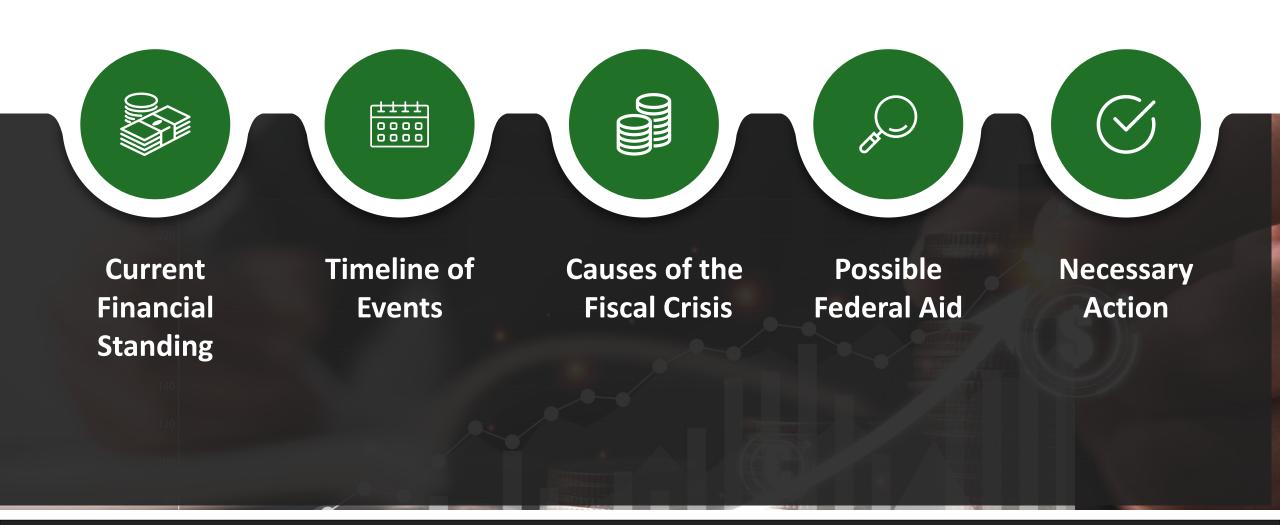


FY20 Q2 R&E



Presentation Agenda

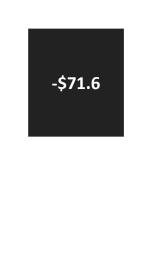


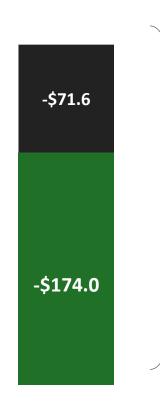


Current Fiscal Realities



Projected GPF Fund Balance for FY2020-2023





\$245.6M Dropestimated in GPF
Fund Balance over
the next 3 years

■ FY20-21 Deficit

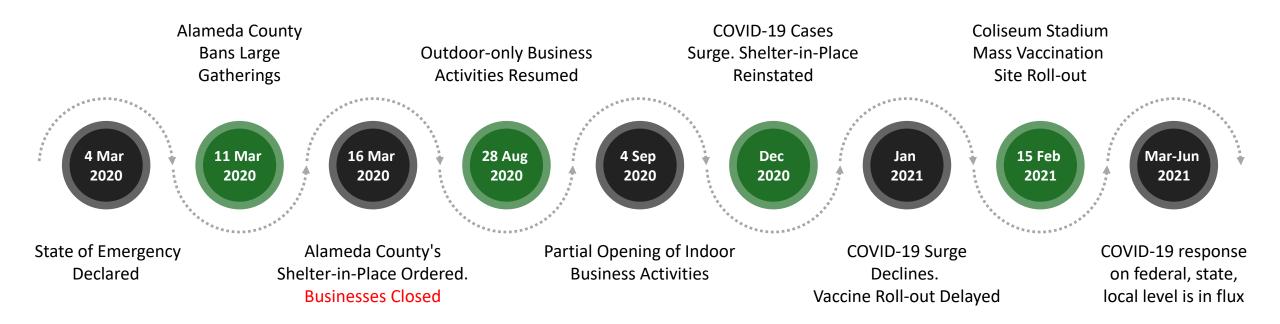
■ FY21-23 Deficit





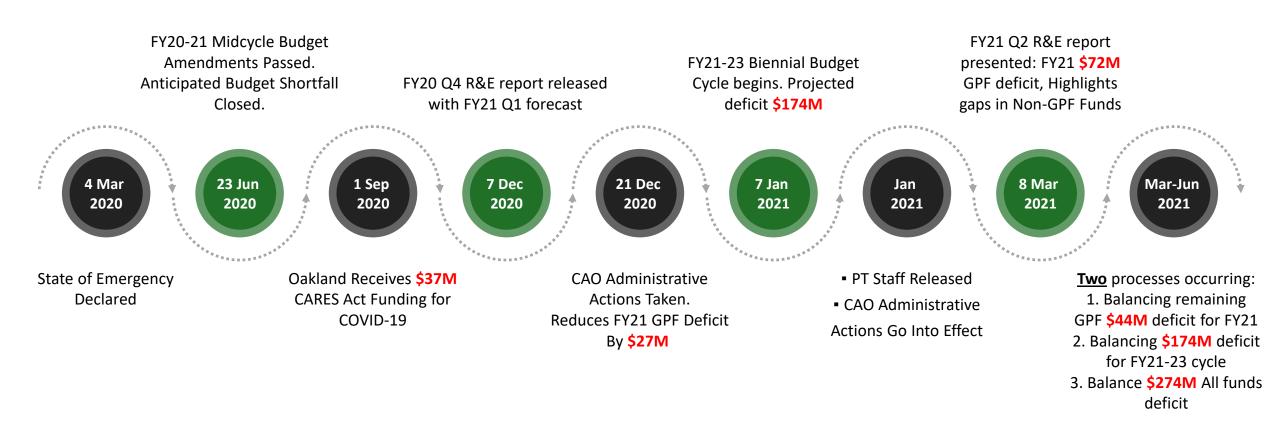


COVID-19 Timeline



How did we get here?

