

Study

Municipal Analysis of the City of Encinitas

*Prepared by:
San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation*

July 2022

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Executive Summary

The San Diego Taxpayers Educational Foundation (SDTEF) periodically conducts reviews of municipal agencies in San Diego County. This is to provide taxpayers and the general public with some basic information about their local governments. This report, like other municipal reviews, summarizes a shared and validated baseline of information for all stakeholders so that public policy recommendations by any organization, including the San Diego County Taxpayers Association (SDCTA), can be based on well-researched and factual findings.

The City of Encinitas is one of twelve incorporated cities in the County of San Diego. Incorporated in October of 1986, it is the newest of the incorporated cities in San Diego County, yet it is one of the most affluent, with a per capita income that is roughly \$26,000 higher than that of the County of San Diego County at large.¹ Members of the SDCTA aim to understand how effective and efficient the City of Encinitas has been in its use of taxpayer dollars, both historically and contemporarily.

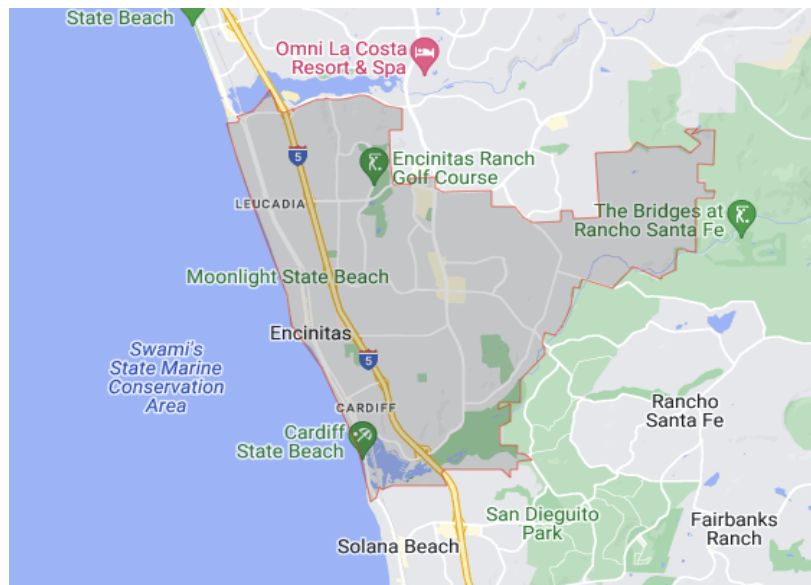
SDCTA decided in May of 2022 that it would provide San Diego County taxpayers, specifically those within the City of Encinitas, with an informed position on the City of Encinitas Cannabis Business Tax Measure, which the Encinitas City Council has voted to place on the November ballot. To inform this assessment, SDTEF provides this municipal review of the City of Encinitas. The City Manager of the City of Encinitas was provided a draft copy of this report before it was finalized for the purpose of review and verification of the facts presented in the historical narratives and the data tables.

The following report provides taxpayers with an analysis of the City of Encinitas' use of taxpayer dollars from Fiscal Year 2000 to Fiscal Year 2021, with additional data and insights from the Fiscal Year 2022 and Fiscal Year 2023 Adopted Budgets.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. Data available [here](#).

City of Encinitas General Statistics²

Date of Incorporation: October 1, 1986	Type of City: General Law
Population: 62,289	Size of City: 21 square miles
# of Households: 23,893 ³	Transient Occupancy Tax Rate: 10% ⁴
Median Household Income: \$120,488 ⁵	Sales and Use Tax Rate: 7.75% ⁶
# of Employees: 223	# of Businesses: 3,960
# of New Dwelling Units Issued: 1,067 ⁷	FY 2022 General Fund Budget: \$144.8 million ⁸
Principal Employers: Scripps Memorial Hospital, Walmart Supercenter, Dudek & Associates ⁹	Highest Generators of Taxable Sales by Business Type: General Consumer Goods, Restaurants and Hotels, Autos and Transportation ¹⁰



Source: Google Maps

² Unless otherwise noted, all data found in this section was taken from the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for FY 2021, found [here](#).

³ Number of households, for 2016-2020. U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. Data available [here](#).

⁴ City of Encinitas Department of Finance. Data available [here](#).

⁵ In 2020 dollars, for 2016-2020. U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census. Data available [here](#).

⁶ California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, California City and County Sales and Use Tax Rates (effective April 1, 2022). Data available [here](#).

⁷ Number of new dwelling units issued from 2012-2021.

⁸ City of Encinitas FY 2021-22 and FY 2022-23 Adopted Operating Budget. Data available [here](#).

⁹ Largest principal employers in the City of Encinitas in descending order.

¹⁰ Highest three generators of taxable sales by business type in descending order.

Key Findings

- Property and sales taxes accounted for approximately 92.3% of the City of Encinitas' General Fund tax revenue for FY 2021, with property and sales taxes accounting for 71.3% and 21%, respectively, and 81.5% of the City of Encinitas' total General Fund revenue, with property and sales taxes accounting for 63% and 18.5%, respectively.
- The largest portion of the City of Encinitas' FY 2021 General Fund expenditures were for public safety, which accounted for roughly 50% of General Fund expenditures, and for general government, which accounted for roughly 19% of General Fund expenditures.¹¹
- General fund tax revenues accounted for \$73.6 million or 88.4% of the City of Encinitas' General Fund total revenue and 81.2% of the City's General Fund total inflows in FY 2021, which included both tax revenue and transfers in, a 33% and 23% increase from FY 2000, respectively.
- The City of Encinitas maintained \$26.2 million in General Fund reserves available for contingencies at the end of FY 2021, an 88% increase from the end of FY 2000, but a 42% decrease from the end of FY 2008.
- The City's core services, such as public safety, public works, capital improvements, and parks and recreation, are supported primarily by the City's four main revenue sources; property taxes, sales and use taxes, transient occupancy taxes (TOT), and franchise fees.
- These taxes are expected to generate \$74.8 and \$78.6 million in revenue for the City's General Fund in FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively. These revenues are expected to account for 88% and 87.7% of the City's General Fund revenues in FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively.
- The City of Encinitas' full-time and part-time staffing levels have remained relatively constant for the period FY 2006 to FY 2021, increasing by only 10 individuals.
- The City's pension contributions and unfunded pension liabilities both sharply increased during the period FY 2000 to FY 2020, growing by 4475% and 581%, respectively.
- Outside of pension costs, the City's other long-term obligations totaled \$49 million at the end of FY 2021, a 20% decrease from the end of FY 2015, when the City had its highest level of long-term obligations at \$61.2 million. Since the end of FY 2015, the City's other long-term obligations have been decreasing at a rate of 3.6% per year.
- The City has received approximately \$5.3 million in COVID-19-related federal stimulus relief from the Community Development Block Grant CARES Act (CDBG-CV) program and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). It is expected to receive \$4 million in additional relief as a result of the ARPA. All funds thus far have been allocated towards expenditures that align with the purported purposes of the CDBG-CV program and the ARPA.

¹¹ Although capital outlay and debt service are included in the General Fund column of expenditures in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, they are not included in this analysis because they include amounts spent from financing sources that are not related to the general fund.

History and Background

General

The City Council of Encinitas consists of the Mayor and four elected Council members. The Council adopts goals and procedures that they believe the City should provide its residents, and approves the City's Financial Plan and Capital Improvement Plan. Since its separation from the County of San Diego's administration in 1986, the five-council member has served as the governing body of the City of Encinitas. The Council also serves as Board Members for San Dieguito Water District, the Encinitas Housing Authority, and the Encinitas Financing Authority.

Cannabis within the City

In 1996, when voters passed Proposition 215, the Compassionate Use Act of 1996, California became the first state to legalize the medicinal use of cannabis. Prior to the passage of the Compassionate Use Act, cannabis was illegal to sell, possess, grow, or use in any capacity in California.

In 2016, Proposition 64, the Control, Regulate, and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act was placed on the November ballot and passed with a healthy majority. Prop 64 permitted local regulation of taxation of marijuana, allowing for the prohibition of commercial activities, but not the growth, use, or transport of cannabis. In 2017, the City Council voted unanimously to approve an ordinance banning all marijuana-related commercial activity and uses within the City.

In 2020, voters of the City of Encinitas narrowly approved a citizen's initiative regarding cannabis that was placed on the November ballot, Measure H, which permitted certain cannabis-related activities to begin within the City, including retail sales, cultivation, product manufacturing, kitchens, distribution, and industrial hemp uses, subject to certain restrictions and regulations. According to those restrictions, a minimum of four business licenses are to be granted to retailers, and the Council maintains the discretion to increase the number of licenses.

From January 2022 to February 2022 the retail registration submittal period occurred, and the City received over 200 applications. The recipients will be determined through a tiered lottery system. As of June 2022, the recipients of the four cannabis retail sales licenses had not yet been announced.

General Fund

(data found in Appendix A)

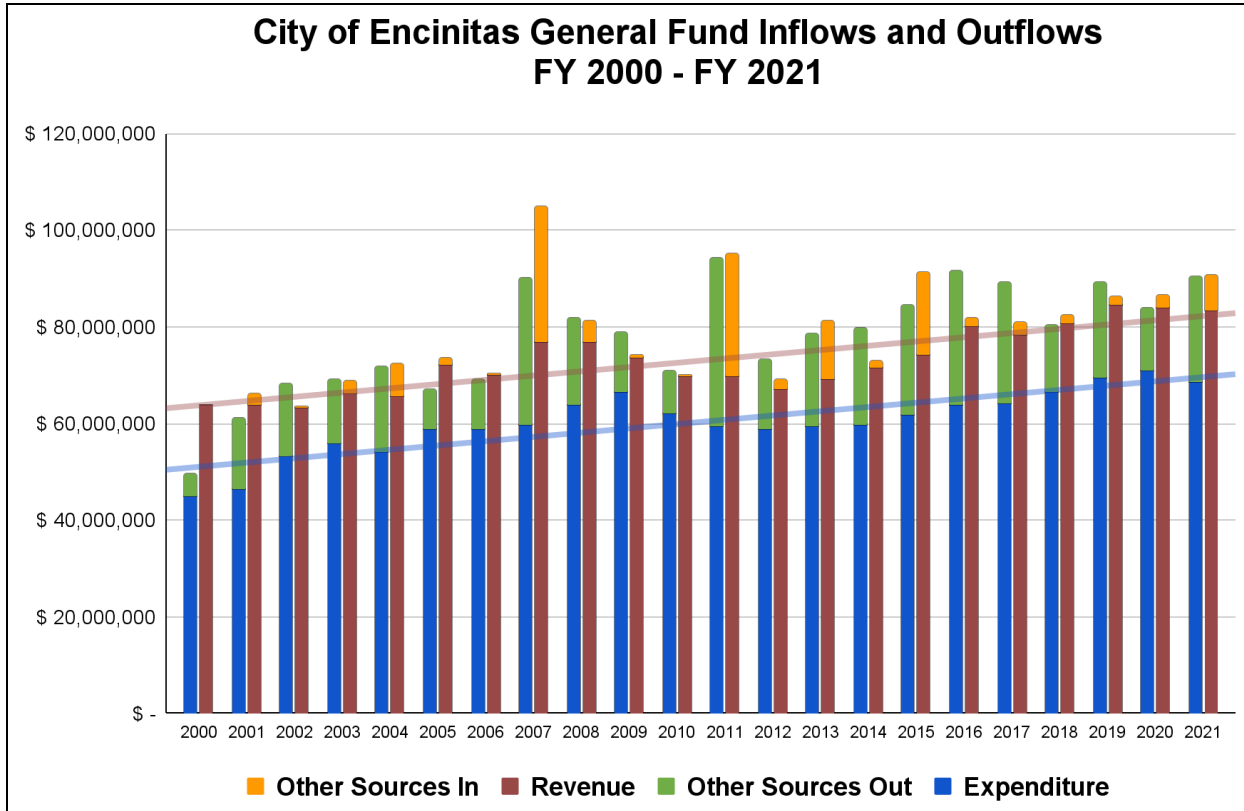
Inflows and Outflows

The City of Encinitas' General Fund is the largest of the City's Major Funds, and its most discretionary source of funding. The General Fund is used for funding operations, debt service, and capital improvements. General Fund inflows include both revenues and other financing sources. General fund revenues include both tax revenues and revenue from fines, forfeitures, and penalties, the use of money and property, licenses and permits, intergovernmental revenue, and other revenue sources. General Fund financing sources totaled \$90.7 million for FY 2021, an \$8.3 million or 10% increase from FY 2020. General fund total revenue accounted for 91.9% of total General Fund inflows in FY 2021, while other financing sources accounted for 8.1% of total inflows. Other financing sources increased by \$4.8 million dollars or 182% in FY 2021, due to an increase of transfers in for operating, which were over projections by almost \$300,000 because of CARES Act funding.

General Fund outflows include both direct expenditures and other financing uses.¹² General Fund total financing uses totaled \$90.5 million for FY 2021, a \$10.8 million or 12.6% increase from FY 2020. General fund total expenditures accounted for 75.8% of total General Fund outflows in FY 2021, while other financing uses accounted for 24.2% of total outflows. Other financing uses increased by \$9.7 million or 80% in FY 2021, namely due to a substantial increase in appropriations for capital projects, which were \$15 million compared to \$4.8 million in FY 2020.

The following graph outlines the General Fund inflows (revenue plus other financing sources) and outflows (expenditures plus other financing uses) within the City of Encinitas for the period FY 2000 - FY 2021.

¹² Although capital outlay and debt service are included in the General Fund column of expenditures in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, they are not included in this analysis because they include amounts spent from financing sources that are not related to the general fund.

