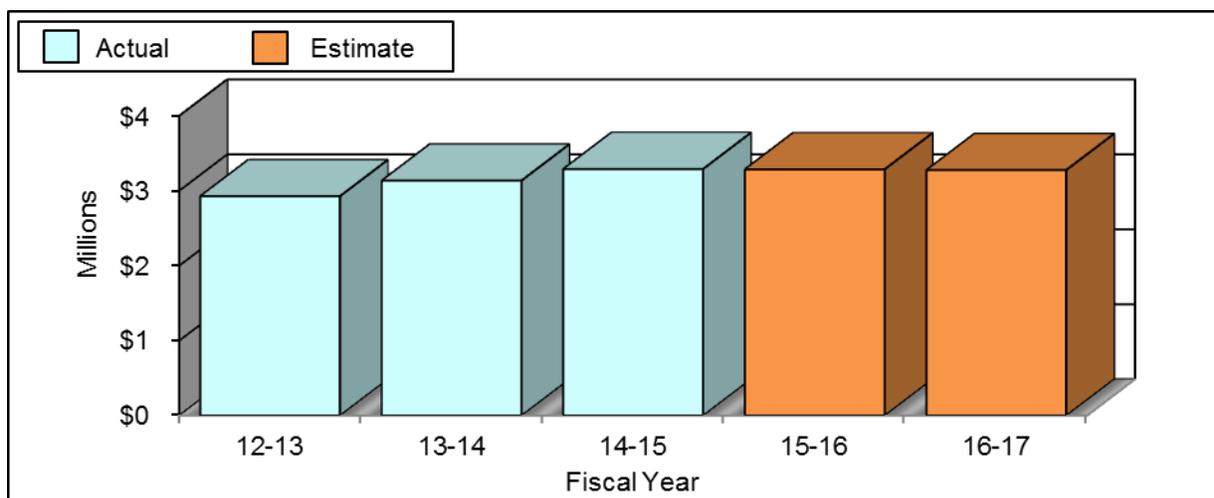
SOURCE: Franchise Fees

Summary: Franchise fees paid by Arizona Public Service, Air Products, Southwest Gas Corporation, Cox Communications, CenturyLink, and Western Broadband are based upon agreements entered into between City Council and the individual corporations. Arizona Public Service pays two percent of gross receipts from the sale of electric energy at retail for residential and commercial purposes. Air Products pays two percent of gross annual sales of nitrogen gas. Southwest Gas pays two percent of gross receipts from the sale of gas at retail for residential, industrial, and commercial purposes. Cox Communications, CenturyLink, and Western Broadband pay five percent of gross revenue. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The FY 2013-14 increase reflects the reentry of CenturyLink and the addition of Western Broadband into the cable television market. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection and reflects anticipated collections under the agreements.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based upon specific industry projections and normal receipt of franchise payments.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	2,925,559	(1.7)
2013-14	3,134,488	7.1
2014-15	3,289,168	4.9
2015-16 (Estimate)	3,284,600	(0.1)
2016-17 (Estimate)	3,275,000	(0.3)



Source: Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Tax

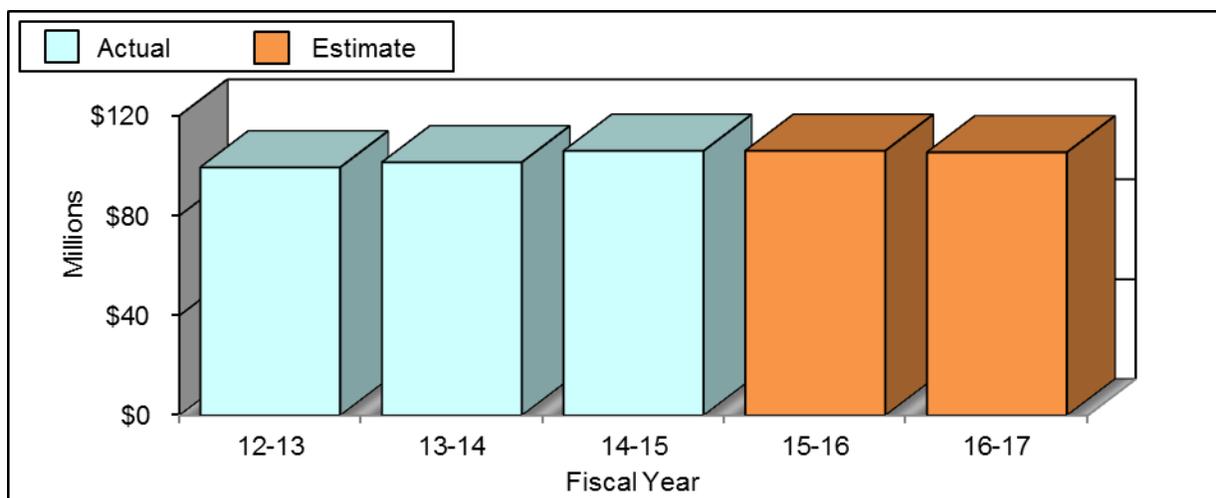
Summary: The Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Tax is obtained from a City-administered tax on the sale of goods and various business activities or the purchase price of any tangible personal property subject to use tax. It is calculated based on varying percentages of gross receipts from engaging in any of the defined privilege tax classifications, less allowed deductions, exemptions, and exclusions. This is the largest ongoing revenue source for the City of Chandler’s General Fund. Economic activity, especially in the area of construction and retail sales, has a direct effect on collections. As a result, those areas are closely monitored for any major fluctuations. The majority of this revenue is received in the General Fund and may be expended for any municipal public purpose. Revenues received in the Airport Operating Fund may be expended only for the operation of the airport enterprise.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The years shown reflect continued improvement since the economic downturn. The FY 2012-13 increase reflects the final year of the impact of an Intel Corporation expansion. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting a strong economy.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects a slight decline from the FY 2015-16 estimate but a 3.1% increase over the FY 2015-16 Adopted Budget. Collections remain on a track of steady growth with no exceptionally large developments anticipated in the new year. Consumers are anticipated to maintain a stable spending trend consistent with the rest of the economy.

It should be noted that state legislation regarding the shift of sales tax administration from the City to the Arizona Department of Revenue has been delayed. Although there could be an impact to total collections from the new process and a possible lag in the receipt of revenues during the transition, FY 2016-17 does not reflect any financial impact. Instead, the Budget Stabilization Reserve has been continued for FY 2016-17 as explained in the Executive Summary section of this document.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	99,298,205	4.3
2013-14	101,339,395	2.1
2014-15	105,890,913	4.5
2015-16 (Estimate)	105,936,800	0.0
2016-17 (Estimate)	105,346,800	(0.6)





Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Tax

The following detail is presented to show by category the amount of Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Tax that has been collected in recent fiscal years, the adopted budget and revised estimate for the current year, and the adopted budget for the upcoming fiscal year. The Fiscal Year 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection. The subtotal on the following table agrees to the amounts reported on the prior page. All amounts shown are General Fund revenues, with the exception of the General Retail amounts generated by Aviation fuel sales and recorded as revenue to the Airport Operating Fund. The Grand Total incorporates other General Fund revenues associated with Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Taxes that are reported within other revenue categories (Other Licenses and Other Receipts).

Category	2012-13 Actual	2013-14 Actual	2014-15 Actual	2015-16 Adopted	2015-16 Estimate	2016-17 Proposed	% chg Est 2015-16 to 2016-17
Contracting ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10,408,519	\$ 9,780,645	\$ 8,870,092	\$ 8,900,000	\$ 8,300,000	\$ 8,500,000	2.4%
General Retail ⁽²⁾	45,331,307	47,384,617	49,729,135	48,200,000	50,000,000	49,200,000	(1.6%)
General Retail - To Airport ⁽³⁾	-	70,065	10,865	10,800	10,800	10,800	0.0%
Restaurant/Bar	9,069,109	9,542,714	10,188,718	9,800,000	9,900,000	9,900,000	0.0%
Utilities	12,363,565	12,421,526	13,194,526	13,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	0.0%
Telecommunications	3,731,350	3,533,636	3,435,949	3,500,000	3,300,000	3,500,000	6.1%
Rentals - Real	10,817,611	11,058,203	11,967,509	11,200,000	11,970,000	11,800,000	(1.4%)
Rentals - Personal	2,884,618	2,949,421	3,261,716	3,200,000	3,100,000	3,000,000	(3.2%)
Hotel/Motel	2,288,989	2,472,754	2,892,470	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,500,000	4.2%
Publishing/Other	334,981	258,547	260,712	250,000	270,000	250,000	(7.4%)
Amusements	717,442	728,110	895,730	730,000	750,000	750,000	0.0%
Use Tax	1,315,599	1,090,428	1,145,534	820,000	900,000	900,000	0.0%
Privilege Tax Interest	24,141	37,768	26,996	25,000	25,000	25,000	0.0%
Excise Tax Refunds	10,974	10,961	10,961	11,000	11,000	11,000	0.0%
Subtotal	\$ 99,298,205	\$ 101,339,395	\$ 105,890,913	\$ 102,146,800	\$ 105,936,800	\$ 105,346,800	(0.6%)
Privilege License Fees ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 1,032,818	\$ 1,024,394	\$ 962,637	\$ 828,750	\$ 830,000	\$ 830,000	0.0%
Audit Assessments ⁽⁴⁾	1,611,902	1,306,392	1,503,731	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	(33.3%)
Privilege License Penalties ⁽⁴⁾	268,566	291,647	321,675	225,000	225,000	225,000	0.0%
Grand Total	\$ 102,211,491	\$ 103,961,828	\$ 108,678,956	\$ 104,200,550	\$ 108,491,800	\$ 107,401,800	(1.0%)

⁽¹⁾ Contracting includes sales tax collections on all construction activity.

⁽²⁾ General Retail includes Car and Truck, Grocery Stores, Drug, and Liquor Stores.

⁽³⁾ Revenue generated from taxes on Airport Fuel sales. The 2013-14 Actual amount includes revenues from six prior years to adjust for taxes to be posted directly to the Airport Operating Fund. The 2014-15 Actual, 2015-16 Adopted, 2015-16 Estimate, and 2016-17 Proposed reflects anticipated revenues for a single year.

⁽⁴⁾ Also associated with Transaction Privilege (Sales) and Use Tax, but Privilege License Fees are reported in the Other Licenses portion of the Resources section, and Audit Assessments and Privilege License Penalties are reported in the Other Receipts portion of the Resources section.

Source: Other Licenses

Summary: Revenue from Other Licenses is comprised of the nine categories of licenses detailed below, accompanied by the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 estimate for each category:

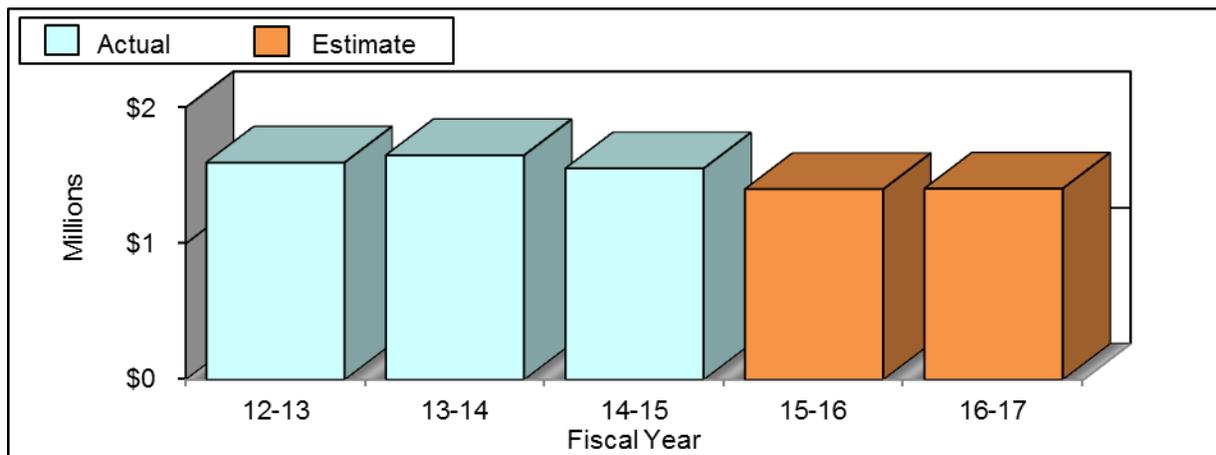
1. Privilege License Fees	\$830,000	6. Peddlers and Vendors Licenses	\$8,000
2. Alcoholic Beverage Licenses	300,000	7. Second Hand and Junk Licenses	8,000
3. Wireless Communication Leases	128,000	8. Cable License Applications	3,000
4. Alarm Permits	107,000	9. Professional & Occupation Licenses	5,000
5. Amusement Licenses	15,000		

This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease, and has been relatively stable since FY 2012-13. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trends.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates a slight increase in Privilege License Fees which is partially offset by the decreases in Wireless Communication Leases, Alarm Permits, and Cable License Applications.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	1,595,622	(1.3)
2013-14	1,648,998	3.3
2014-15	1,551,918	(5.9)
2015-16 (Estimate)	1,399,400	(9.8)
2016-17 (Estimate)	1,404,000	0.3



