

### A CONTINUED MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL August 13, 2025, 12:00 Noon Library Community Room

#### **AGENDA**

### A. CALL TO ORDER-

1. Overview of the 2025-2026 Preliminary Budget- ACTION ITEM

Presented by: Katie Ebner, Finance Director/Treasurer

2. Council Discussion

### **B. ADJOURNMENT**



Presentation
Focus

Revenues

• Recommended updates since prior workshop

Expenditures

• Recommended updates since prior workshop

Budget Sustainability

• Projection scenarios

Addressing Budget Misconceptions

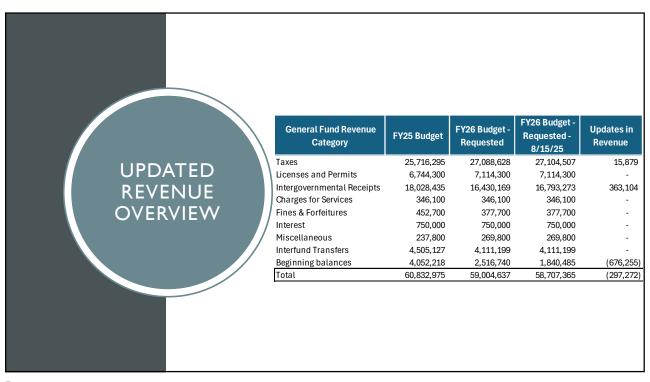
Recommendations



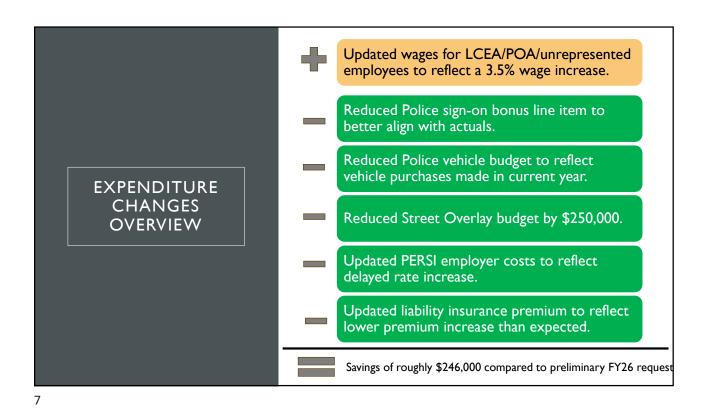
REVENUE CHANGES OVERVIEW Updated property tax levy total to reflect new construction figures.

Verified property tax penalty and interest is budgeted.

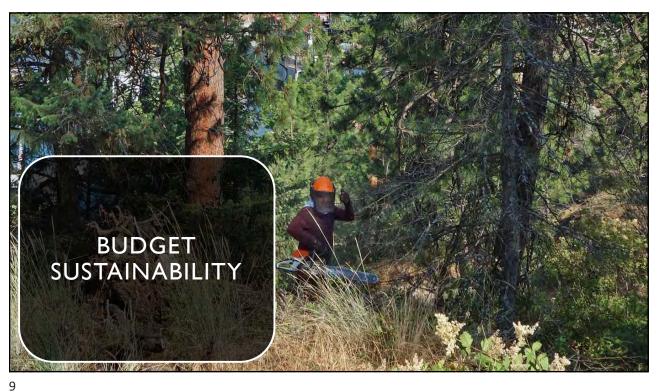
Increased Kootenai County EMSS revenue to match agreement.





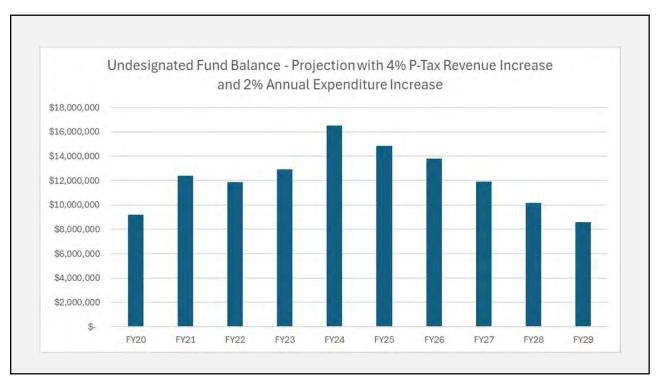


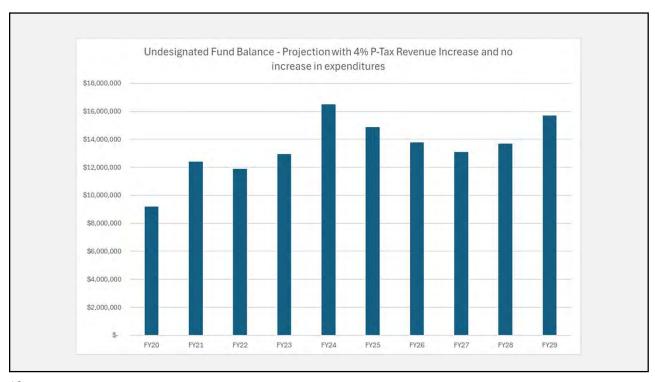
	General Fund Department	FY26 Preliminary	FY26 Request 8-15-25	Difference
	Mayor/Council	289,805	290,693	(888)
EVENIDITUE	Administration	258,281	259,678	(1,397)
EXPENDITURE CHANGES	Finance Department	1,963,318	1,913,676	49,641
	Municipal Services	3,063,668	3,073,760	(10,092)
	Human Resources	545,964	548,119	(2,156)
	Legal Department	1,440,032	1,447,251	(7,218)
	Planning Dept	810,231	814,379	(4,148)
	<b>Building Maintenance</b>	925,849	928,991	(3,143)
	Police Department	21,485,448	21,465,567	19,882
	Police Grants	549,666	567,456	(17,790)
	Fire Department	15,060,449	15,043,792	16,657
	Streets/Engineering	7,247,477	7,015,993	231,484
	Parks Department	3,245,501	3,258,893	(13,393)
	Recreation Dept.	835,318	838,840	(3,522)
	<b>Building Inspection</b>	1,172,822	1,180,047	(7,225)
	General Government	70,810	70,810	0
	Total Expenditures	58,964,637	58,717,945	246,692