City of Oakland's Timeline



City of Oakland's Timeline

FY20-21 Midcycle Budget Amendments
Passed. Closes Significant
All Funds Revenue Shortfall.



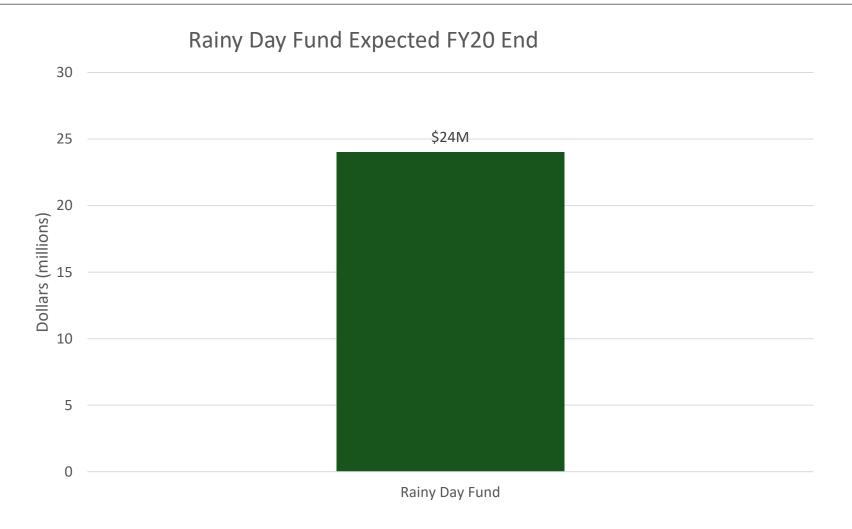


Midcycle Actions Taken – \$57M GPF Savings

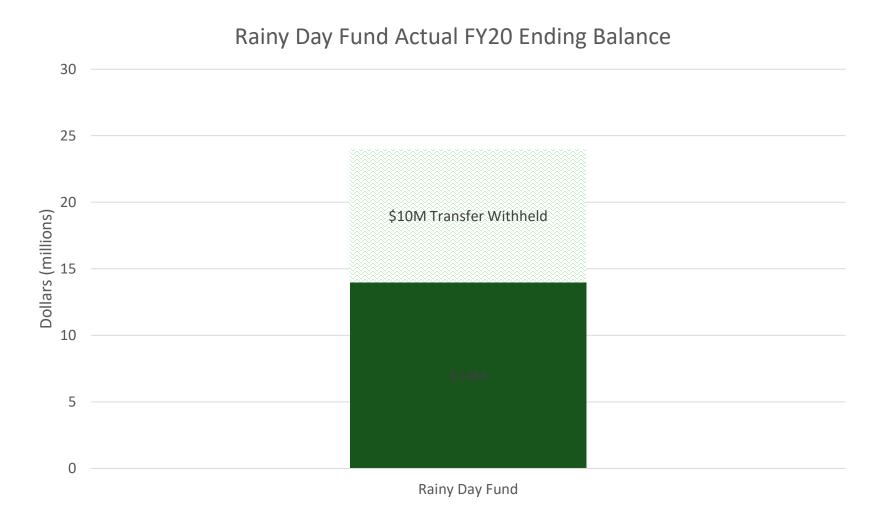
Action Taken	Savings
Froze 60.20 positions	\$9.08M
Transferred 60.66 positions out of GPF	\$10.25M
Civilianized 11.00 OPD positions	\$0.68M
Eliminated O&M budgets in GPF	\$7.58M
Suspended OPEB Trust contribution	\$4.10M
Re-amortized negative fund repayment	\$1.96M
Budgeted FEMA reimbursements	\$3.59M
Budgeted CARES Act allocations	\$5.50M
Used 100% Rainy Day reserve to plug deficit	\$14.65M (in FY21)



