

III. FISCAL PROFILE

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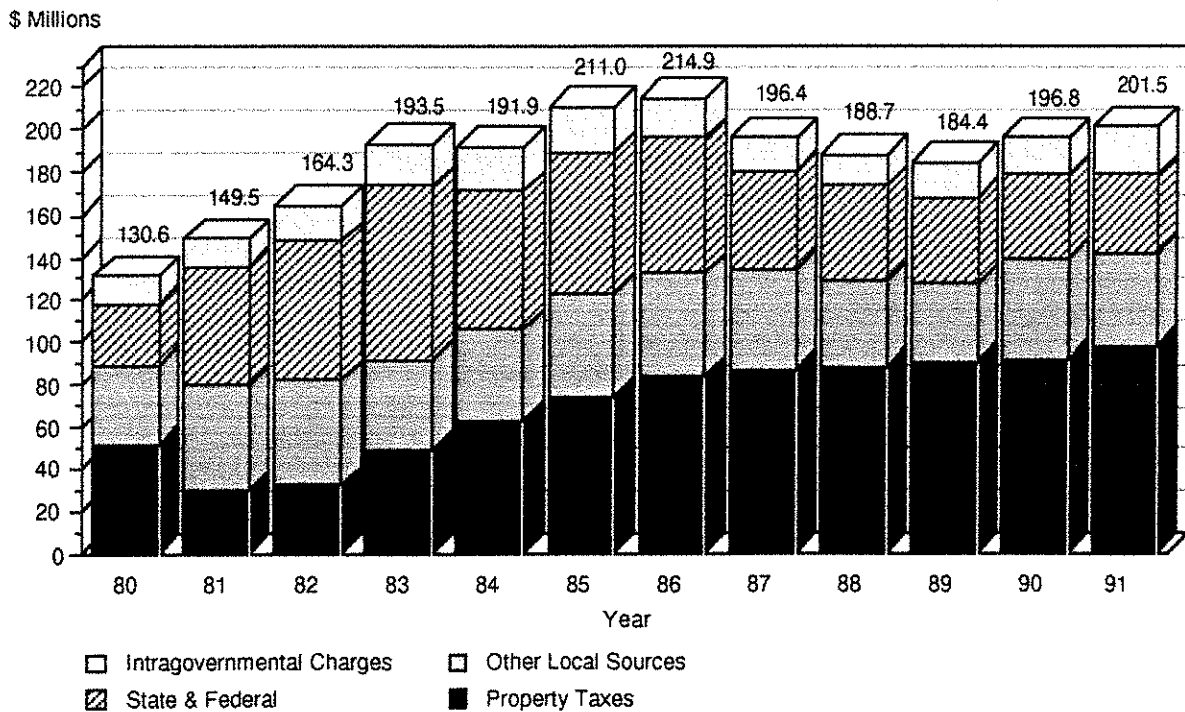
This section provides historical information on some important aspects of the Municipality of Anchorage's fiscal structure. Trends in this data give an indication of how the fiscal situation has changed over the last several years, and may lend perspective to current choices and projections of the future.

Operating Revenues

Under our balanced budget requirement, the level of local government services is dependent upon the availability of same-year revenues with which to fund these activities. The following charts summarize the level and sources of operating revenues over the past several years.

Figure 3-1

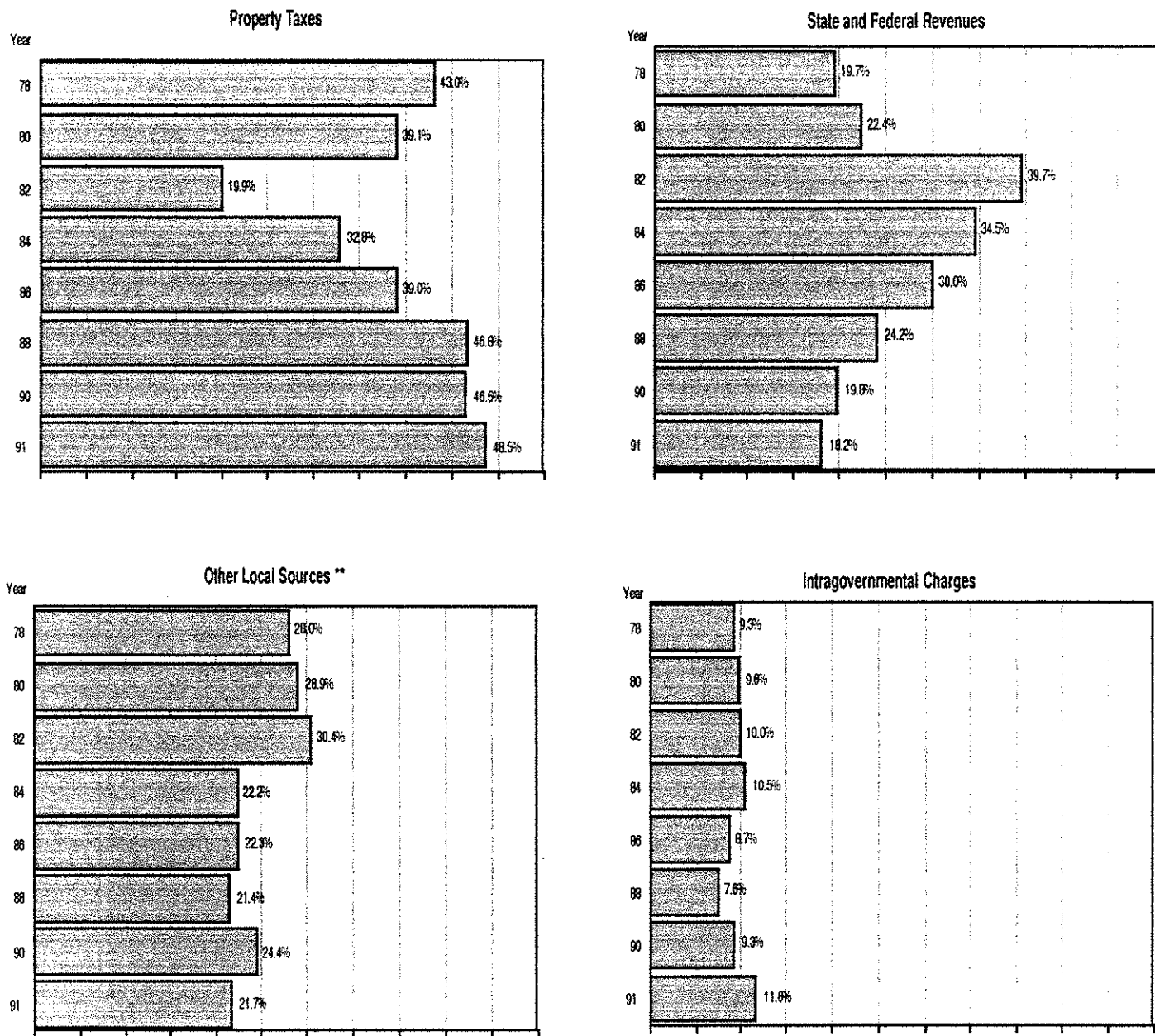
**Budgeted Revenues
General Government Operating Purposes
1980-1991 ***



