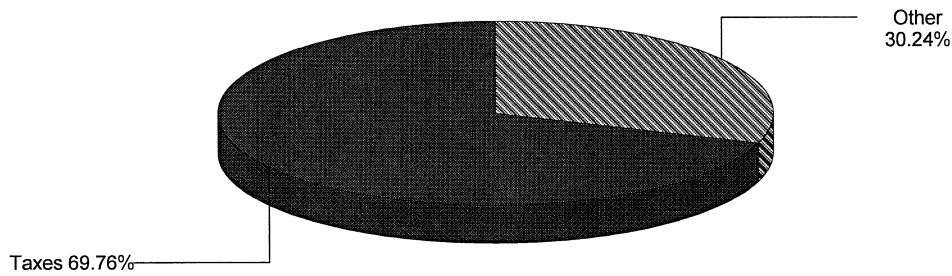


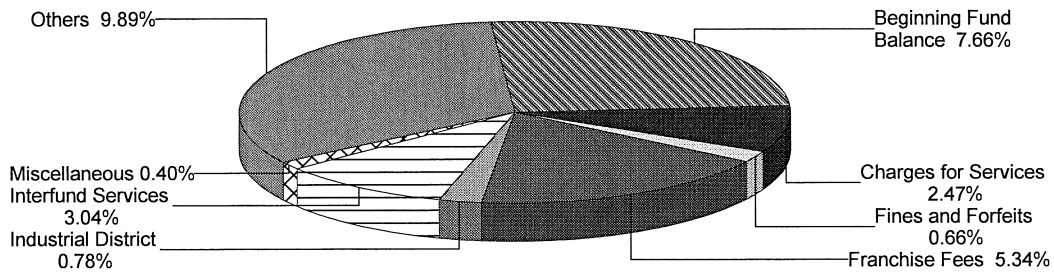
GENERAL FUND RESOURCES SUMMARY

The General Fund is the City of Houston's largest operating fund. With total resources of \$2.8 billion budgeted in FY2022, this fund relies heavily on various forms of revenue to finance its operations. As illustrated below, approximately 70% percent of the total resources in the General Fund are from taxes, mainly property and sales taxes.

GENERAL FUND RESOURCES FY2022 BUDGET



COMPOSITION OF OTHER (ABOVE)



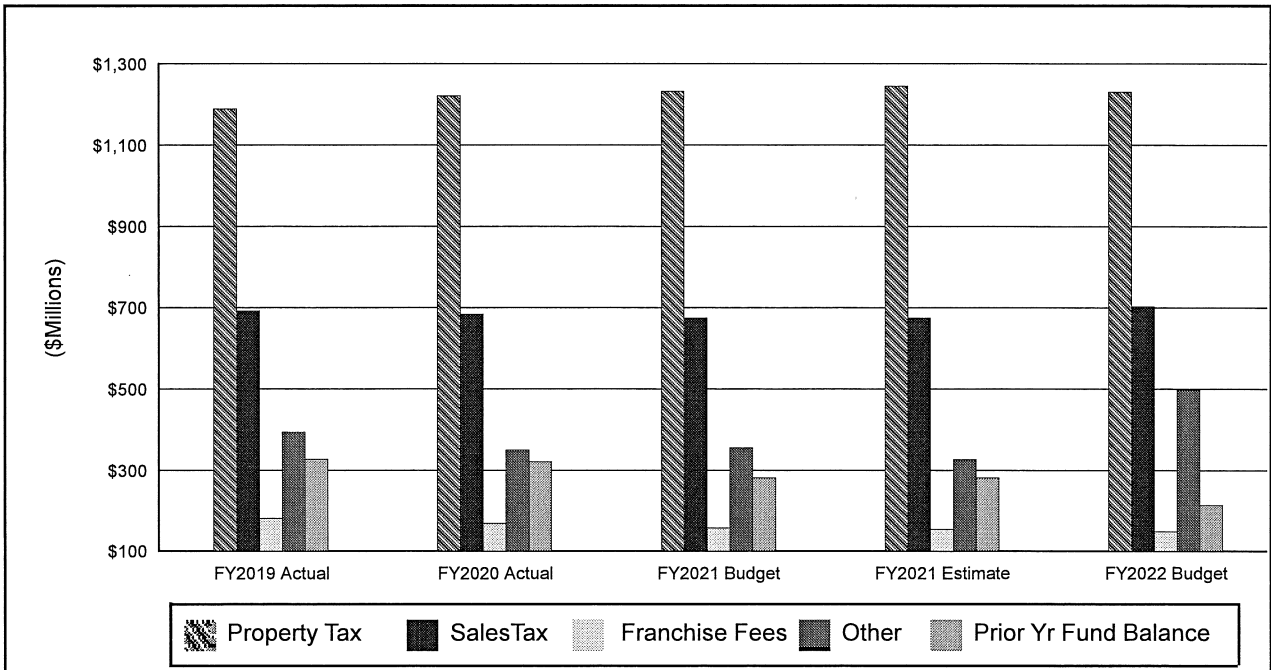
FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

The composition of the FY2022 General Fund resources is listed below:

<u>RESOURCE CATEGORIES</u>	<u>RESOURCE FY2022 BUDGET*</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL BUDGET</u>
Taxes:		
Property Taxes	1,230,985	44.04%
Sales Taxes	703,000	25.15%
Other Tax	15,983	0.57%
Franchise Fees	149,319	5.34%
Industrial District	21,813	0.78%
Licenses and Permits	31,067	1.11%
Intergovernmental	229,740	8.22%
Charges for Services	69,014	2.47%
Interfund Services	84,884	3.04%
Fines and Forfeits	18,439	0.66%
Interest	5,511	0.20%
Miscellaneous/Other	11,269	0.40%
Total Revenue	<u>2,571,024</u>	<u>91.98%</u>
Sale of Capital Assets	3,305	0.12%
Transfers In	6,771	0.24%
Beginning FY2022 Fund Balance	214,175	7.66%
TOTAL RESOURCES	<u><u>2,795,275</u></u>	<u><u>100.00%</u></u>
* Dollars in Thousands		
Total may reflect slight variances due to rounding		

The graph below provides a four-year comparison of the City's resources in millions of dollars.