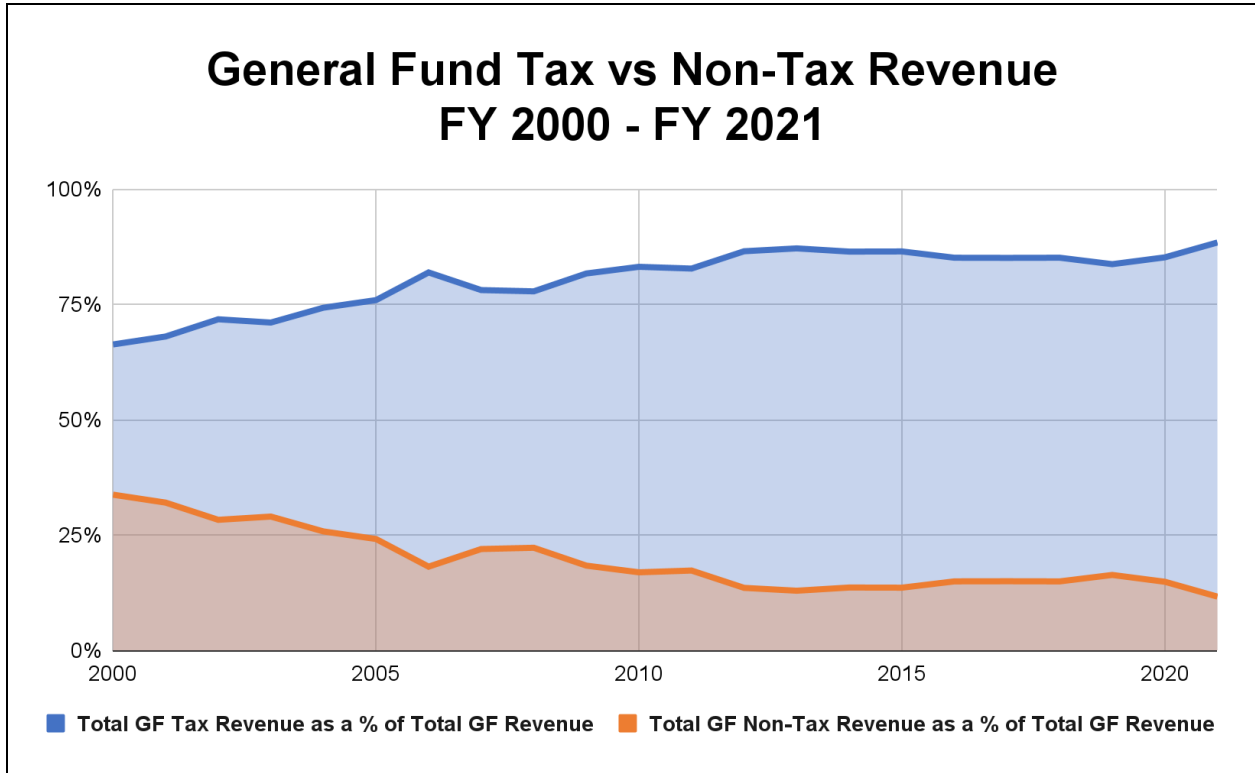


Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

The Fiscal Year 2022 and Fiscal Year 2023 adopted budgets include General Fund inflows of \$108 million and \$92 million, a 19% and 1% increase from FY 2021 respectively. The FY 2022 and FY 2023 adopted budgets include General Fund outflows of \$109 million and \$92 million, a 21% and 2% increase from FY 2021 respectively. The significant increases in inflow for FY 2022 can be attributed to financing from the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, and similarly, the significant increase in outflow can be attributed to expenditure related to major work projects within the City that are using that financing.

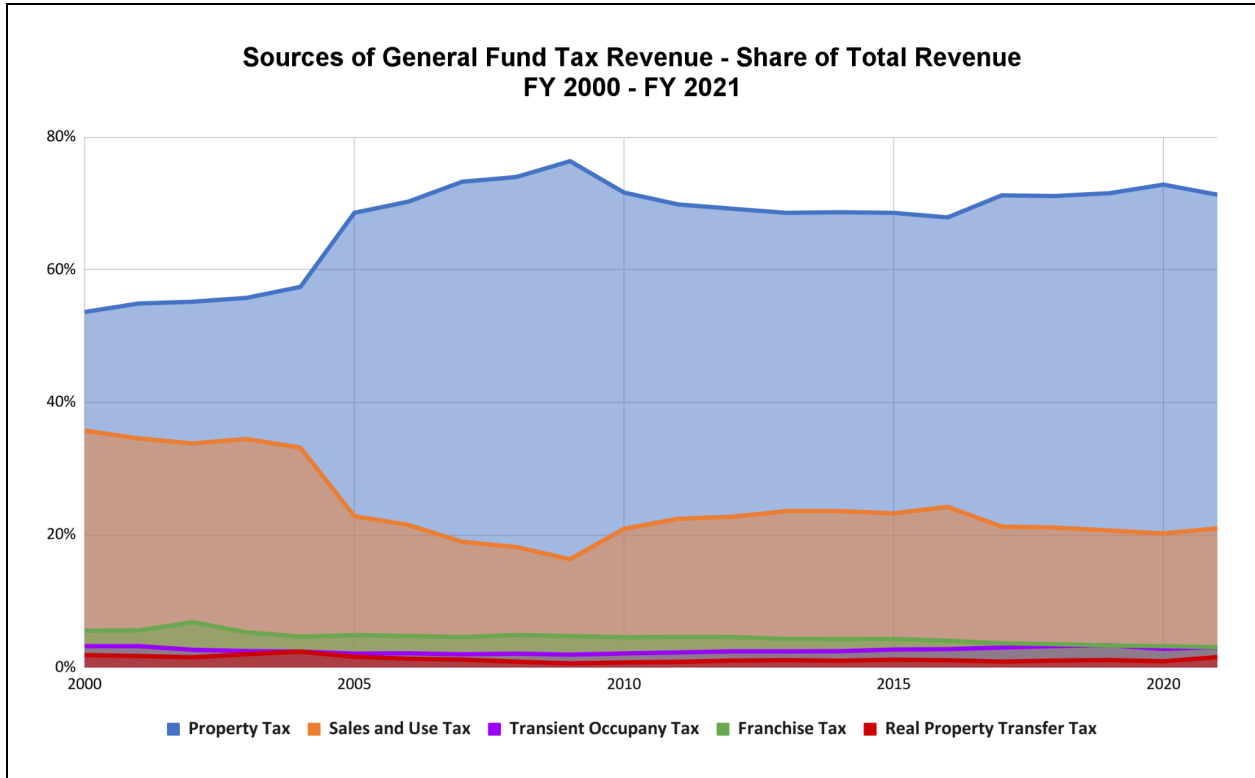
General Fund Revenue

In FY 2021, General Fund revenue increased by \$3.5 million, namely due to a \$5.7 million or 8.3% increase in General Fund tax revenue, which was somewhat offset by a \$2.2 million or 18.3% decrease in General Fund non-tax revenue. General Fund tax revenue accounted for 88.4% of General Fund revenue in FY 2021, the highest proportion in history, while non-tax revenue accounted for 11.6%. The following graph outlines the change in general fund tax revenue as a percentage of total general fund revenue for the City of Encinitas for the period FY 2000 - FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

The City of Encinitas General Fund collects tax revenue from five principal types of taxes; property taxes, transient occupancy taxes (TOT), sales and use taxes, franchise fees, and real property transfer taxes. As stated above, General Fund tax revenues for FY 2021 increased by \$5.7 million or 8.3% from FY 2020. This was namely due to a \$3 million increase in property tax revenue, a \$1.7 million increase in sales and use tax revenue, and a \$352,000 increase in TOT revenue. Historically, property taxes have provided the City’s General Fund with the majority of its tax revenue, accounting for between 69% to 76% of General Fund tax revenue since FY 2005. Sales and use taxes also provided the City’s General Fund with a substantial level of tax revenue between FY 2000 and FY 2021, accounting for between 16% to 36% of the City’s General Fund tax revenue during that period. The following chart displays the five principal sources of General Fund tax revenue as a percentage of total General Fund tax revenue for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

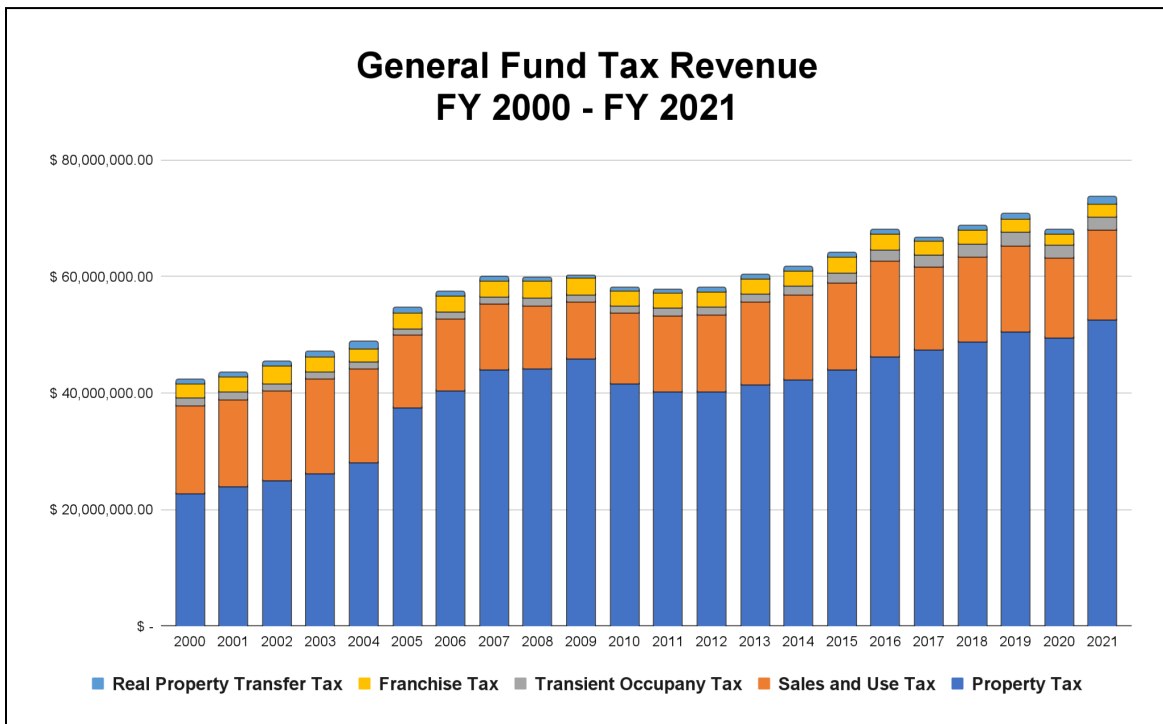
As shown in the chart above, over the last twenty years property tax revenue has continued to increase as a share of total tax revenue, while sales and use tax revenue has begun to decline as a share of total tax revenue. TOT and real property transfer tax revenue has remained relatively constant in its share of total government tax revenue, while franchise tax revenue has gradually declined. The following chart summarizes the change in governmental tax revenue by source for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.

General Fund Tax Revenue by Source

Tax	General Fund Tax Revenue		Overall Change	Percent of Total General Fund Tax Revenue	
	FY 2000	FY 2021		FY 2000	FY 2021
Property	\$22,724,940.23	\$52,521,878.00	131%	53.6%	71.3%
Sales	\$15,144,692.61	\$15,453,648.00	2%	35.7%	21.0%
TOT	\$1,364,641.29	\$2,258,444.00	65%	3.2%	3.1%
Franchise	\$2,349,526.16	\$2,253,970.00	-4%	5.5%	3.1%
Real Property Transfer	\$792,386.30	\$1,155,082.00	46%	1.9%	1.6%

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

In FY 2021, property tax and sales and use tax revenue together made up roughly 89% of General Fund tax revenue, while TOT, franchise fees, and real property transfer taxes made up the remaining roughly 11%. Total General Fund tax revenue has grown by an average of 5.5% per year between FY 2000 and FY 2021, while property tax revenue has grown by an average rate of 7.2% per year during the same period. The following graph displays the breakdown of general fund tax revenue by source for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

The Fiscal Year 2022 and Fiscal Year 2023 Adopted Budgets include a projected sharp increase in TOT revenue of 44.9% and 51.4% from FY 2021 for FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively. The Adopted Budgets also include an increase of 3.7% and 10% in property tax revenue from FY 2021 for FY 2022 and FY 2023, respectively. The Adopted Budgets projected a decrease in sales and franchise tax revenue from FY 2021 levels in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

General Fund Expenditures

The City of Encinitas' General Fund expenditures included in this review can be classified into the following five categories: general government; public safety, which includes law enforcement and fire protection; public works, which includes infrastructure projects; development services, which includes planning and engineering; parks and recreation. Although capital outlay and debt service are included in the General Fund column of expenditures in the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, they are not included in this analysis because they include amounts also spent from financing sources that are not related to the general fund.

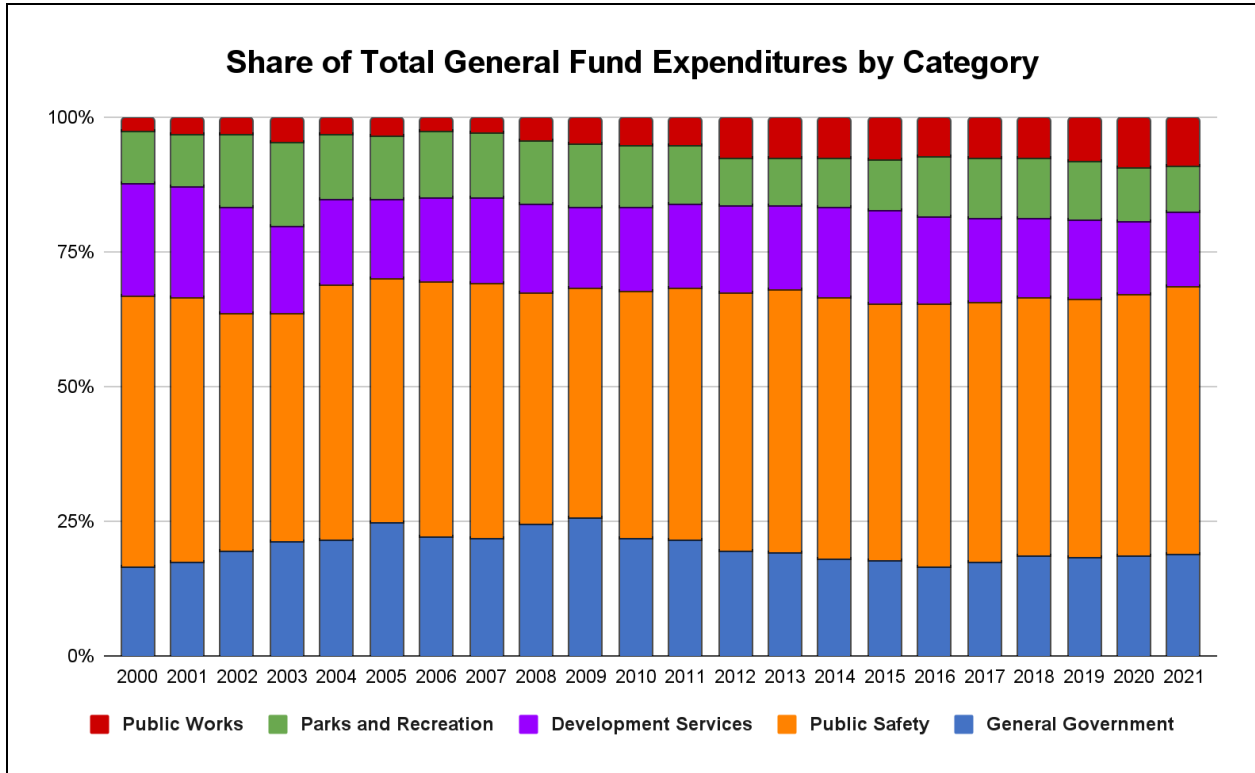
Public safety-related expenditures have historically accounted for the largest proportion of the City's General Fund expenditures, accounting for between 43% to 50% of the City's General Fund expenditures during the period FY 2000 to FY 2021. Public-safety related expenditures have gradually decreased in their proportion of General Fund expenditures from FY 2000 to FY 2008, but have gradually increased in their proportion since FY 2008. Since FY 2002, general government expenditures (including the Mayor, City Council, City Manager, administrative services, etc.) have accounted for the second largest proportion of General Fund expenditures, while development services (including planning, building, and engineering) have accounted for the third largest proportion. The following chart summarizes the changes in General expenditure by category for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.