* 1980-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

Figure 3-2

**Changes in General Government Operating Revenue Sources
(Revenues by Source as Percentage of Total Revenues) ***



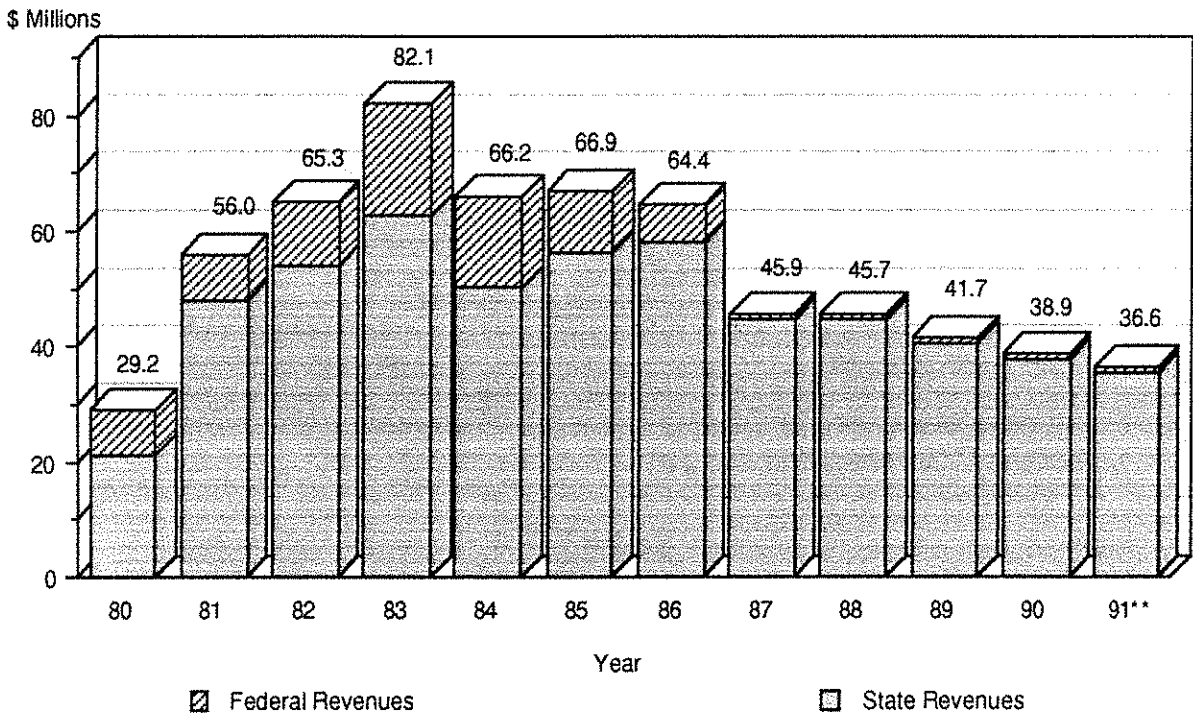
* 1978-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

** Other local sources include fees, charges, interest earnings, fund balance contributions, Utility Revenue Distribution, hotel/motel tax, automobile taxes, and other miscellaneous revenues. See Figure 3-8 for more detail on this category.

The major shifts among revenue sources have occurred in state/federal sources and property taxes. Figures 3-3 through 3-8 provide more detailed information on these sources.

Figure 3-3

**State and Federal Revenues
General Government Operating Budget *
(Millions of Dollars)**



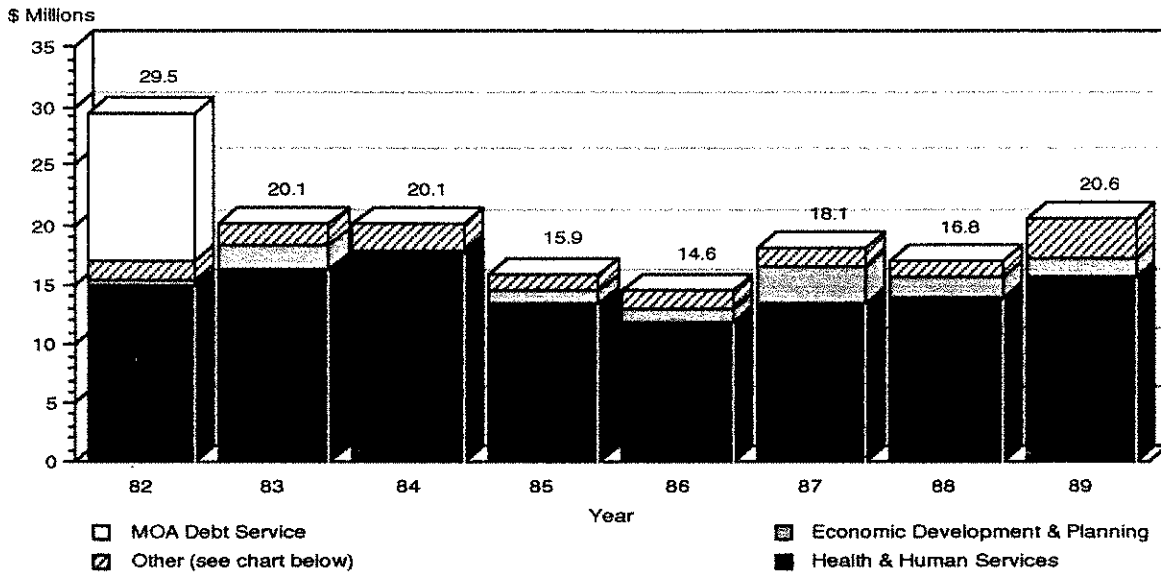
* Includes revenue sharing programs and Urban Mass Transit grants but not special categorical grants which are not part of the operating budget (see next page).

** 1980-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

In addition to state and federal revenues which are reflected in the General Government Operating Budget, the Municipality receives categorical grants, summarized by purpose or recipient department in Figures 3-4 and 3-5.

Figure 3-4

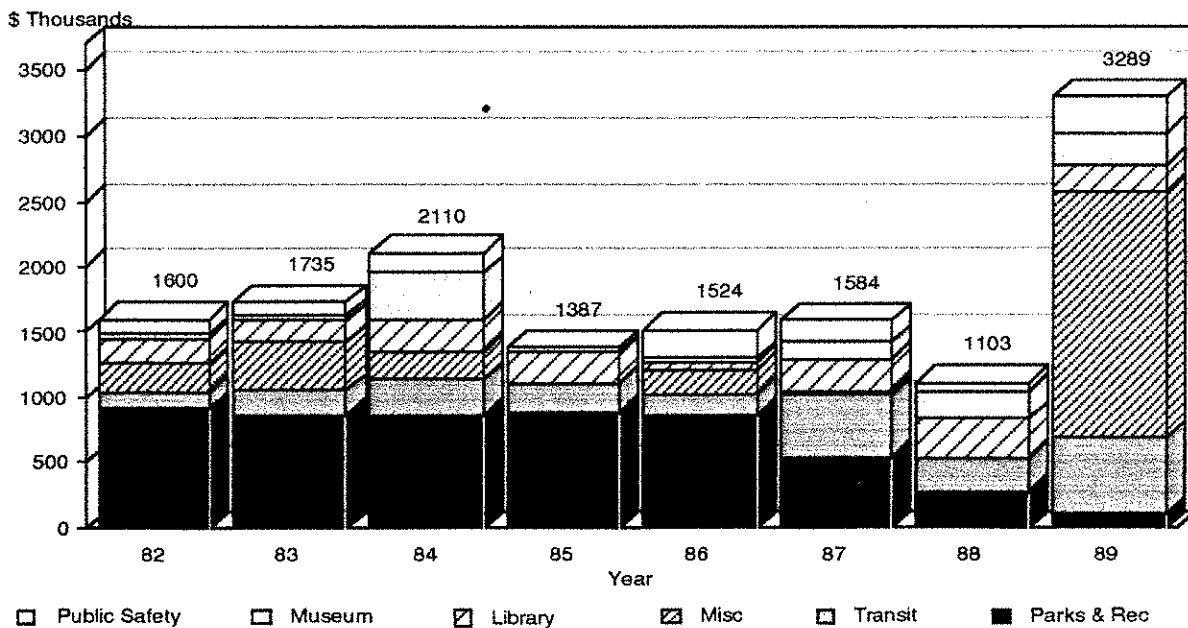
Summary of State and Federal Categorical Grants By Purpose *



* These grants are not included in Figure 3-3 (State and Federal revenues which are part of the MOA operating budget).