Rainy Day Fund: Before-and-After FY21 Midcycle Budget Process



Rainy Day Fund: Before-and-After FY21 Midcycle Budget Process



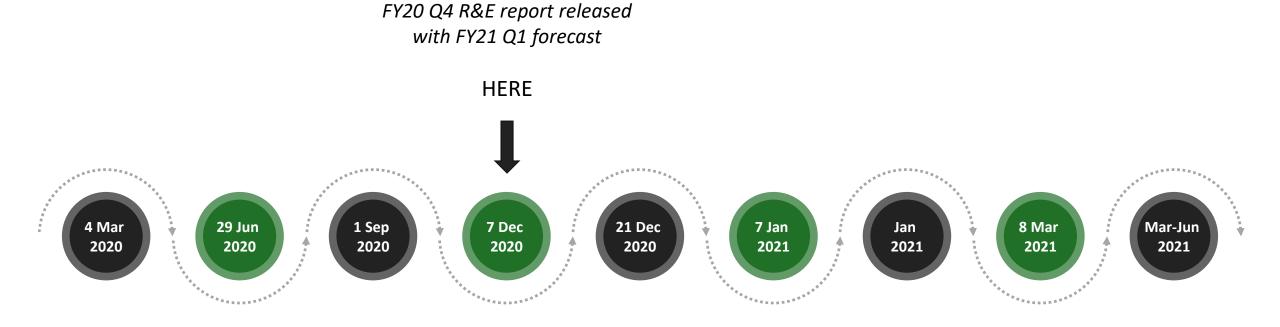


Rainy Day Fund: Before-and-After FY21 Midcycle Budget Process



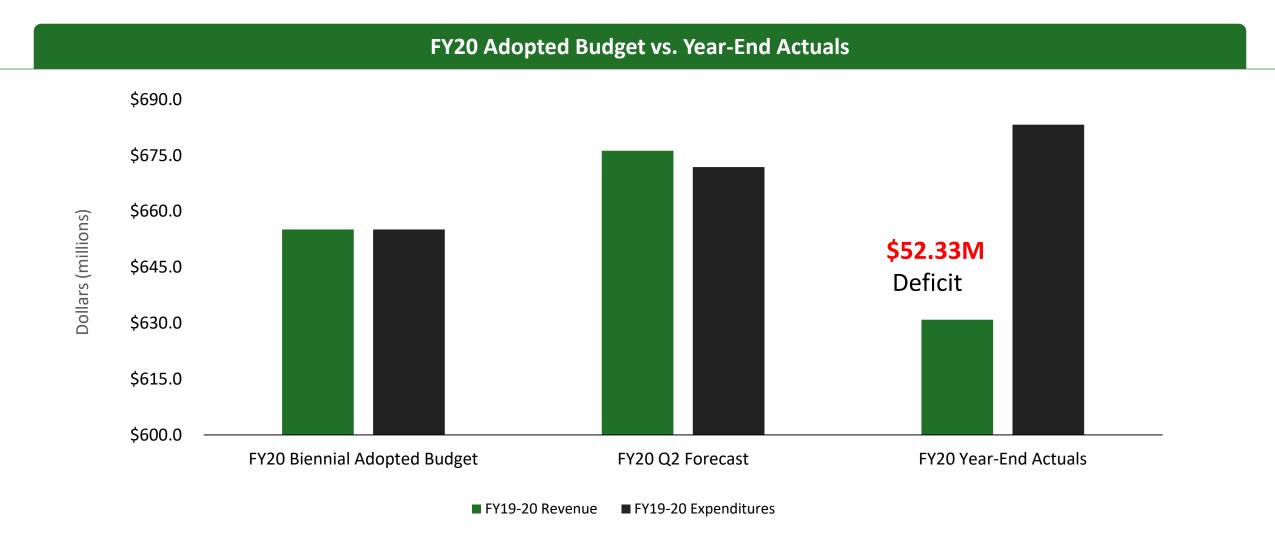


City of Oakland's Timeline



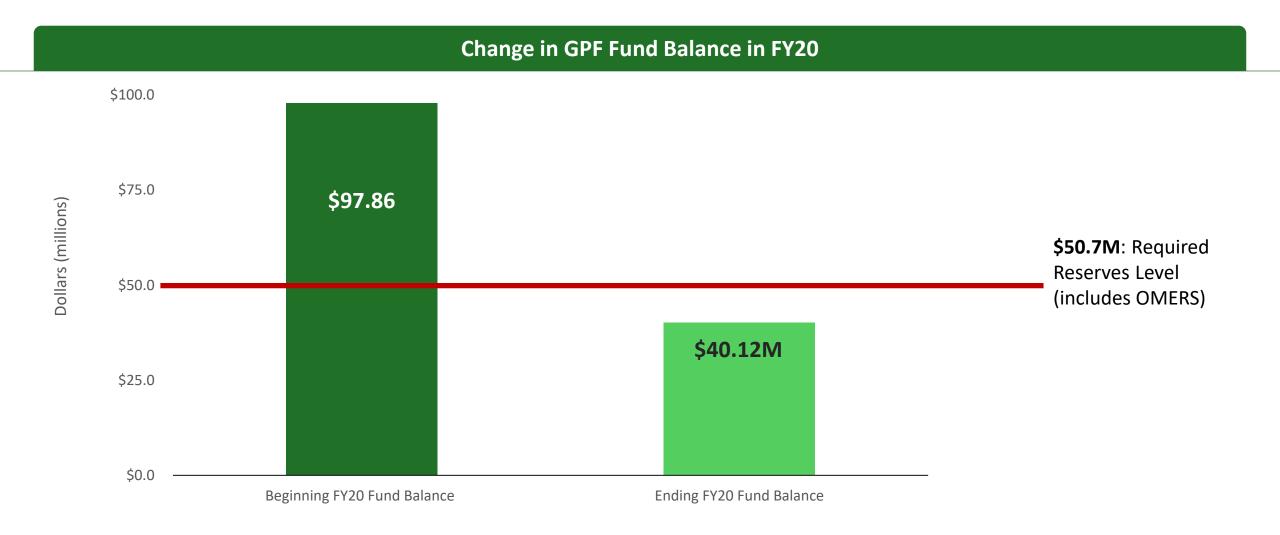


Changes in FY2019-20 Projections From Adopted Budget to Year-end





GPF Fund Balance in FY20: Healthy Before COVID-19 Pandemic to \$10.6M Below Reserve at Year-End.





Emergency Reserve \$10.6M Below Mandated Amount: Dire Consequences to City's Fiscal Health



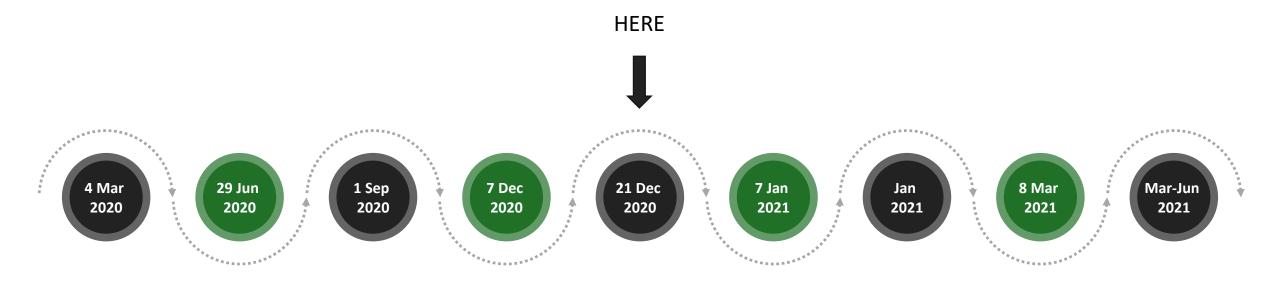
Consequences of NOT Restoring Emergency Reserves

- City <u>Must</u> Declare Fiscal Emergency
- Declaration of Fiscal Emergency Negatively Impacts Credit Ratings
 - Loss of access to capital markets
 - Inability to issue bonds for infrastructure for affordable housing
 - Inability to enter into master lease agreements (no new vehicles or major IT systems)
- Threatens Ability To Pay for Monthly Operations
- Unable to respond to other disasters or major emergencies