General Fund Expenditure by Source

Tax	General Fund Expenditure		Overall Change	Annual Percent Change	Percent of Total General Fund Expenditure	
	FY 2000	FY 2021			FY 2000	FY 2021
General Government	\$7,496,084.70	\$12,929,877.00	72.5%	3.3%	16.7%	18.8%
Public Safety	\$22,506,288.77	\$34,283,456.00	52.3%	2.1%	50.2%	50.0%
Public Works	\$1,183,301.12	\$6,246,296.00	427.9%	10.7%	2.6%	9.1%
Development Services	\$9,308,013.56	\$9,303,079.00	-0.1%	0.2%	20.8%	13.6%
Parks and Recreation	\$4,295,817.61	\$5,862,135.00	36.5%	2.7%	9.6%	8.5%

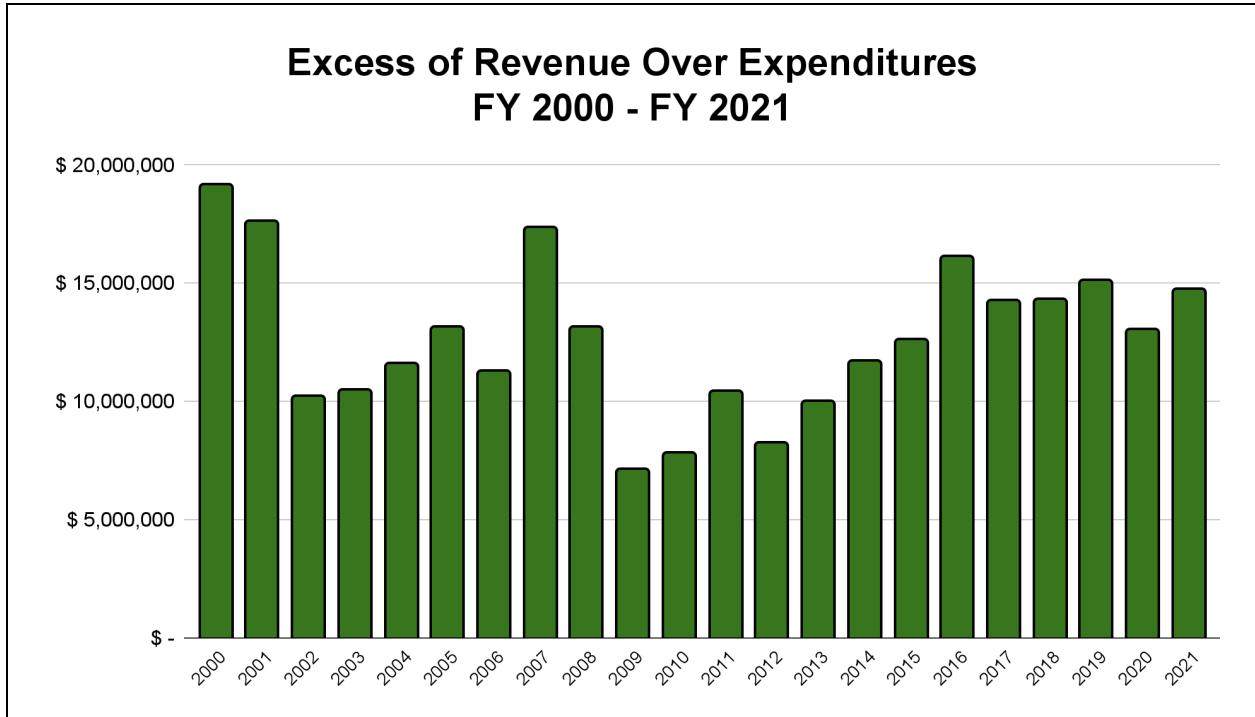
Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

During the period from FY 2000 to FY 2021, the City's fastest growing General Fund expenditure was public works, which had the highest level of annual percentage change and has more than tripled in its share of General Fund expenditure since FY 2000. In the same period, general government, public safety, parks and recreation, and development services all had low levels of annual growth. However, in comparison to FY 2000, development services fell sharply in its share of General Fund expenditures, parks and recreation fell slightly in its share, and public safety remained relatively the same in its share. In FY 2021, general government, public safety and development services accounted for 82.4% of General Fund expenditures, compared to 87.7% in FY 2000. The following chart displays the breakdown of General Fund expenditures by category for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021 as a percentage of all General Fund expenditures.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

The City of Encinitas has historically operated with an excess of revenue over expenditures. During the period FY 2000 to FY 2021, the City did not operate in a deficit in any year. The following graph shows the City's excess of revenue over expenditures during the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

General Fund Reserves

The City has an established financial policy regarding General Fund reserves, and under adopted City policies the City maintains three separate reserves. The contingency reserve was created in the early 1990s to be used in exceptional circumstances, and the City sets aside 20% of General Fund operating expenditures. Its balance at the end of FY 2021 was \$15.3 million. The budget stabilization reserve was created in 2007 to limit the impact of the ensuing recession, and is funded at a rate of 2-5% of operating revenues. In FY 2021, it was funded at a rate of 2%, and its balance was \$1.7 million at the end of the fiscal year. The general undesignated reserve can be used in any manner the City Council designates, and represents the remaining unassigned fund balance after the contingency and budget stabilization reserves are fully funded. These funds are generally allocated towards capital improvements. The general undesignated reserve’s balance was \$9.2 million at the end of FY 2021. At the end of FY 2021, the City of Encinitas had \$26.3 million in General Fund reserves available for contingencies. During the period FY 2000 - FY 2021, total General Fund reserves available for contingencies peaked in 2008, and appear to gradually decrease since. Beginning in FY 2016, substantial decreases are due to funding Capital Improvement Projects (CIP) by transferring the full project budget amount into the CIP Fund immediately instead of transferring funds as they were spent. In FY 2021, the CIP Fund balance that was funded by the General Fund was \$19.6 million.

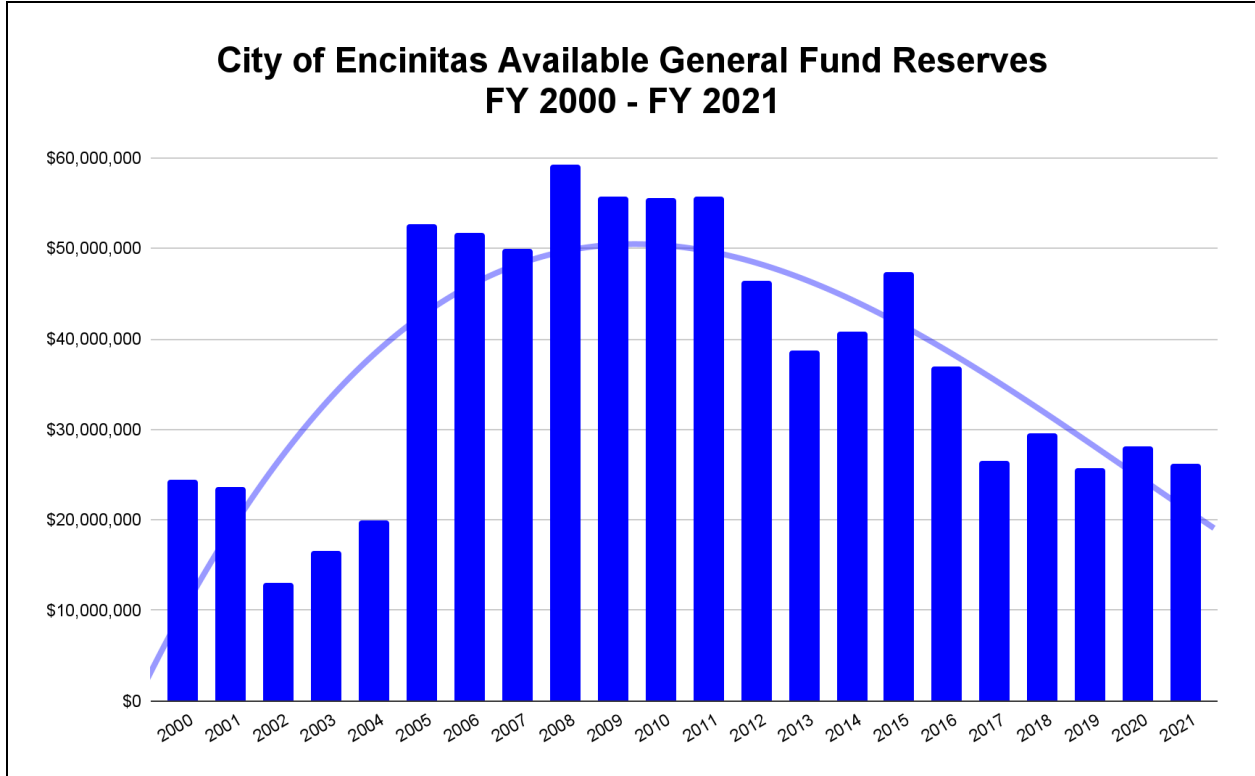
City of Encinitas General Fund Reserves FY 2000 - FY 2016

Fiscal Year	General Fund Reserves: Unreserved, Assigned	General Fund Reserves: Unreserved, Unassigned	Total GF Reserves Available for Contingencies	% Change in Total GF Reserves Available for Contingencies	GF Reserves Available for Contingencies as % of Operating Expenditures
2000	\$24,414,899.85	\$ -	\$24,414,899.85		53%
2001	\$23,674,703.07	\$ -	\$23,674,703.07	-3%	50%
2002	\$12,982,076.86	\$ -	\$12,982,076.86	-45%	24%
2003	\$16,573,070.89	\$ -	\$16,573,070.89	28%	30%
2004	\$13,094,780.95	\$6,821,788.39	\$19,916,569.33	20%	37%
2005	\$43,983,237.16	\$8,765,012.84	\$52,748,250.00	165%	90%
2006	\$48,904,604.81	\$2,776,998.82	\$51,681,603.63	-2%	88%
2007	\$40,448,672.17	\$9,558,506.41	\$50,007,178.58	-3%	84%
2008	\$47,229,401.61	\$12,043,910.04	\$59,273,311.65	19%	93%
2009	\$50,700,059.27	\$5,103,556.88	\$55,803,616.15	-6%	84%
2010	\$48,086,300.98	\$7,542,384.60	\$55,628,685.59	0%	90%
2011	\$53,448,582.80	\$2,339,741.22	\$55,788,324.02	0%	93%
2012	\$24,105,953.28	\$22,355,476.44	\$46,461,429.72	-17%	78%
2013	\$12,786,510.50	\$25,992,945.54	\$38,779,456.04	-17%	64%
2014	\$10,490,442.52	\$30,331,896.89	\$40,822,339.41	5%	68%
2015	\$10,477,547.67	\$36,835,589.93	\$47,313,137.61	16%	77%
2016	\$ -	\$36,983,111.35	\$36,983,111.35	-22%	58%
2017	\$15,747,164.93	\$10,750,210.66	\$26,497,375.59	-28%	41%
2018	\$16,058,486.68	\$13,481,594.29	\$29,540,080.96	11%	44%
2019	\$16,601,273.11	\$9,193,697.13	\$25,794,970.25	-13%	37%
2020	\$17,052,165.48	\$11,091,952.46	\$28,144,117.94	9%	40%
2021	\$16,998,291.00	\$9,255,171.00	\$26,253,462.00	-7%	38%

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

The Fiscal Year 2022 Adopted Budget maintains that the contingency reserves and budget stabilization reserve rates for FY 2022 will remain at 20% and 2%, respectively. Contingency reserves and budget stabilization reserves are projected to be \$14.4 million and \$1.6 million respectively, with assigned General Fund reserves available for contingencies projected to be \$16 million, a \$1 million or 6.1% decrease from FY 2021.

The following graph displays the City of Encinitas' total General Fund reserves available for contingencies, including unreserved and unassigned reserves, for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

COVID-19 Federal Stimulus Relief

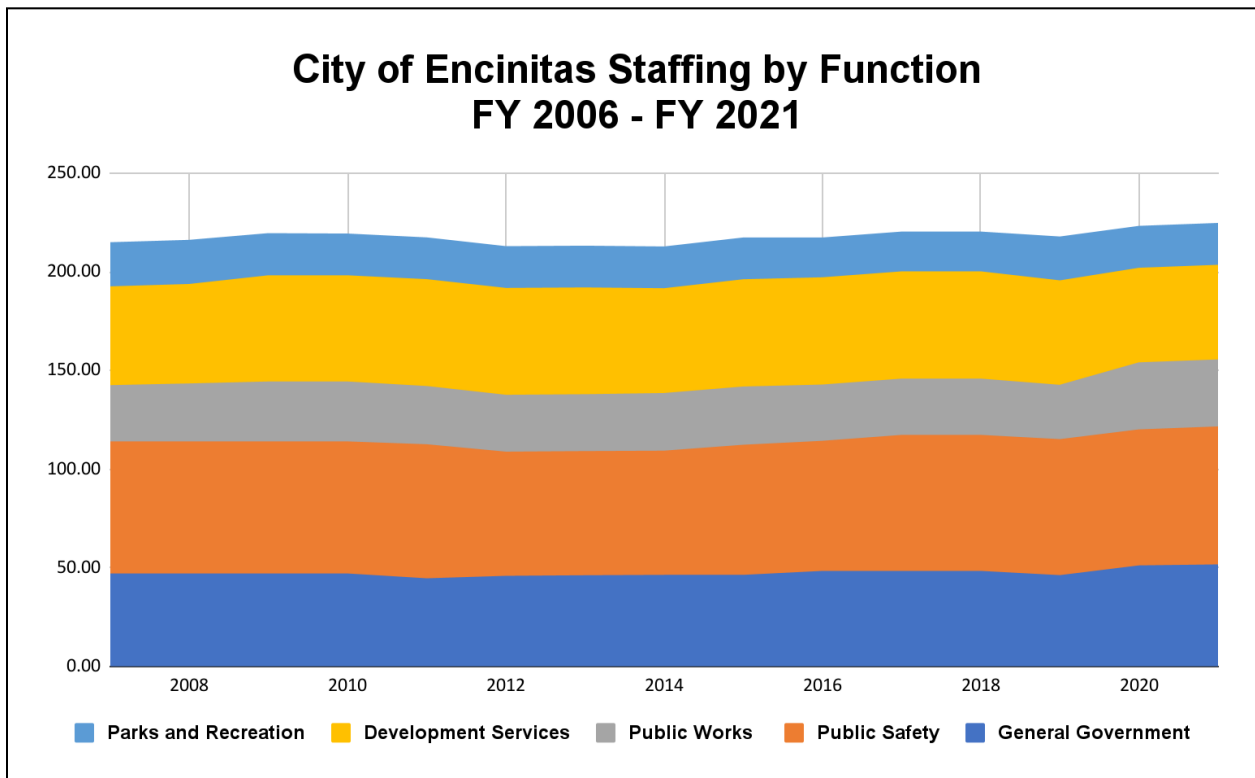
The City of Encinitas has received federal stimulus relief related to the COVID-19 pandemic from both the CARES Act and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The City of Encinitas received \$500,000 from the CARES Act to be allocated towards direct financial assistance for small businesses. The City used this funding to provide 200 small businesses with \$2,500 of direct financial assistance. CARES Act allocated additional funds through the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG-CV), which were granted as a means to help local governments prevent, prepare for, and respond to the spread of COVID-19. The City received an additional \$209,521 in CDBG-CV funding, which was used to fund a COVID-19 Emergency Rental and Utility Assistance program. In early 2021, the City also received an additional \$453,824 from CDBG-CV, which was expected to be allocated to eligible assistance programs in FY 2021-22. The City of Encinitas' Housing Authority also received \$25,852 from CDBG-CV to help recover administrative costs associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program received \$115,004 in CDBG-CV funding to help those affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which it used to subsidize administrative costs.