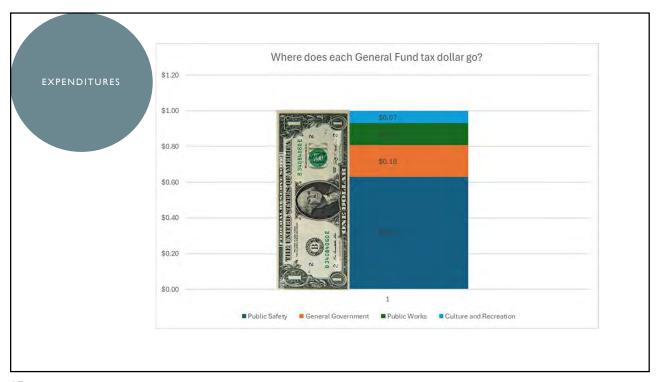
Overview of O	perational Deficit – High Water Mark			
	Revenues			
	Total Ongoing Revenues	\$	56,877,460	
	Expenditures			
	Total Ongoing Expenditures	\$	58,967,945	
	Ongoing deficit in general fund	\$	(2,090,485)	
	Assumptions for this calculation: Revenues include a 4% property tax increase. Expenditures include budget requests from directors and a 3.5% wage increase for s	staffing groups	negotiating.	

Overview A	After Recommendations			
	Revenues			
	Total Ongoing Revenues	\$	56,877,460	
	Expenditures	Ψ	30,077,400	
	Total Ongoing Expenditures	\$	58,717,945	
	Ongoing deficit in general fund	\$ (	1,840,485)	
	Assumptions for this calculation:  Revenues include a 4% property tax increase.  Expenditures include slight reduction of budget requests and a 3.5% wage increase for staffing	z grow	ns negotiating	
	experimines incline sugar reduction of budget requests and a 5.5% wage increase for staming	ggrou	ps negotiating.	









## MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES

"Why doesn't growth pay for growth? (developers, impact fees, tourism, high rises)"

- The City does use impact fees and development charges where allowed by state law.
  - Use of these funds are extremely limited by law.
  - Cannot be used for operational costs by law.
  - Are onetime revenues.
- State law currently prevents larger cities like ours from levying a hotel room tax, though many agree that would be a fair solution.
- We continue to advocate for legislative changes that would allow visitors and growth to contribute more to help the city afford the increased services that come with growth.

### MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES

"Why doesn't growth pay for growth? (developers, impact fees, tourism, high rises)"

 Property taxes from new growth do not pay for the services provided to serve that growth. This is a legislative issue.

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## MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES

### "Stop the growth."

- Idaho cities can only prevent growth in specific ways by Idaho law.
  - Halting growth due to the inability to afford serving the growth is not an allowable way to stop growth.
  - The City cannot legally tax newcomers differently
- Property owners have the ability to develop their property as they wish so long as it's consistent with zoning.

## MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES

### "Stop spending more — live within your means."

- The City currently employs fewer employees per 10,000 citizens than 2010.
- With the population growth, the City became more efficient serving the growing community:
  - Most General Government departments have not added any staff since 2010.
- The legislature has passed laws over the last several years that reduced the amount of revenue cities can obtain to support growth.

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## MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES

Year	Population	Total City FTE	FTE per 10,000 Citizens
2019	52,392.00	401.13	76.6
2020	54,942.00	403.87	73.5
2021	56,130.00	407.32	72.6
2022	56,660.00	416.48	73.5
2023	56,894.00	422.53	74.3
2024	56,894.00	416.48	73.2
2025	56,894.00	421.85	74.1

FTE = Full-time Equivalent Employee

# MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT THE CITY'S FINANCES

2010 Dollars Levied per Citizen Increase to 2025 dollars for inflation	\$	328.27 146.60%
2010 Dollars Levied per citizen converted to 2025 Dollars	\$	481.26
Estimated Population in 2025	Ę	56,894.00
Updated 2010 Levy if adjusted for inflation and population	27,38	30,632.96
Current General Fund Levy	25,71	16,295.00
Gap between city levy and adjusted 2010 levied dollars per citizen	(1,66	64,337.96)

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## COMPARISONS - PRELIMINARY BUDGET INFORMATION

City	Property Tax increase Proposed	Forgone discussed or proposed
City of Post Falls	3%	
City of Rathdrum	Hitting 8% max with new growth	
City of Hayden	3%	
City of Moscow	3%	1%
City of Nampa	3%	1%
City of Idaho Falls	3%	1%

Figures subject to change, information gathered before budgets set.

# COMPARISONS - PRELIMINARY BUDGET INFORMATION

Property Type	Taxable Value	Increase per Month if 4%
Residential	\$600,000	\$1.25
Residential Rental	\$961,425	\$2.01
Residential	\$1,020,336	\$2.13
Commerical Property	\$1,862,436	\$3.89
Commerical Property	\$21,447,059	\$44.77



### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **REVENUE**

 Increase the property tax budgeted amount by the maximum 3% plus 1% foregone.

#### **EXPENDITURES**

- Approve cuts as presented.
- Hold or delay hiring on unfilled positions in FY26 where possible without impacting operations.
- If the city has savings in FY26, avoid reallocating savings for new expenditures, unless the deficit is eliminated.

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