State/County Shared Revenues

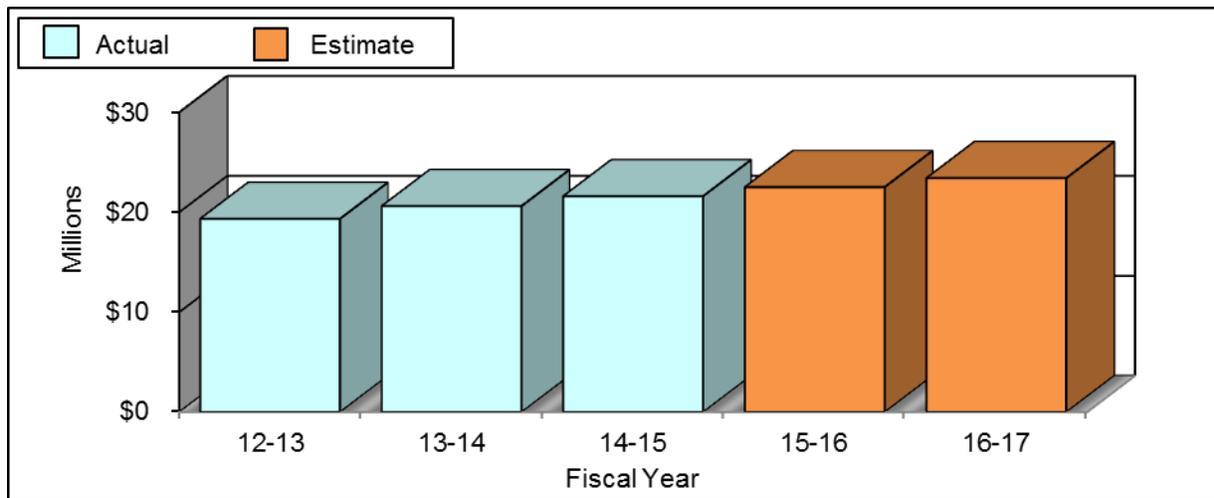
Source: State Shared Sales Tax

Summary: The state sales tax rate is currently 5.6%, of which a portion of the various categories of sales tax are distributed to cities and towns based on population on a monthly basis. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The years shown reflect the slow recovery from the economic downturn. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trends.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on historical analysis and information from the League of Arizona Cities and Towns and the Arizona Department of Revenue. The estimate addresses, to the extent possible, the impact of the mid-decade Census figures and potential new legislation regarding population used for distribution of state shared revenues. The State of Arizona has shown positive growth in the last three years which is reflected in the steady growth in revenues for State Shared Sales Tax and the anticipated 4% increase for FY 2016-17.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	19,327,102	4.7
2013-14	20,604,292	6.6
2014-15	21,597,535	4.8
2015-16 (Estimate)	22,506,700	4.2
2016-17 (Estimate)	23,407,000	4.0



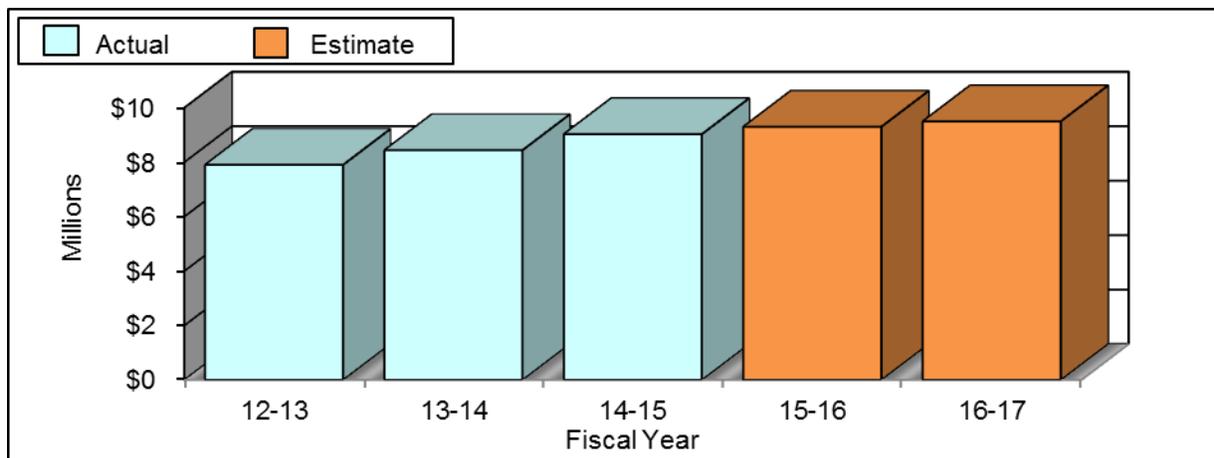
Source: Vehicle License Tax

Summary: This state shared tax is distributed through the County Treasurer's Office on a bi-monthly basis. Cities and towns receive 24.6% of the net revenues collected for vehicle licensing on most vehicles registered within their county and a portion of rental vehicle surcharges. The respective shares are determined by the proportion of their population to total incorporated population of the County. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Results since Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13 reflect the recovery from the economic downturn. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trends.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on information from the League of Arizona Cities and Towns and the Arizona Department of Revenue. The estimate addresses, to the extent possible, the impact of the mid-decade Census figures and potential new legislation regarding population used for distribution of state shared revenues. The State of Arizona has shown positive growth in the last three years which is reflected in the steady growth in revenues for Vehicle License Tax and the anticipated 2.2% increase for FY 2016-17.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	7,900,647	4.2
2013-14	8,440,066	6.8
2014-15	9,030,329	7.0
2015-16 (Estimate)	9,300,000	3.0
2016-17 (Estimate)	9,500,000	2.2



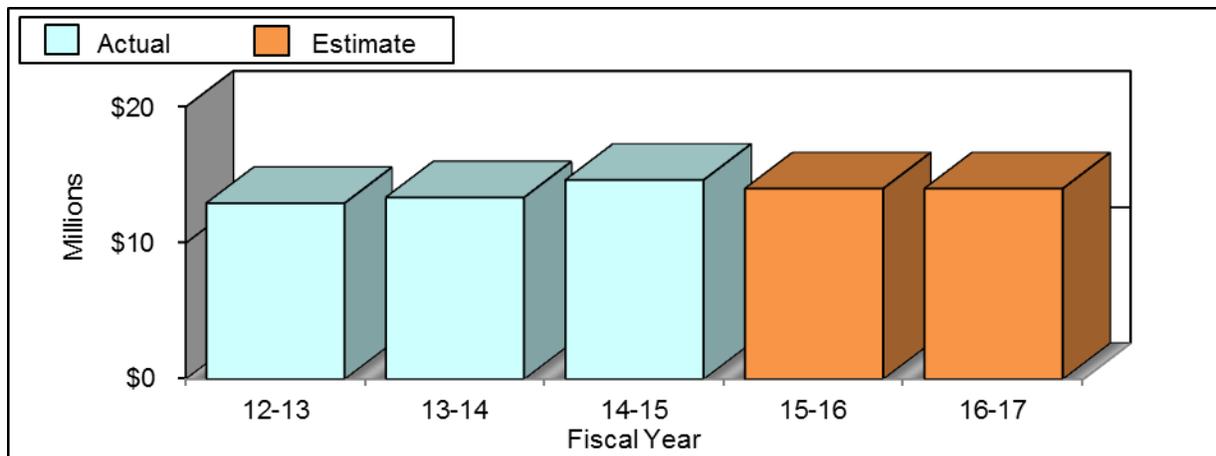
Source: Highway Users Tax

Summary: The state gas tax is currently levied at a rate of \$0.18 per gallon and is distributed to cities and towns using two formulas. Of the \$0.18 per gallon, \$0.13 is placed in the Highway User Revenue Fund (HURF). Cities and towns receive 27.5% of these revenues. One-half of this allocation is distributed on the basis of the municipality's population in relation to the population of all incorporated cities and towns in the State. The remaining half is allocated on the basis of "county of origin" of gasoline sales and the proportion of the municipality's population to the population of all incorporated cities and towns in the county. In addition to this revenue, cities and towns receive a share of a \$0.03 per gallon tax that is distributed as part of the monthly highway user revenue monies. This revenue must be expended solely on street and highway maintenance and construction projects within the City.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Although not shown, Fiscal Year (FY) 2011-12 was reduced \$1.6 million from the City's regular distribution due to legislative action changing the distribution formula to provide additional funding for state agencies. Distributions returned to the previous formula in FY 2012-13. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trends.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on projections provided by the League of Arizona Cities and Towns and Arizona Department of Revenue and represents revised calculations based upon mid-decade Census figures. As of now, the State did not attempt to further divert additional HURF monies to other state agencies in this legislative session and the current legislature has left distribution formulas the same as the previous year.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	12,929,504	9.4
2013-14	13,352,622	3.3
2014-15	14,633,470	9.6
2015-16 (Estimate)	14,000,000	(4.3)
2016-17 (Estimate)	14,000,000	-



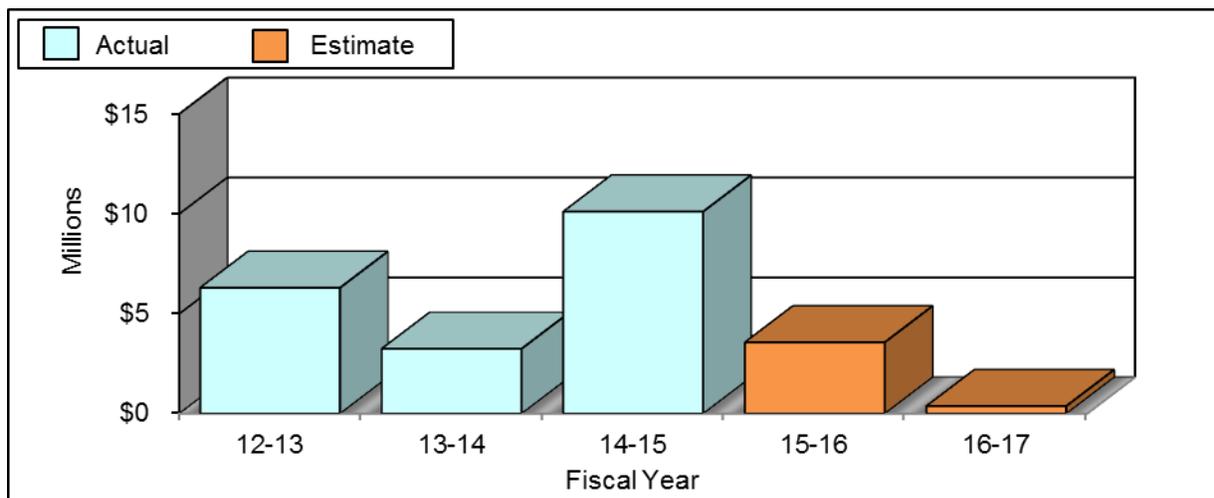
Source: Regional Transportation (Sales) Tax

Summary: On November 2, 2004, Maricopa County's voters approved Proposition 400, which extends the one-half cent sales tax for another 20 years through December 31, 2025. Funds from the sales tax extension will be used for construction of new freeways, widening of existing freeways and highways, improvements to the arterial street system, regional bus service and other special transportation services, and high capacity transit services such as light rail, bus rapid transit, and express buses. The Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT) administers the freeway monies, the Maricopa Association of Governments administers the arterial streets monies, and Valley Metro and Valley Metro Rail administer the public transportation fund monies. This revenue is dedicated for construction of or reimbursement for street and highway projects within the City.

Analysis: The amounts received in any given year reflect the contributions as programmed by the Maricopa Association of Governments Arterial Life Cycle Program (ALCP) and are not fixed amounts per year. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on the published ALCP schedule.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on planned construction of arterial street and intersection projects scheduled for reimbursement in the ALCP this year. Because of past success in acceleration of planned reimbursements there is a relatively small amount projected for FY 2016-17. Advanced reimbursements are again possible, which could add to the projected amount shown here.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	6,295,212	5.3
2013-14	3,243,937	(48.5)
2014-15	10,106,891	211.6
2015-16 (Estimate)	3,565,895	(64.7)
2016-17 (Estimate)	377,250	(89.4)