Figure 3-5

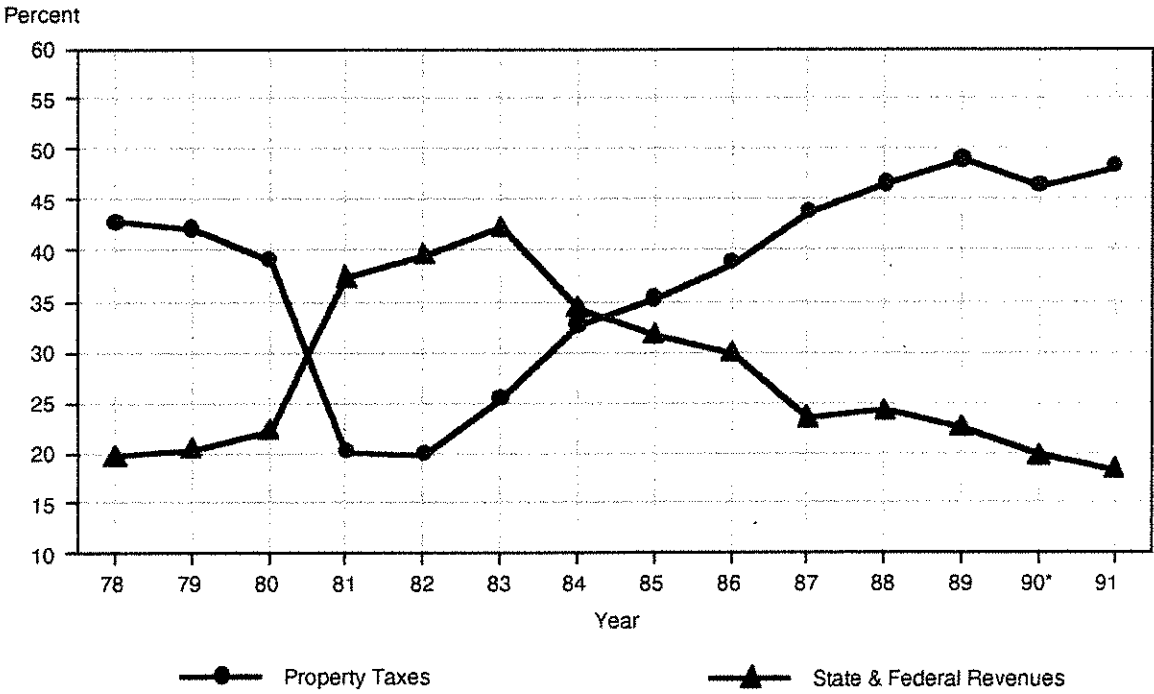
Detail on "Other" Category Categorical Grants



State and federal revenues have acted as an offset to local property taxes over the past ten years. As shown in Figure 3-6, the percentages of operating revenues from local and intergovernmental sources have tended to move in opposite directions. This relationship is reflected in mill levy trends over the same period (Figure 3-7).

Figure 3-6

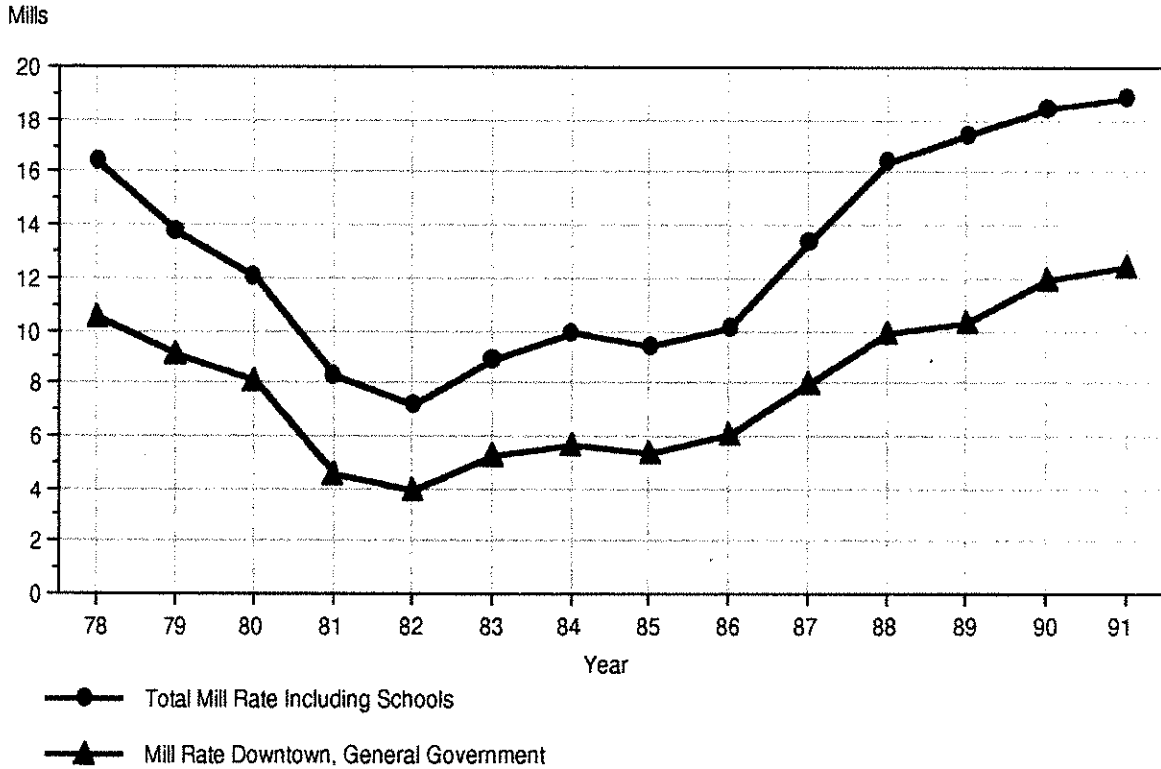
**Property Taxes and State/Federal Revenues
As Percentage of General Government Operating Revenues ***



* 1978-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

Figure 3-7

Mill Rate Trends
for Property Taxation *
(Downtown Area)



* 1978-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

A mill is one-tenth of 1¢. For each mill of taxation, the tax equals .001 times the assessed valuation of a property (one mill equals \$100 for each \$100,000 of assessed valuation).

Table 3-1 shows the level of property taxes allowed under the charter tax limitation vis-a-vis the amount in the 1986-1990 revised budgets and in the 1991 proposed budget.

Table 3-1

**Property Taxes Under Charter Limitation
(Millions of Dollars) ***

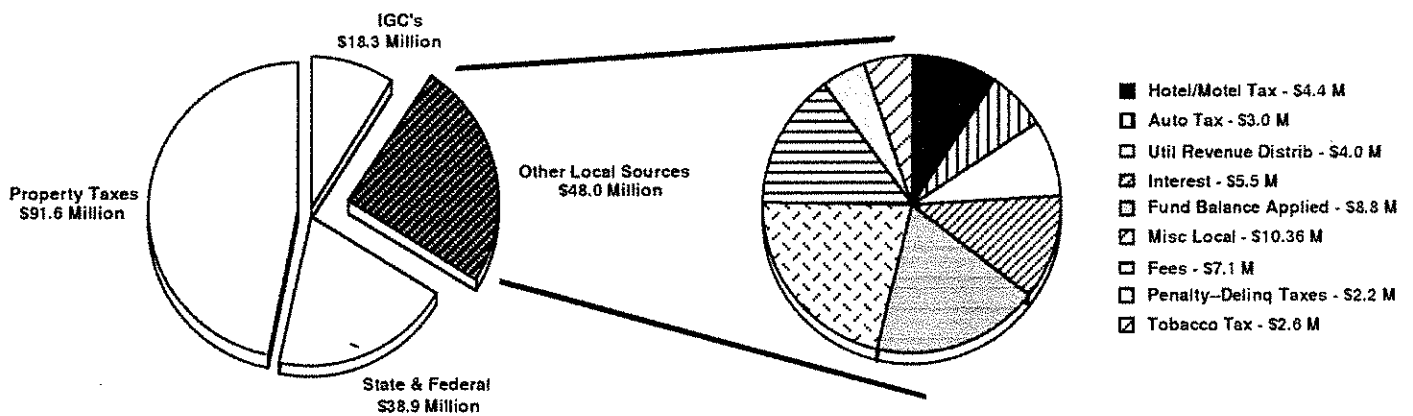
	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Property Taxes Allowed by Tax Limit	\$85.3	\$96.4	\$90.6	\$91.6	\$91.8	\$101.0
Budgeted	<u>83.9</u>	<u>86.5</u>	<u>88.3</u>	<u>90.5</u>	<u>91.6</u>	<u>97.8</u>
Under Tax Limit	\$ 1.4	\$ 9.9	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.1	\$ 0.2	\$ 3.2

* 1986-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

As state revenues decline, the revenue category labeled "Other Local Sources" becomes more important. Figure 3-8 shows some detail for this grouping based on the revised 1990 budget.