In March 2021, the City of Encinitas was allocated \$8.1 million of federal stimulus relief as a result of the passage of ARPA. The funding is meant to be allocated towards COVID-19-related expenditures and investments in water, wastewater storm drain, and broadband projects. At the time of the creation of the Fiscal Year 2022 Adopted Budget, the City had received \$4.1 million of the ARPA funding.

Staffing Levels

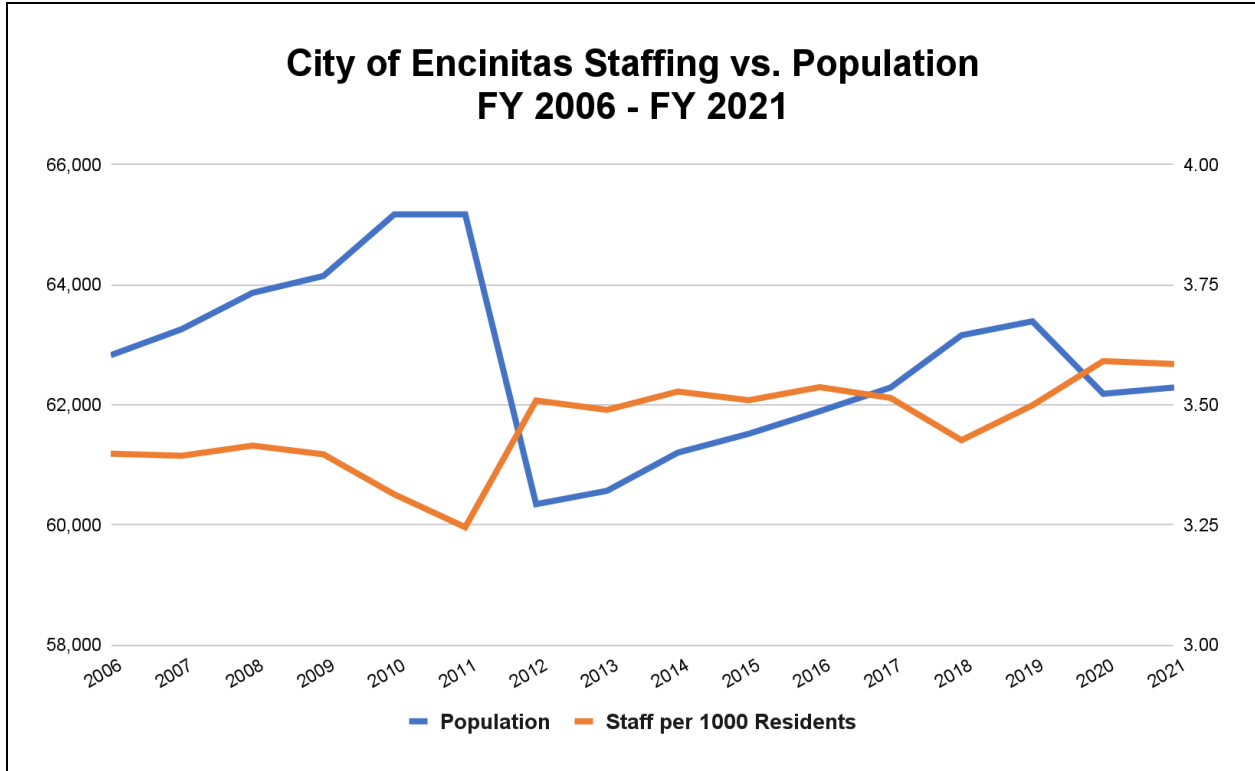
(data found in appendix B)

Between FY 2006 and FY 2021, the City increased staffing levels by only 10 full- and part-time employees, namely due to increases in staff for general government, public safety, and public works, and decreases in staff for development services and parks and recreation. The following chart displays the City of Encinitas’ staffing levels by function for the period FY 2006 to FY 2021. Staff levels did not change between FY 2020 and FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

While the City of Encinitas’ population has decreased by -0.9% since FY 2006, staffing has increased 4.6% in the same period. The following chart displays the City of Encinitas’ staffing level per 1,000 residents compared to the City of Encinitas’ population for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

The City plans to hire three new full-time positions in FY 2022, including a Housing Services Manager, a Senior Planner, and an additional utility worker. The City also plans to increase hours for five part-time employees to support parks and recreation, development services, and technology and communication efforts.

Pension Costs

(data found in appendix C)

The City of Encinitas entered into six separate defined benefit pension plans with the California Public Employees’ Retirement System (CalPERS). The plans administered by CalPERS provide retirement and disability benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits for Plan members and beneficiaries.

The City has entered into five cost-sharing plans for fire department and lifeguard employees, called the “Safety Plan.” Fire department employees hired before June 23, 2012 are considered to have the “Tier 1 plan.” Those hired after June 23, 2012 are considered to have the “Tier 2 plan,” and those hired after January 1, 2013 that have no prior experience or CalPERS credit are considered to have the “Tier 3 plan.” Lifeguard employees hired before October 13, 2012 are considered to have the “Tier 1 plan,” and all other lifeguard employees have identical “Tier 2 plan” and “Tier 3 plan” constraints as fire department employees. The benefit formula for the different tiers is displayed in the table below.

Benefit Formula for Safety Plan Tiers

Plan	Benefit	Calculation Base
Tier 1	3% at 55	Single highest year of qualifying compensation
Tier 2	3% at 55	Average of the highest 36 consecutive months of qualifying compensation
Tier 3	2.7% at 57	Average of the highest 36 consecutive months of qualifying compensation

Source: FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

The City has also entered into one multiple-agent employer plan for all other employees, called the “Miscellaneous Plan.” Employees hired before October 13, 2012 are considered to have the “Tier 1 plan.” Those hired after October 12, 2012 receive the “Tier 2 plan,” and those hired after January 1, 2013 that have no prior experience or CalPERS credit are considered to have the “Tier 3 plan.” The benefit formula for the different tiers is displayed in the table below.

Benefit Formula for Miscellaneous Plan Tiers

Plan	Benefit	Calculation Base
Tier 1	2.7% at 55	Single highest year of qualifying compensation
Tier 2	2% at 60	Average of the highest 36 consecutive months of qualifying compensation
Tier 3	2% at 62	Average of the highest 36 consecutive months of qualifying compensation

Source: FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Contributions to the Safety Plan are made through a combination of employee and employer contributions. Active fire department and lifeguard employees are required to contribute between 9% to 12.75% of their annual covered salary to the Plan, and the City is required to contribute the actuarially determined remaining amounts necessary to fund the benefits. These employer contribution rates for FY 2021 were between 13.9% to 23.6% for fire department employees and between 13% to 21.7% for lifeguard employees.

Contributions for Safety Plan

	Employee Contribution	Employer Contribution
Lifeguard Members	9% to 12.75%	13.044% to 21.746%
Fire Department Members	9% to 12.75%	13.884% to 23.558%

Source: FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Contributions to the Miscellaneous Plan are also made through a combination of employee and employer contributions. Active “Tier 1” employees are required to contribute 8% of their annual covered salary to the Plan. “Tier 2” are required to contribute 7% of their annual covered salary, and “Tier 3” employees are required to contribute 6.25%. The City is required to contribute the actuarially determined remaining amounts necessary to fund the benefits. The employer contribution rate for FY 2021 was 11.8%.

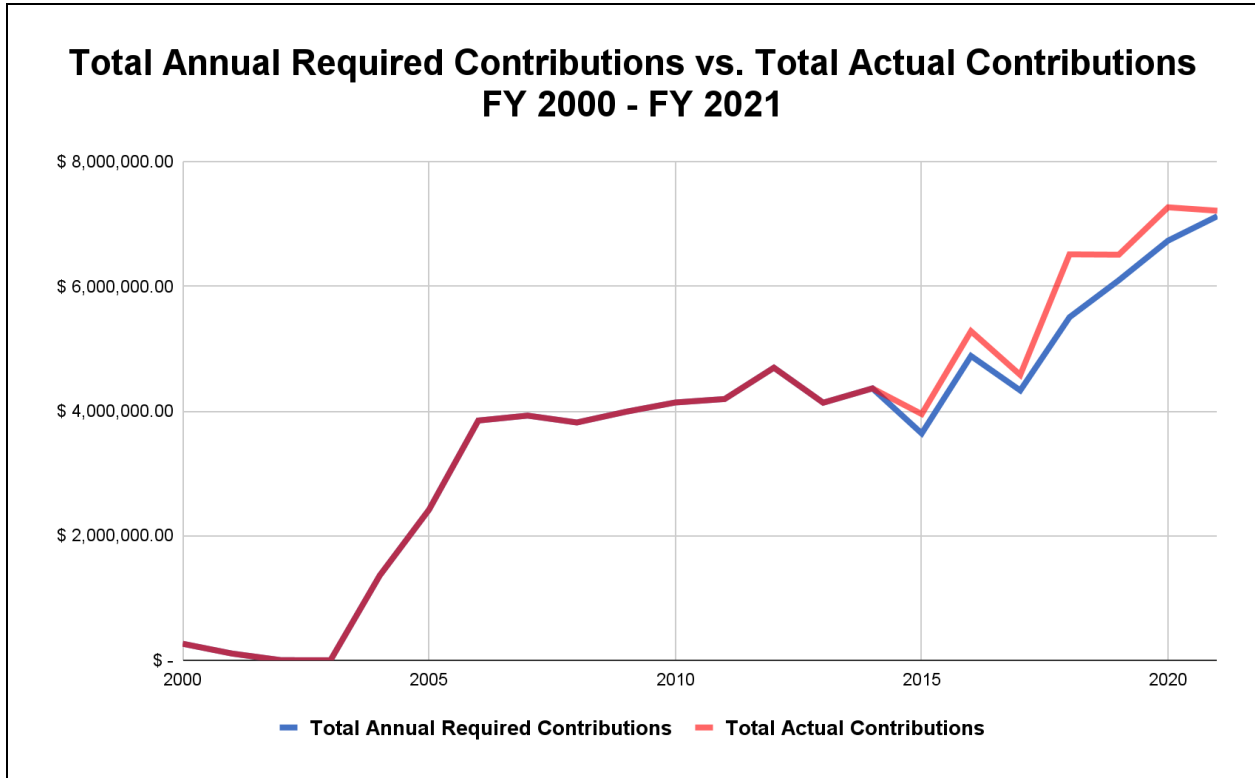
Contributions for Miscellaneous Plan

	Employee Contribution	Employer Contribution
Tier 1	8%	11.76%
Tier 2	7%	11.76%
Tier 3	6.25%	11.76%

Source: FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

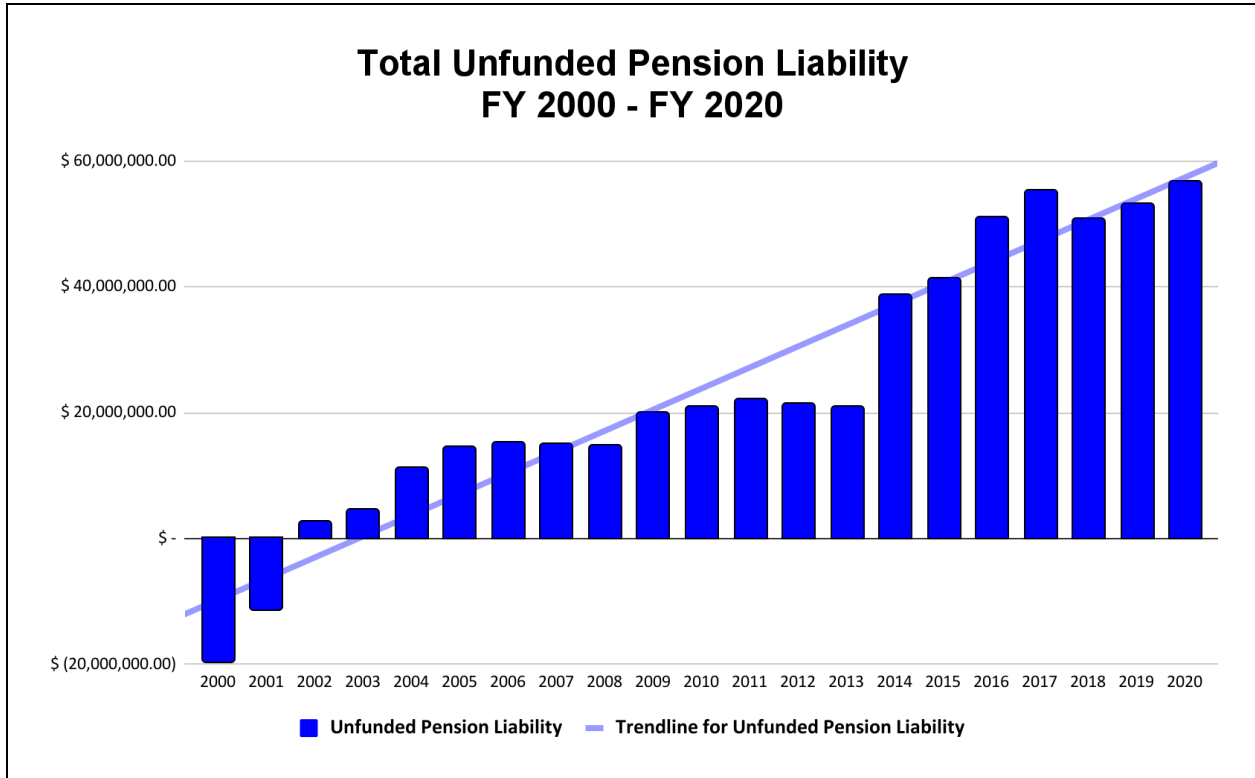
Between FY 2000 and FY 2014, total contributions to the plans were equal to their annual required contributions. Between FY 2015 and FY 2021, the City of Encinitas has contributed an excess to the Safety Plan and Miscellaneous, meaning they have contributed a higher amount to both plans than what was required under their annual required contributions. Total actual contributions in FY 2021 were \$7.2 million, a \$7.1 million or roughly 4700% increase from FY 2000. Total actual contributions grew at a rate of 5.6% per year for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021. This is primarily due to the fact that plans were overfunded in the early 2000s, and that CalPERS did not maintain the same requirements for contributions as it has now. In FY 2015, GASB 68 was implemented, which changed the requirements state and local governments must adhere to when accounting for pensions, and set the current reporting guidelines. When evaluating total actual contributions for the period FY 2015 to FY 2021, total actual contributions of \$7.2 million in FY 2021 was a \$3.9 million or roughly 117% increase from FY 2015, and total actual contributions grew at a rate of 12.1% per year.