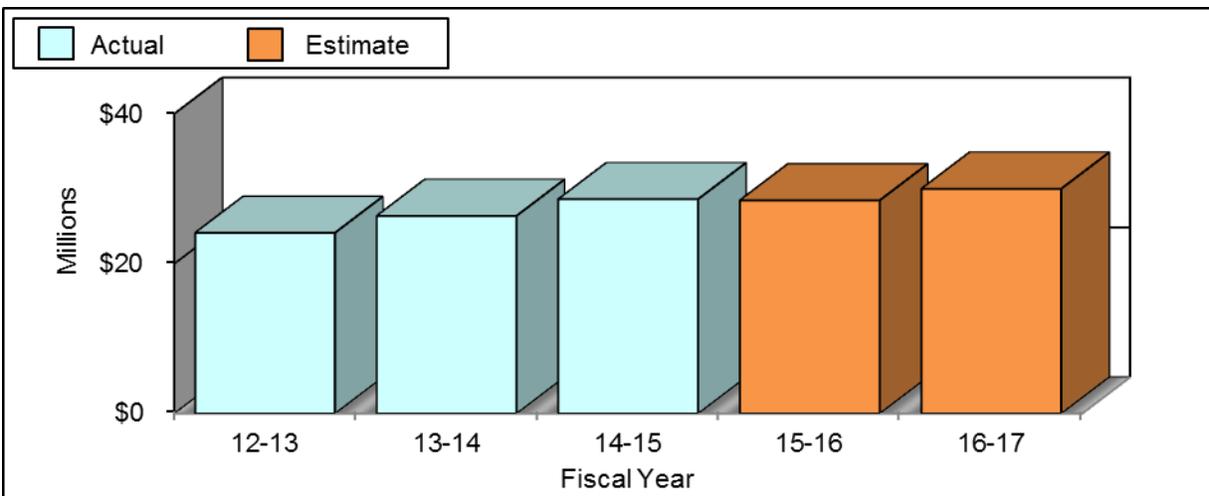
Source: Urban Revenue Sharing

Summary: This state shared revenue is the City's share of state income tax receipts. An amount equivalent to 15% of the net proceeds of state income taxes for the fiscal year two years prior to the current fiscal year is paid to the various incorporated municipalities in proportion to their population. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Because of the timing of income earned by corporations and individuals, payment of taxes on that income in the following years, and time needed for the State to complete the distribution of the Urban Revenue Sharing, it takes about two years for changes in the economy to be reflected in City revenues. The FY 2012-13 increase reflects the improved economy and related tax collections at the state level for tax year 2010. The FY 2013-14 increase reflects improved collections from tax year 2011. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting the annual distribution amount determined by the State, and is based on income tax the State has already collected for tax year 2012, with the increase primarily attributed to economic growth.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on information from the League of Arizona Cities and Towns and the Arizona Department of Revenue. The estimate addresses, to the extent possible, the impact of the mid-decade Census figures and potential new legislation regarding population used for distribution of state shared revenues. The State of Arizona has shown positive growth in the last three years which is reflected in the steady growth in revenues for Urban Revenue Sharing and the anticipated 5.4% increase for FY 2016-17.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	24,119,457	21.0
2013-14	26,379,401	9.4
2014-15	28,608,724	8.5
2015-16 (Estimate)	28,453,600	(0.5)
2016-17 (Estimate)	30,000,000	5.4



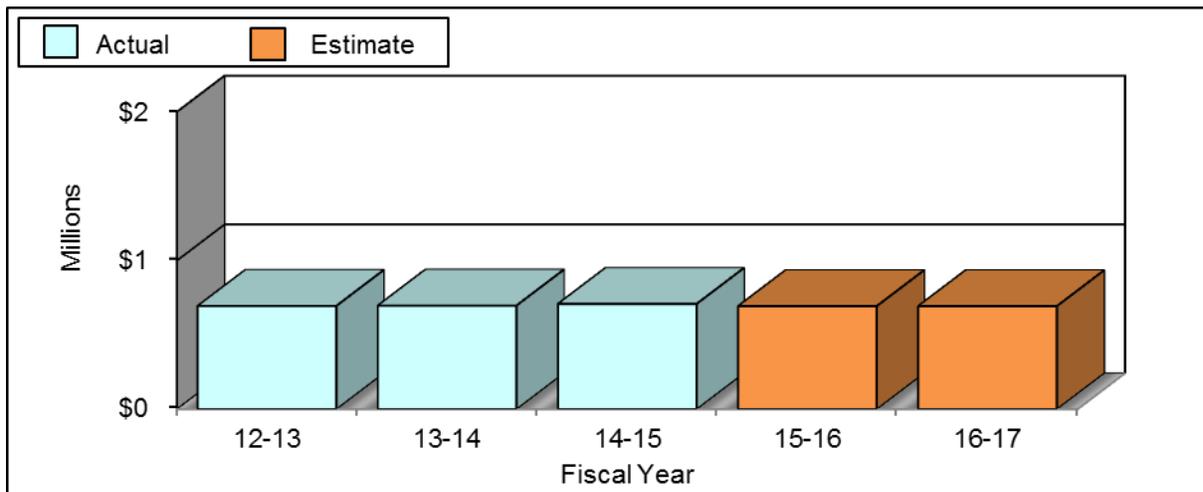
Source: Lottery Entitlement

Summary: Distribution of state lottery monies to the City began in January 1982 as the Local Transportation Assistance Fund (LTAF), but monthly distributions were discontinued by the State during Fiscal Year (FY) 2009-10. Amounts remaining in fund balance may be expended for construction or reconstruction of streets and highway projects in the public right-of-way. Since FY 2010-11, the State has distributed annual one-time Arizona Lottery Fund (ALF) distributions to cities and towns based upon an annual application from the City. This revenue may be expended for any municipal transit purpose, including fixed route operations.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on projections provided by the Regional Public Transportation Authority.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	694,355	0.2
2013-14	696,693	0.3
2014-15	707,939	1.6
2015-16 (Estimate)	692,821	(2.1)
2016-17 (Estimate)	692,821	-



Charges for Services

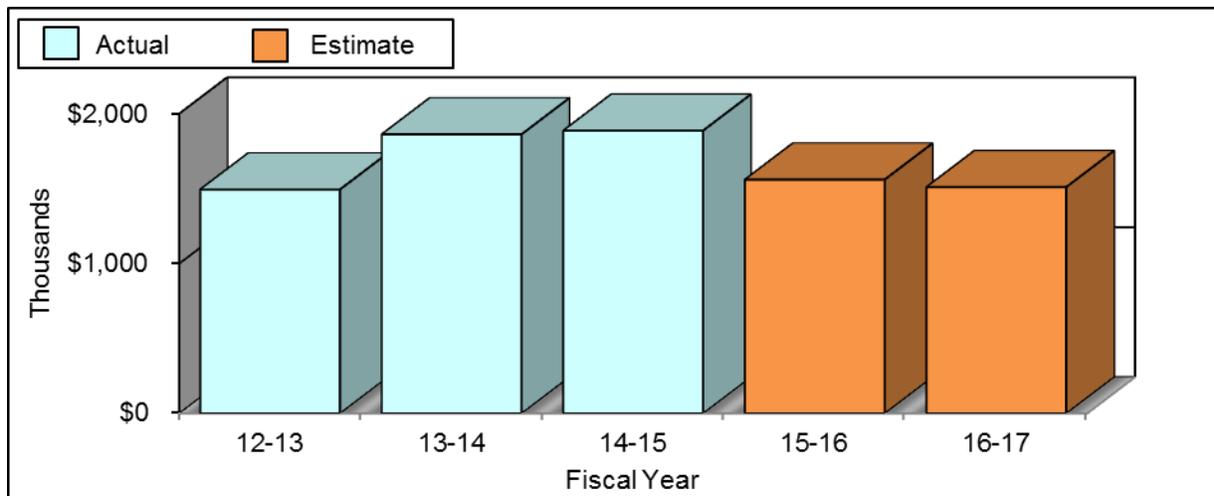
Source: Engineering Fees

Summary: Engineering Fees are derived from plan review fees, off-site inspection fees, encroachment permits, and fiber optic permits. Most of these revenues are a function of development, and offset the cost of inspection and staff for oversight of private development offsite construction. Fees are also imposed to offset the City's cost for plan reviews. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 increases were in all types of fees except weekend off-site inspection fees. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting decreases in encroachment permits and civil engineering plan review.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates a slight increase in encroachment permits and civil engineering plan review.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	1,493,797	3.8
2013-14	1,861,969	24.6
2014-15	1,886,770	1.3
2015-16 (Estimate)	1,560,000	(17.3)
2016-17 (Estimate)	1,510,000	(3.2)



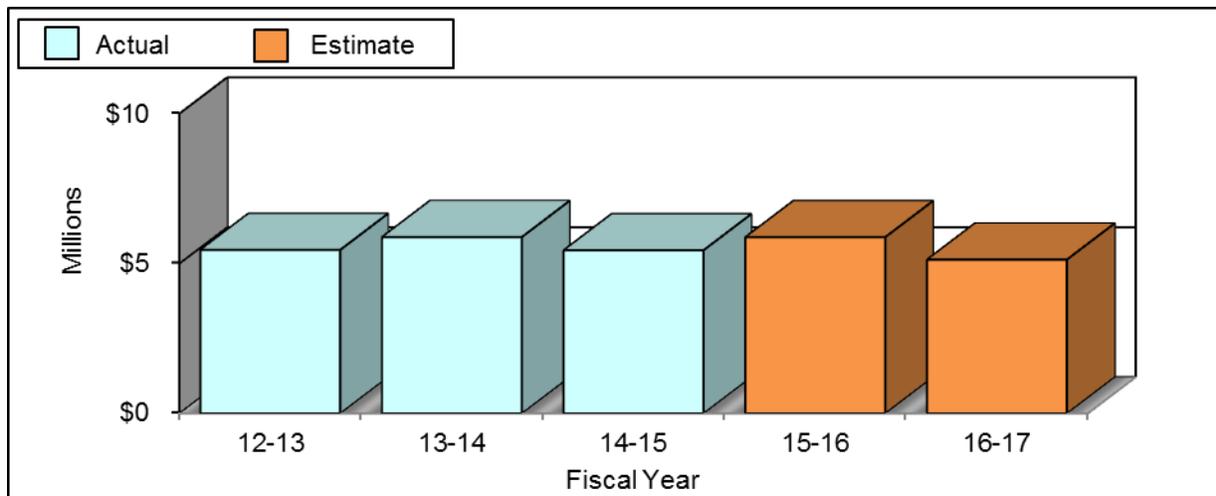
Source: Building Division Fees

Summary: Building Division Fees are calculated based on a formula using construction costs and square footage, and include building permits, building inspection fees, and plan check fees. Fees imposed are used to offset the City's cost for review and inspections. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The fluctuations result from both economic activity and the type of construction. Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13 reflects a return to a normal level of building permit fees after several years of high amounts due to Intel Corporation construction. FY 2013-14 reflects slight increases in sign fees, building permits, and building plan review fees. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on anticipated building permit revenue tied to development activity.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates increased building permits and building plan review fees, and reflects increased square foot construction costs as noted on the last page of the Resources section.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	5,452,512	(33.8)
2013-14	5,881,832	7.9
2014-15	5,441,749	(7.5)
2015-16 (Estimate)	5,877,000	8.0
2016-17 (Estimate)	5,130,000	(12.7)



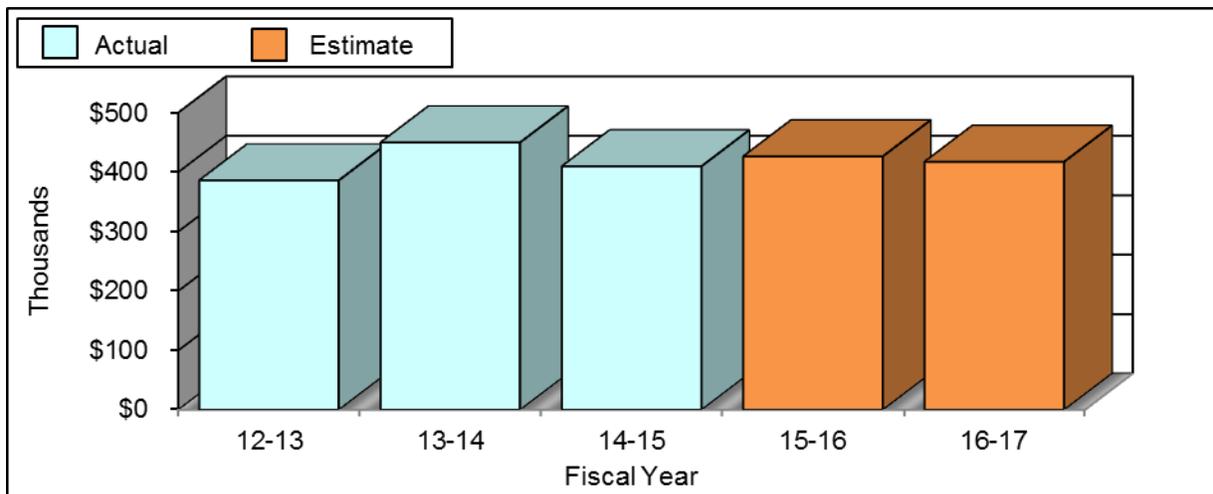
Source: Planning Fees

Summary: Planning Fees are derived from zoning and subdivision application fees, along with the sale of maps and codes. Fees imposed are used to offset the costs of legal notices, property-owner notification, printing, and other incurred City costs. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Revenues generated from this source fluctuate due to rezoning applications in the community. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13 increases reflect higher zoning and subdivision fees. FY 2013-14 reflects higher subdivision and site development plan review fees. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on anticipated development projects and a slight reduction in zoning fee revenues.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects decreased revenue from site development plan review fees and the effect of minor fee increases as noted on the last page of the Resources section.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	385,889	4.6
2013-14	449,711	16.5
2014-15	409,615	(8.9)
2015-16 (Estimate)	426,300	4.1
2016-17 (Estimate)	417,200	(2.1)