Figure 3-8

**Local Sources -- Detail
1990 Revenues ***



* Revised Budget as of June 30, 1990.

In a nationwide comparative study of taxes, the Department of Finance and Revenue of the District of Columbia analyzed residential property taxes in the largest city in each state. The table below summarizes the effective real estate taxes for single-family owner-occupied dwellings within each of the cities. Shown are "effective" taxes, which represent the "announced" rates levied by jurisdictions adjusted for the relationship between each area's assessment levels and market values. Thus, if assessments were less than market values, effective tax rates were adjusted downward to reflect that discrepancy. As the data indicate, effective rates range from a high of \$4.10 per \$100 of assessed value in Detroit to 59 cents per \$100 of assessed value in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Table 3-2

**Residential Property Tax Rates in
Selected Large Cities; 1989
(Ranked from Highest to Lowest Effective Rates)**

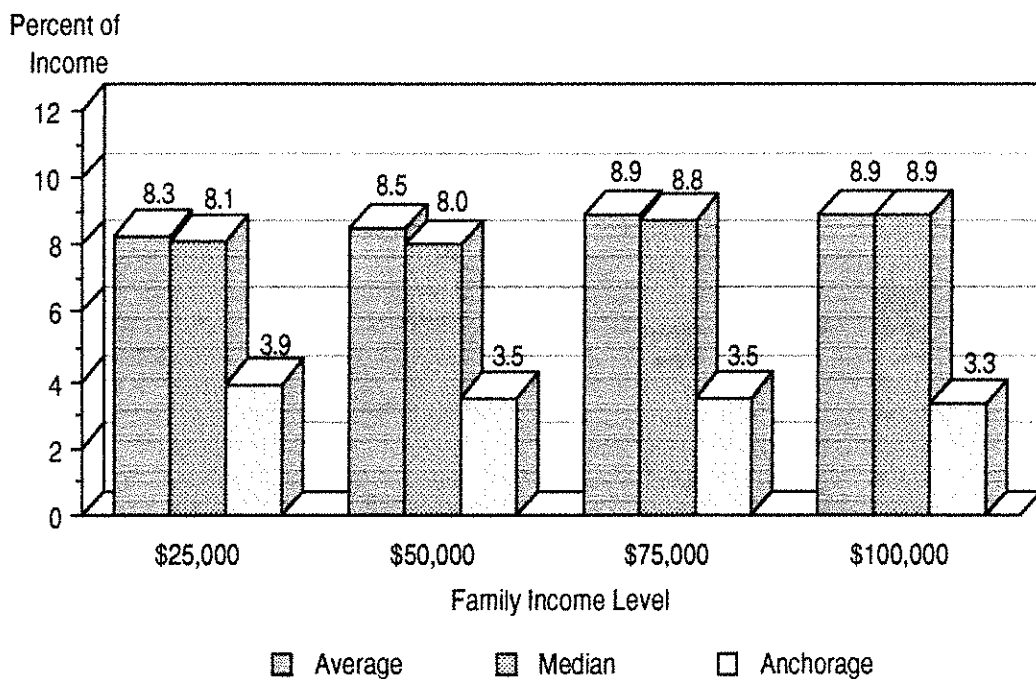
<u>City</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tax Per \$100,000</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Tax Per \$100,000</u>
Detroit, MI	1	\$4,100	Anchorage, AK	26	\$1,480
Milwaukee, WI	2	3,690	New Orleans, LA	27	1,460
Newark, NJ	3	3,200	Jackson, MS	28	1,390
Portland, OR	4	3,100	Louisville, KY	29	1,330
Des Moines, IA	5	2,970	Billings, MT	30	1,300
Baltimore, MD	6	2,640	Charlotte, NC	31	1,250
Sioux Falls, SD	7	2,470	Seattle, WA	32	1,240
Providence, RI	8	2,390	Norfolk, VA	33	1,220
Philadelphia, PA	9	2,380	Wichita, KS	34	1,170
Omaha, NE	10	2,290	St. Louis, MO	35	1,160
Minneapolis, MN	11	2,150	Columbia, SC	36	1,130
Cleveland, OH	12	2,100	Washington, DC	37	1,130
Jacksonville, FL	13	1,970	New York City, NY	38	1,130
Boise City, ID	14	1,930	Salt Lake City, UT	39	1,110
Memphis, TN	15	1,770	Boston, MA	40	1,080
Burlington, VT	16	1,760	Charleston, WV	41	1,070
Manchester, NH	17	1,710	Little Rock, AR	42	1,020
Fargo, ND	18	1,620	Albuquerque, NM	43	1,010
Portland, ME	19	1,570	Denver, CO	44	940
Indianapolis, IN	20	1,570	Las Vegas, NV	45	880
Wilmington, DE	21	1,560	Oklahoma City, OK	46	810
Bridgeport, CT	22	1,550	Casper, WY	47	700
Chicago, IL	23	1,550	Birmingham, AL	48	700
Houston, TX	24	1,530	Phoenix, AZ	49	680
Atlanta, GA	25	1,500	Los Angeles, CA	50	640
			Honolulu, HI	51	590
		Unweighted Average			\$1,620
		Median			\$1,480

Source: Government of the District of Columbia, Department of Finance and Revenue, Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia: A Nationwide Comparison, June 1989.

One measure of the burden of taxation is the percent of income devoted to paying taxes. The Department of Finance of the Government of the District of Columbia has estimated this burden for the largest city in each state. Figure 3-9 and Table 3-3 summarize some of their results.

Figure 3-9

**Estimated Burden of Major Taxes
For a Family of Four by Income Level
1989 Average for 51 Cities Compared to Anchorage**



NOTE: Burden is defined here as the percent of income going to pay taxes. Taxes included are state and local, income, sales, property, and automobile taxes.

Permanent Fund Dividend payments which are, in a sense, negative taxes are not included in the calculation.

SOURCE: Government of the District of Columbia, Department of Finance and Revenue, Tax Rates and Tax Burdens in the District of Columbia: A Nationwide Comparison, June 1989.