The below chart displays the annual required contributions compared to the total actual contribution over the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

At the end of FY 2020, the City of Encinitas had \$53.9 million in unfunded pension liability, a \$4.1 million or 8.1% increase from the end of FY 2019. From FY 2000 to FY 2020, unfunded pension liability grew 581% at a rate of 12% per year. The following chart displays the amount of unfunded pension liability in the period FY 2000 to FY 2020.



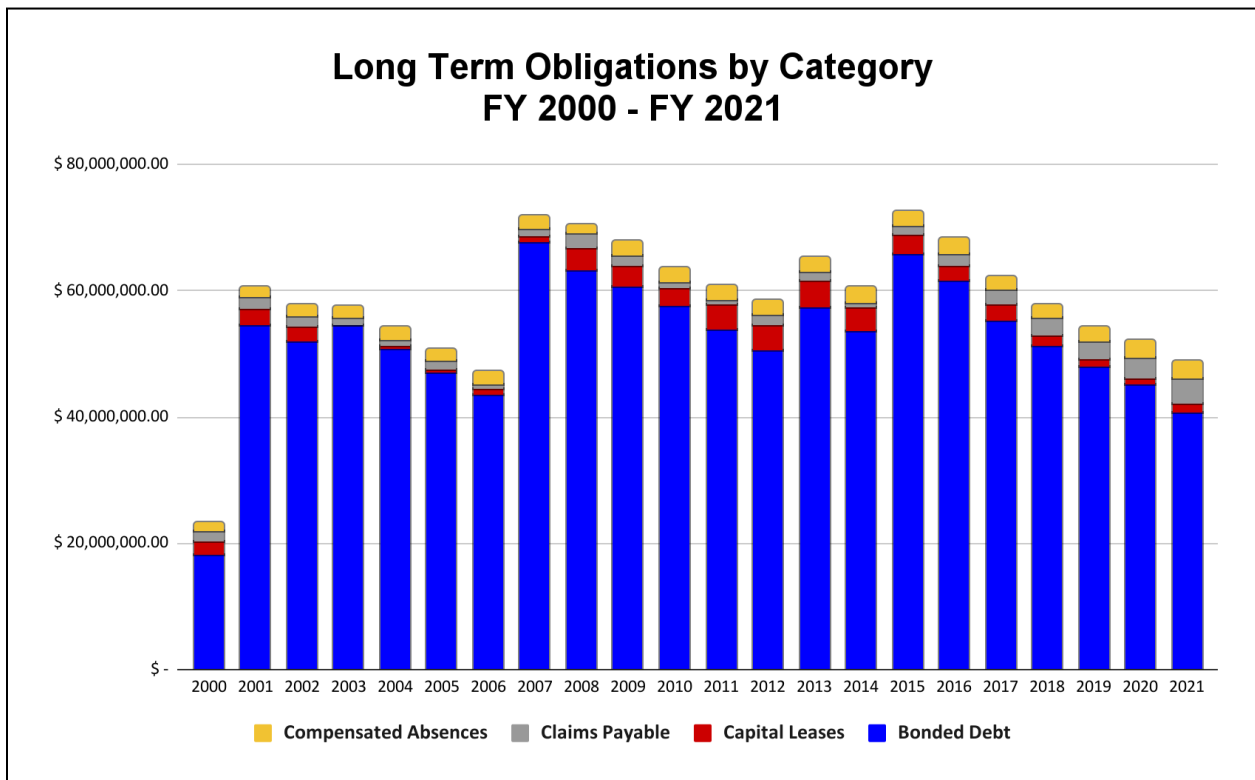
Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

The City of Encinitas also provides separate Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) through the Public Employees Medical and Hospital Care Act (PEMHCA), a postretirement health benefit plan administered by CalPERS. The city covers the cost of lifetime retiree and dependent medical benefits for fire department employees hired before March 1995. All other employees who retire directly from the City receive the PEMHCA minimum benefit, which was \$143 in 2021. The City maintained \$5.9 million of unfunded OPEB liability at the end of FY 2021, a \$0.9 million or 14% decrease from the end of FY 2020.

Other Long-Term Liabilities

(data found in appendix D)

Bonded debt has historically accounted for the vast majority of the City of Encinitas’ long-term obligations, which are issued in order to allow the City to acquire public facilities, such as City Hall and the Public Library. In FY 2021, the City’s total debt service was \$3.9 million, roughly 5% of the City’s General Fund operating revenues. The following chart displays the City of Encinitas’ governmental long-term liabilities by category for the period FY 2000 to FY 2021.



Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports; In 2021 Dollars

The City of Encinitas governmental long-term liabilities totaled \$49 million at the end of FY 2021, the lowest level since the end of FY 2013, namely due to a sharp decrease in bonded debt. In FY 2021, the City of Encinitas’ long-term liabilities per capita was \$787. The following chart summarizes the City of Encinitas’ long-term liabilities as of the end of FY 2021.

FY 2021 Long Term Debt for Governmental Activities

Balance Outstanding June 30, 2021	
Capital Leases	\$1,323,185.00
Bonded Debt	\$40,821,452.00
Claims Payable	\$4,083,427.00
Compensated Absences	\$2,843,387.00
Total Governmental Activities Long-Term Liabilities	\$49,026,451.00

Source: FY 2021 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report

Appendices

Appendix A

City of Encinitas General Fund Inflows and Outflows FY 2000 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

	Nominal Values				
	Total GF Revenue	Other In	Total GF Expenditure	Other Out	End of Year Fund Balance
2000	\$ 36,549,554.00	\$ 9,005.00	\$ 26,103,004.00	\$ 2,818,245.00	\$ 36,474,520.00
2001	\$ 38,259,589.00	\$ 1,342,885.00	\$ 28,570,574.00	\$ 8,798,248.00	\$ 38,708,172.00
2002	\$ 39,176,831.00	\$ 175,797.00	\$ 33,449,732.00	\$ 9,375,040.00	\$ 35,236,028.00
2003	\$ 42,592,755.00	\$ 1,715,783.00	\$ 35,864,126.00	\$ 8,582,862.00	\$ 35,097,578.00
2004	\$ 43,747,610.00	\$ 4,490,407.00	\$ 36,046,030.00	\$ 11,834,870.00	\$ 35,454,696.00
2005	\$ 49,680,312.00	\$ 1,093,004.00	\$ 40,622,774.00	\$ 5,569,878.00	\$ 40,035,360.00
2006	\$ 50,020,294.00	\$ 143,771.00	\$ 42,006,252.00	\$ 7,233,856.00	\$ 40,959,317.00
2007	\$ 56,125,765.00	\$ 20,441,529.00	\$ 43,498,504.00	\$ 22,342,418.00	\$ 51,685,689.00
2008	\$ 58,213,088.00	\$ 3,292,243.00	\$ 48,278,688.00	\$ 13,785,199.00	\$ 51,127,133.00
2009	\$ 55,773,570.00	\$ 466,283.00	\$ 50,403,180.00	\$ 9,428,522.00	\$ 47,535,284.00
2010	\$ 53,650,263.00	\$ 183,813.00	\$ 47,663,133.00	\$ 6,716,933.00	\$ 46,989,294.00
2011	\$ 55,217,958.00	\$ 20,079,361.00	\$ 47,397,326.00	\$ 27,482,795.00	\$ 47,406,492.00
2012	\$ 53,974,860.00	\$ 1,661,017.00	\$ 47,962,226.00	\$ 11,490,139.00	\$ 40,205,092.00
2013	\$ 56,419,342.00	\$ 9,672,965.00	\$ 49,112,497.00	\$ 15,638,124.00	\$ 41,546,778.00
2014	\$ 59,218,387.00	\$ 1,295,818.00	\$ 49,513,799.00	\$ 16,641,076.00	\$ 35,906,108.00
2015	\$ 62,530,229.00	\$ 14,469,731.00	\$ 52,090,688.00	\$ 19,412,935.00	\$ 41,402,445.00
2016	\$ 68,741,083.00	\$ 1,519,174.00	\$ 54,930,095.00	\$ 23,848,063.00	\$ 32,884,544.00
2017	\$ 69,421,860.00	\$ 2,317,535.00	\$ 56,815,574.00	\$ 22,156,773.00	\$ 25,651,592.00
2018	\$ 73,848,258.00	\$ 1,588,997.00	\$ 60,989,147.00	\$ 12,806,243.00	\$ 27,293,458.00
2019	\$ 79,187,409.00	\$ 1,587,071.00	\$ 65,175,882.00	\$ 18,469,725.00	\$ 24,422,331.00
2020	\$ 79,840,356.00	\$ 2,617,441.00	\$ 67,463,451.00	\$ 12,210,905.00	\$ 27,206,008.00
2021	\$ 83,327,537.00	\$ 7,383,298.00	\$ 68,869,272.00	\$ 21,884,286.00	\$ 27,163,285.00

	Real Values				
	Total GF Revenue	Other In	Total GF Expenditure	Other Out	End of Year Fund Balance
2000	\$ 63,933,927	\$ 15,752	\$ 45,660,408	\$ 4,929,786	\$ 63,802,675
2001	\$ 63,984,960	\$ 2,245,828	\$ 47,781,147	\$ 14,714,103	\$ 64,735,166

2002	\$ 63,300,771	\$ 284,048	\$ 54,047,093	\$ 15,147,914	\$ 56,933,338
2003	\$ 66,339,513	\$ 2,672,384	\$ 55,859,468	\$ 13,368,069	\$ 54,665,546
2004	\$ 65,736,746	\$ 6,747,448	\$ 54,164,072	\$ 17,783,505	\$ 53,275,512
2005	\$ 72,011,905	\$ 1,584,316	\$ 58,882,950	\$ 8,073,571	\$ 58,031,490
2006	\$ 70,120,733	\$ 201,545	\$ 58,886,283	\$ 10,140,750	\$ 57,418,642
2007	\$ 76,919,055	\$ 28,014,640	\$ 59,613,687	\$ 30,619,764	\$ 70,834,034
2008	\$ 76,819,136	\$ 4,344,509	\$ 63,709,506	\$ 18,191,220	\$ 67,468,370
2009	\$ 73,612,963	\$ 615,425	\$ 66,524,833	\$ 12,444,271	\$ 62,739,629
2010	\$ 69,889,115	\$ 239,449	\$ 62,089,802	\$ 8,750,013	\$ 61,212,005
2011	\$ 69,813,568	\$ 25,386,883	\$ 59,925,730	\$ 34,747,246	\$ 59,937,319
2012	\$ 67,166,049	\$ 2,066,961	\$ 59,683,957	\$ 14,298,272	\$ 50,031,018
2013	\$ 69,302,832	\$ 11,881,809	\$ 60,327,451	\$ 19,209,126	\$ 51,034,083
2014	\$ 71,416,510	\$ 1,562,738	\$ 59,712,919	\$ 20,068,895	\$ 43,302,242
2015	\$ 74,209,566	\$ 17,172,374	\$ 61,820,137	\$ 23,038,865	\$ 49,135,554
2016	\$ 80,007,853	\$ 1,768,169	\$ 63,933,223	\$ 27,756,797	\$ 38,274,372
2017	\$ 78,436,262	\$ 2,618,466	\$ 64,193,055	\$ 25,033,822	\$ 28,982,441
2018	\$ 80,717,946	\$ 1,736,812	\$ 66,662,624	\$ 13,997,536	\$ 29,832,415
2019	\$ 84,563,308	\$ 1,694,815	\$ 69,600,562	\$ 19,723,603	\$ 26,080,322
2020	\$ 83,998,500	\$ 2,753,759	\$ 70,976,997	\$ 12,846,858	\$ 28,622,917
2021	\$ 83,327,537	\$ 7,383,298	\$ 68,869,272	\$ 21,884,286	\$ 27,163,285

Appendix A

City of Encinitas General Reserves FY 2000 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

	Nominal Values				
	Reserved	General Fund Reserves: Unreserved, Assigned	General Fund Reserves: Unreserved, Unassigned	Total GF Reserves Available for Contingencies	GF Reserves Available for Contingencies as % of Operating Expenditures
2000	\$ 22,517,084.00	\$ 13,957,436.00	\$ -	\$ 13,957,436.00	53%
2001	\$ 24,551,964.00	\$ 14,156,208.00	\$ -	\$ 14,156,208.00	50%
2002	\$ 27,201,424.00	\$ 8,034,604.00	\$ -	\$ 8,034,604.00	24%
2003	\$ 24,456,970.00	\$ 10,640,608.00	\$ -	\$ 10,640,608.00	30%
2004	\$ 22,200,278.00	\$ 8,714,538.00	\$ 4,539,880.00	\$ 13,254,418.00	37%
2005	\$ 3,644,856.00	\$ 30,343,607.00	\$ 6,046,897.00	\$ 36,390,504.00	90%

2006	\$ 4,092,489.00	\$ 34,885,869.00	\$ 1,980,959.00	\$ 36,866,828.00	88%
2007	\$ 15,196,796.00	\$ 29,514,308.00	\$ 6,974,585.00	\$ 36,488,893.00	84%
2008	\$ 6,210,167.00	\$ 35,790,162.00	\$ 9,126,804.00	\$ 44,916,966.00	93%
2009	\$ 5,255,137.00	\$ 38,413,388.00	\$ 3,866,759.00	\$ 42,280,147.00	84%
2010	\$ 4,286,026.00	\$ 36,913,369.00	\$ 5,789,899.00	\$ 42,703,268.00	90%
2011	\$ 3,281,583.00	\$ 42,274,327.00	\$ 1,850,582.00	\$ 44,124,909.00	93%
2012	\$ 2,868,533.00	\$ 19,371,624.00	\$ 17,964,935.00	\$ 37,336,559.00	78%
2013	\$ 9,976,475.00	\$ 10,409,481.00	\$ 21,160,822.00	\$ 31,570,303.00	64%
2014	\$ 2,056,329.00	\$ 8,698,648.00	\$ 25,151,131.00	\$ 33,849,779.00	68%
2015	\$ 1,535,599.00	\$ 8,828,558.00	\$ 31,038,288.00	\$ 39,866,846.00	77%
2016	\$ 1,109,424.00	\$ -	\$ 31,775,120.00	\$ 31,775,120.00	58%
2017	\$ 2,199,466.00	\$ 13,937,399.00	\$ 9,514,727.00	\$ 23,452,126.00	41%
2018	\$ 267,454.00	\$ 14,691,792.00	\$ 12,334,212.00	\$ 27,026,004.00	44%
2019	\$ 267,211.00	\$ 15,545,889.00	\$ 8,609,231.00	\$ 24,155,120.00	37%
2020	\$ 455,097.00	\$ 16,208,039.00	\$ 10,542,872.00	\$ 26,750,911.00	40%
2021	\$ 909,823.00	\$ 16,998,291.00	\$ 9,255,171.00	\$ 26,253,462.00	38%