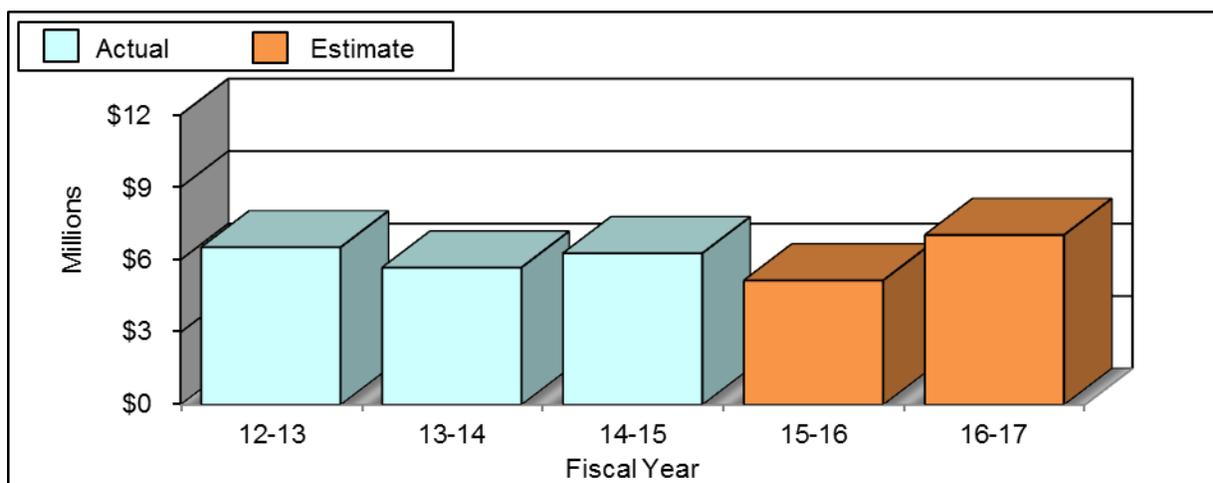
Source: Public Safety Miscellaneous

Summary: This source of revenue is derived from fees charged for copies of accident and police reports, vehicle registration fines, fingerprinting fees, reimbursement from other agencies for outside services, extra-duty services rendered, hazardous materials permit fees, alarm penalties for exceeding the number of false alarm response calls allowed, weapons proceeds (restricted for public safety community outreach), and for the school resource officers for Chandler, Kyrene, and Mesa (starting in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-15) public schools located within City limits. Also included in this category are fire contractual services, reimbursement of costs for Wildland Firefighter participation, and fees for advanced life support and ambulance services. Police forfeiture funds are included in this category but are passed through the State or County Attorney General's Office on a reimbursement basis. Due to the nature of the forfeiture revenue, the amount received can fluctuate dramatically depending on illegal activities occurring in and around the community. Forfeiture fund usage is restricted for law enforcement purposes subject to laws, rules, and regulations established at state and federal levels. Unless otherwise restricted, these revenues may be expended for any municipal purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2012-13 increase resulted from a large amount of asset forfeiture revenue reimbursement, with a return to a more normal level of asset forfeiture revenue reimbursement in FY 2013-14. FY 2014-15 reflects the return of Mesa school resource officer revenue, as well as increased extra-duty services. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection and reflects planned spending of adjudicated asset forfeiture revenues.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates an increase in reimbursement revenues of adjudicated asset forfeiture funds, including a \$1 million contribution to the Public Safety Training Center capital project.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	6,518,974	14.8
2013-14	5,680,675	(12.9)
2014-15	6,273,457	10.4
2015-16 (Estimate)	5,148,841	(17.9)
2016-17 (Estimate)	7,031,300	36.6



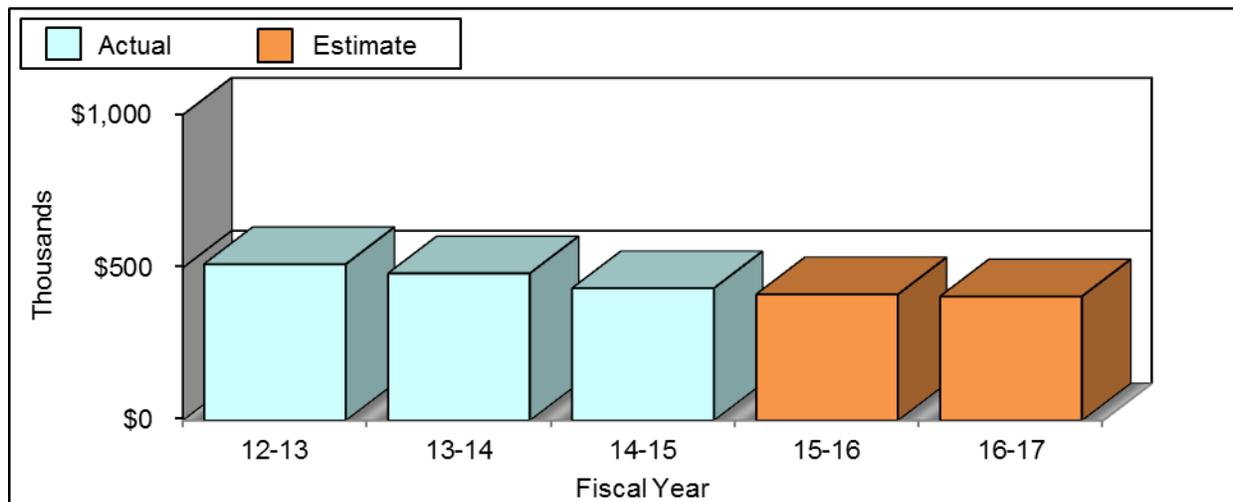
Source: Library Revenues

Summary: Library Revenues are derived from fines of 20¢ per day per book, non-fiction video, and compact disc; fines of \$1.00 per day per feature film and popular picks (discontinued during Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-15); replacement charges for lost materials; membership fees from the Maricopa County Library District (discontinued at end of FY 2012-13); and annual charges to cardholders who live outside Maricopa County and do not work or attend school in Chandler. Also included in this category are revenues received under an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with Chandler Unified School District for their share of operating costs for the Basha and Hamilton Branch Libraries. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2012-13 decrease reflects reduced county membership fees. FY 2013-14 reflects reduced collections for fines as cardholders increase their use of e-books (which do not incur fines since they expire at the due date) and the discontinuation of county membership fees. FY 2014-15 reflects the first year with no Maricopa County Library District membership fees, since the final receipt was received in FY 2013-14. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on a reduced level of annual charges from cardholders who live outside Maricopa County.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates a slight reduction in library fines and lost book fees as more readers move to electronic books that do not incur fines.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	511,377	(10.2)
2013-14	481,209	(5.9)
2014-15	432,529	(10.1)
2015-16 (Estimate)	412,500	(4.6)
2016-17 (Estimate)	406,000	(1.6)



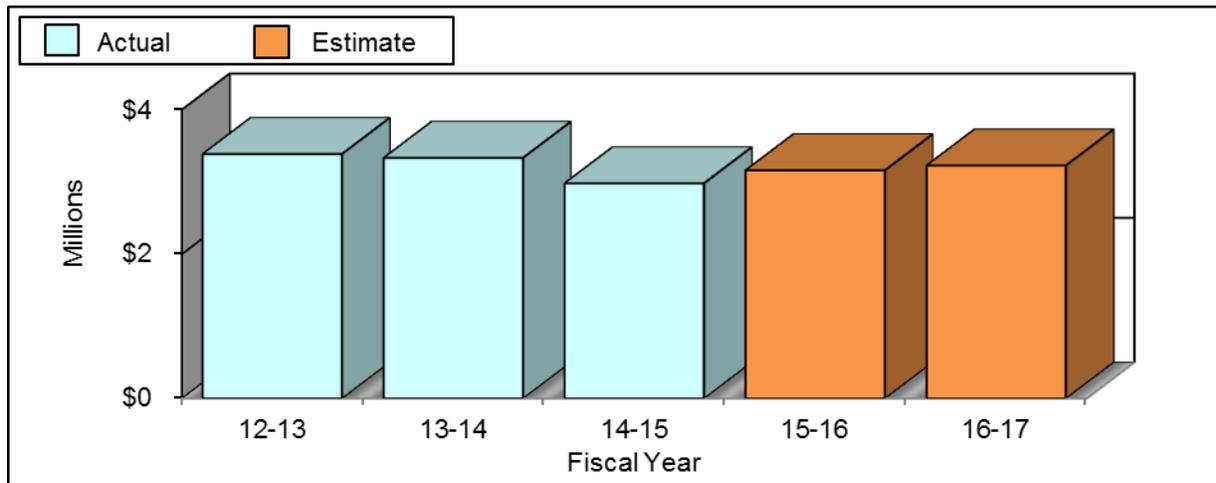
Source: Parks and Recreation Fees

Summary: Parks and Recreation Fees are comprised of swimming pool fees, concession sales, fitness passes, facility rentals, recreational program classes, adult sports leagues, pavilion rentals, ball field lights, and operation of the Bear Creek Golf Course, the Tumbleweed Recreation Center, and the Tumbleweed Tennis Center. This revenue may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trends.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is mainly based on increased aquatic revenues but also reflects fee increases from citywide special event rentals as detailed in the last page of the Resources section and small increases in most recreation center, community center, and environmental education center revenues.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	3,386,060	(3.5)
2013-14	3,331,968	(1.6)
2014-15	2,979,373	(10.6)
2015-16 (Estimate)	3,159,697	6.1
2016-17 (Estimate)	3,225,857	2.1



Miscellaneous Receipts

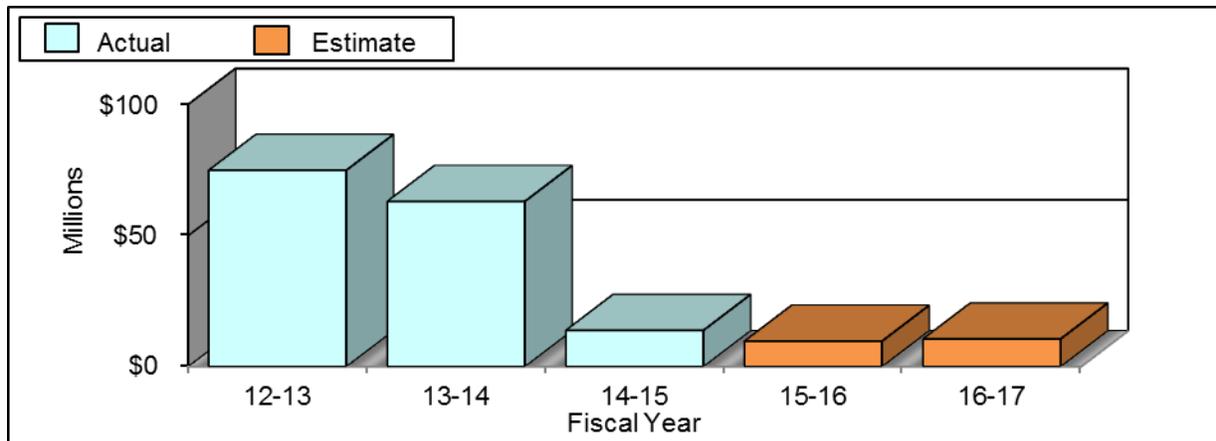
Source: Other Receipts

Summary: This revenue consists of audit assessments, worker's compensation premiums, Cox Communication Cable donations, bus service and shelter revenue, trust and agency funds, and miscellaneous revenue, including reimbursements for prior year expenses and lump sum agreements for capital projects. Also included in this category is ticket sale revenue received from events held at the Center for the Arts, labor charges for these events, and revenue received under an Intergovernmental Agreement (IGA) with the Chandler Unified School District for their share of operating costs for the Center for the Arts. General Fund revenues comprise the majority of funds received, and may be expended for any municipal public purpose. Revenues received in funds other than the General Fund (i.e., worker's compensation premiums received in Worker's Compensation Self-Insurance Fund) are restricted in use.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Fiscal Years (FY) 2012-13 through FY 2015-16 reflect continued reimbursements received from Intel Corporation for the utility infrastructure expansions. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trends and includes remaining reimbursements from Intel Corporation for the utility infrastructure expansions.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate includes a return to a normal level of activity for Other Receipts, with larger amounts consisting of an anticipated airport loan, increased workers compensation premiums, and the final reimbursement from Intel Corporation for the utility infrastructure expansions.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	74,845,798	599.3
2013-14	62,987,183	(15.8)
2014-15	13,828,550	(78.0)
2015-16 (Estimate)	9,709,388	(29.8)
2016-17 (Estimate)	10,547,938	8.6



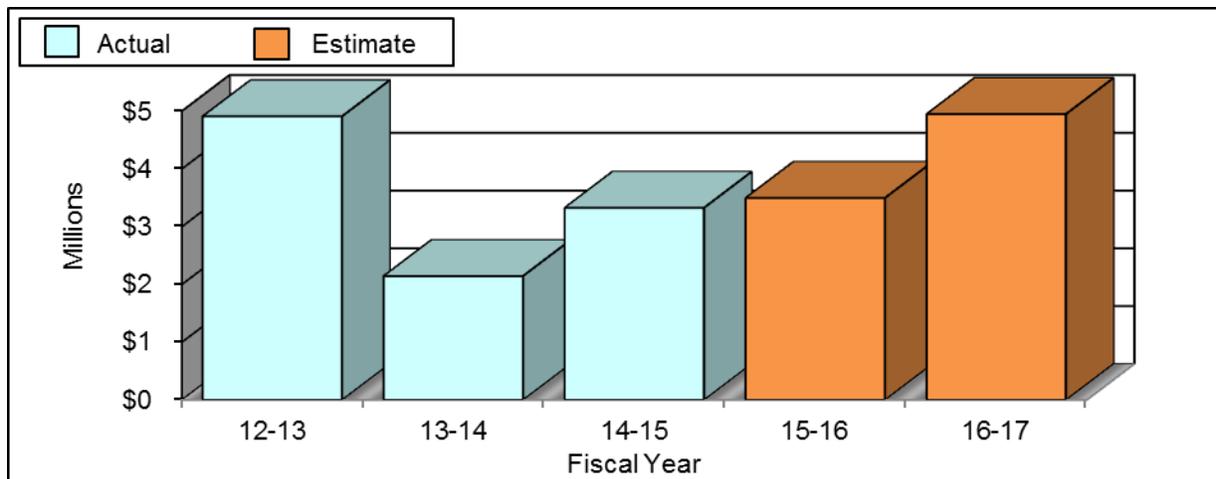
Source: Interest on Investments

Summary: Interest on investments is earned based on continuous investments of idle funds. Investments are restricted to federal treasury or agency securities, repurchase agreements, certain public offerings, and fully collateralized time certificates of deposit which the City may invest in with local banks from time to time. The City is under contract with two investment managers, Wells Capital and PFM Asset Management, who in turn invest City funds in accordance with state statute and the City’s Investment Policy. The majority of this revenue is received in the General Fund and may be expended for any municipal public purpose. Revenues received in funds other than the General Fund from interest earned on investing their idle funds are restricted in use as required by that fund.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Significant increases or decreases are often attributable to the sale of bonds or completion of capital projects, which affect the balance of funds on which interest accrues. In recent years, interest rates have been significantly lower than historical averages, resulting in lower rates of return. Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13 includes a recovery of FY 2002-03 investment losses of \$3.4 million from when the City was a participant in the State’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). FY 201-14 15 reflects the City’s entry into additional short-term investments in the Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARS), as well as a change in accounting method. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on current rates of return.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate is based on market projections from our investment advisors used in conjunction with the estimated amount of idle funds.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	4,909,109	152.5
2013-14	2,144,102	(56.3)
2014-15	3,325,165	55.1
2015-16 (Estimate)	3,496,100	5.1
2016-17 (Estimate)	4,947,900	41.5