Table 3-3

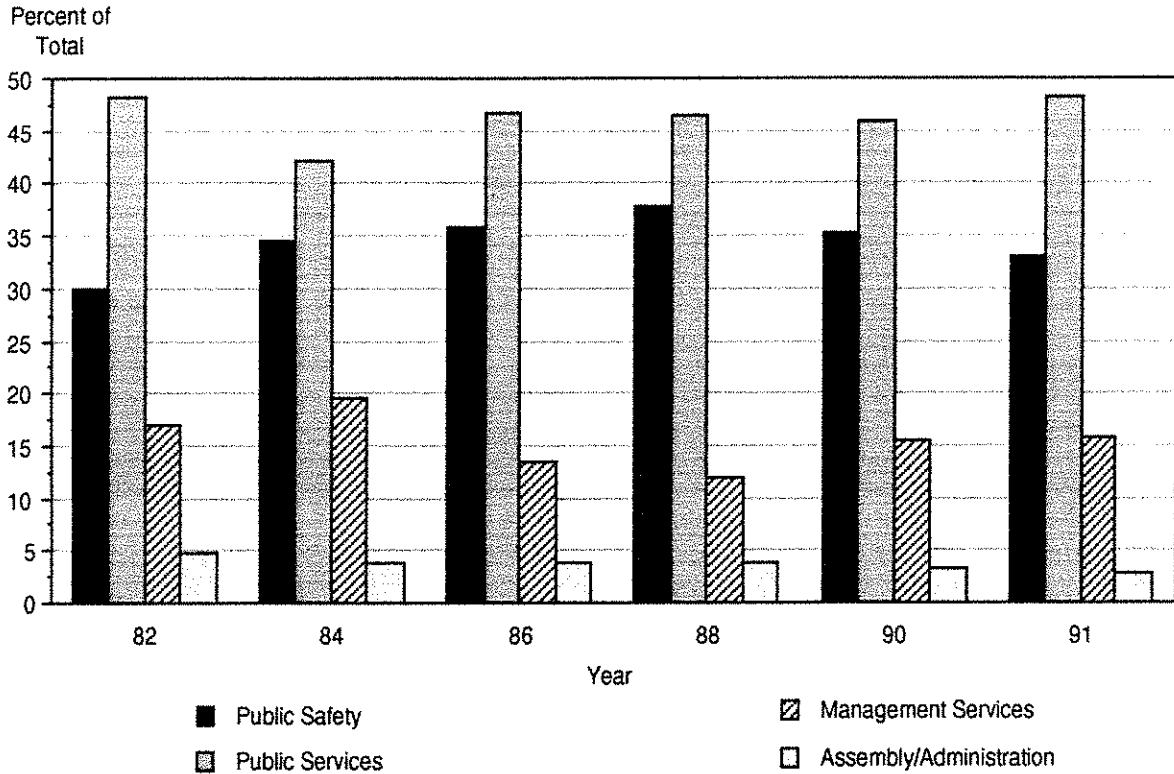
Estimated Burden of Major State and Local Taxes for a Family of Four, 1989

<u>Family Income Level</u>	<u>Rank</u>		<u>City</u>	<u>Percent of Income</u>
\$ 25,000	Highest	1	Milwaukee, WI	13.7%
	Lowest	51	Anchorage, AK	3.9%
			51-City Average	8.3%
\$ 50,000	Highest	1	Milwaukee, WI	14.6%
	Lowest	51	Anchorage, AK	3.5%
			51-City Average	8.5%
\$ 75,000	Highest	1	Milwaukee, WI	14.7%
	Lowest	51	Anchorage, AK	3.5%
			51-City Average	8.9%
\$100,000	Highest	1	Portland, OR	14.6%
	Lowest	51	Anchorage, AK	3.3%
			51-City Average	8.9%

The following chart describes the distribution of general government budgeted expenditures since 1982.

Figure 3-10

**Distribution of Budgeted Expenditures
By Major Functions *
(As a Percentage of Total Expenditures)**



Public Safety includes Health and Human Services, Fire, and Police.

Public Services includes Public Works, Cultural and Recreational Services, Transit, Economic Development and Planning, Property and Facility Management, and Non-Departmental.

Management Services includes the Municipal Manager, Finance, Information Systems, Employee Relations, and Purchasing.

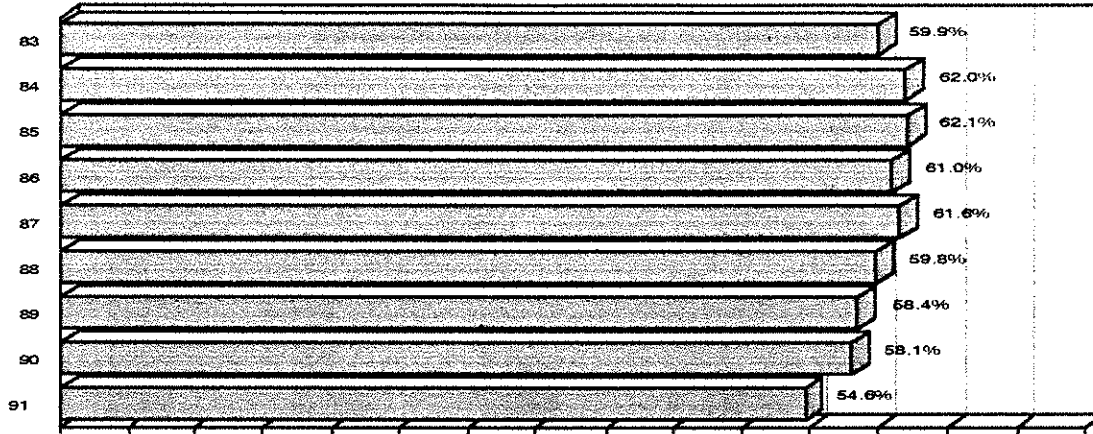
Assembly/Administration includes Assembly, Equal Rights Commission, Internal Audit, Office of the Mayor and Municipal Attorney.

* 1982-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

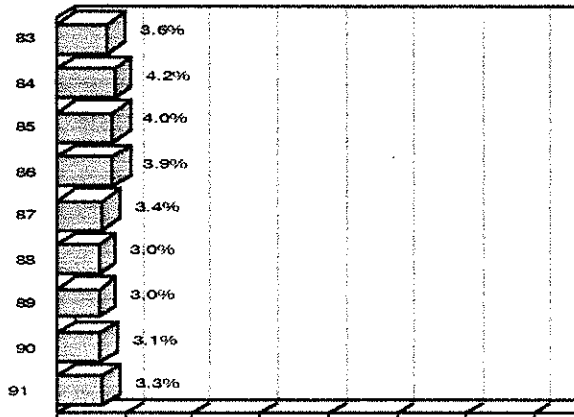
Figure 3-11

**General Government Budgeted Expenditures
Direct Cost By Type *
(Percentage Distribution)**

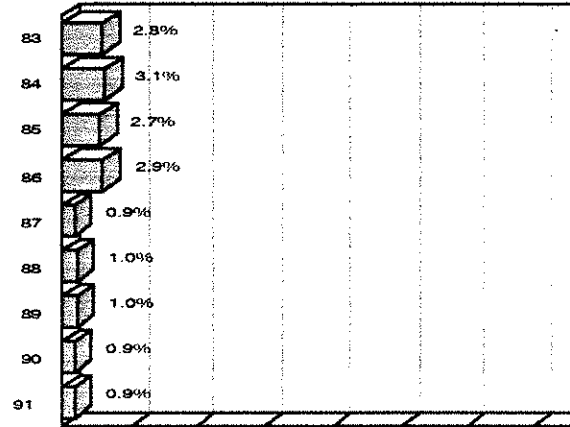
Personal Services (Percent of Total)



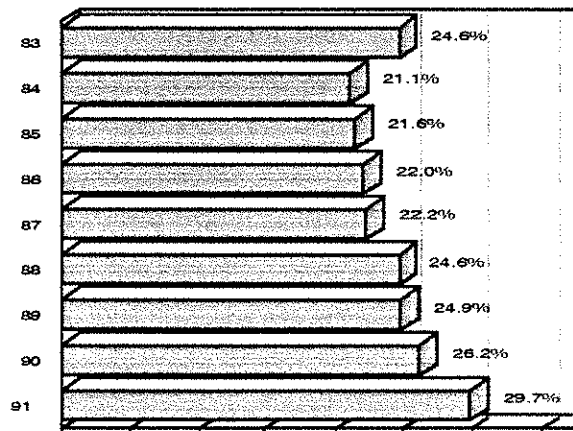
Supplies (Percent of Total)



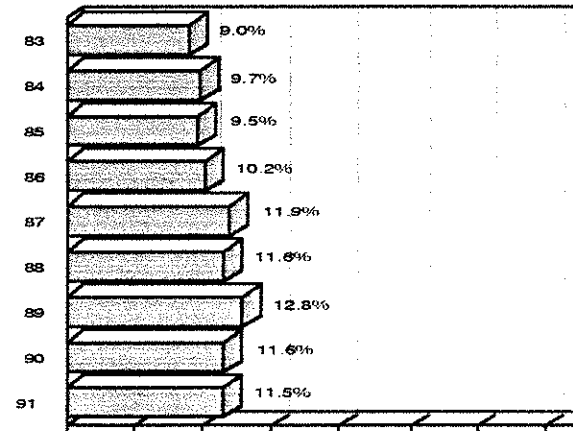
Capital Outlay (Percent of Total)



Other Services (Percent of Total)



Debt Service (Percent of Total)



* 1982-1990 Revised Budgets; 1991 Proposed Budget.