City of Oakland's Timeline

CAO Administrative Actions Taken. Reduces FY21 Deficit By **\$27M**





FY21 Administrative Actions Taken – \$27.3M GPF Savings

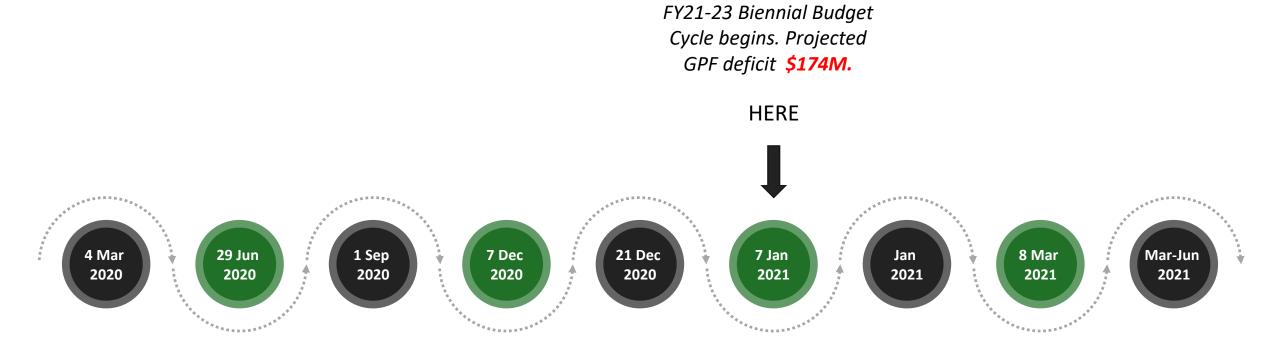
General Personnel and Spending Cuts	Expected Savings - \$10.6M
Complete hiring freeze	\$4.1M
Release temporary staff	\$1.0M
Delayed pay increases for senior management	\$0.5M
Reduced discretionary spending (contract, travel, education)	\$0.1M
Other Reductions	\$4.9M

Public Safety Reductions	Expected Savings - \$16.7M
Police – Reduction in services, specialized units, programs	\$15.0M
Fire – Brownout of one fire engine company	\$1.7M

Any deviation from this plan will result in a reduced cost savings for FY21

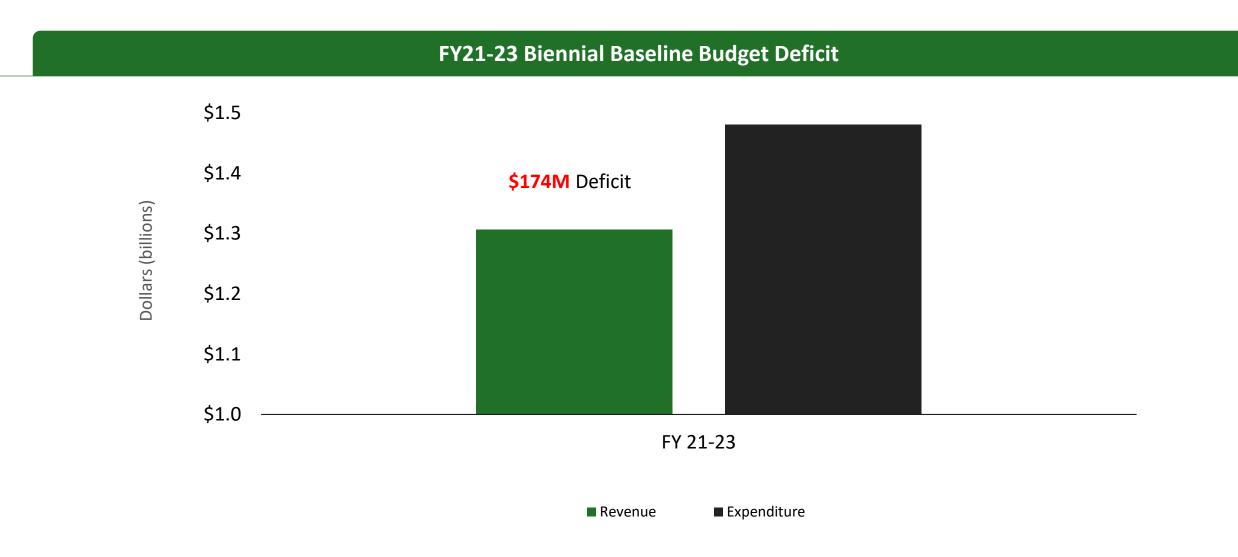


City of Oakland's Timeline





FY21-23 GPF Projected Deficit: \$174M Over Two Years

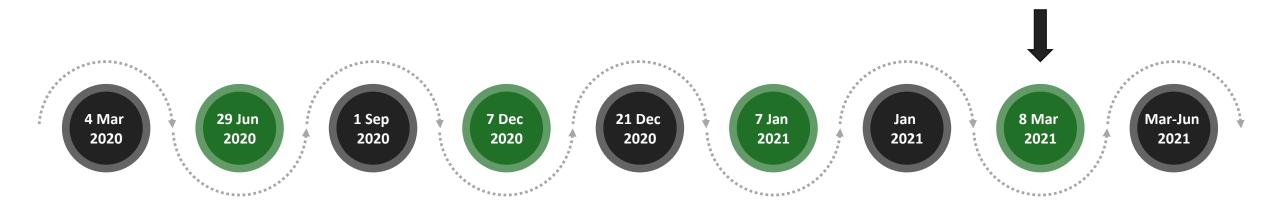




City of Oakland's Timeline

FY21 Q2 R&E report presented: FY21 \$72M GPF deficit, Highlights gaps in Non-GPF Funds.