	Real Values				
	Reserved	General Fund Reserves: Unreserved, Assigned	General Fund Reserves: Unreserved, Unassigned	Total GF Reserves Available for Contingencies	GF Reserves Available for Contingencies as % of Operating Expenditures
2000	\$ 39,387,775.15	\$ 24,414,899.85	\$ -	\$ 24,414,899.85	53%
2001	\$ 41,060,463.18	\$ 23,674,703.07	\$ -	\$ 23,674,703.07	50%
2002	\$ 43,951,260.94	\$ 12,982,076.86	\$ -	\$ 12,982,076.86	24%
2003	\$ 38,092,475.32	\$ 16,573,070.89	\$ -	\$ 16,573,070.89	30%
2004	\$ 33,358,943.11	\$ 13,094,780.95	\$ 6,821,788.39	\$ 19,916,569.33	37%
2005	\$ 5,283,240.25	\$ 43,983,237.16	\$ 8,765,012.84	\$ 52,748,250.00	90%
2006	\$ 5,737,038.03	\$ 48,904,604.81	\$ 2,776,998.82	\$ 51,681,603.63	88%
2007	\$ 20,826,855.22	\$ 40,448,672.17	\$ 9,558,506.41	\$ 50,007,178.58	84%
2008	\$ 8,195,058.50	\$ 47,229,401.61	\$ 12,043,910.04	\$ 59,273,311.65	93%
2009	\$ 6,936,012.97	\$ 50,700,059.27	\$ 5,103,556.88	\$ 55,803,616.15	84%
2010	\$ 5,583,319.59	\$ 48,086,300.98	\$ 7,542,384.60	\$ 55,628,685.59	90%
2011	\$ 4,148,994.75	\$ 53,448,582.80	\$ 2,339,741.22	\$ 55,788,324.02	93%
2012	\$ 3,569,588.31	\$ 24,105,953.28	\$ 22,355,476.44	\$ 46,461,429.72	78%
2013	\$ 12,254,626.56	\$ 12,786,510.50	\$ 25,992,945.54	\$ 38,779,456.04	64%

2014	\$ 2,479,902.76	\$ 10,490,442.52	\$ 30,331,896.89	\$ 40,822,339.41	68%
2015	\$ 1,822,416.72	\$ 10,477,547.67	\$ 36,835,589.93	\$ 47,313,137.61	77%
2016	\$ 1,291,260.31	\$ -	\$ 36,983,111.35	\$ 36,983,111.35	58%
2017	\$ 2,485,065.82	\$ 15,747,164.93	\$ 10,750,210.66	\$ 26,497,375.59	41%
2018	\$ 292,333.74	\$ 16,058,486.68	\$ 13,481,594.29	\$ 29,540,080.96	44%
2019	\$ 285,351.50	\$ 16,601,273.11	\$ 9,193,697.13	\$ 25,794,970.25	37%
2020	\$ 478,798.78	\$ 17,052,165.48	\$ 11,091,952.46	\$ 28,144,117.94	40%
2021	\$ 909,823.00	\$ 16,998,291.00	\$ 9,255,171.00	\$ 26,253,462.00	38%

Appendix A

City of Encinitas General Fund Tax Revenue by Source FY 2000 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

	Nominal					
	Property Tax	Sales and Use Tax	Transient Occupancy Tax	Franchise Tax	Real Property Transfer Tax	Total GF Tax Revenue
2000	\$ 12,991,325.00	\$ 8,657,872.00	\$ 780,134.00	\$ 1,343,170.00	\$ 452,989.00	\$ 24,225,490.00
2001	\$ 14,283,429.00	\$ 8,990,477.00	\$ 837,068.00	\$ 1,457,009.00	\$ 448,794.00	\$ 26,016,777.00
2002	\$ 15,504,615.00	\$ 9,496,757.00	\$ 750,822.00	\$ 1,919,419.00	\$ 430,619.00	\$ 28,102,232.00
2003	\$ 16,866,141.00	\$ 10,426,803.00	\$ 746,987.00	\$ 1,604,341.00	\$ 607,049.00	\$ 30,251,321.00
2004	\$ 18,646,030.00	\$ 10,773,548.00	\$ 777,196.00	\$ 1,511,676.00	\$ 771,930.00	\$ 32,480,380.00
2005	\$ 25,855,557.00	\$ 8,605,077.00	\$ 790,943.00	\$ 1,837,213.00	\$ 611,985.00	\$ 37,700,775.00
2006	\$ 28,781,043.00	\$ 8,807,630.00	\$ 876,146.00	\$ 1,951,637.00	\$ 541,644.00	\$ 40,958,100.00
2007	\$ 32,101,531.00	\$ 8,306,912.00	\$ 871,407.00	\$ 2,011,947.00	\$ 521,579.00	\$ 43,813,376.00
2008	\$ 33,500,832.00	\$ 8,226,837.00	\$ 946,414.00	\$ 2,212,915.00	\$ 396,530.00	\$ 45,283,528.00
2009	\$ 34,784,367.00	\$ 7,436,678.00	\$ 880,972.00	\$ 2,162,729.00	\$ 280,033.00	\$ 45,544,779.00
2010	\$ 31,941,731.00	\$ 9,324,936.00	\$ 944,397.00	\$ 2,031,924.00	\$ 343,423.00	\$ 44,586,411.00
2011	\$ 31,907,978.00	\$ 10,244,506.00	\$ 1,033,620.00	\$ 2,108,420.00	\$ 385,012.00	\$ 45,679,536.00
2012	\$ 32,303,822.00	\$ 10,613,188.00	\$ 1,131,606.00	\$ 2,144,162.00	\$ 484,307.00	\$ 46,677,085.00
2013	\$ 33,699,290.00	\$ 11,585,145.00	\$ 1,194,053.00	\$ 2,117,008.00	\$ 544,869.00	\$ 49,140,365.00
2014	\$ 35,133,220.00	\$ 12,067,360.00	\$ 1,256,842.00	\$ 2,188,437.00	\$ 520,810.00	\$ 51,166,669.00
2015	\$ 37,065,258.00	\$ 12,569,119.00	\$ 1,463,347.00	\$ 2,321,572.00	\$ 630,381.00	\$ 54,049,677.00
2016	\$ 39,700,730.00	\$ 14,166,771.00	\$ 1,616,172.00	\$ 2,358,567.00	\$ 637,189.00	\$ 58,479,429.00
2017	\$ 42,043,923.00	\$ 12,549,609.00	\$ 1,774,555.00	\$ 2,151,171.00	\$ 519,777.00	\$ 59,039,035.00
2018	\$ 44,682,773.00	\$ 13,252,053.00	\$ 2,036,191.00	\$ 2,201,388.00	\$ 655,091.00	\$ 62,827,496.00

2019	\$ 47,406,620.00	\$ 13,694,647.00	\$ 2,220,617.00	\$ 2,199,194.00	\$ 742,483.00	\$ 66,263,561.00
2020	\$ 49,520,037.00	\$ 13,744,880.00	\$ 1,906,448.00	\$ 2,183,571.00	\$ 632,882.00	\$ 67,987,818.00
2021	\$ 52,521,878.00	\$ 15,453,648.00	\$ 2,258,444.00	\$ 2,253,970.00	\$ 1,155,082.00	\$ 73,643,022.00

	Real					
	Property Tax	Sales and Use Tax	Transient Occupancy Tax	Franchise Tax	Real Property Transfer Tax	Total GF Tax Revenue
2000	\$ 22,724,940.23	\$ 15,144,692.61	\$ 1,364,641.29	\$ 2,349,526.16	\$ 792,386.30	\$ 42,376,186.59
2001	\$ 23,887,466.22	\$ 15,035,585.33	\$ 1,399,904.29	\$ 2,436,687.53	\$ 750,558.67	\$ 43,510,202.04
2002	\$ 25,051,900.94	\$ 15,344,580.67	\$ 1,213,156.11	\$ 3,101,340.77	\$ 695,781.52	\$ 45,406,760.01
2003	\$ 26,269,528.07	\$ 16,240,063.10	\$ 1,163,454.99	\$ 2,498,809.95	\$ 945,497.30	\$ 47,117,353.41
2004	\$ 28,018,201.12	\$ 16,188,724.07	\$ 1,167,842.90	\$ 2,271,499.20	\$ 1,159,930.02	\$ 48,806,197.32
2005	\$ 37,477,782.24	\$ 12,473,109.82	\$ 1,146,476.54	\$ 2,663,051.07	\$ 887,075.86	\$ 54,647,495.53
2006	\$ 40,346,580.84	\$ 12,346,938.08	\$ 1,228,221.49	\$ 2,735,893.90	\$ 759,301.30	\$ 57,416,935.62
2007	\$ 43,994,401.08	\$ 11,384,429.55	\$ 1,194,243.01	\$ 2,757,326.54	\$ 714,811.88	\$ 60,045,212.06
2008	\$ 44,208,356.72	\$ 10,856,295.89	\$ 1,248,906.53	\$ 2,920,206.15	\$ 523,268.79	\$ 59,757,034.07
2009	\$ 45,910,281.82	\$ 9,815,328.33	\$ 1,162,754.31	\$ 2,854,486.27	\$ 369,602.64	\$ 60,112,453.37
2010	\$ 41,609,848.48	\$ 12,147,405.98	\$ 1,230,246.92	\$ 2,646,946.40	\$ 447,370.21	\$ 58,081,817.98
2011	\$ 40,342,125.47	\$ 12,952,407.90	\$ 1,306,833.91	\$ 2,665,732.82	\$ 486,781.16	\$ 57,753,881.27
2012	\$ 40,198,716.64	\$ 13,206,998.76	\$ 1,408,164.92	\$ 2,668,184.61	\$ 602,669.24	\$ 58,084,734.17
2013	\$ 41,394,602.23	\$ 14,230,640.14	\$ 1,466,717.81	\$ 2,600,431.76	\$ 669,291.12	\$ 60,361,683.07
2014	\$ 42,370,150.52	\$ 14,553,060.03	\$ 1,515,733.11	\$ 2,639,223.08	\$ 628,089.26	\$ 61,706,256.00
2015	\$ 43,988,271.66	\$ 14,916,767.10	\$ 1,736,669.56	\$ 2,755,193.01	\$ 748,122.96	\$ 64,145,024.30
2016	\$ 46,207,741.09	\$ 16,488,726.69	\$ 1,881,065.09	\$ 2,745,139.78	\$ 741,625.26	\$ 68,064,297.92
2017	\$ 47,503,310.33	\$ 14,179,170.93	\$ 2,004,980.29	\$ 2,430,499.73	\$ 587,269.84	\$ 66,705,231.12
2018	\$ 48,839,359.75	\$ 14,484,816.86	\$ 2,225,606.38	\$ 2,406,170.73	\$ 716,030.43	\$ 68,671,984.15
2019	\$ 50,624,975.26	\$ 14,624,353.43	\$ 2,371,370.93	\$ 2,348,493.56	\$ 792,888.92	\$ 70,762,082.10
2020	\$ 49,520,037.00	\$ 13,744,880.00	\$ 2,183,571.00	\$ 1,906,448.00	\$ 632,882.00	\$ 67,987,818.00
2021	\$ 52,521,878.00	\$ 15,453,648.00	\$ 2,258,444.00	\$ 2,253,970.00	\$ 1,155,082.00	\$ 73,643,022.00

Appendix A

City of Encinitas General Fund Non-Tax Revenue by Source FY 2000 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

Nominal							
	Licenses and Permits	Intergovernmental	Charges for Services	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	Use of Money and Property	Other	Total GF Non-Tax Revenue
2000	\$ -	\$ 3,641,882.00	\$ 4,138,073.00	\$ 474,851.00	\$ 1,618,629.00	\$ 2,450,629.00	\$ 12,324,064.00
2001	\$ -	\$ 4,084,672.00	\$ 4,093,854.00	\$ 586,411.00	\$ 3,368,101.00	\$ 109,774.00	\$ 12,242,812.00
2002	\$ -	\$ 4,000,930.00	\$ 4,203,174.00	\$ 581,104.00	\$ 1,806,169.00	\$ 483,222.00	\$ 11,074,599.00
2003	\$ -	\$ 3,850,349.00	\$ 4,160,809.00	\$ 421,065.00	\$ 1,154,946.00	\$ 2,754,265.00	\$ 12,341,434.00
2004	\$ -	\$ 3,193,530.00	\$ 4,662,700.00	\$ 501,297.00	\$ 1,579,589.00	\$ 1,330,114.00	\$ 11,267,230.00
2005	\$ 153,815.00	\$ 2,145,327.00	\$ 4,511,704.00	\$ 745,744.00	\$ 2,797,570.00	\$ 1,625,377.00	\$ 11,979,537.00
2006	\$ -	\$ 608,285.00	\$ 5,317,791.00	\$ 832,570.00	\$ 1,768,720.00	\$ 534,828.00	\$ 9,062,194.00
2007	\$ -	\$ 782,139.00	\$ 6,973,457.00	\$ 949,606.00	\$ 3,092,149.00	\$ 515,038.00	\$ 12,312,389.00
2008	\$ -	\$ 1,393,590.00	\$ 7,189,773.00	\$ 884,446.00	\$ 2,890,895.00	\$ 570,856.00	\$ 12,929,560.00
2009	\$ -	\$ 1,465,883.00	\$ 5,888,231.00	\$ 746,023.00	\$ 1,593,369.00	\$ 535,285.00	\$ 10,228,791.00
2010	\$ 212,736.00	\$ 567,405.00	\$ 5,164,315.00	\$ 761,202.00	\$ 945,056.00	\$ 1,413,138.00	\$ 9,063,852.00
2011	\$ 205,031.00	\$ 747,582.00	\$ 6,376,261.00	\$ 856,392.00	\$ 546,051.00	\$ 807,105.00	\$ 9,538,422.00
2012	\$ 207,993.00	\$ 522,931.00	\$ 4,406,737.00	\$ 657,364.00	\$ 523,630.00	\$ 979,120.00	\$ 7,297,775.00
2013	\$ 219,288.00	\$ 522,865.00	\$ 4,450,756.00	\$ 611,029.00	\$ 452,386.00	\$ 1,022,653.00	\$ 7,278,977.00
2014	\$ 289,116.00	\$ 479,026.00	\$ 5,479,847.00	\$ 632,776.00	\$ 457,135.00	\$ 713,818.00	\$ 8,051,718.00
2015	\$ 251,730.00	\$ 814,337.00	\$ 5,315,721.00	\$ 802,936.00	\$ 609,054.00	\$ 686,774.00	\$ 8,480,552.00
2016	\$ 232,227.00	\$ 801,966.00	\$ 6,585,518.00	\$ 889,388.00	\$ 972,663.00	\$ 779,892.00	\$ 10,261,654.00
2017	\$ 250,749.00	\$ 655,906.00	\$ 6,688,958.00	\$ 850,153.00	\$ 1,047,909.00	\$ 889,150.00	\$ 10,382,825.00
2018	\$ 239,799.00	\$ 795,578.00	\$ 7,280,374.00	\$ 704,216.00	\$ 807,881.00	\$ 1,192,914.00	\$ 11,020,762.00
2019	\$ 286,224.00	\$ 663,028.00	\$ 7,383,043.00	\$ 794,237.00	\$ 2,582,812.00	\$ 1,214,504.00	\$ 12,923,848.00
2020	\$ 263,518.00	\$ 780,807.00	\$ 6,629,818.00	\$ 655,032.00	\$ 2,810,704.00	\$ 712,659.00	\$ 11,852,538.00
2021	\$ 261,950.00	\$ 740,163.00	\$ 5,862,696.00	\$ 232,873.00	\$ 301,159.00	\$ 2,285,674.00	\$ 9,684,515.00