**RELATIONSHIP OF GENERAL FUND RESOURCES
FY2019 THROUGH FY2022**



Total General Fund Revenue

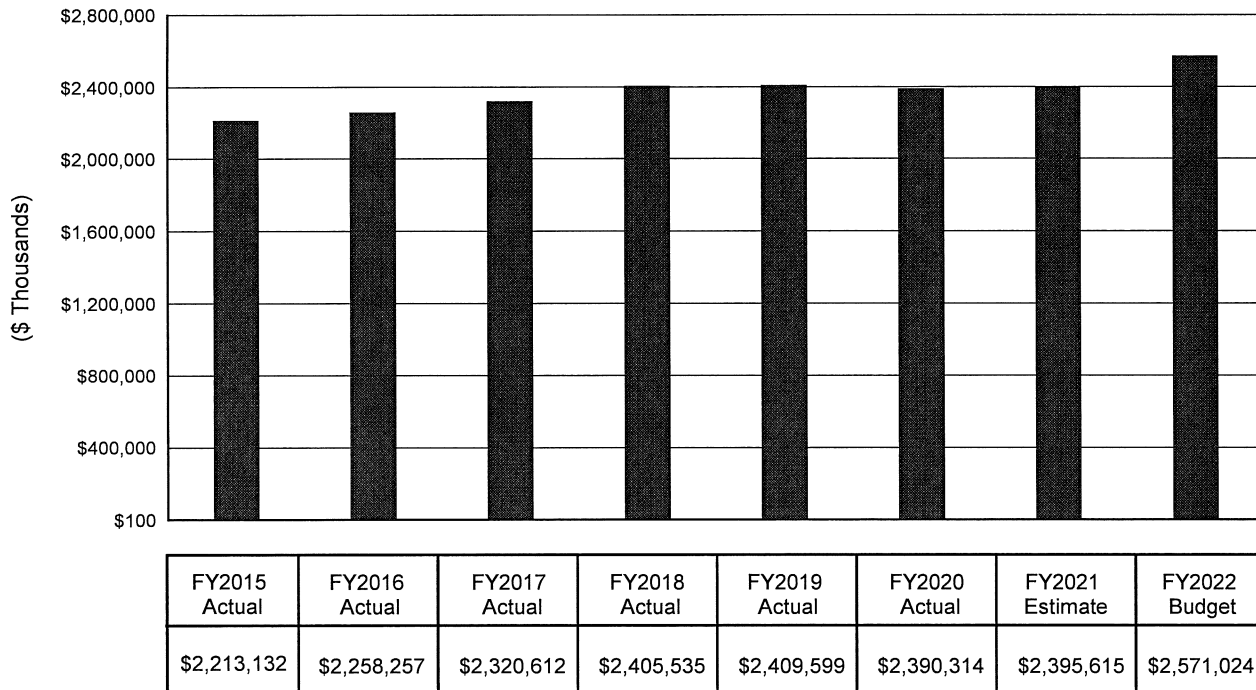


Table I below provides the FY2022 General Fund revenue budget by categories. As shown, the total revenue is expected to be \$2.6 billion or \$175.4 million higher than the projected FY2021 revenue.

**Table I
FY2022 Revenue Budget
Compared with FY2021 Estimate**

Category	Projected Revenue (\$ Thousands)		
	FY2021 Estimate	FY2022 Budget	Increase / (Decrease)
General Property Taxes	1,245,356	1,230,985	(14,371)
Industrial Assessment	21,787	21,813	26
Sales Taxes	675,000	703,000	28,000
Other Tax	12,000	15,983	3,983
Electric Franchise	98,932	95,878	(3,054)
Telephone Franchise	21,834	20,816	(1,018)
Gas Franchise	13,034	13,083	49
Other Franchise	19,701	19,542	(159)
Licenses and Permits	31,400	31,067	(333)
Intergovernmental	68,629	229,740	161,111
Charges for Services	66,354	69,014	2,660
Direct Interfund Services	63,016	61,766	(1,250)
Indirect Interfund Services	24,364	23,118	(1,246)
Municipal Courts Fines and Forfeits	13,213	15,090	1,877
Other Fines and Forfeits	2,919	3,349	430
Interest	5,011	5,511	500
Miscellaneous/Other	13,065	11,269	(1,796)
Total	2,395,615	2,571,024	175,409

FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

Table II provides the revenue estimate for each distinct revenue source that is expected to produce at least \$3 million in FY2022. The remainder of this document describes the projection logic that has been used for each of these items.

**Table II
Revenue Estimates for
Revenue Sources Over \$3 Million**

Item	Projected Revenue (\$ Thousands)		
	FY2021 Estimate	FY2022 Budget	Increase / (Decrease)
General Property Taxes	1,245,356	1,230,985	(14,371)
Sales Taxes	675,000	703,000	28,000
Industrial Assessment	21,787	21,813	26
Mixed Beverage Tax	12,000	15,983	3,983
Electric Franchise	97,693	94,614	(3,079)
Telephone Franchise	21,810	20,816	(994)
Gas Franchise	13,034	13,083	49
Cable TV Franchise Fees	11,978	11,859	(119)
Solid Waste Hauler Franchise Fee	7,570	7,644	74
Licenses and Permits	31,400	31,067	(333)
TIRZ Funding	37,048	34,340	(2,708)
Intergovernmental Revenue - 1115 Waiver	12,075	11,348	(727)
Intergovernmental Revenue - ARPA	0	177,970	177,970
Ambulance Fees	46,955	49,000	2,045
Ambulance Fee Supplemental Reimbursement	18,871	6,000	(12,871)
Other Charges for Services	19,399	20,014	615
Interfund Police Protection	33,648	33,648	0
Interfund Fire Protection	20,274	20,410	136
Other Direct Interfund	9,094	7,708	(1,386)
Indirect Cost Recovery	24,364	23,118	(1,246)
Moving Violations	7,920	8,900	980
Other Municipal Courts Fines and Forfeitures	5,293	6,190	897
Miscellaneous/Other	13,065	11,269	(1,796)
All Other Revenues	9,981	10,245	264
Total	2,395,615	2,571,024	175,409