Capital Funding

The Municipality of Anchorage experienced substantial capital growth during the early 1980's with a substantial decrease during the last half of the decade. Figures 3-12 through 3-19 present historical information on the sources and uses of capital funds during this period.

Figure 3-12

**Categories of Capital Projects
Total Appropriations by MOA
1981-1990**

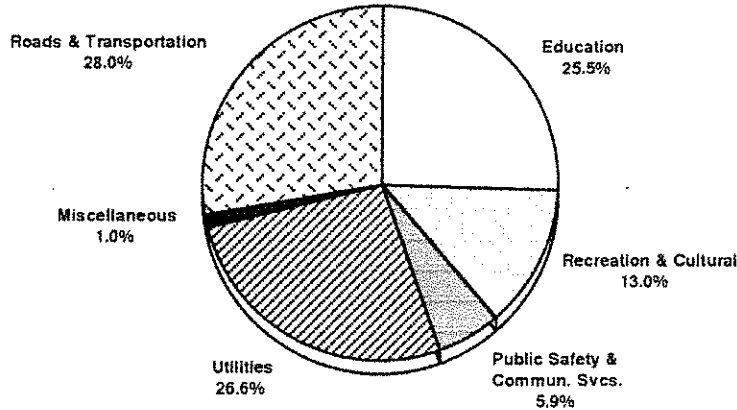
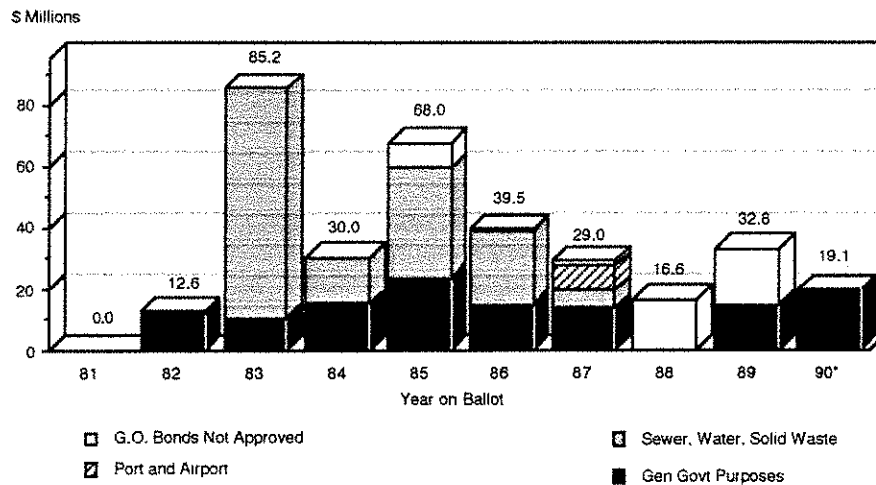


Figure 3-13

**General Obligation Bond Propositions
(Excluding School Bonds)
1981-1990**



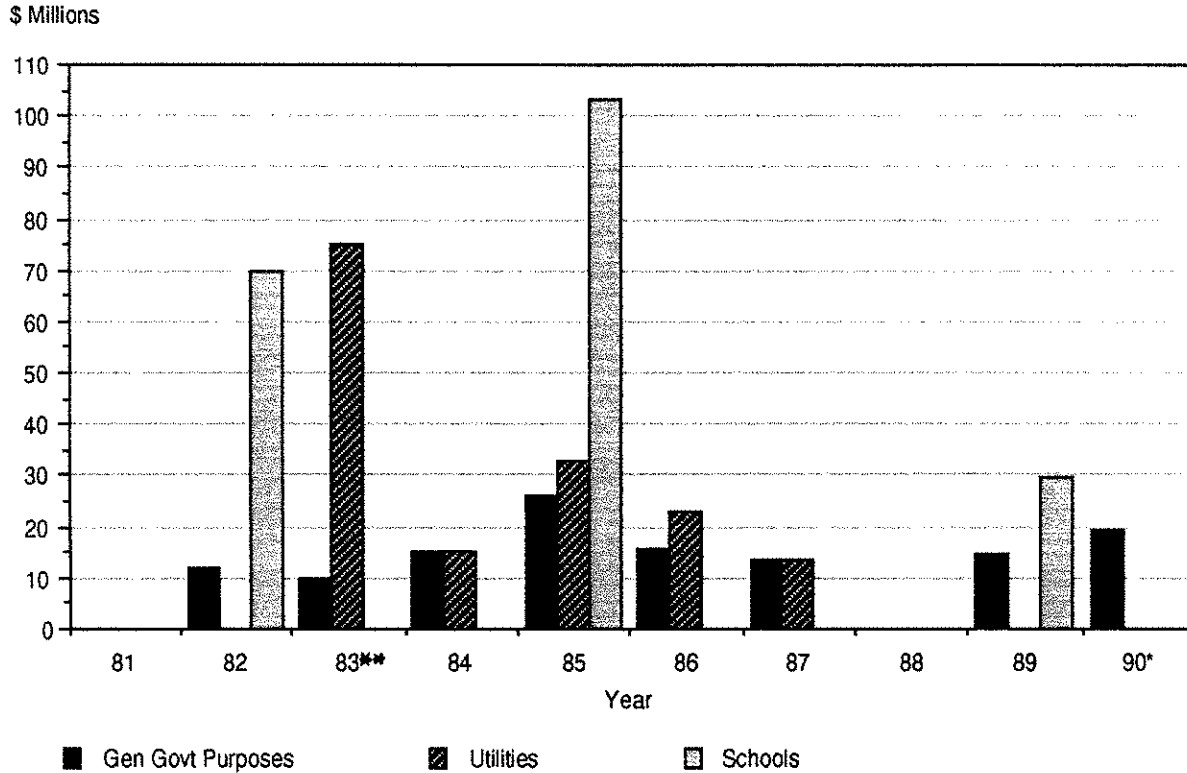
* Proposed bonds of \$19.1 million on the October 1990 ballot.

General Government purposes include roads, parks, fire, police, library, etc. Sewer, Water and Solid Waste totals include only general obligation bonds for these utilities; revenue bonds are excluded. Additional information on major municipal utilities is presented in Section V of this report.

Local voters approved nearly \$500 million in general obligation bonds during the 1980's. Approximately 34% of these bonds were for utilities, 41% were for schools; and 25% for general government purposes such as roads, drainage, water quality and parks.