Real							
	Licenses and Permits	Intergovernmental	Charges for Services	Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties	Use of Money and Property	Other	Total GF Non-Tax Revenue
2000	\$ -	\$ 6,370,524.24	\$ 7,238,481.18	\$ 830,628.18	\$ 2,831,369.95	\$ 4,286,737.31	\$ 21,557,740.86
2001	\$ -	\$ 6,831,165.29	\$ 6,846,521.18	\$ 980,707.99	\$ 5,632,779.00	\$ 183,584.96	\$ 20,474,758.41
2002	\$ -	\$ 6,464,585.03	\$ 6,791,364.94	\$ 938,930.75	\$ 2,918,354.75	\$ 780,775.90	\$ 17,894,011.37
2003	\$ -	\$ 5,997,035.78	\$ 6,480,586.69	\$ 655,821.56	\$ 1,798,863.56	\$ 4,289,851.59	\$ 19,222,159.17

2004	\$ -	\$ 4,798,714.03	\$ 7,006,342.17	\$ 753,267.06	\$ 2,373,547.74	\$ 1,998,677.55	\$ 16,930,548.55
2005	\$ 222,955.75	\$ 3,109,664.13	\$ 6,539,741.54	\$ 1,080,960.32	\$ 4,055,094.20	\$ 2,355,993.54	\$ 17,364,409.48
2006	\$ -	\$ 852,721.70	\$ 7,454,722.35	\$ 1,167,134.66	\$ 2,479,472.49	\$ 749,746.32	\$ 12,703,797.53
2007	\$ -	\$ 1,071,903.30	\$ 9,556,960.51	\$ 1,301,412.92	\$ 4,237,718.24	\$ 705,847.59	\$ 16,873,842.56
2008	\$ -	\$ 1,839,008.77	\$ 9,487,765.84	\$ 1,167,132.33	\$ 3,814,881.89	\$ 753,312.80	\$ 17,062,101.64
2009	\$ -	\$ 1,934,751.37	\$ 7,771,604.54	\$ 984,641.35	\$ 2,103,014.26	\$ 706,497.99	\$ 13,500,509.51
2010	\$ 277,126.89	\$ 739,147.04	\$ 6,727,448.95	\$ 991,602.49	\$ 1,231,105.38	\$ 1,840,866.36	\$ 11,807,297.12
2011	\$ 259,226.28	\$ 945,188.28	\$ 8,061,680.41	\$ 1,082,759.73	\$ 690,387.15	\$ 1,020,444.83	\$ 12,059,686.68
2012	\$ 258,825.46	\$ 650,732.76	\$ 5,483,721.77	\$ 818,020.52	\$ 651,602.59	\$ 1,218,412.09	\$ 9,081,315.19
2013	\$ 269,362.93	\$ 642,262.45	\$ 5,467,096.61	\$ 750,558.91	\$ 555,689.41	\$ 1,256,178.22	\$ 8,941,148.54
2014	\$ 348,669.68	\$ 577,698.36	\$ 6,608,615.50	\$ 763,118.62	\$ 551,298.14	\$ 860,854.09	\$ 9,710,254.39
2015	\$ 298,747.89	\$ 966,438.09	\$ 6,308,586.32	\$ 952,907.62	\$ 722,812.53	\$ 815,048.99	\$ 10,064,541.44
2016	\$ 270,289.36	\$ 933,409.47	\$ 7,664,894.59	\$ 1,035,160.07	\$ 1,132,083.97	\$ 907,717.51	\$ 11,943,554.97
2017	\$ 283,308.66	\$ 741,075.14	\$ 7,557,516.64	\$ 960,545.04	\$ 1,183,979.58	\$ 1,004,605.79	\$ 11,731,030.86
2018	\$ 262,106.15	\$ 869,586.14	\$ 7,957,626.20	\$ 769,725.25	\$ 883,033.62	\$ 1,303,884.07	\$ 12,045,961.43
2019	\$ 305,655.26	\$ 708,039.85	\$ 7,884,265.30	\$ 848,156.41	\$ 2,758,154.74	\$ 1,296,954.62	\$ 13,801,226.19
2020	\$ 277,242.21	\$ 821,472.00	\$ 6,975,103.75	\$ 689,146.54	\$ 2,957,087.51	\$ 749,774.80	\$ 12,469,826.81
2021	\$ 261,950.00	\$ 740,163.00	\$ 5,862,696.00	\$ 232,873.00	\$ 301,159.00	\$ 2,285,674.00	\$ 9,684,515.00

Appendix A

City of Encinitas General Fund Expenditure by Category FY 2000 - FY 2021 ¹³

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

	Nominal					
	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Development Services	Parks and Recreation	Total GF Expenditure
2000	\$ 4,285,339.00	\$ 12,866,327.00	\$ 676,466.00	\$ 5,321,177.00	\$ 2,455,820.00	\$ 25,605,129.00
2001	\$ 4,895,580.00	\$ 13,594,514.00	\$ 817,450.00	\$ 5,697,091.00	\$ 2,743,466.00	\$ 27,748,101.00
2002	\$ 6,384,742.00	\$ 14,601,766.00	\$ 973,574.00	\$ 6,460,258.00	\$ 4,464,686.00	\$ 32,885,026.00
2003	\$ 7,616,581.00	\$ 15,270,262.00	\$ 1,618,474.00	\$ 5,766,634.00	\$ 5,592,175.00	\$ 35,864,126.00
2004	\$ 7,840,110.00	\$ 17,066,123.00	\$ 1,107,593.00	\$ 5,641,827.00	\$ 4,390,377.00	\$ 36,046,030.00
2005	\$ 10,102,157.00	\$ 18,449,857.00	\$ 1,389,230.00	\$ 5,890,466.00	\$ 4,791,064.00	\$ 40,622,774.00

¹³ For FY 2004 through FY 2021, Development Services includes planning, building, and engineering. For FY 2000 through FY 2003, Development Services includes engineering and community development, and parks and recreation includes community services.

2006	\$ 9,356,512.00	\$ 19,830,180.00	\$ 1,079,856.00	\$ 6,607,526.00	\$ 5,132,178.00	\$ 42,006,252.00
2007	\$ 9,558,367.00	\$ 20,537,807.00	\$ 1,178,304.00	\$ 6,905,210.00	\$ 5,318,816.00	\$ 43,498,504.00
2008	\$ 11,858,720.00	\$ 20,758,533.00	\$ 2,083,459.00	\$ 7,992,530.00	\$ 5,585,446.00	\$ 48,278,688.00
2009	\$ 12,970,108.00	\$ 21,533,344.00	\$ 2,511,731.00	\$ 7,576,219.00	\$ 5,811,778.00	\$ 50,403,180.00
2010	\$ 10,437,750.00	\$ 21,858,528.00	\$ 2,492,736.00	\$ 7,391,541.00	\$ 5,482,578.00	\$ 47,663,133.00
2011	\$ 10,092,490.00	\$ 21,991,208.00	\$ 2,400,158.00	\$ 7,330,810.00	\$ 5,187,256.00	\$ 47,001,922.00
2012	\$ 9,233,423.00	\$ 22,739,268.00	\$ 3,483,137.00	\$ 7,677,951.00	\$ 4,228,808.00	\$ 47,362,587.00
2013	\$ 9,364,941.00	\$ 23,543,342.00	\$ 3,597,216.00	\$ 7,542,990.00	\$ 4,260,368.00	\$ 48,308,857.00
2014	\$ 8,974,262.00	\$ 24,047,241.00	\$ 3,705,397.00	\$ 8,243,447.00	\$ 4,543,452.00	\$ 49,513,799.00
2015	\$ 9,202,951.00	\$ 24,786,218.00	\$ 4,034,654.00	\$ 8,956,163.00	\$ 4,954,898.00	\$ 51,934,884.00
2016	\$ 9,096,174.00	\$ 26,775,120.00	\$ 3,970,924.00	\$ 8,975,798.00	\$ 6,112,079.00	\$ 54,930,095.00
2017	\$ 9,873,643.00	\$ 27,499,669.00	\$ 4,256,600.00	\$ 8,810,009.00	\$ 6,375,653.00	\$ 56,815,574.00
2018	\$ 11,267,905.00	\$ 29,284,523.00	\$ 4,516,723.00	\$ 8,909,036.00	\$ 6,773,696.00	\$ 60,751,883.00
2019	\$ 11,863,735.00	\$ 31,279,823.00	\$ 5,338,578.00	\$ 9,574,827.00	\$ 6,985,782.00	\$ 65,042,745.00
2020	\$ 12,634,244.00	\$ 32,656,252.00	\$ 6,263,122.00	\$ 9,195,447.00	\$ 6,713,036.00	\$ 67,462,101.00
2021	\$ 12,929,877.00	\$ 34,283,456.00	\$ 6,246,296.00	\$ 9,303,079.00	\$ 5,862,135.00	\$ 68,624,843.00

	Real					
	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Development Services	Parks and Recreation	Total GF Expenditure
2000	\$ 7,496,084.70	\$ 22,506,288.77	\$ 1,183,301.12	\$ 9,308,013.56	\$ 4,295,817.61	\$ 44,789,505.77
2001	\$ 8,187,319.86	\$ 22,735,331.54	\$ 1,367,095.34	\$ 9,527,758.97	\$ 4,588,145.56	\$ 46,405,651.28
2002	\$ 10,316,278.36	\$ 23,593,104.08	\$ 1,573,072.24	\$ 10,438,294.89	\$ 7,213,908.34	\$ 53,134,657.90
2003	\$ 11,863,056.78	\$ 23,783,897.94	\$ 2,520,822.53	\$ 8,981,708.01	\$ 8,709,982.81	\$ 55,859,468.07
2004	\$ 11,780,833.71	\$ 25,644,175.55	\$ 1,664,309.42	\$ 8,477,613.93	\$ 6,597,139.76	\$ 54,164,072.36
2005	\$ 14,643,136.10	\$ 26,743,176.45	\$ 2,013,697.07	\$ 8,538,265.18	\$ 6,944,675.50	\$ 58,882,950.30
2006	\$ 13,116,385.94	\$ 27,798,852.20	\$ 1,513,791.47	\$ 9,262,731.79	\$ 7,194,521.57	\$ 58,886,282.97
2007	\$ 13,099,519.50	\$ 28,146,586.48	\$ 1,614,838.21	\$ 9,463,429.59	\$ 7,289,313.53	\$ 59,613,687.31
2008	\$ 15,649,000.12	\$ 27,393,368.37	\$ 2,749,373.47	\$ 10,547,099.76	\$ 7,370,664.38	\$ 63,709,506.11
2009	\$ 17,118,647.39	\$ 28,420,867.67	\$ 3,315,117.91	\$ 9,999,502.06	\$ 7,670,697.75	\$ 66,524,832.79
2010	\$ 13,597,046.32	\$ 28,474,663.38	\$ 3,247,236.89	\$ 9,628,811.32	\$ 7,142,043.74	\$ 62,089,801.65
2011	\$ 12,760,209.94	\$ 27,804,083.12	\$ 3,034,585.12	\$ 9,268,542.71	\$ 6,558,389.02	\$ 59,425,809.90
2012	\$ 11,490,026.00	\$ 28,296,632.85	\$ 4,334,398.49	\$ 9,554,404.32	\$ 5,262,307.80	\$ 58,937,769.47
2013	\$ 11,503,447.33	\$ 28,919,519.59	\$ 4,418,648.75	\$ 9,265,449.53	\$ 5,233,233.07	\$ 59,340,298.26
2014	\$ 10,822,828.99	\$ 29,000,621.66	\$ 4,468,654.70	\$ 9,941,476.76	\$ 5,479,336.80	\$ 59,712,918.90

2015	\$ 10,921,869.44	\$ 29,415,764.24	\$ 4,788,242.84	\$ 10,628,986.61	\$ 5,880,369.14	\$ 61,635,232.27
2016	\$ 10,587,051.00	\$ 31,163,603.61	\$ 4,621,764.59	\$ 10,446,945.18	\$ 7,113,858.21	\$ 63,933,222.59
2017	\$ 11,155,731.77	\$ 31,070,490.51	\$ 4,809,317.88	\$ 9,953,985.30	\$ 7,203,529.10	\$ 64,193,054.56
2018	\$ 12,316,094.75	\$ 32,008,697.27	\$ 4,936,888.31	\$ 9,737,793.45	\$ 7,403,814.79	\$ 66,403,288.57
2019	\$ 12,669,143.91	\$ 33,403,357.29	\$ 5,701,005.03	\$ 10,224,845.81	\$ 7,460,034.93	\$ 69,458,386.96
2020	\$ 13,292,244.63	\$ 34,357,013.40	\$ 6,589,309.96	\$ 9,674,352.58	\$ 7,062,655.81	\$ 70,975,576.37
2021	\$ 12,929,877.00	\$ 34,283,456.00	\$ 6,246,296.00	\$ 9,303,079.00	\$ 5,862,135.00	\$ 68,624,843.00

Appendix B

City of Encinitas Staffing Levels by Function FY 2006 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2006 - FY 2021 CAFRs.