Taxes

Property Taxes

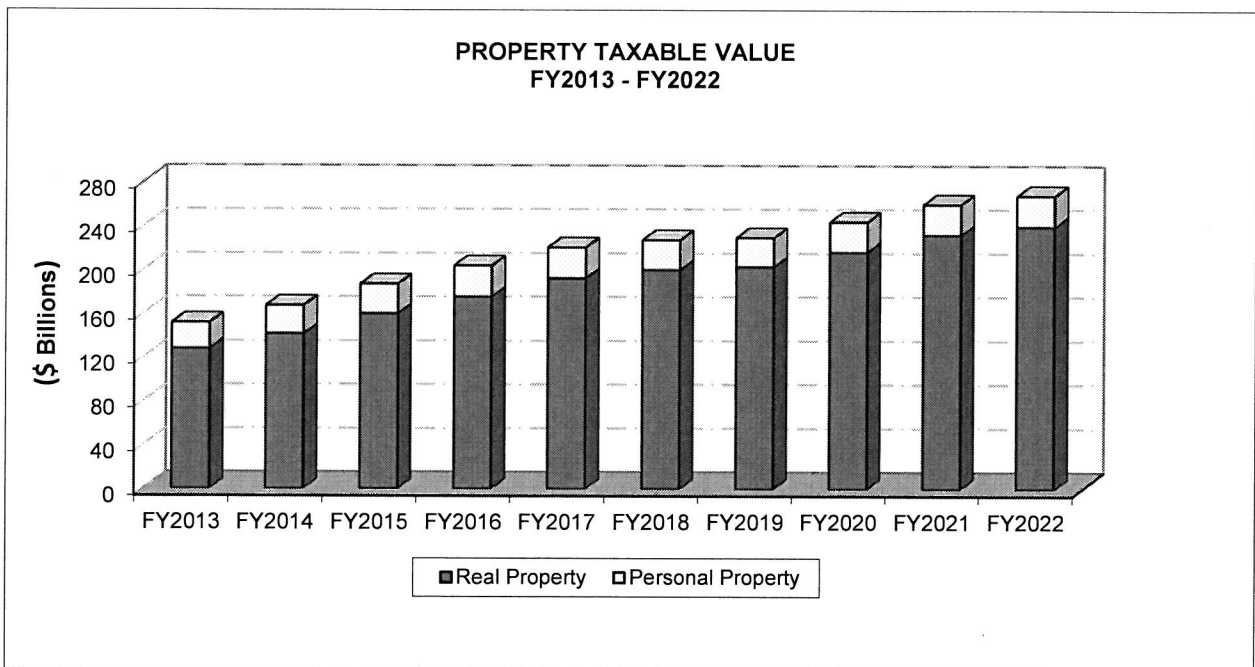
General property taxes are ad valorem taxes levied on the assessed valuation of real and personal property. Taxable values for all real and personal property within the City, depending on their locations, are established by the Harris County Appraisal District (HCAD), Montgomery County Appraisal District (MCAD) or Fort Bend County Appraisal District (FBCAD), collectively County Appraisal Districts (CAD), based upon market values as of January 1st. City Council approves exemptions such as homestead, 65 and over, disabled as well as Freeport exemptions and then sets a tax rate according to the state law. The current tax rate for Tax Year 2020 (FY2021) for the City of Houston is 56.1840 cents per \$100 of taxable value.

Based upon the adopted tax rate set by Council and taxable value as assessed by CAD, tax bills are generated and sent to taxpayers by the Harris County Tax Office around mid-November. Payment is due by January 31st of the following year. Taxes not paid by the due date are delinquent and subject to penalties and interest charges. Taxpayers who wish to appeal values set by CAD may do so if taxes on the uncontested value are paid timely.

Occasionally, taxes are overpaid as a result of errors in appraisal or an overpayment by a taxpayer. The Harris County Tax Office refunds such payments based upon the Texas Property Tax Code and documentation supplied by the taxpayers. Fluctuations in collections reflect changes in assessed property values, collection efforts, and tax rate.

The FY2022 property tax value is based on the Certified Estimate provided by CAD to the City on April 30, 2021. FY2022 value is \$268.0 billion, which is net of the current senior/disabled exemption of \$160,000. The estimated taxable value is then reduced by the estimated incremental value of properties within the Tax Increment Reinvestment Zones (TIRZ). The taxable value net of TIRZ is estimated at \$232.0 billion.

Below is a graph showing the ten-year history of property taxable values in Houston, with the \$268.0 billion estimate shown for FY2022.



FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

**CITY OF HOUSTON APPRAISED VALUE
(\$ Millions)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Tax Year</u>	<u>Real Property</u>	<u>Personal Property</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
2005	2004	86,433	19,467	105,900
2006	2005	91,827	19,293	111,120
2007	2006	99,483	20,858	120,341
2008	2007	112,241	23,214	135,455
2009	2008	125,982	23,645	149,628
2010	2009	125,999	24,094	150,093
2011	2010	120,546	22,360	142,905
2012	2011	122,747	22,279	145,026
2013	2012	128,081	23,670	151,752
2014	2013	141,684	25,714	167,398
2015	2014	160,088	26,956	187,043
2016	2015	175,512	28,267	203,779
2017	2016	192,510	28,023	220,533
2018	2017	200,189	27,131	227,319
2019	2018	203,040	26,474	229,514
2020	2019	216,505	27,494	243,999
2021	2020	232,731	27,455	260,186
2022	2021	239,685	28,275	267,960*

*County Appraisal District Certified Estimates, as of April 30, 2021.

Property Tax Collections

In November 2004, Proposition No. 1 was passed amending the City Charter to limit the annual increase in total ad valorem tax revenues. The increase is capped at the lower of the increase in Consumer Price Index (CPI) plus the growth in population or 4.5% over the prior fiscal year. In addition, in November 2006, Proposition H was passed to further increase the applicable revenue limitations by \$90 million.

The FY2022 property tax revenue estimate is derived according to Proposition 1 and Proposition H. Population data from U.S. Census Bureau as of July 1, 2020 has yet to be received. Therefore, the Finance Department applied 0% growth for population and inflation for purposes of calculating Proposition 1. This results in a net revenue estimate of \$1.23 billion. This revenue is a decrease of \$14.4 million or 1.15% from the estimated FY2021 revenue of \$1.25 billion. The property tax rate will be adjusted accordingly to levy revenues no higher than the Proposition 1 and Proposition H limitation.

The Proposition 1 and Proposition H revenue limitation is calculated with the following assumptions.

<u>Population (1)</u>		<u>CPI (2)</u>	
July 1, 2003	2,009,669	2003	163.7
July 1, 2004	2,012,626 + 0.1471%	2004	169.5 + 3.5431%
July 1, 2005	2,076,189 + 3.1582%	2005	175.6 + 3.5988%
July 1, 2006	2,144,491 + 3.2898%	2006	180.6 + 2.8474%
July 1, 2007	2,208,180 + 2.9699%	2007	183.8 + 1.7929%
July 1, 2008	2,244,615 + 1.6500%	2008	189.967 + 3.3339%
July 1, 2009	2,257,926 + 0.5930%	2009	190.495 + 0.2779%
July 1, 2010	2,099,451 - 7.0186%	2010	194.172 + 1.9302%
July 1, 2011	2,145,146 + 2.1765%	2011	200.495 + 3.2564%
July 1, 2012	2,160,821 + 0.7307%	2012	204.213 + 1.8544%
July 1, 2013	2,195,914 + 1.6241%	2013	207.574 + 1.6458%
July 1, 2014	2,239,558 + 1.9875%	2014	213.365 + 2.7898%
July 1, 2015	2,296,224 + 2.5302%	2015	213.039 - 0.1528%
July 1, 2016	2,303,482 + 0.3161%	2016	216.414 + 1.5842%
July 1, 2017	2,312,717 + 0.4009%	2017	220.657 + 1.9606%

FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

July 1, 2018	2,325,502 + 0.5528%	2018	225.927 + 2.3883%
July 1, 2019	2,320,268 - 0.2251%	2019	228.799 + 1.2712%
July 1, 2020 (3)	TBD	2020	229.161 + 0.1582%

	(\$ In Thousand)
Proposition 1	
FY2005 Actual	\$671,294
Population Increase 2004	0.1471%
CPI Increase 2004	<u>3.5431%</u>
FY2006 CAP	\$696,066
Population Increase 2005	3.1582%
CPI Increase 2005	<u>3.5988%</u>
FY2007 CAP	\$743,100
Population Increase 2006	3.2898%
CPI Increase 2006	<u>2.8474%</u>
FY2008 CAP	\$788,705
Population Increase 2007	2.9699%
CPI Increase 2007	<u>1.7929%</u>
FY2009 CAP	\$826,269
Population Increase 2008	1.6500%
CPI Increase 2008	<u>3.3339%</u>
FY2010 CAP	\$867,450
Population Increase 2009	0.5930%
CPI Increase 2009	<u>0.2779%</u>
FY2011 CAP	\$875,005
Population Decrease 2010	-7.0186%
CPI Increase 2010	<u>1.9302%</u>
FY2012 CAP	\$875,005
Population Increase 2011	2.1765%
CPI Increase 2011	<u>3.2564%</u>
FY2013 CAP	\$922,543
Population Increase 2012	0.7307%
CPI Increase 2012	<u>1.8544%</u>
FY2014 CAP	\$946,392
Population Increase 2013	1.6241%
CPI Increase 2013	<u>1.6458%</u>
FY2015 CAP	\$977,338
Population Increase 2014	1.9875%
CPI Increase 2014	<u>2.7898%</u>
FY2016 CAP	\$1,024,029
Population Increase 2015	2.5302%
CPI Decrease 2015	<u>-0.1528%</u>
FY2017 CAP	\$1,048,375
Population Increase 2016	0.3161%
CPI Increase 2016	<u>1.5842%</u>
FY2018 CAP	\$1,068,297
Population Increase 2017	0.4009%
CPI Increase 2017	<u>1.9606%</u>
FY2019 CAP	\$1,093,525
Population Increase 2018	0.5528%
CPI Increase 2018	<u>2.3883%</u>
FY2020 CAP	\$1,125,687
Population Decrease 2019	-0.2251%
CPI Increase 2019	<u>1.2712%</u>
FY2021 CAP	\$1,140,985
Population 2020 (3)	TBD
CPI Increase 2020	<u>0.1582%</u>
FY2022 CAP	\$ 1,140,985

FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

Proposition H	<u>\$90,000</u>
FY2022 CAP (4a)	\$1,230,985

FY2021 Estimate	\$ 1,245,356
FY2022 CAP (4b)	\$ 1,388,883
Final FY2022 CAP (the Lower FY2022 CAP)	\$ 1,230,985

- (1) Population numbers based upon the US Census Bureau estimate most recently published when deciding limits of each respective year's property tax revenue budget increase.
- (2) CPI increase based on the change in the CPI-U for Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, Texas as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, for the preceding calendar year.
- (3) Population number from U.S. Census Bureau has yet to be received.
- (4) The revenue cap is calculated:
 - a. In accordance with Proposition H, to increase the applicable revenue limitation by \$90 million.
 - b. Based on 4.5% increase from FY2021 Estimate plus the lower of \$90 million or the prior year balance of Prop H supplement less prior year usage of Prop H.

Sales Tax

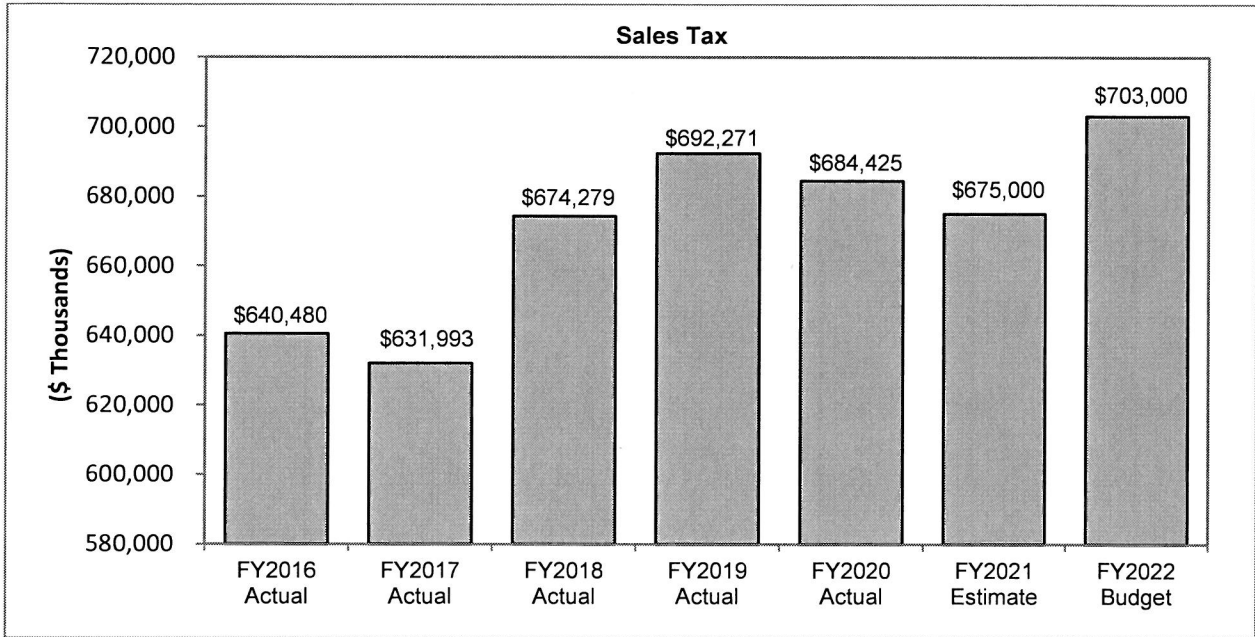
General sales and use taxes are imposed upon the sale or consumption of certain goods and services at the point of sale. In the City of Houston, a \$0.0825 sales and use tax is applied for every dollar of sales. The Metropolitan Transit Authority (METRO) receives \$0.01, and the State of Texas receives \$0.0625. The State Comptroller remits a \$0.01 share to the City, after withholding a 2% service charge.

The sales tax projections are derived from econometric models which take into account the sectors of the Houston economy and estimates of employment, income, oil prices, population, and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA) retail sales.