Figure 3-14

**General Obligation Bonds
Approved by Voters**



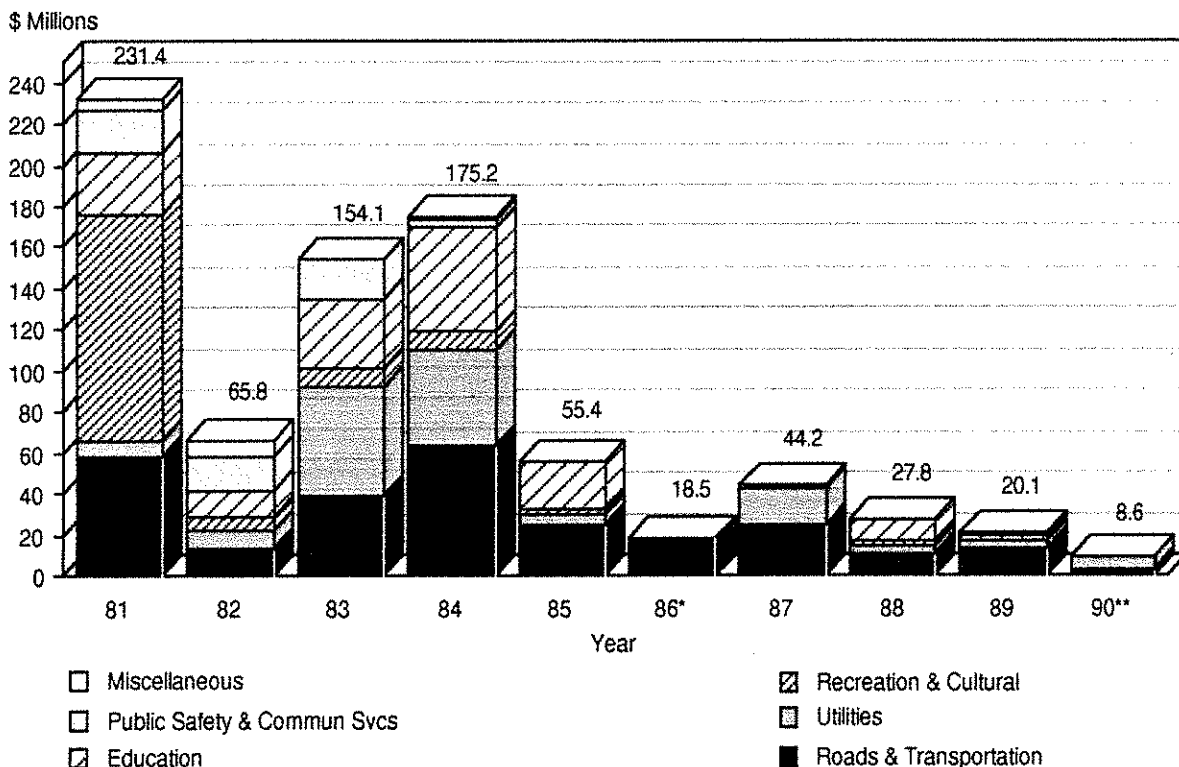
* G.O. Bonds proposed on October 1990 ballot.

** Includes a \$55 million bond issue for the Eklutna Water Project.

Figure 3-15 shows capital grants from the State of Alaska to the Municipality. When final notice of these grants is received, the Assembly appropriates the funds for the purposes outlined in the grants. Grants are shown here in the year appropriated by the Assembly, which may differ from the State fiscal year of appropriation and from the year in which the funds are actually expended. Amounts shown are net of repeals and reappropriations.

Figure 3-15

**State Capital Grants
Appropriated by MOA**



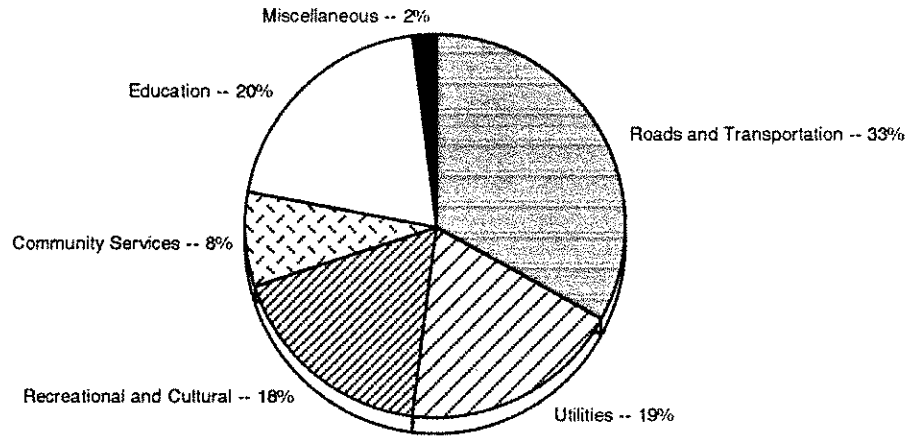
* Grants for \$52.9 million were appropriated in 1986. However, oil revenue shortfalls resulted in State restrictions on release of the funds; only the released funds are shown for 1986. Impounded 1986 funds which were released in the following spring are shown in the 1987 totals, along with the new State capital budget grants for that year.

** As of August, 1990. The Governor's line item veto resulted in net negative appropriations for the Anchorage School District and Department of Cultural and Recreational Services due to repeals of existing grants. Railbelt Energy Fund appropriations were composed of \$2.5 million for the Ship Creek Original Townsite Redevelopment Project and \$2.3 million to reconstruct and upgrade the Girdwood water system.

Figure 3-16 summarizes the purposes of State grants over this period.

Figure 3-16

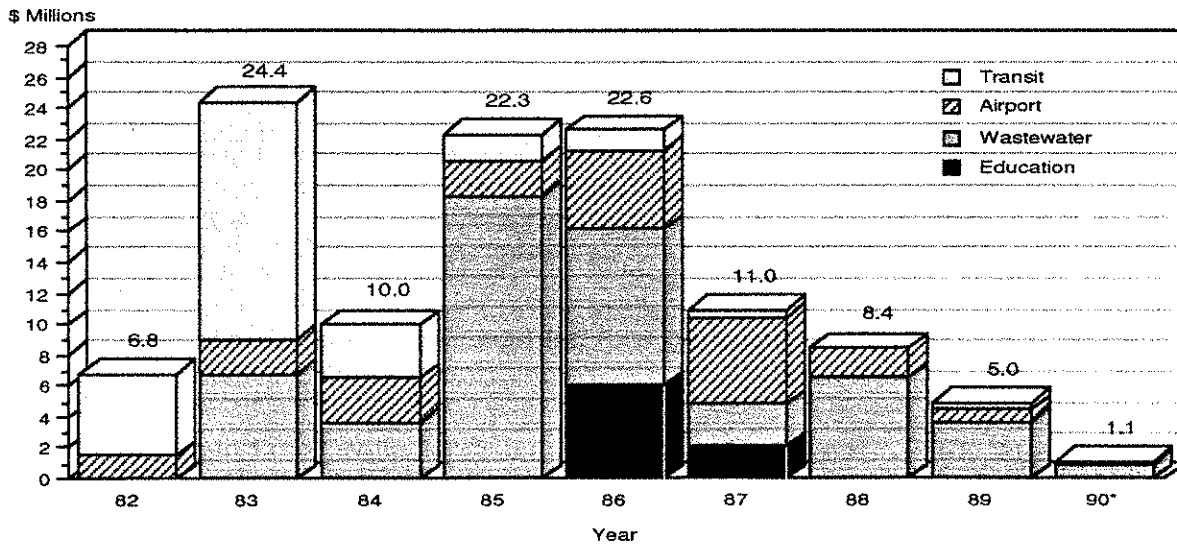
**State Capital Grants Appropriated by MOA
Total Distribution by Purpose 1981-1990 ***



Federal capital grants have been more modest in proportion. The bulk of federal capital funding has gone to Transit and Wastewater over the years shown.