Source: Leases

Summary: This revenue is comprised of leases at the Chandler Municipal Airport and other miscellaneous properties. A listing of the various leases is accompanied by the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 estimate for each category:

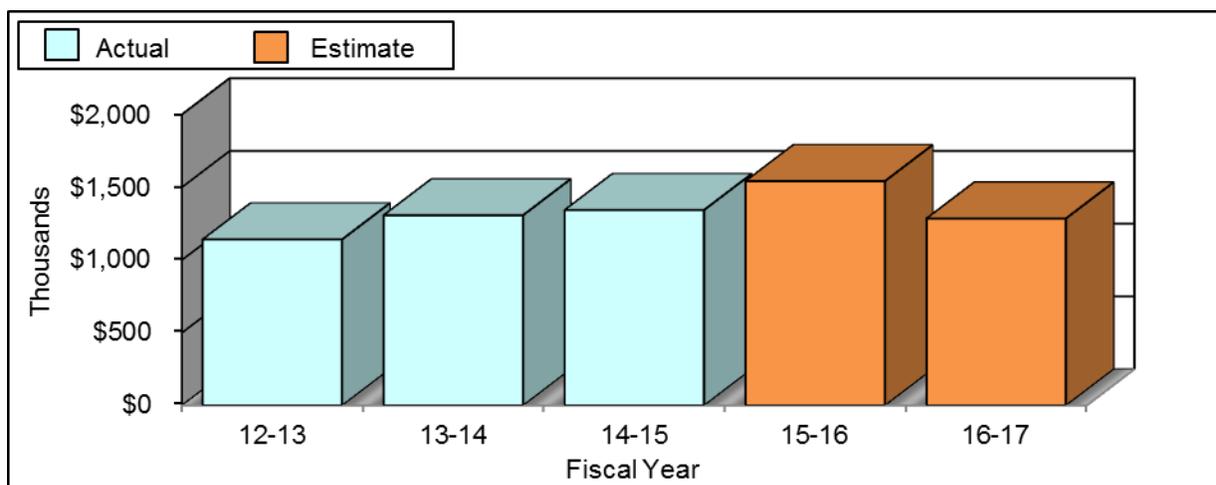
1. Innovations (Incubator leases)	\$560,000
2. Airport T-Hangars, Tie-Downs, T-Shades and Other Charges	512,002
3. Airport Leases	189,643
4. City Hall Property Rental	23,100

The revenue related to airport lease activity may only be expended on operations of the Airport Enterprise. The lease revenues collected in the General Fund may be expended for any municipal public purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2012-13 through FY 2013-14 increases are mainly the result of lease revenue from the Innovations facility. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based upon historical trends.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates increases to airport tie-down fees as noted on the last page of the Resources section, and assumes a partial year of lease revenue for the Innovations facility.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	1,140,527	3.7
2013-14	1,306,888	14.6
2014-15	1,342,697	2.7
2015-16 (Estimate)	1,541,500	14.8
2016-17 (Estimate)	1,284,745	(16.7)



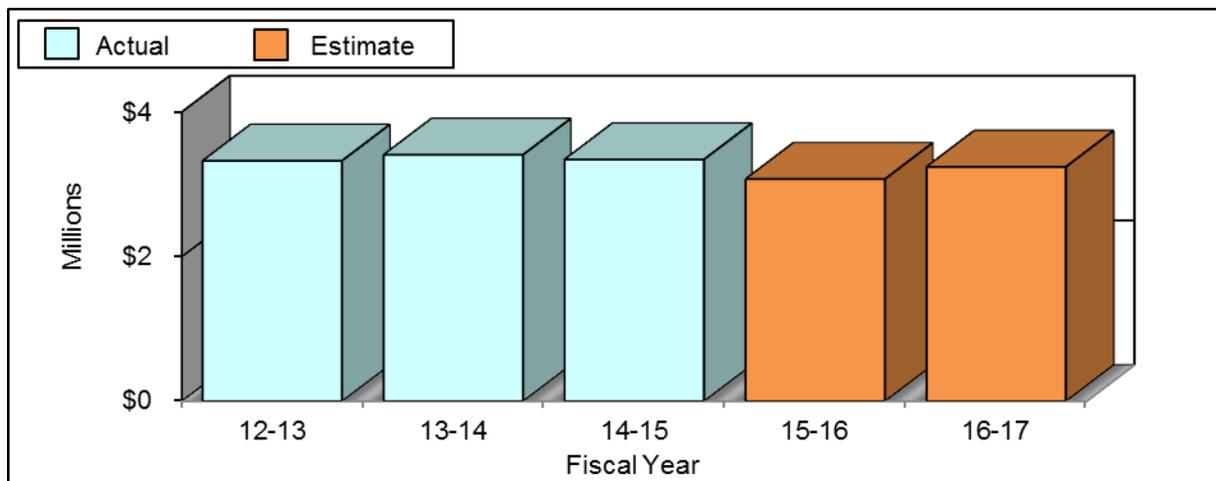
Source: Court Fines

Summary: This revenue is derived from fines and fees levied by the City Magistrate from traffic violations (including photo enforcement), traffic school administrative charges, warrants and jail recovery, juvenile-related offenses, probation monitoring fees, home detention fees, and public defender fees. State statute requires the assessment of an 83% surcharge, a \$20 probation surcharge, and a \$15 assessment on all court fines (increased from \$13 during Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-15), which is transferred to the State Treasurer, the County Treasurer, and the City or County Treasurer, respectively. A City court enhancement fee of \$25 is added to all fines, sanctions, penalties, and assessments imposed by the court; this revenue is used to enhance City court security and automation. The fee for traffic school includes \$25 for the City court enhancement fee and \$100 for the City's General Fund (increased from \$90 during FY 2014-15). Unless otherwise restricted, these revenues may be expended for any municipal purpose.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection based on historical trend.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate assumes a steady level of court fines.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	3,324,938	4.9
2013-14	3,407,467	2.5
2014-15	3,342,588	(1.9)
2015-16 (Estimate)	3,071,700	(8.1)
2016-17 (Estimate)	3,240,900	5.5



Enterprise Revenues

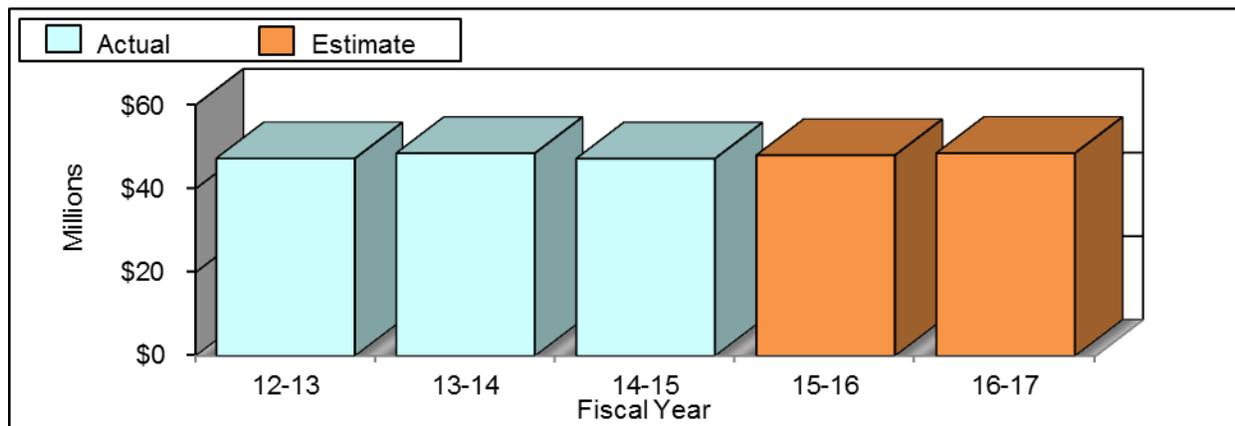
Source: Water Sales

Summary: This revenue source is derived from the sale of water to City residents, as well as Maricopa County residents located within City limits (who pay higher Outside City rates). Monthly water billings consist of a base charge according to meter size and a consumption charge, which varies by customer class. Effective October 1, 2015, consumption charges were converted from a seasonal rate (five months of summer rates and seven months of winter rates) to year round rate. This revenue may be expended only for the operation of the Water Enterprise.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Rates are reviewed annually to ensure that adequate user fees are charged to cover operating and capital costs. A water conservation program is in place to encourage citizens to use less water. By using less water, customers can partially offset rate increases in their water bill. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate anticipates a continued small increase in both residential and industrial consumption resulting in increased revenue and no proposed rate increase.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	47,235,982	(2.6)
2013-14	48,490,198	2.7
2014-15	47,193,618	(2.7)
2015-16 (Estimate)	48,000,000	1.7
2016-17 (Estimate)	48,500,000	1.0



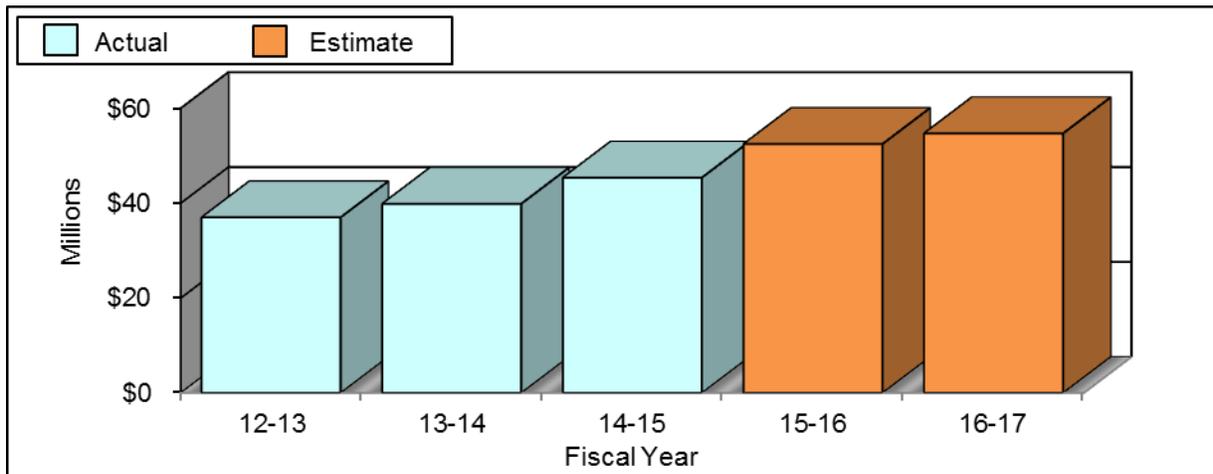
Source: Wastewater Service

Summary: This revenue source is obtained from the fees charged for wastewater service to City residents, as well as Maricopa County residents located within City limits (who pay higher Outside City rates). Residential customers are charged a flat rate per month, while non-residential customers are charged a monthly base charge and a volume charge based on water consumption. This revenue may be expended only for the operation of the Wastewater Enterprise. This category also includes Intel Corporation’s reimbursement to the City for operation of the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility. This revenue is restricted for the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Rates are reviewed annually to ensure that adequate user fees are charged to cover operating and capital costs. Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14 reflects an October 2013 rate increase of 9% for wastewater and 18% for reclaimed water, as well as an increase in the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility surcharge fee due to expansion and higher facility operating costs. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection and reflects increased Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility surcharges due from Intel Corporation and incorporates a rate increase for wastewater (9%) and reclaimed water (18%) in October 2015.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate includes higher revenues due to an increase in the reimbursement due from Intel Corporation to operate the Ocotillo Brine Reduction Facility and no proposed rate increase.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	36,981,114	4.9
2013-14	39,844,923	7.7
2014-15	45,355,456	13.8
2015-16 (Estimate)	52,444,016	15.6
2016-17 (Estimate)	54,688,672	4.3