The FY2022 budget amount of \$703 million is approximately \$28 million, or 4.1% higher than the FY2021 estimated amount of \$675 million. This estimate reflects an improvement to economic conditions compared to FY2021, which was severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic that affected our national and global economy. Employment is the key driver of sales tax revenue, including consumer sales and business to business sales. Historically, the sales tax has responded in an immediate manner to changes in our employment growth and/or decline. Pre COVID-19, the City was anticipating growth in sales tax in FY2020 with anticipated collections projected to be \$724 million. However, as a result of COVID-19, the City only collected \$684 million, a loss of approximately \$40 million. Similarly, for FY2021, pre-COVID-19 the City was anticipating collections of \$738 million, but post-COVID-19 estimates are currently \$675 million, a loss of approximately \$63 million.

We do anticipate a large recovery in FY2022 sales and use taxes compared to FY2021 as vaccines have been introduced as an effective way to prevent infections and reduce the spread of COVID-19. However, the recovery in Houston may be slower than the rest of the State. According to Dr. Gilmer, Houston's economic conditions still rely heavily on the oil industry. Even though Federal stimulus have partially offset the downturn, oil remains a major aspect of the local sales tax revenues and tax revenue. Therefore, the City hopes to slowly improve the economy, as society strives to recover from COVID-19 and resume a sense of normalcy.

The following graph provides a seven-year comparison of the City's Sales Tax revenue.



Industrial District Assessments

The City of Houston has Industrial District Contract Agreements with more than 100 companies located within the Houston Extra-Territorial Jurisdiction (ETJ), for a period of fifteen years. A contractually reduced ad valorem assessed valuation fee is calculated and billed annually to each company in lieu of the property being annexed and subject to City of Houston property taxes. Industrial District Assessments are based on current year property values provided by HCAD. The City expects to collect \$21.8 million in FY2022.

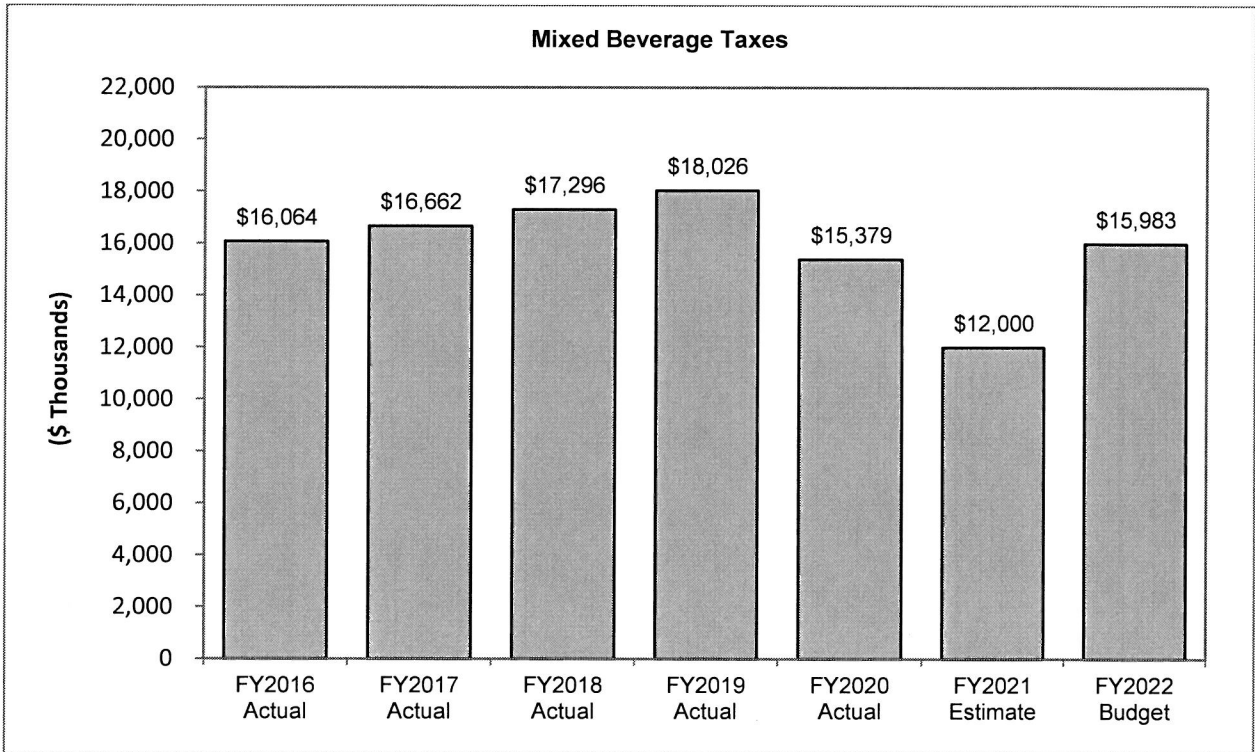
Mixed Beverage Tax

Following the end of each calendar month, the State Comptroller allocates 10.7143% of the mixed beverage tax received to the counties and cities.

Mixed beverage tax allocation amounts are dependent upon the timing and accuracy of taxpayer's returns and payments, but generally represent taxes remitted to the Comptroller's Office during the calendar month, immediately preceding the month the allocation is distributed.

The FY2022 budget is \$16.0 million. This is approximately \$4.0 million or 33.2% higher than FY2021 estimate. The large revenue increase in FY2022 reflects the COVID-19 recovery from the low collection received in FY2020 and FY2021, as bars and restaurants are fully re-opened.

The following graph shows the seven-year comparison of the City's mixed beverage tax revenue.



Franchise Fees

Franchise fees are paid by companies, entities, or persons for the privilege of using public property for private purposes. Franchise agreements have been granted to numerous utilities and other enterprises, either directly by the City of Houston or by the State of Texas, including CenterPoint Energy, AT&T, several cable television firms, and others.

Changes in franchise revenue depend on many factors including economic fluctuations, rate charges, customer usage, franchise agreement changes and legislative actions. In FY2020, franchise revenue for cable and telephone decreased as a result of Texas Senate Bill 1152. This impacts the amount of compensation the local municipalities receive from companies that are occupying the rights-of-way to provide both cable/video services and telecommunications services by allowing these providers to pay only one fee. In FY2021, franchise revenue for electricity, cable and telephone decreased primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on each industry.

Electric Franchise

Electric franchise fees are paid to the City for the right to conduct an electric light and power business and to use the City's rights-of-way for that business.

There are two companies in Houston that pay electric franchise fees: CenterPoint Energy Houston Electric ("CenterPoint") and Entergy. CenterPoint pays approximately 99.9% of the electric franchise fees paid to the City, which represents approximately \$97.7 million per year.

Prior to electric deregulation, which became effective on January 1, 2002, electricity franchise payments were calculated as a percentage of the electric company's gross revenues from sales to customers located within the City limits. Under this payment formula, electric franchise fees to the City fluctuated from \$80 million to as much as \$90 million per year.