Figure 3-17

**Major Federal Capital Grants
1982-1990**

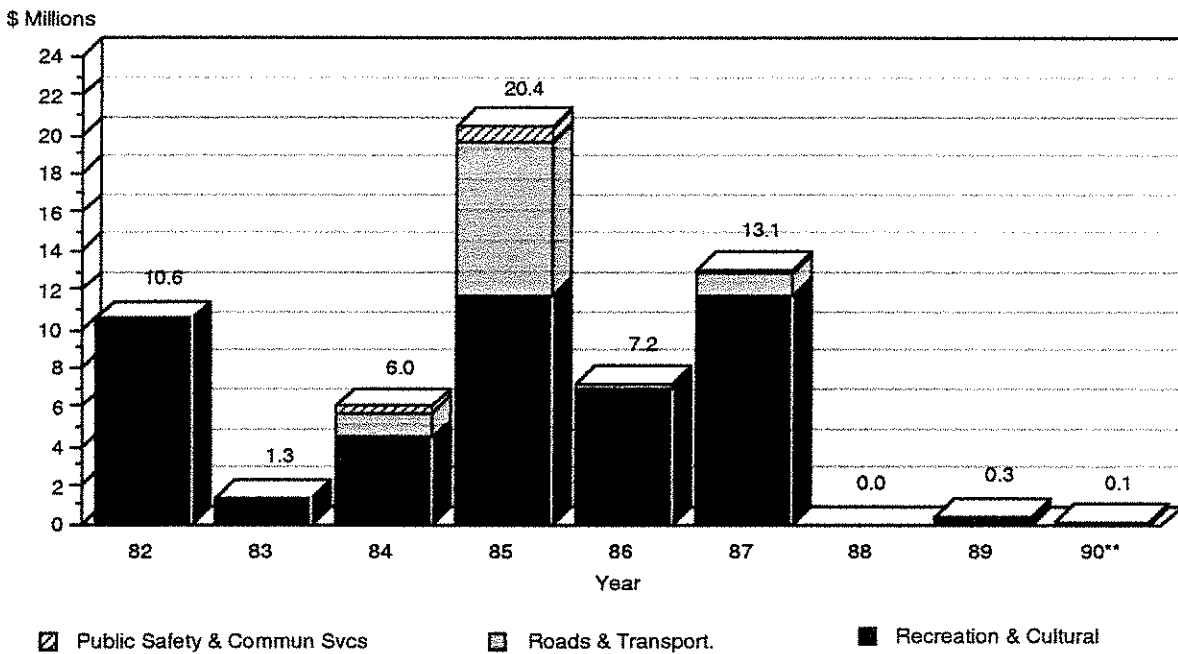


* As of August, 1990.

Through the mid 1980's, interest earned on capital grants was a funding source for capital projects. Figure 3-18 summarizes interest appropriation by broad program groupings. In prior years these interest earnings served to balance out the declines in State capital grants. Due to reduced State grants and a change in State grant payment procedures, the Municipality has had substantially lower grant fund balances in recent years, and lower interest earnings.

Figure 3-18

**Interest Appropriations
for General Government Capital Projects *
(1982-1990)**



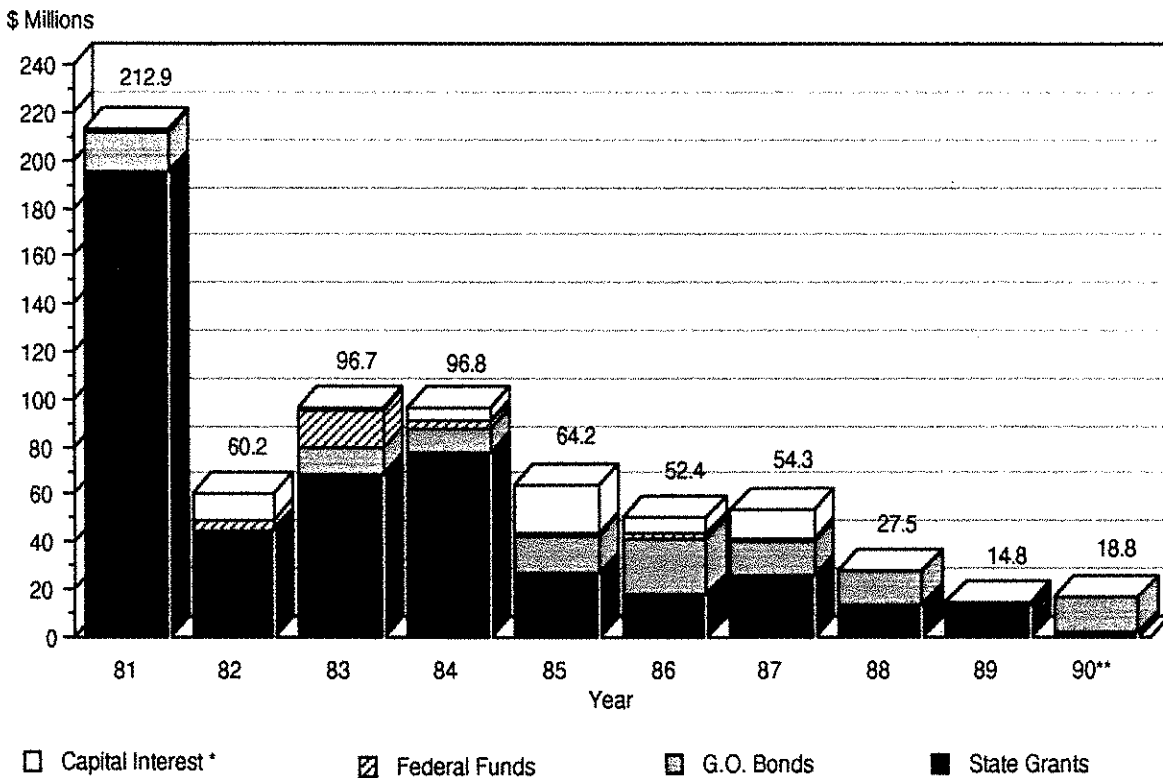
* Interest earned on General Government and Port of Anchorage State capital grants.

** As of August, 1990

Figure 3-19 gives an overall summary of general government capital funding by source of funds. Here general obligation bonds are shown in the year following their October approval.

Figure 3-19

**Summary of Appropriations to General Government
Capital Projects -- MOA
(Excludes Utilities and School District)**



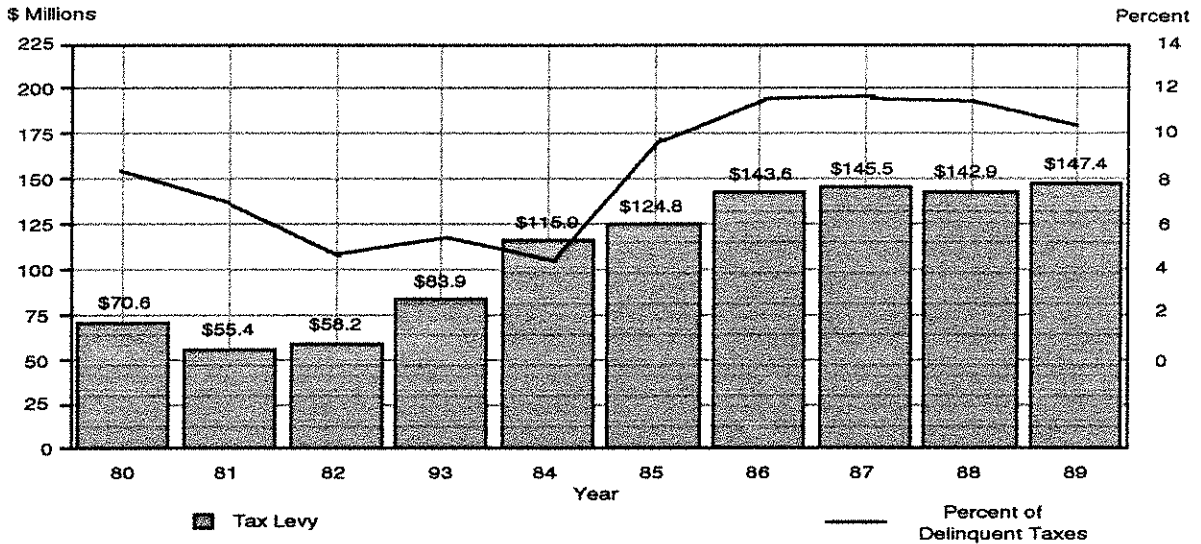
* Interest earned on General Government and Port of Anchorage State capital grants.

** As of August, 1990.

Every year a percentage of property taxes levied go uncollected for a variety of reasons, mainly the inability of property owners to pay the taxes. An increase in the percentage is a good indicator of the economic problems facing a community.

Figure 3-20

Percent Delinquent Taxes to Tax Levy



An increase in net direct, long-term debt as a percentage of the Municipality's assessed valuation can be an indicator that the Municipality's ability to repay debt is decreasing.

Figure 3-21

Net Direct Debt to Assessed Value