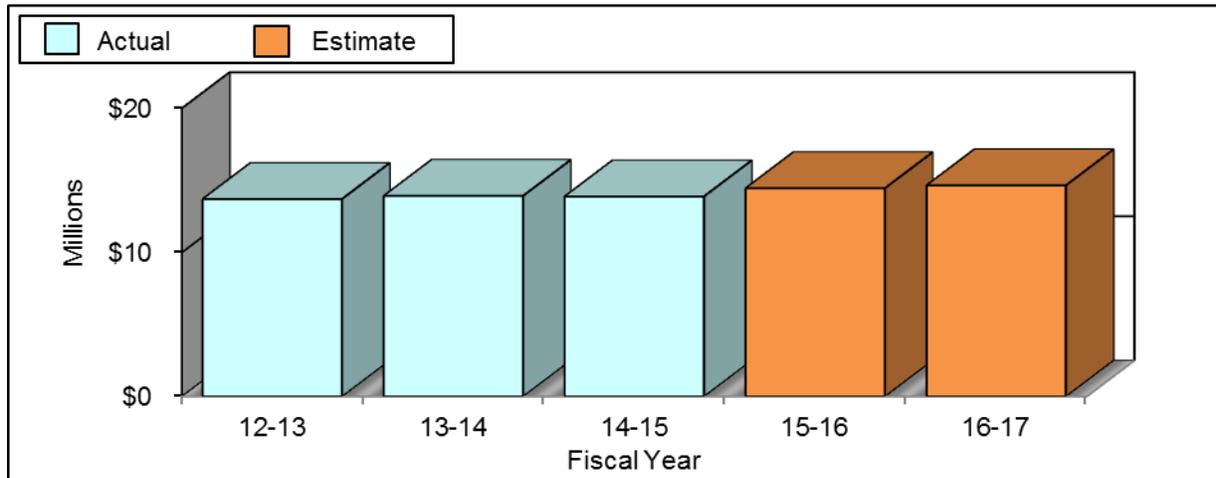
Source: Solid Waste Service

Summary: Solid Waste Service revenue is comprised of commercial refuse hauling permit fees, recycling revenue, solid waste service charges, and residential refuse collection charges. This revenue may be expended only for the operation of the Solid Waste Enterprise.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. Rates are reviewed annually to ensure that adequate user fees are charged to cover operating and capital costs. Rates have remained unchanged over the period below, except for minor miscellaneous fee adjustments. The Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection and includes the partial-year impact of a 6% rate increase that became effective in October 2015.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects a steady level of solid waste revenues and no proposed rate increase.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	13,706,077	(0.3)
2013-14	13,916,489	1.5
2014-15	13,879,263	(0.3)
2015-16 (Estimate)	14,453,645	4.1
2016-17 (Estimate)	14,648,990	1.4



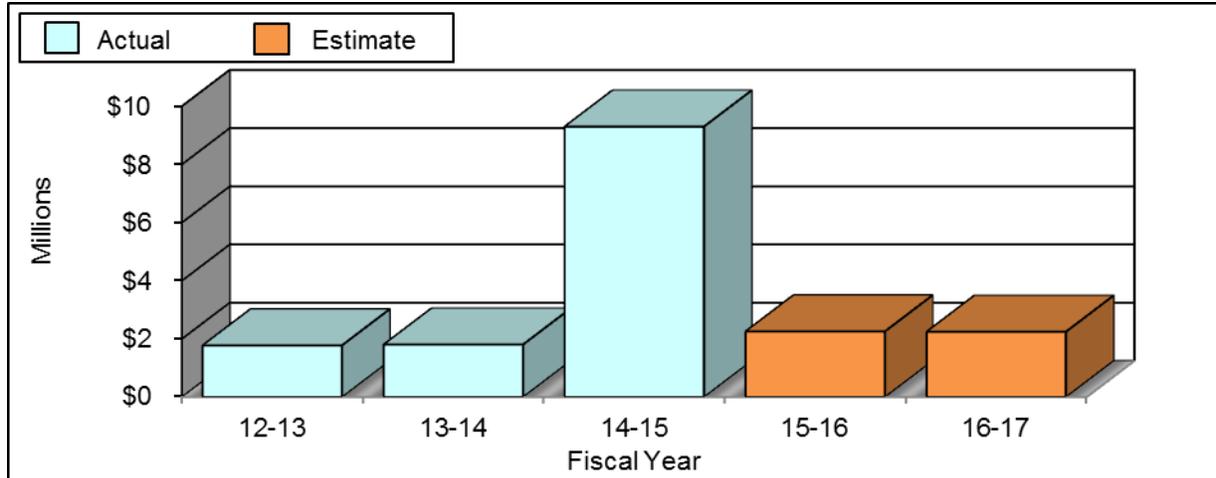
Source: Other Utility Charges

Summary: This revenue category consists of utility fund charges for water meters and meter installations, service connect fees, late fees, miscellaneous service charges, and solid waste container fees (reported in this revenue category starting in Fiscal Year (FY) 2015-16 rather than in a stand-alone revenue category as in prior years due to the combination of various solid waste accounting operations). This revenue may be expended only for the operation of the Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste Enterprises based on the fund in which the revenue is received.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The largest revenue source in this category is water meter installations that fluctuate based on construction growth. The FY 2014-15 amounts reflects a \$8 million reimbursement from Intel Corporation for water rights purchases as well as a reduction in utility late fees. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects a return to a normal level of Other Utility Charges.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	1,776,031	3.1
2013-14	1,802,618	1.5
2014-15	9,297,466	415.8
2015-16 (Estimate)	2,255,748	(75.7)
2016-17 (Estimate)	2,243,148	(0.6)



System Development Fees

Source: Water System Development Fees

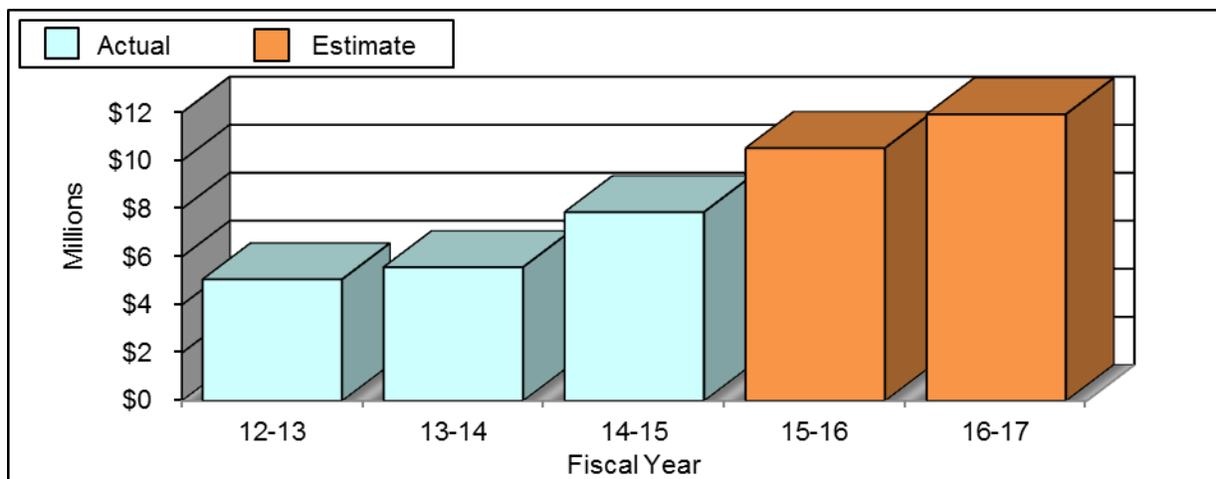
Summary: Ordinance No. 908 was adopted on December 22, 1980 to establish fees with which to fund a Water Development Reserve Fund. In January 1997, City Council updated the development impact fee rates for the water system, and a water resource fee was added which only applied to certain sections of the City. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14, City Council adopted Ordinance No. 4528 that was effective July 2014 to bring the City’s system development fee program in compliance with Senate Bill 1525 (passed in FY 2010-11 by 50th Legislature, First Regular Session) resulting in an increase of 13% to the water system development fee (which includes the water resource fee that is now charged citywide). These fees are reviewed and revised periodically based on current and future water capital expenditures and growth projections. Per unit fees are based on meter size. Fees for water distribution system connection are also included in this category.

This revenue may only be expended for growth-related water capital projects.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2012-13 decrease marks a return to a normal level of collections. FY 2013-14 reflects increased development activity, including a large corporate expansion project. The FY2014-15 reflects a rate increase and along with the effect of several large multi-family developments. FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting current market conditions.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects current market conditions under the existing fee structure.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	5,060,415	(9.1)
2013-14	5,566,915	10.0
2014-15	7,861,625	41.2
2015-16 (Estimate)	10,525,600	33.9
2016-17 (Estimate)	11,936,100	13.4



Source: Wastewater System Development Fees

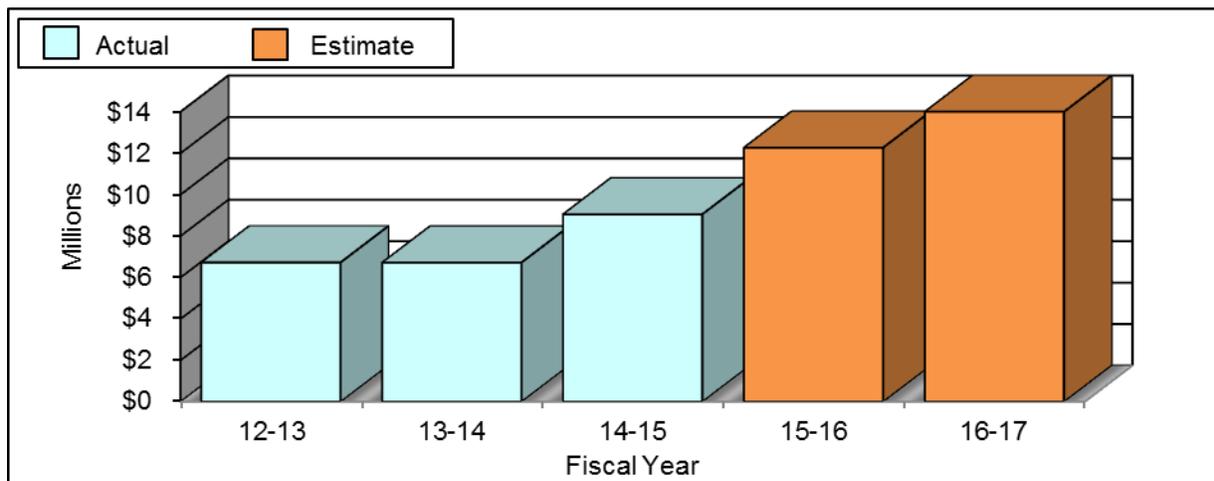
Summary: Ordinance No. 909 was adopted December 22, 1980 to establish fees with which to fund a Wastewater Development Reserve Fund. In January 1997, a reclaimed water impact fee was imposed in addition to the wastewater system development fee. During Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-14, City Council adopted Ordinance No. 4528 that was effective July 2014 to bring the City’s system development fee program in compliance with Senate Bill 1525 (passed in FY 2010-11 by 50th Legislature, First Regular Session) resulting in an increase of 7% to the wastewater system development fee and a decrease of 25% to the reclaimed water system development fee. These fees are reviewed and revised periodically based on current and future wastewater capital expenditures and growth projections. Per unit fees are based on meter size.

This revenue may only be expended for growth-related wastewater and reclaimed water capital projects.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2012-13 decrease reflects a slight drop in the level of collections. FY2014-15 reflects the rate changes noted above and the effect of several large multi-family developments. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting current market conditions.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects current market conditions under the existing fee structure.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	6,723,149	(7.1)
2013-14	6,717,713	(0.1)
2014-15	9,047,613	34.7
2015-16 (Estimate)	12,267,900	35.6
2016-17 (Estimate)	14,028,900	14.4



Source: General Government Impact Fees

Summary: Ordinance No. 2672 was adopted August 22, 1996 to help offset future capital costs related to new development, and included all categories noted with the exception of Neighborhood Parks, which was adopted October 27, 2005 in Ordinance No. 3721. Ordinance No. 4092 was adopted September 25, 2008, combining the Community and Neighborhood Park Impact Fees together into one Parks Impact Fee category. During FY 2013-14, City Council adopted Ordinance No. 4528 that was effective July 2014 to bring the City's system development fee program in compliance with Senate Bill (SB) 1525 resulting in modifications to all fee categories. A listing of the various impact fees is accompanied by the Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 estimate for each category:

1. Arterial Streets	\$11,706,200	4. Police	\$1,008,800
2. Parks	6,313,200	5. Public Buildings	383,400
3. Fire	1,506,700	6. Library	127,400

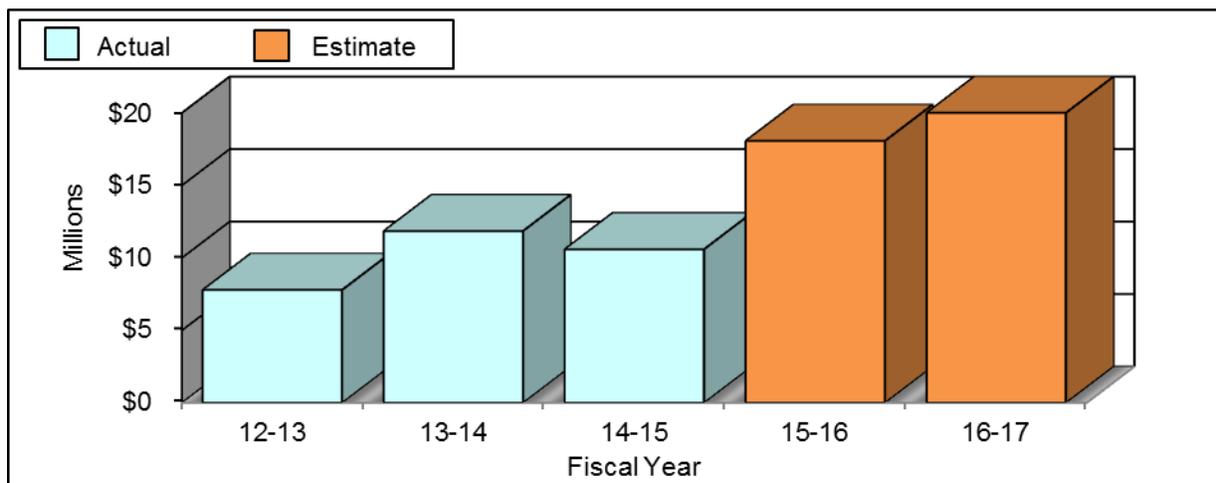
These fees are reviewed and revised periodically based on current and future capacity-expanding capital expenditures, growth projections, and state statutes. Residential fees are charged per dwelling unit, while non-residential fees are charged per building square footage. Library and Park Impact Fees are only charged to residential development, and Park Impact Fees are broken into three different service areas. The Arterial Street Impact Fee is only assessed for properties within the arterial street fee service area. Developers can receive credits for street improvements or right-of-way dedication in the arterial street service area.