HERE

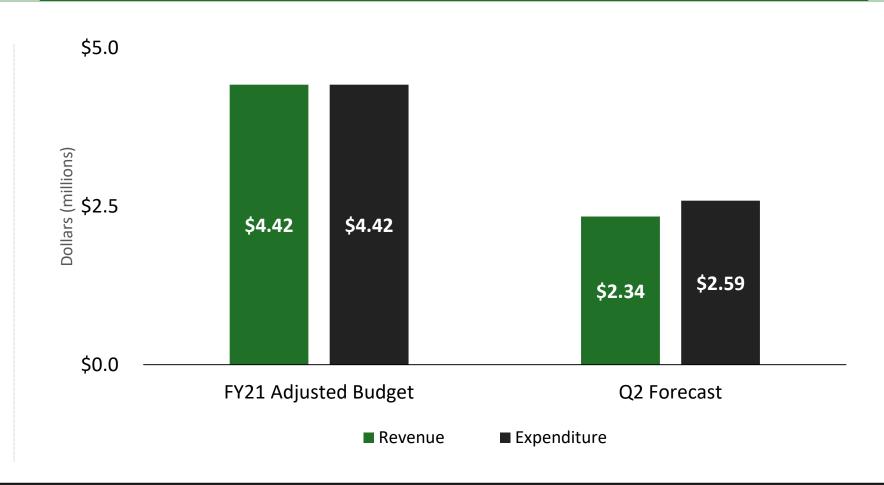


Q2 Key Finding: Non-GPF Funds Also Suffering from Pandemic



FY21 Measure C – Transient Occupancy Tax Q2 Forecast

Measure C – Transient
 Occupancy Tax funds key
 cultural institutions such as
 the Oakland Zoo, Chabot Space
 & Science Center, Visit
 Oakland, Oakland Museum,
 and cultural art programs like
 street festivals, art grants, etc.



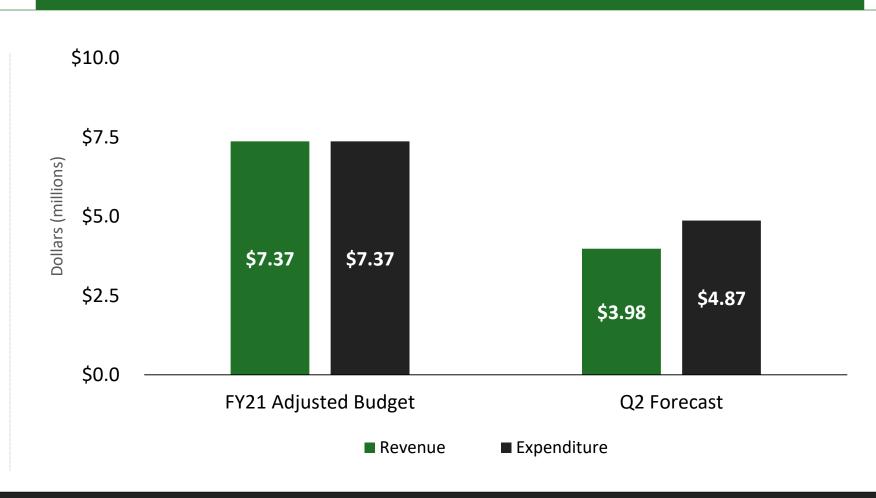


Q2 Key Finding: Non-GPF Funds Also Suffering from Pandemic



FY21 OPRCA Self Sustaining Revolving Fund

OPRCA Self Sustaining
 Revolving Fund gets its
 revenues from fees for
 recreation related programs
 and supports programming in
 the Department Oakland Parks
 Recreation and Youth
 Development.



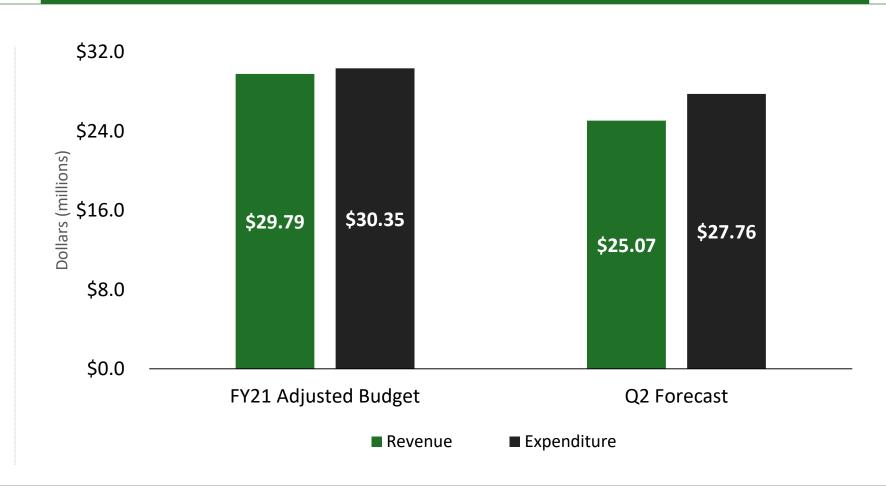


Q2 Key Finding: Non-GPF Funds Also Suffering from Pandemic



FY21 Measure Z – Violence Prevention Q2 Forecast

- Measure Z Public Safety and Services Violence Prevention Act of 2014 funds violence prevention/intervention programs like re-entry job training, community violence interrupters, and cease fire.
- Parking tax loss jeopardizes this fund