From January 2002 through June 2005, franchise payments were no longer calculated based on a percentage of gross revenues, but instead were based on kilowatt hour consumption by customers within the City limits. During this period, electric franchise revenues dropped significantly, averaging \$75 million each year.

In July 2005, the City and CenterPoint entered into a new franchise agreement for a term of 30 years. The new agreement establishes a base franchise fee to the City of approximately \$96 million per fiscal year, payable monthly, which is adjusted annually based on kilowatt hours delivered in the City.

The FY2021 electric franchise fee estimate is \$97.7 million. The FY2022 electric franchise fee estimate of \$94.6 million is approximately 3.2% lower than the FY2021 estimate. Kilowatt hour consumption for calendar year 2020 was down 4.0% from 2019 primarily due to lower commercial and industrial electric demand due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The City of Houston exercises original jurisdiction over the rates, operations and services of these electric utilities for the Houston area.

Natural Gas Franchise

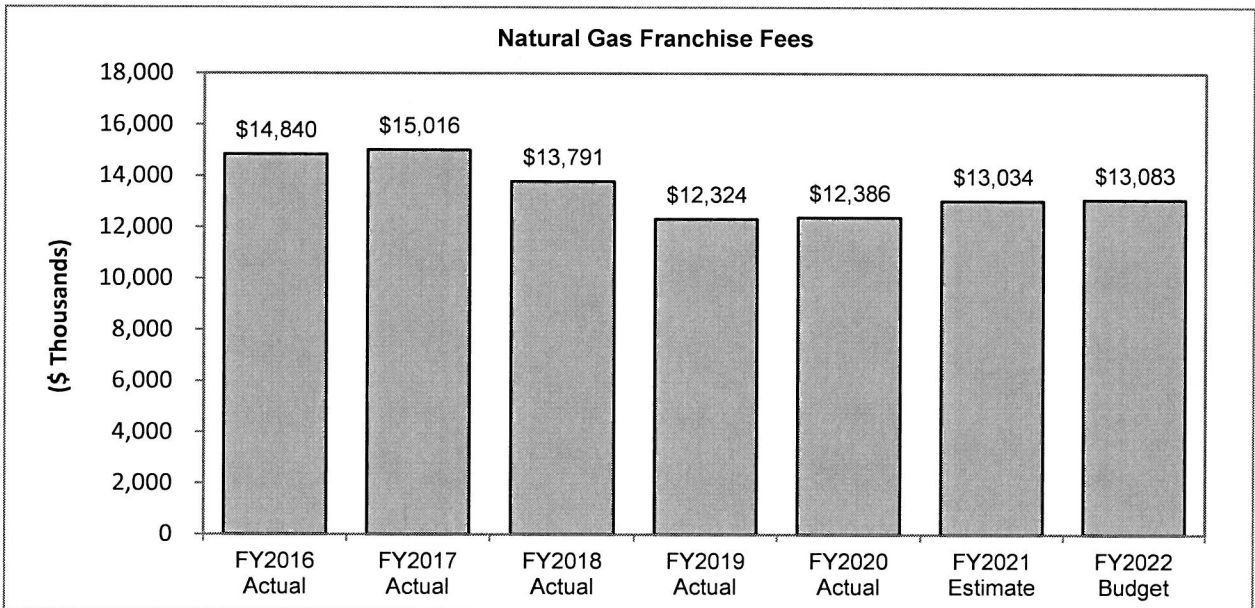
Like electric franchise fees, natural gas franchise fees are paid by utilities that use the City's rights-of-way for the transportation, delivery, sale and distribution of natural gas to customers in the City.

There are two companies in Houston that pay natural gas franchise fees: CenterPoint Energy Resources Corporation ("CenterPoint" – formerly Entex) and SiEnergy L.P. CenterPoint pays approximately 99.9% of the natural gas franchise fees paid to the City, which represents approximately \$13.0 million per year.

CenterPoint's fees are paid monthly and are based on 5% of gross receipts on a rolling 3-year average. For FY2022, franchise fees are based on CenterPoint's 2018, 2019 and 2020 gross revenues.

The estimate for FY2021 natural gas franchise fees from CenterPoint is approximately \$13.0 million. The FY2022 natural gas franchise fee estimate is \$13.1 million, an increase of 0.4% from FY2021. CenterPoint's calendar year 2020 revenues were \$238.5 million compared to calendar year 2017's revenues of \$235.7 million, an increase of 1.2%. Although Commercial, Industrial and Miscellaneous account revenues were much lower in 2020 compared with 2017, mostly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the residential and transportation account revenues in 2020 were up 8.2% and 20.7%, respectively, compared to 2017's accounts, which accounts for the slight increase in overall revenue.

The graph below provides a seven-year comparison of the City's natural gas franchise fee revenue.



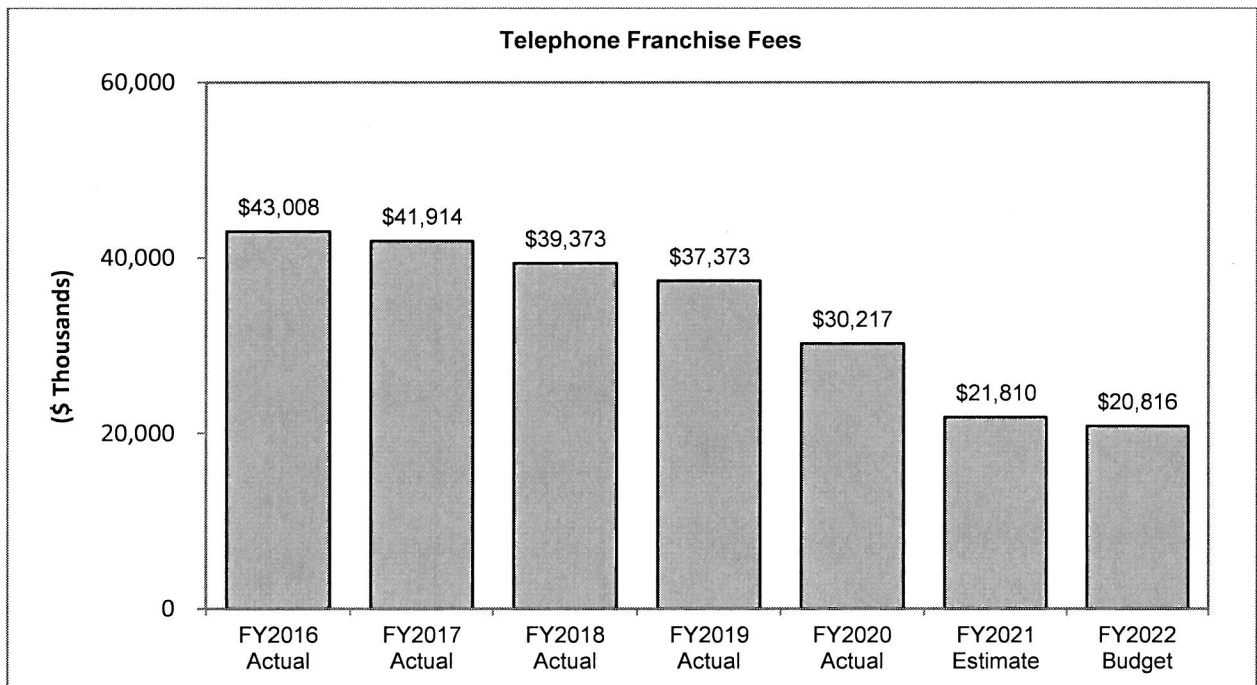
The City of Houston exercises original jurisdiction over the rates, operations and services of these natural gas utilities for the Houston area.