This revenue may only be expended for growth-related capital projects within the specific fee category in which they were collected.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2012-13 decrease reflects the first full year of SB 1525 reductions in all general government impact fee categories except Arterial Streets. FY 2013-14 reflects increased Arterial Streets fee collections. FY2014-15 reflects the most recent rate changes, which was a fee reduction in many categories. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection and reflects continued increases in collections.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects current market conditions under the existing fee structure.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	7,781,082	(33.6)
2013-14	11,846,275	52.2
2014-15	10,585,622	(10.6)
2015-16 (Estimate)	18,065,600	70.7
2016-17 (Estimate)	21,045,700	16.5



Interfund Charges

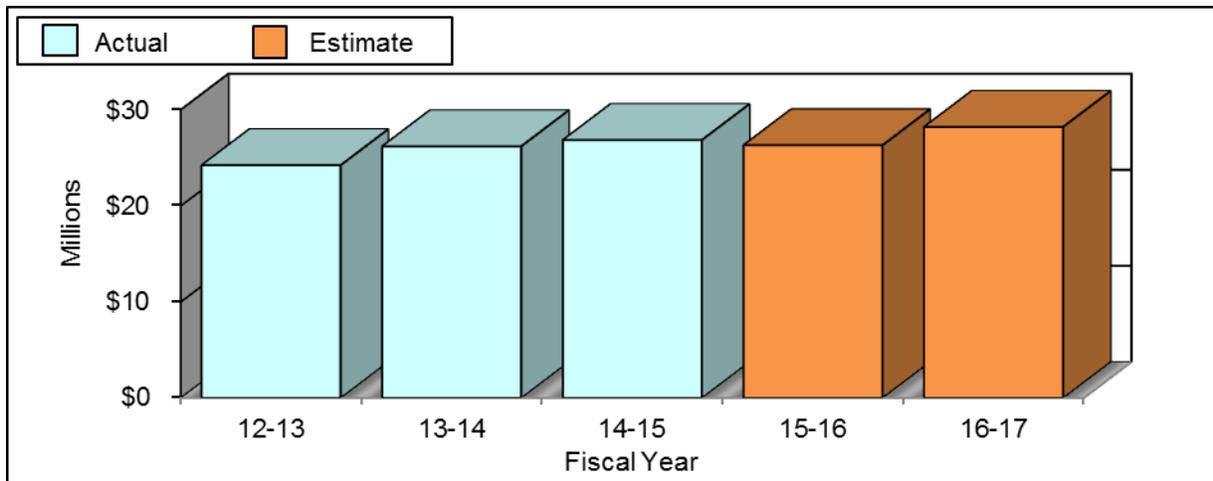
Source: Interfund Charges

Summary: Interfund Charges are payments from various funds and cost centers to a specific fund incurring the cost. For example, capital equipment or vehicles are purchased in the Capital and Vehicle Replacement Funds, but funded through annual contributions from each cost center for their replacement. The payments are expenditures in each of the cost centers and recorded as revenue to the replacement funds. Other interfund charges include payments to the medical, dental, and short-term disability self-insurance funds from department cost centers to fund the cost of these benefits.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue with the percent of increase or decrease. The FY 2012-13 and FY 2013-14 increases reflect increased premiums paid to the Health Care Benefit Trust. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting the larger than expected percentage of employees opting into the City's "no premium" high deductible medical plan for calendar year 2016.

Projection: The FY 2016-17 estimate reflects increased medical premiums.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% Inc/(Dec)</u>
2012-13	24,222,988	13.7
2013-14	26,194,407	8.1
2014-15	26,844,868	2.5
2015-16 (Estimate)	26,301,535	(2.0)
2016-17 (Estimate)	28,211,599	7.3



Interfund Transfers

Summary: Interfund transfers move funds from one fund to another. Examples include transfers to the General Fund for charges that are incurred in the General Fund for administrative support to the Enterprise Funds (Airport, Water, Wastewater, and Solid Waste), charges to each fund for contributions to the Technology Replacement Fund to ensure future replacement of technology equipment, and transfers made from one fund to another as a loan. Interfund transfers are not added to the overall budget because the original revenues are already budgeted within each of the funds.

Interfund transfers are decreasing substantially in Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 as there are no new loans planned to finance capital projects. Listed below are all interfund transfers by fund that are anticipated in FY 2016-17:

Indirect Cost Allocation:

Water Fund to General Fund	\$ 3,216,800
Wastewater Fund to General Fund	2,374,900
Reverse Osmosis Fund to General Fund	436,300
Solid Waste Fund to General Fund	940,600
Airport Fund to General Fund	100,000
Water Fund to Workers Compensation Self Insurance Fund	22,390
Wastewater Fund to Workers Compensation Self Insurance Fund	15,575
Solid Waste Fund to Workers Compensation Self Insurance Fund	10,708

Contributions to Other Funds:

General Fund to the PHA Management (Housing) Fund	135,000
General Fund to the Housing Authority Section 8 Fund	150,000
General Fund to General Government Capital Projects Fund	70,939,574
General Fund to Insured Liability Self Insurance Fund	500,000
General Fund to Uninsured Liability Self Insurance Fund	450,000
General Fund to Airport Operating Fund (subsidy)	1,100,977
Highway User Fund to Highway User Debt Service Fund	2,671,438
Uninsured Liability Self Insurance Fund to Workers Compensation Self Insurance Fund	1,000,000
Volunteer Firemen Pension Fund to General Fund (fund closure)	18,957
Transfers from various funds to Technology Replacement Fund	2,786,485

Reimbursements:

Regional Transportation Sales Tax Fund to Arterial Street Impact Fund	261,645
Regional Transportation Sales Tax Fund to Street GO Bond Fund	131,605

Loans and Loan Repayments:

Public Building Impact Fund to General Fund (loan repayment)	300,000
Police Impact Fund to General Fund (loan repayment)	500,000
Total Interfund Transfers	<u>\$88,062,954</u>

Property Tax Summary

Summary: State law prescribes that Arizona municipalities may levy taxes on property for the following purposes with certain limitations and restrictions.

Primary Taxes are those used for general government operations. The total levy for primary taxes is restricted to a 2% annual increase, plus allowances for annexations, new construction, and population increases. The adopted Fiscal Year (FY) 2016-17 primary property tax rate is proposed to be reduced from the FY 2014-15 rate of \$0.2992 per \$100 of assessed valuation to \$0.29 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

Secondary Taxes are restricted for general bonded debt obligations and voter approved budget overrides. The proposed FY 2016-17 secondary property tax rate is reduced from the FY 2014-15 rate of \$0.88 per \$100 of assessed valuation to \$0.87 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

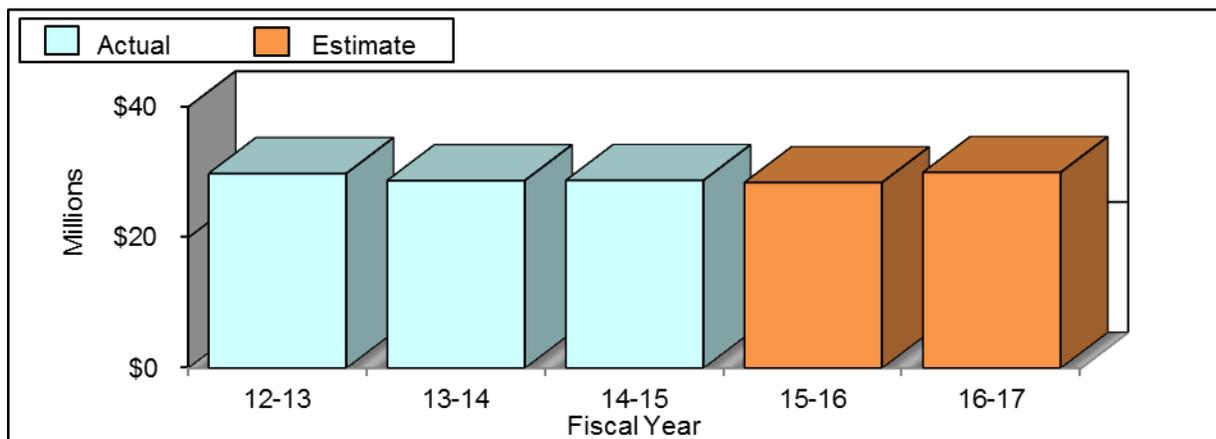
Senate Concurrent Resolution 1025 (50th Legislature, Second Regular Session) was approved by Arizona voters as Proposition 117 on the November 2012 ballot, and resulted in constitutional limits to the annual growth of limited property values beginning in FY 2015-16. Additionally, the primary and secondary tax levies are now both based on limited property value instead of the prior methodology of primary tax levy based on limited property value and secondary tax levy based on full cash value.

A ten year history of Chandler's tax rates and assessed valuation is shown on the next page.

Analysis: The data below reflects recent years of actual revenue, including prior year tax adjustments for both primary and secondary taxes, with the percent of increase or decrease. There is a two-year lag between the market value and the property taxes that are distributed to cities and towns. The FY 2012-13 through FY 2014-15 decreases reflect assessed value declines. The FY 2015-16 estimate is an eight month actual and four month projection reflecting a higher assessed value.

Projection: The projected tax collections for FY 2016-17 reflect property market values from calendar year 2014, which are then adjusted using the limited property value formula. Higher property values coupled with lower tax rates result in a minimal increase in revenue. The estimates below include the total primary and secondary levy anticipated as well as an estimate for prior year collections. The property rate reduction proposed, minimizes the impact of City property taxes paid by taxpayers.

Fiscal Year	Amount	% Inc/(Dec)
2012-13	29,806,821	(7.7)
2013-14	28,731,032	(3.6)
2014-15	28,744,684	0.0
2015-16 (Estimate)	28,420,000	(1.1)
2016-17 (Estimate)	29,976,020	5.5





SOURCE: Property Tax (continued)

The City of Chandler assessed valuation and property tax rates per \$100 of assessed valuation are as follows:

Year		City Valuation	Overall Rate - Including City, County, School District, and Special Assessment Districts	City Rate	Percent of Total Rate
2006-07	P	\$ 2,001,266,813	\$ 6.62	\$ 0.38	5.7%
	S	\$ 2,114,887,174	<u>3.76</u>	<u>0.87</u>	<u>23.2</u>
			\$ 10.38	\$ 1.25	12.0%
2007-08	P	\$ 2,362,911,738	\$ 5.93	\$ 0.36	6.1%
	S	2,989,189,876	<u>2.95</u>	<u>0.84</u>	<u>28.5</u>
			\$ 8.88	\$ 1.20	13.5%
2008-09	P	\$ 2,704,382,646	\$ 5.41	\$ 0.3414	6.3%
	S	\$ 3,455,175,278	<u>2.74</u>	<u>0.8400</u>	<u>30.7</u>
			\$ 8.15	\$ 1.1814	14.5%
2009-10	P	\$ 3,057,167,831	\$ 5.55	\$ 0.3292	5.9%
	S	\$ 3,508,423,522	<u>2.74</u>	<u>0.8522</u>	<u>31.1</u>
			\$ 8.29	\$ 1.1814	14.3%
2010-11	P	\$ 2,944,254,336	\$ 5.70	\$ 0.3292	5.8%
	S	\$ 3,111,346,300	<u>3.15</u>	<u>0.8522</u>	<u>27.0</u>
			\$ 8.85	\$ 1.1814	13.3%
2011-12	P	\$ 2,459,494,796	\$ 6.74	\$ 0.3292	4.9%
	S	\$ 2,468,626,617	<u>3.65</u>	<u>0.9422</u>	<u>25.8</u>
			\$ 10.39	\$ 1.2714	12.2%
2012-13	P	\$ 2,246,527,350	\$ 7.32	\$ 0.3292	4.5%
	S	\$ 2,255,179,301	<u>3.80</u>	<u>0.9422</u>	<u>24.8</u>
			\$ 11.12	\$ 1.2714	11.4%
2013-14	P	\$ 2,157,002,870	\$ 7.81	\$ 0.3292	4.2%
	S	\$ 2,175,376,677	<u>3.83</u>	<u>0.9422</u>	<u>24.6</u>
			\$ 11.64	\$ 1.2714	10.9%
2014-15	P	\$ 2,277,718,171	\$ 8.31	\$ 0.2992	3.6%
	S	\$ 2,381,590,083	<u>4.09</u>	<u>0.8800</u>	<u>21.5</u>
			\$ 12.40	\$ 1.1792	9.5%
2015-16	P	\$ 2,380,457,981	\$ 8.30	\$ 0.2992	3.9%
	S	\$ 2,380,457,981	<u>4.08</u>	<u>0.8800</u>	<u>21.1</u>
			\$ 12.38	\$ 1.1792	9.9%

	2016-17 City Valuation	% Inc/(Dec)	2016-17 Proposed Rates	2015-16 Levy	2016-17 Levy*	% Inc/(Dec)
Primary	\$2,553,971,787	7.29%	\$0.2900	\$ 7,122,330	\$ 7,406,518	3.99%
Secondary	\$2,553,971,787	7.29%	<u>0.8700</u>	<u>20,948,030</u>	<u>22,219,555</u>	<u>6.06%</u>
			\$1.1600	\$28,070,361	\$29,626,073	5.50%

* Reflects maximum levy, but rounded for revenue estimates to \$7,406,520 primary and \$22,219,500 secondary, for a total of \$29,626,020.