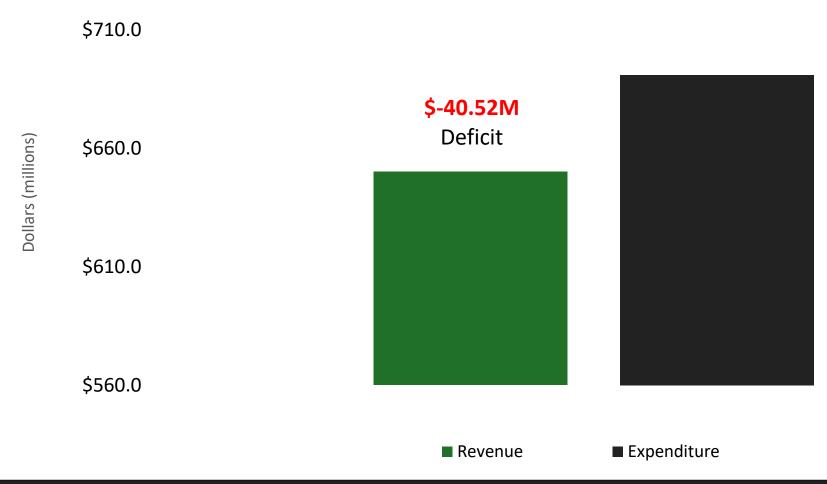




Q2 Key Finding: FY21 Projected \$40.52M Current Year GPF Deficit



FY21 Q2 Projected Current Year GPF Deficit

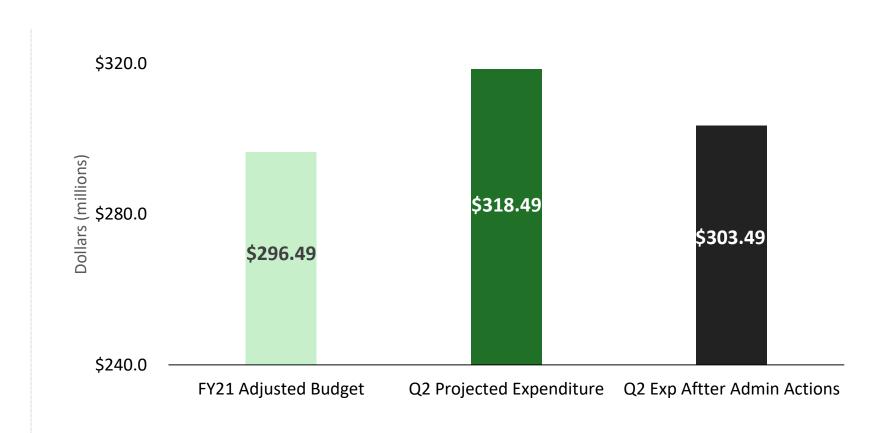


Q2 Key Finding: Department Overspending Is Primarily In Police Department



FY21 OPD Adjusted Budget vs. Q2 Forecast

- OPD has been historically under budgeted for the current level of services provided.
- OPD projected to exceed its budget by 7%.
- To help address the forecasted overspending, OPD has reduced services, estimated to save \$15M.

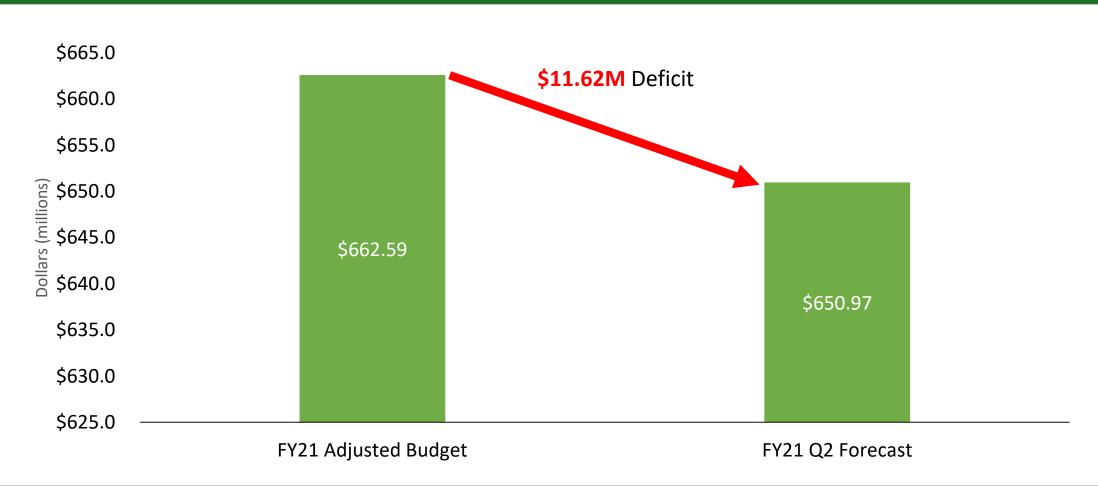




Q2 Key Finding: COVID-19 Pandemic is Hurting City's GPF Revenue



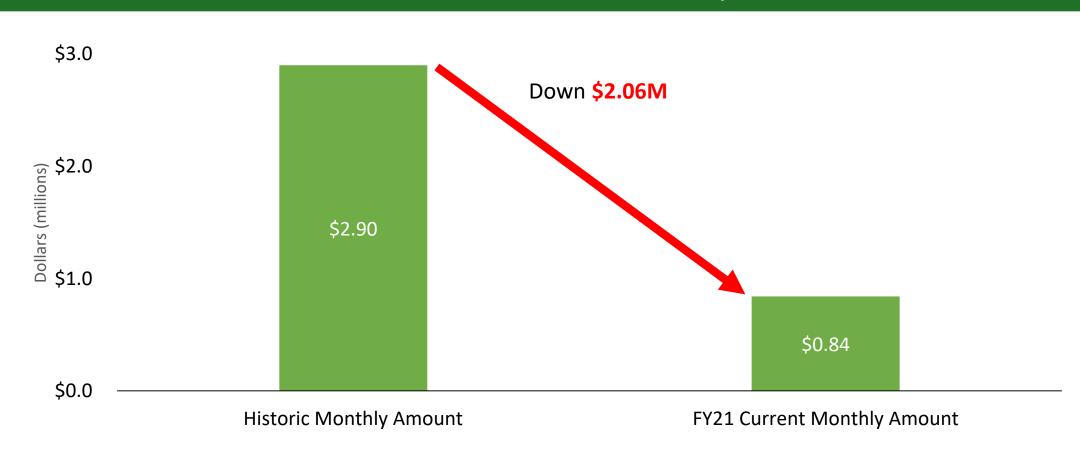
FY21 Adjusted GPF Budget vs. Q2 GPF Forecast



Q2 Key Finding: Ongoing Revenue from Hotels Experienced 71% Drop



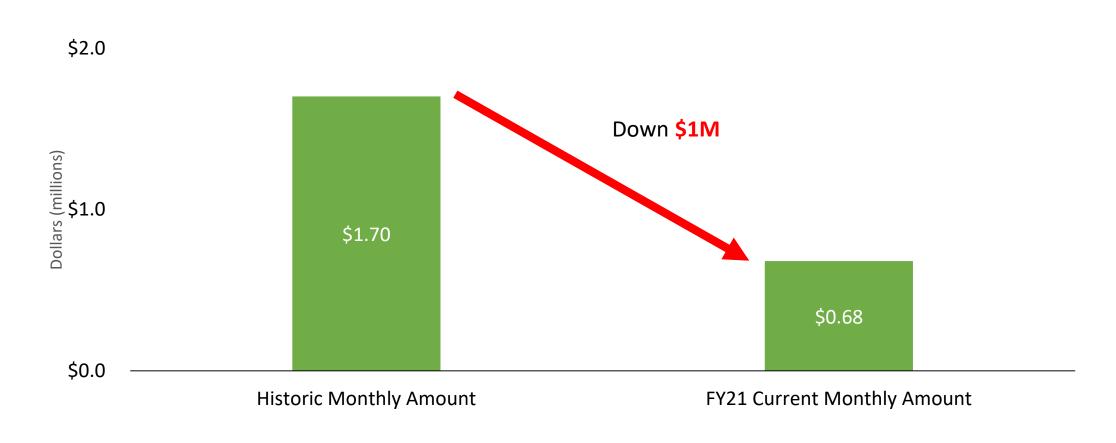
Hotel Tax Revenue: Historic vs. Current Monthly Amount