Telephone Franchise

Since deregulation of this industry in 2000, the telephone franchise fee paid to municipalities in Texas is derived by applying an “access line rate,” assigned by the Public Utilities Commission of Texas (PUCT) and adjusted annually for inflation. The access line rates that is in effect during FY2022 are as follows: residential (\$1.89); non-residential (\$6.36); and point-to-point (\$17.95).

The FY2021 estimate for telephone franchise fee is \$21.8 million. The FY2022 projection of \$20.8 million is a 4.6% decrease from FY2021 estimate primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industry.

The following graph below provides a seven-year comparison of the City’s telephone franchise fee revenue.



Cable TV Franchise Fees

Currently, there are four cable television/video service-providers operating in Houston under state-issued certificates of franchise authority: Comcast Cable, AT&T U-Verse, Suddenlink, and En-Touch Systems. Under the terms of the state franchise, these operators also pay the City of Houston 5% of their gross revenues from sales to Houston customers. The largest of these franchises is Comcast, which accounts for approximately 94.6% of the total cable franchise revenue projection for FY2022. The projection for FY2022 is \$11.9 million, which is 1.0% lower than the FY2021 estimate of \$12.0 million primarily due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the industry.

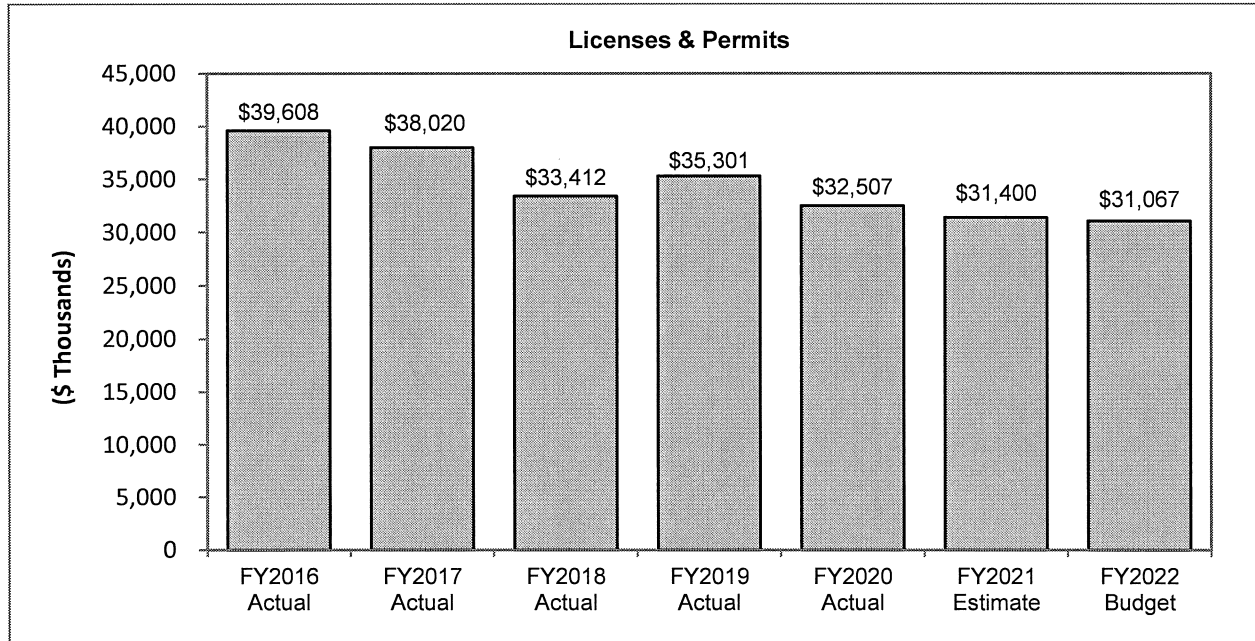
Solid Waste Hauler Franchise Fees

Solid waste haulers pay fees to compensate the City for the use of City streets. Approximately 121 active solid waste hauler franchises pay 4% of gross revenues from transporting commercial solid and industrial wastes that originate within the City limits. The FY2022 estimate of \$7.6 million, a slight increase in revenues as a result of projected recovery of the industry from the COVID-19 pandemic.

Other Revenues

Licenses and Permits

The Licenses and Permits category includes such items as special fire, food dealer, burglar alarm, dumpster permits, and many other permits. The FY2022 revenue is estimated at \$31.1 million, which is 1.1% lower than the FY2021 estimate.



Ambulance Fees

City of Houston Code of Ordinance Chapter 4 permits the City to provide Emergency Medical Services including ambulance transport to the public and permits the City to partially recover the cost of providing those services. The base and variable fee structure is addressed under Section 4.13.

The City contracts with a third-party vendor for the billing and collection of Emergency Medical Services. The revenue projection for Emergency Medical Services provided by the City of Houston for FY2022, which is impacted by COVID-19, is \$49.0 million. This is \$2.0 million higher than the FY2021 estimate of \$47.0 million.

Intergovernmental Revenue - ARPA

The FY2022 Budget includes funds for the provision of government services relative to revenue reduction due to the COVID-19 public health emergency in the amount of \$178 million funded under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). Further guidance from U.S. Department of Treasury is forthcoming.

Other Charges for Services

Other charges for services include miscellaneous copy fees, public safety report fees, vending machine concessions, vehicle storage, hazardous material response, and others. The FY2022 revenues is \$20.0 million, which is \$615,000 higher than the FY2021 estimate of \$19.4 million.

Interfund Direct Charges

The General Fund charges the Houston Airport System for airport police service, which is the responsibility of Houston Police Department (HPD). The FY2022 projection of \$33.6 million remains unchanged from the FY21 estimate.