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>City Manager - Airport</u>		
Ground Leases - Aviation Uses, (Non-Prime)	\$0.245/Sq Ft/Yr	Negotiable based on minimum \$0.25/Sq Ft/Yr, plus consideration of appraisal and comps.
Ground Leases - Aviation Uses, (Prime)	\$0.295/Sq Ft/Yr	Negotiable based on minimum \$0.30/Sq Ft/Yr, plus consideration of appraisal and comps.

Community & Neighborhood Services

Rentals - CC Multipurpose Room - 2 sections	\$79/hr - Resident \$107/hr - Non-Resident \$119/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	\$85/hr - Resident \$115/hr - Non-Resident \$128/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%
Environmental Education Exploration	\$60/hr - Resident \$80/hr - Non-Resident \$180/event - Commercial	Class Size: 1-30 Students \$65/hr - Resident \$88/hr - Non-Resident Class Size: 31-60 Students \$169/1.5hrs - Resident \$229/1.5hrs - Non-Resident Class Size: 61-90 Students \$283/1.5hrs - Resident \$383/1.5hrs - Non-Resident
Pavilion Rental Large Size (Arrowhead & Folley Pavilions)	New	\$23/hr - Resident \$32/hr - Non-Resident



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Community & Neighborhood Services</u>		
Pavilion Rental Medium Size - One Pavilion	\$14/hr - Resident \$19/hr - Non-Resident	\$16/hr - Resident \$22/hr - Non-Resident
Pavilion Rental Medium Size - Entire Cluster Complex (Desert Breeze - 3 pavilions)	\$42/hr - Resident \$57/hr - Non-Resident	\$48/hr - Resident \$65/hr - Non-Resident
Pavilion Rental Small Size - One Pavilion	\$5/hr - Resident \$7/hr - Non-Resident	\$8/hr - Resident \$11/hr - Non-Resident
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees - Special Recreation Sites (i.e., Dr. A.J. Chandler Park West/East, Downtown Library Plaza, Bike and Skate Park, etc.)	\$180/hr - Resident \$243/hr - Non-Resident Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	Event Hours: \$180/hr - Resident \$243/hr - Non-Resident \$270/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50% 20% off event hours rate for business in good standing and pay into the EMSD Set-Up/Tear Down Hours: \$30/hr - Resident \$41/hr - Non-Resident \$45/hr - Commercial
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees - Bike and Skate Park (Exclusive Use Rental)	\$180/hr - Resident \$243/hr - Non-Resident Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	\$70/hr - Resident \$95/hr - Non-Resident \$105/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Community & Neighborhood Services</u>		
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees - Downtown East Event Area (i.e., Downtown Library Plaza, Commonwealth Ave, Arizona Place, and Dr. A.J. Chandler Park East)	\$460/hr - Resident \$621/hr - Non-Resident \$690/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	Event Hours: \$460/hr - Resident \$621/hr - Non-Resident \$690/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50% 20% off event hours rate for business in good standing and pay into the EMSD Set-Up/Tear Down Hours: \$50/hr - Resident \$68/hr - Non-Resident \$75/hr - Commercial
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees - Downtown Library Plaza (i.e., Commonwealth Ave and Permanent Stage)	\$280/hr - Resident \$378/hr - Non-Resident \$420/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	Event Hours: \$280/hr - Resident \$378/hr - Non-Resident \$420/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50% 20% off event hours rate for business in good standing within the EMSD Set-Up/Tear Down Hours: \$30/hr - Resident \$41/hr - Non-Resident \$45/hr - Commercial
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Open Grass Space Rental - Community and Regional Parks	New	\$30/hr - Commercial

New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Community & Neighborhood Services</u>		
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Run/Walk (i.e., 5K/10K) Park Race Route Fee	New	\$100/route - Non-Commercial \$150/route - Commercial
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Parade of Lights Entry Fee	New	\$25/entry
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Event Vendor Booth Fee	New	\$50/event - Information \$75/event - Merchandise Sales \$150/event - Food & Beverage \$50/100 sq. ft - Additional Space \$30/event - Power
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Showmobile/Portable Stage Fee	\$325/event day - Resident \$439/event day - Non-Resident Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	\$325/event day - Resident \$439/event day - Non-Resident \$488/event day - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Downtown Events Electrician Fee - Pre-Schedule Event Day - Onsite	New	\$51/hr - Resident \$69/hr - Non-Resident \$77/hr - Commercial
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Facilities Maintenance Fee - On-call Standby	New	\$45/hr - Resident \$61/hr - Non-Resident \$68/hr - Commercial
Miscellaneous Special Event Fees -Loss of Public Use	\$1/person - Resident \$2/person - Non-Resident	\$1/space- Resident \$2/space - Non-Resident \$3/space - Commercial
Special Event Deposits - Cleaning Deposit: 500 participants or less	\$250/ea - Resident \$388/ea - Non-Resident	\$250/ea - Resident \$338/ea - Non-Resident \$375/ea - Commercial

New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Community & Neighborhood Services</u>		
Special Event Deposits - Cleaning Deposit: 501 participants or more	\$500/ea - Resident \$675/ea - Non-Resident	\$500/ea - Resident \$675/ea - Non-Resident \$750/ea - Commercial
Special Event Deposits - Showmobile/Portable Stage Deposit	\$150/ea - Resident \$203/ea - Non-Resident	\$150/ea - Resident \$203/ea - Non-Resident \$225/ea - Commercial
Special Event Deposits - Canopy/Tent Deposit	\$250/ea - Resident \$338/ea - Non-Resident	\$250/ea - Resident \$338/ea - Non-Resident \$375/ea - Commercial
Field Fees - Ball Field Reservation - No Lights	\$7/hr - Resident \$10/hr - Non-Resident	\$11/hr - Resident \$15/hr - Non-Resident
Field Fees - ½ Ball Field Reservation - No Lights	\$3.50/hr - Resident \$5/hr - Non-Resident	\$5.50/hr - Resident \$8/hr - Non-Resident
Other Rentals - Light Fee with Ball Machine Rental	\$2.55/hr - Resident N/A - Non-Resident	none
Other Rentals - Tennis Ball Machine - P.M., 30 minutes (includes court and lights)	New	\$9/rental - Resident \$12/rental - Non-Resident
Other Rentals - Pro Court Rental, 60 minutes	\$6/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident	\$7/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident
Other Rentals - Pro Court Rental - P.M., 60 minutes (includes lights)	New	\$10/rental - Resident N/A - Non-Resident
Other Rentals - Pro Court Rental, 30 minutes	\$3/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident	\$4/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident
Other Rentals - Pro Court Rental - P.M., 30 minutes (includes lights)	none currently	\$6/rental - Resident N/A - Non-Resident



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

Name of Department/Fee	Current Fee	Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16
Other Rentals - Bronze Pro Quarterly Rental Pass	\$220/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident	none
Other Rentals - Silver Pro Quarterly Rental Pass	\$295/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident	none
Other Rentals - Gold Pro Quarterly Rental Pass	\$390/ea - Resident N/A - Non-Resident	none
Special Event Fees - Main Park Rental	\$1,500/day - Resident \$2,025/day - Non-Resident	\$1,500/day - Resident \$2,025/day - Non-Resident \$2,250/day - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%
Special Event Fees - Festival Area	\$700/day - Resident \$945/day - Non-Resident	\$700/day - Resident \$945/day - Non-Resident \$1,050/day - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%
Special Event Fees - Red Shed Theater	\$300/day - Resident \$405/day - Non-Resident	\$300/day - Resident \$405/day - Non-Resident \$450/day - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%
Special Event Fees - Road Closure	\$500/day - Resident \$675/day - Non-Resident	\$500/day - Resident \$675/day - Non-Resident \$750/day - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Community & Neighborhood Services</u>		
Special Event Fees - Parking Field A, B or C (see map)	\$2,500/ea - Resident \$3,375/ea - Non-Resident	\$2,500/ea - Resident \$3,375/ea - Non-Resident \$3,750/ea - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%
Special Event Fees - Restroom Staff	\$27/hr - Resident \$37/hr - Non-Resident	\$27/hr - Resident \$37/hr - Non-Resident \$41/hr - Commercial
Special Event Fees - Park Maintenance Staff (After Hours Fee)	\$35/hr - Resident \$48/hr - Non-Resident	\$35/hr - Resident \$48/hr - Non-Resident \$53/hr - Commercial
Rentals - Multipurpose Room - Half Room	\$79/hr - Resident \$107/hr - Non-Resident \$119/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%	\$85/hr - Resident \$115/hr - Non-Resident \$128/hr - Commercial Chandler Non-Profit Groups: Resident Rate - 50%

Transportation & Development

Civil Engineering Subdivision Review Fees [\$48-7] - Final Plat Plus, per lot	\$785.00 per plat \$7.85 per lot	\$850.00 per plat \$8.50 per lot
Civil Engineering Subdivision Review Fees [\$48-7] - Minor Land Division Review and Recording	None currently for Civil Review	\$340.00 per minor land division map



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Transportation & Development</u>		
Civil Engineering Subdivision Review Fees [§48-7] - Plat, Minor Land Division CC&R Recording Fee	None currently, City Clerk has been absorbing the cost to record the documents	Pursuant to Maricopa County Recorder Fee Schedule. Current Fees as of July 3, 2015: Plats \$14 first sheet, \$10 each addl sheet and CCR's \$7 and \$0.50 for each additional page over 5.
Building Plan Review Fees - Additional plan review - revisions to approved plans	\$50/hr 1 hour minimum	\$60/hr 1 hour minimum
Building Plan Review Fees - Administrative fee for residential permits from standard plans	\$50/application	\$75/application
Building Plan Review Fees - Review of deferred submittal items	\$50/hr	\$60/hr
Building Plan Review Fees - Sign permit building plan review	\$50/hr 1 hour minimum	\$60/hr 1 hour minimum
Building Plan Review Fees - Plan review services without a specific fee	\$50/hr 1 hour minimum	\$60/hr 1 hour minimum
Building Plan Review Fees - Deferred or separate fire sprinkler (more than 20 heads, alarm or hood suppression systems)(Res. 4703)	65% of permit fee \$100.00 minimum	None
Building Plan Review Fees - Deferred or separate fire sprinkler system (20 or fewer heads)(Res. 4703)	\$50/per application	None
Inspection Fees - Inspection outside normal business hours	\$50/hr 2 hour minimum	\$75/hr 2 hour minimum
Inspection Fees - Reinspection Fee	\$50/hr	\$60/hr 1 hour minimum
Inspection Fees - Inspections without a specific fee	\$50/hr 1 hour minimum	\$60/hr 1 hour minimum
Inspection Fees - Sign permit inspection	\$50/hr 1 hour minimum	\$60/hr 1 hour minimum
Inspection Fees - Inspection of Breathing Air Replenishment System permit	\$250/application	none



New or Modified Fees in Citywide Fee Schedule (continued)

<u>Name of Department/Fee</u>	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Proposed Fee Effective 7/1/16</u>
<u>Transportation & Development</u>		
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Demolition permit, commercial/residential	\$50/application	\$100/application
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Electrical pedestal permit, commercial/residential	\$50/application	\$100/application
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Irrigation permit, residential	\$22/application	none
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Microfilm fee	Actual cost per page	\$1/page
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Plan review fee for custom pool and/or spa	65% of permit fee based on valuation	none
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Pool and spa combo permit fee (custom and standard)	\$165/application	none
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Annual Facility Permit	\$3,000 registration, plus \$90/hr 3 hour minimum	\$1,000 registration plus \$60/hr on-site review/inspection (trust account required)
Miscellaneous Fees [\$29-2 adopts the International Building Code (IBC) allowing the fees listed below] - Certificate of Completion[110.5 of IBC]	\$100/application	none
Miscellaneous Fees - Residential ramada/accessory storage building permit fee	None, but currently charged under building permit based on value.	\$150/application
Miscellaneous Fees - Misc. minor residential work (1-6 gas outlets, 1-2 branch elec. circuits, 1-6 plbg. openings, etc.)	None, but currently charged under building permit based on value.	\$100/application
Miscellaneous Fees - Appeal to the Building Official	\$150/application	\$180/application
Miscellaneous Fees - Temporary Certificate of Occupancy	None	\$100/first 30 days \$500/for each 30 day renewal for a maximum of 180 days
Miscellaneous Fees - Permit issuance fee when no other fees apply	None	\$60/hr