Q2 Key Finding: Ongoing Revenue from Parking Tax Experienced 61% Drop



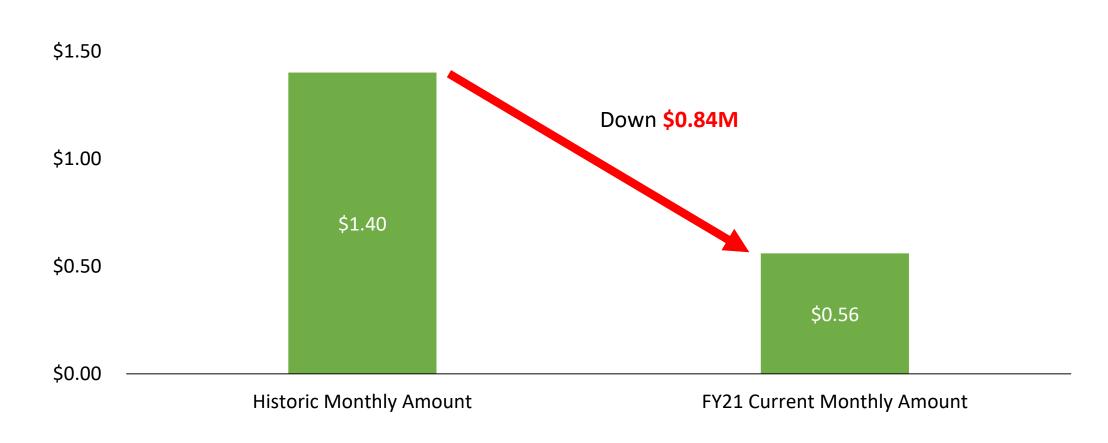
Parking Tax Revenue: Historic vs. Current Monthly Amount



Q2 Key Finding: Ongoing Revenue from Parking Meters Also Dropped

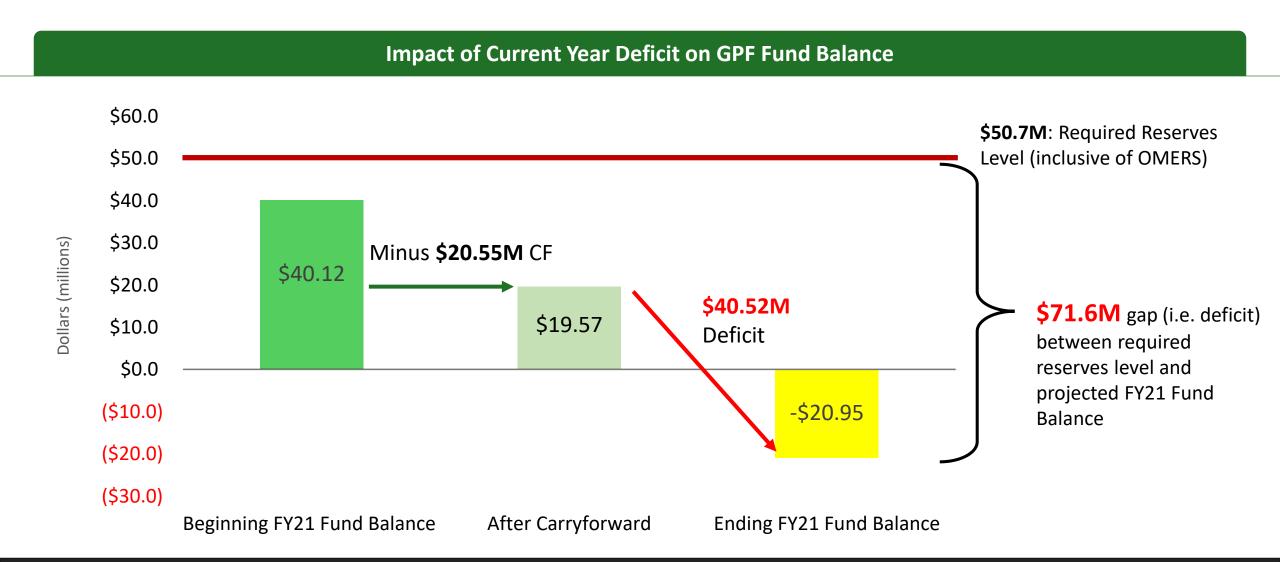


Parking Meters Revenue: Historic vs. Current Monthly Amount



How the City's \$40.52M Current Year GPF Deficit Increases the City's Overall GPF Deficit to \$71.6M







FY21 Administrative Actions Taken – \$27.3M Savings

General Personnel and Spending Cuts	Expected Savings - \$10.6M
Complete hiring freeze	\$4.1M
Release temporary staff	\$1.0M
Delayed pay increases for senior management	\$0.5M
Reduced discretionary spending (contract, travel, education)	\$0.1M
10 & 20% Reductions	\$4.9M

Public Safety Reductions	Expected Savings - \$16.7M
Police – reduction in overtime, specialized units, programs	\$15.0M
Fire – reduction in overtime	\$1.7M