FISCAL YEAR 2022 BUDGET

The Aviation Enterprise Fund also pays for fire protection provided by the Fire Department to the Houston Airport System. The FY2022 projection of \$20.4 million is \$136,000 higher than the FY2021 estimate of \$20.3 million.

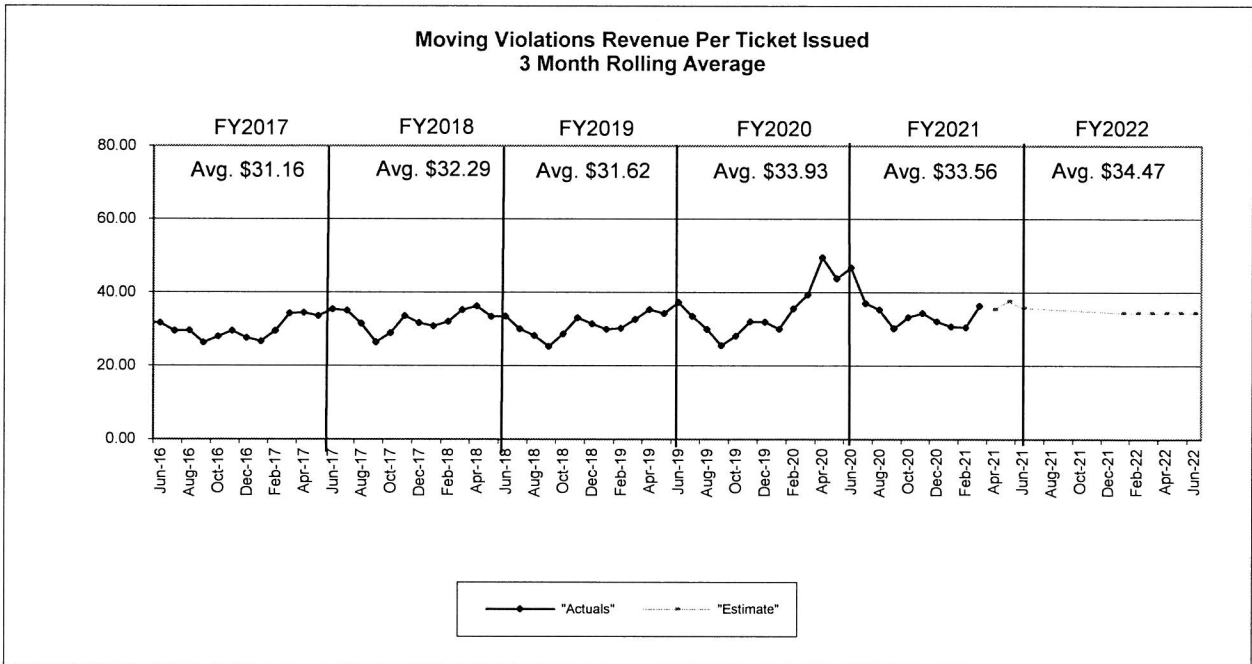
Payments received for other direct services performed by the General Fund are recovered throughout the year. The FY2022 projection of \$7.7 million is \$1.4 million lower than the FY2021 estimate of \$9.1 million.

Indirect Cost Recovery

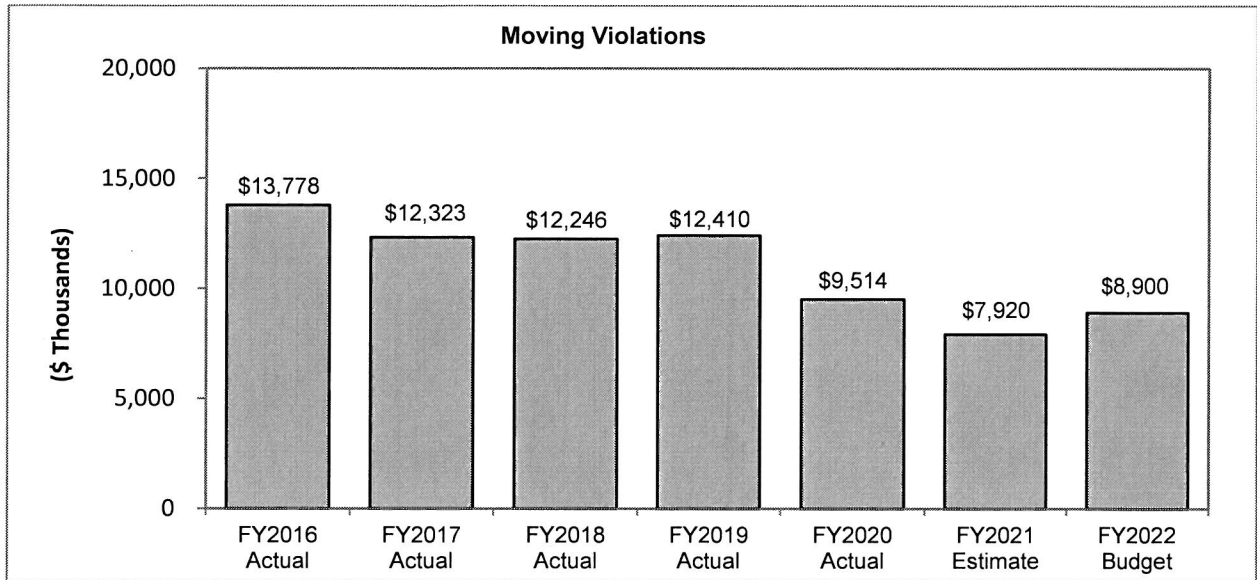
The General Fund provides citywide central support services and recovers the cost of these services through allocation of indirect costs. These amounts are determined through the preparation of an annual cost allocation plan, which distributes administrative overhead costs to General Fund operating departments and to other funds. For FY2022, the proposed plan calls for cost recoveries totaling \$23.1 million, a decrease of \$1.2 million in indirect interfund revenue from the FY2021 estimate of \$24.4 million.

Moving Violations

In FY2022, we project 258,195 Moving Violations to be issued. Total Moving Violations revenue budgeted is \$8.9 million, which results in an average of \$34.47 for each Moving Violations in FY2022.



The graph below provides a seven-year comparison of the City's Moving Violations revenue.



Other Municipal Courts Fines and Forfeitures

The FY2022 Other Municipal Court Fines and Forfeitures are projected at \$6.2 million.

Miscellaneous/Other

The FY2022 revenue is estimated at \$11.3 million, which is approximately \$1.8 million lower than FY2021 estimate of \$13.1 million. This is mainly due to decrease in Verizon rebate.

All Other Revenues

Estimated revenues in remaining categories have been calculated using simple trend analysis, as well as operational and collections information from the collecting department. These revenues are estimated at \$10.2 million in FY2022, and \$10.0 million in FY2021 estimate.

A detailed listing of General Fund revenues by category are presented in the appendices.