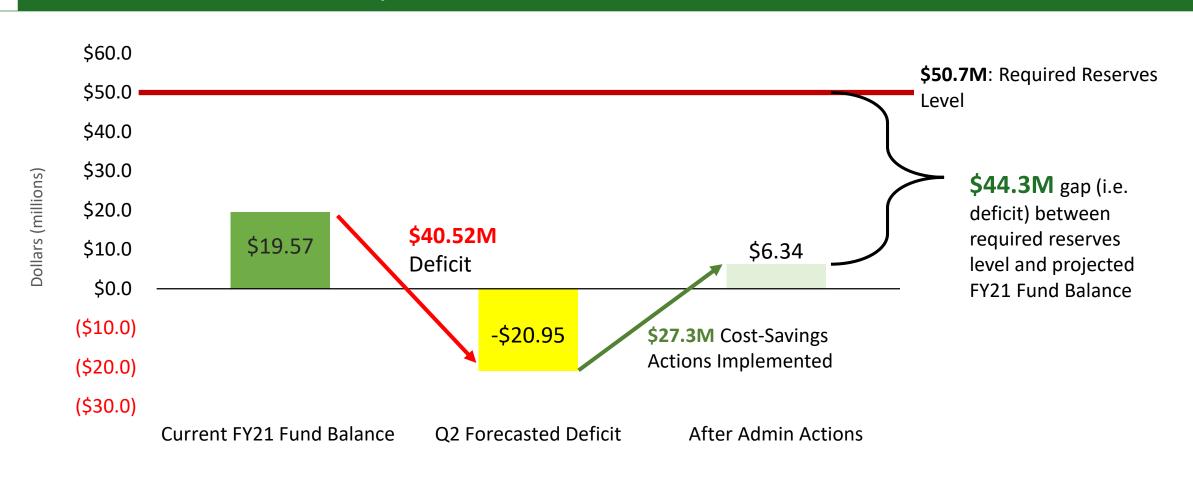
Any deviation from this plan will result in a reduced cost savings for FY21





Administrative Actions Impact on Fund Balance

Impact of Administrative Actions on GPF Fund Balance

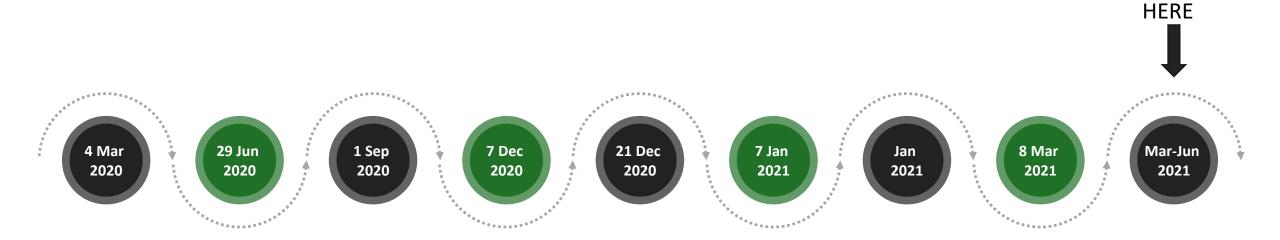




City of Oakland's Timeline

Two processes occurring:

- 1. Balancing remaining GPF **\$44M** deficit for FY21
 - 2. Balancing **\$174M** deficit for FY21-23 cycle
 - 3. Balance **\$274M** All funds deficit









Allowable uses of federal aid:

- Backfill City revenue loss from COVID-19
- Other COVID-19 related services

Expiration of federal aid in 2024.

One time funding,

50% receipt in Spring 2021, remainder in Spring 2022

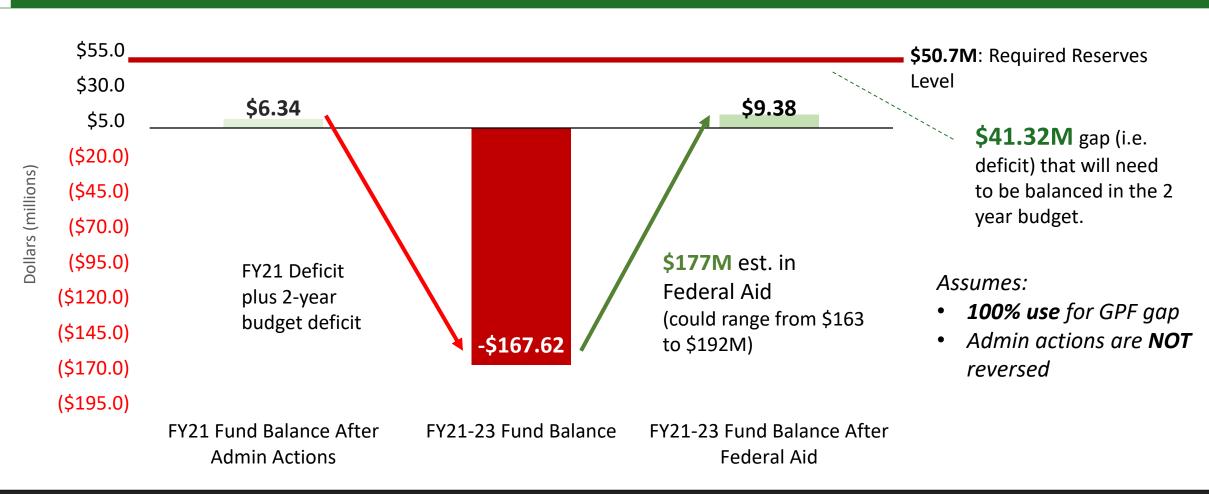
Possible \$163-192M











Q2 R&E Report Concluding Points



The COVID-19 Pandemic has created large deficits across three fiscal years - FY 2020-23



FY21's Q2 GPF Fund Balance Deficit is equal to 11% of its adopted budget



The City's Emergency Reserve is in danger of being completely wiped out



Administrative Actions taken were to prevent the City from reaching a \$0 GPF Fund Balance



The remaining \$44M deficit requires action to restore the City's required reserve



Actions (or inactions) for FY21 deficit will impact the FY21-23 Budget Process



Federal aid will help but will not solve the City's ongoing budget issues



Necessary Actions Required



Restore the City's Required Reserves to above \$50M



Control FY21 Expenditures to erase the current year deficit



Balance the FY21-23
Biennial Budget
responsibly



Questions?



Impact of Federal Aid on GPF Fund Balance