	General Government	Public Safety	Public Works	Development Services	Parks and Recreation	Total	Population	Staff per 1000 Residents
2006	45.45	67.00	28.55	50.12	22.38	213.50	62,826	3.40
2007	45.45	67.00	29.40	50.47	22.38	214.70	63,259	3.39
2008	45.45	67.00	30.40	53.87	21.38	218.10	63,864	3.42
2009	45.45	67.00	30.40	53.87	21.18	217.90	64,145	3.40
2010	43.00	68.00	29.55	54.22	21.18	215.95	65,171	3.31
2011	44.25	63.00	28.85	54.22	21.18	211.50	65,171	3.25
2012	44.55	63.00	28.85	54.17	21.18	211.75	60,346	3.51
2013	44.75	63.00	29.25	53.17	21.18	211.35	60,568	3.49
2014	44.75	66.00	29.55	54.42	21.18	215.90	61,204	3.53
2015	46.75	66.00	28.55	54.42	20.18	215.90	61,518	3.51
2016	46.75	69.00	28.55	54.42	20.18	218.90	61,893	3.54
2017	46.75	69.00	28.55	54.42	20.18	218.90	62,288	3.51
2018	44.60	69.00	27.55	53.00	22.25	216.40	63,158	3.43
2019	49.55	69.00	34.00	48.00	21.25	221.80	63,390	3.50
2020	50.05	70.00	34.00	48.00	21.25	223.30	62,183	3.59
2021	50.05	70.00	34.00	48.00	21.25	223.30	62,289	3.58

Appendix C

City of Encinitas Pension Costs FY 2000 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

	Nominal					
	Miscellaneous Plan Contribution - ARC	Miscellaneous Plan Contribution	Miscellaneous Plan Unfunded Pension Liability (Assets)	Safety Plan Contribution - ARC	Safety Plan Contribution	Safety Plan Unfunded Pension Liability
2000	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ (11,192,810.00)			
2001	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 64,000.00	\$ (6,693,707.00)			
2002	\$ 210.00	\$ 210.00	\$ 1,655,333.00			
2003	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,878,456.00			
2004	\$ 905,472.00	\$ 905,472.00	\$ 7,395,360.00			
2005	\$ 1,666,742.00	\$ 1,666,742.00	\$ 9,992,293.00			
2006	\$ 2,743,900.00	\$ 2,743,900.00	\$ 10,846,714.00			
2007	\$ 1,462,364.00	\$ 1,462,364.00	\$ 10,987,279.00	\$ 1,402,103.00	\$ 1,402,103.00	
2008	\$ 2,035,348.00	\$ 2,035,348.00	\$ 11,229,750.00	\$ 855,993.00	\$ 855,993.00	
2009	\$ 2,072,529.00	\$ 2,072,529.00	\$ 15,177,529.00	\$ 949,015.00	\$ 949,015.00	
2010	\$ 2,081,450.00	\$ 2,081,450.00	\$ 16,171,755.00	\$ 1,093,868.00	\$ 1,093,868.00	
2011	\$ 2,198,184.00	\$ 2,198,184.00	\$ 17,460,242.00	\$ 1,117,256.00	\$ 1,117,256.00	
2012	\$ 2,525,786.00	\$ 2,525,786.00	\$ 17,134,614.00	\$ 1,246,750.00	\$ 1,246,750.00	
2013	\$ 2,247,251.00	\$ 2,247,251.00		\$ 1,117,256.00	\$ 1,117,256.00	
2014	\$ 2,246,342.00	\$ 2,246,342.00	\$ 17,732,042.00	\$ 1,370,847.00	\$ 1,370,847.00	\$ 14,308,774.00
2015	\$ 1,815,263.00	\$ 2,077,263.00	\$ 20,300,216.00	\$ 1,251,594.00	\$ 1,251,594.00	\$ 14,576,416.00
2016	\$ 2,585,583.00	\$ 2,927,539.00	\$ 24,042,442.00	\$ 1,609,491.00	\$ 1,609,491.00	\$ 19,826,444.00
2017	\$ 2,723,629.00	\$ 2,944,153.00	\$ 26,039,077.00	\$ 1,108,343.00	\$ 1,108,343.00	\$ 22,930,965.00
2018	\$ 2,832,401.00	\$ 3,755,605.00	\$ 23,386,762.00	\$ 2,203,690.00	\$ 2,203,690.00	\$ 23,125,137.00
2019	\$ 3,252,930.00	\$ 3,637,225.00	\$ 24,649,339.00	\$ 2,457,135.00	\$ 2,457,135.00	\$ 25,176,127.00
2020	\$ 3,420,863.00	\$ 3,929,445.00	\$ 26,278,871.00	\$ 2,979,381.00	\$ 2,979,381.00	\$ 27,605,534.00
2021	\$ 3,901,665.00	\$ 3,989,449.00		\$ 3,224,229.00	\$ 3,224,229.00	

	Nominal Values			
	Total Annual Required Contributions	Total Actual Contributions	Total Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Total Unfunded Pension Liability
2000	\$ 151,000.00	\$ 151,000.00	\$ -	\$ (11,192,810.00)
2001	\$ 64,000.00	\$ 64,000.00	\$ -	\$ (6,693,707.00)
2002	\$ 210.00	\$ 210.00	\$ -	\$ 1,655,333.00
2003	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,878,456.00
2004	\$ 905,472.00	\$ 905,472.00	\$ -	\$ 7,395,360.00
2005	\$ 1,666,742.00	\$ 1,666,742.00	\$ -	\$ 9,992,293.00

2006	\$ 2,743,900.00	\$ 2,743,900.00	\$ -	\$ 10,846,714.00
2007	\$ 2,864,467.00	\$ 2,864,467.00	\$ -	\$ 10,987,279.00
2008	\$ 2,891,341.00	\$ 2,891,341.00	\$ -	\$ 11,229,750.00
2009	\$ 3,021,544.00	\$ 3,021,544.00	\$ -	\$ 15,177,529.00
2010	\$ 3,175,318.00	\$ 3,175,318.00	\$ -	\$ 16,171,755.00
2011	\$ 3,315,440.00	\$ 3,315,440.00	\$ -	\$ 17,460,242.00
2012	\$ 3,772,536.00	\$ 3,772,536.00	\$ -	\$ 17,134,614.00
2013	\$ 3,364,507.00	\$ 3,364,507.00	\$ -	
2014	\$ 3,617,189.00	\$ 3,617,189.00	\$ -	\$ 32,040,816.00
2015	\$ 3,066,857.00	\$ 3,328,857.00	\$ (262,000.00)	\$ 34,876,632.00
2016	\$ 4,195,074.00	\$ 4,537,030.00	\$ (341,956.00)	\$ 43,868,886.00
2017	\$ 3,831,972.00	\$ 4,052,496.00	\$ (220,524.00)	\$ 48,970,042.00
2018	\$ 5,036,091.00	\$ 5,959,295.00	\$ (923,204.00)	\$ 46,511,899.00
2019	\$ 5,710,065.00	\$ 6,094,360.00	\$ (384,295.00)	\$ 49,825,466.00
2020	\$ 6,400,244.00	\$ 6,908,826.00	\$ (508,582.00)	\$ 53,884,405.00
2021	\$ 7,125,894.00	\$ 7,213,678.00	\$ (87,784.00)	

	Real Values					
	Miscellaneous Plan Contribution - ARC	Miscellaneous Plan Contribution	Miscellaneous Plan Unfunded Pension Liability (Assets)	Safety Plan Contribution - ARC	Safety Plan Contribution	Safety Plan Unfunded Pension Liability
2000	\$ 264,135.18	\$ 264,135.18	\$ (19,578,906.56)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2001	\$ 107,032.97	\$ 107,032.97	\$ (11,194,489.77)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2002	\$ 339.31	\$ 339.31	\$ 2,674,638.38	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2003	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,483,282.85	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2004	\$ 1,360,595.08	\$ 1,360,595.08	\$ 11,112,536.23	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2005	\$ 2,415,952.35	\$ 2,415,952.35	\$ 14,483,887.59	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2006	\$ 3,846,524.37	\$ 3,846,524.37	\$ 15,205,419.18	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2007	\$ 2,004,135.83	\$ 2,004,135.83	\$ 15,057,810.14	\$ 1,921,549.53	\$ 1,921,549.53	\$ -
2008	\$ 2,685,885.25	\$ 2,685,885.25	\$ 14,818,998.94	\$ 1,129,585.20	\$ 1,129,585.20	\$ -
2009	\$ 2,735,435.45	\$ 2,735,435.45	\$ 20,032,120.57	\$ 1,252,561.13	\$ 1,252,561.13	\$ -
2010	\$ 2,711,462.92	\$ 2,711,462.92	\$ 21,066,618.94	\$ 1,424,959.77	\$ 1,424,959.77	\$ -
2011	\$ 2,779,223.89	\$ 2,779,223.89	\$ 22,075,459.42	\$ 1,412,577.18	\$ 1,412,577.18	\$ -
2012	\$ 3,143,075.63	\$ 3,143,075.63	\$ 21,322,229.08	\$ 1,551,449.55	\$ 1,551,449.55	\$ -
2013	\$ 2,760,416.06	\$ 2,760,416.06	\$ -	\$ 1,372,384.04	\$ 1,372,384.04	\$ -
2014	\$ 2,709,055.66	\$ 2,709,055.66	\$ 21,384,583.84	\$ 1,653,221.47	\$ 1,653,221.47	\$ 17,256,172.60
2015	\$ 2,154,316.10	\$ 2,465,252.21	\$ 24,091,871.05	\$ 1,485,365.54	\$ 1,485,365.54	\$ 17,298,985.13

2016	\$ 3,009,364.06	\$ 3,407,367.17	\$ 27,983,035.45	\$ 1,873,289.07	\$ 1,873,289.07	\$ 23,076,028.86
2017	\$ 3,077,291.18	\$ 3,326,450.14	\$ 29,420,241.19	\$ 1,252,260.91	\$ 1,252,260.91	\$ 25,908,542.04
2018	\$ 3,095,883.32	\$ 4,104,967.78	\$ 25,562,300.77	\$ 2,408,686.87	\$ 2,408,686.87	\$ 25,276,338.27
2019	\$ 3,473,765.92	\$ 3,884,150.05	\$ 26,322,740.94	\$ 2,623,945.74	\$ 2,623,945.74	\$ 26,885,291.69
2020	\$ 3,599,024.04	\$ 4,134,093.36	\$ 27,647,493.75	\$ 3,134,549.33	\$ 3,134,549.33	\$ 29,043,250.32
2021	\$ 3,901,665.00	\$ 3,989,449.00	\$ -	\$ 3,224,229.00	\$ 3,224,229.00	\$ -

Real Values				
	Total Annual Required Contributions	Total Actual Contributions	Total Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	Total Unfunded Pension Liability
2000	\$ 264,135.18	\$ 264,135.18	\$ -	\$ (19,578,906.56)
2001	\$ 107,032.97	\$ 107,032.97	\$ -	\$ (11,194,489.77)
2002	\$ 339.31	\$ 339.31	\$ -	\$ 2,674,638.38
2003	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,483,282.85
2004	\$ 1,360,595.08	\$ 1,360,595.08	\$ -	\$ 11,112,536.23
2005	\$ 2,415,952.35	\$ 2,415,952.35	\$ -	\$ 14,483,887.59
2006	\$ 3,846,524.37	\$ 3,846,524.37	\$ -	\$ 15,205,419.18
2007	\$ 3,925,685.35	\$ 3,925,685.35	\$ -	\$ 15,057,810.14
2008	\$ 3,815,470.44	\$ 3,815,470.44	\$ -	\$ 14,818,998.94
2009	\$ 3,987,996.58	\$ 3,987,996.58	\$ -	\$ 20,032,120.57
2010	\$ 4,136,422.69	\$ 4,136,422.69	\$ -	\$ 21,066,618.94
2011	\$ 4,191,801.07	\$ 4,191,801.07	\$ -	\$ 22,075,459.42
2012	\$ 4,694,525.18	\$ 4,694,525.18	\$ -	\$ 21,322,229.08
2013	\$ 4,132,800.10	\$ 4,132,800.10	\$ -	
2014	\$ 4,362,277.14	\$ 4,362,277.14	\$ -	\$ 38,640,756.44
2015	\$ 3,639,681.64	\$ 3,950,617.75	\$ (310,936.11)	\$ 41,390,856.18
2016	\$ 4,882,653.12	\$ 5,280,656.24	\$ (398,003.12)	\$ 51,059,064.31
2017	\$ 4,329,552.10	\$ 4,578,711.06	\$ (249,158.96)	\$ 55,328,783.23
2018	\$ 5,504,570.19	\$ 6,513,654.66	\$ (1,009,084.47)	\$ 50,838,639.04
2019	\$ 6,097,711.66	\$ 6,508,095.79	\$ (410,384.14)	\$ 53,208,032.63
2020	\$ 6,733,573.37	\$ 7,268,642.69	\$ (535,069.32)	\$ 56,690,744.07
2021	\$ 7,125,894.00	\$ 7,213,678.00	\$ (87,784.00)	

Appendix D

City of Encinitas Long-Term Liabilities FY 2000 - FY 2021

Source: FY 2000 - FY 2021 CAFRs; real values in 2021 dollars.

	Nominal Values				
	Capital Leases	Bonded Debt	Claims Payable	Compensated Absences	Total Long-Term Liabilities
2000	\$ 1,201,500.00	\$ 10,355,000.00	\$ 1,025,976.00	\$ 796,037.00	\$ 13,378,513.00
2001	\$ 1,585,197.00	\$ 32,590,000.00	\$ 1,062,909.00	\$ 975,260.00	\$ 36,213,366.00
2002	\$ 1,507,421.00	\$ 32,170,000.00	\$ 949,103.00	\$ 1,137,562.00	\$ 35,764,086.00
2003	\$ -	\$ 34,970,000.00	\$ 751,994.00	\$ 1,248,367.00	\$ 36,970,361.00
2004	\$ 361,897.00	\$ 33,730,000.00	\$ 696,704.00	\$ 1,384,780.00	\$ 36,173,381.00
2005	\$ 314,452.00	\$ 32,450,000.00	\$ 939,780.00	\$ 1,406,721.00	\$ 35,110,953.00
2006	\$ 559,048.00	\$ 31,105,000.00	\$ 613,825.00	\$ 1,482,472.00	\$ 33,760,345.00
2007	\$ 696,373.00	\$ 49,405,000.00	\$ 855,622.00	\$ 1,503,240.00	\$ 52,460,235.00
2008	\$ 2,670,340.00	\$ 47,960,000.00	\$ 1,118,781.00	\$ 1,655,106.00	\$ 53,404,227.00
2009	\$ 2,432,449.00	\$ 46,005,000.00	\$ 1,207,928.00	\$ 1,891,832.00	\$ 51,537,209.00
2010	\$ 2,185,567.00	\$ 44,165,000.00	\$ 679,660.00	\$ 1,886,207.00	\$ 48,916,434.00
2011	\$ 3,036,899.00	\$ 42,641,535.00	\$ 565,098.00	\$ 1,963,482.00	\$ 48,207,014.00
2012	\$ 3,281,606.00	\$ 40,645,759.00	\$ 1,301,925.00	\$ 1,874,025.00	\$ 47,103,315.00
2013	\$ 3,446,376.00	\$ 46,736,383.00	\$ 1,048,309.00	\$ 1,993,027.00	\$ 53,224,095.00
2014	\$ 2,964,400.00	\$ 44,546,848.00	\$ 607,546.00	\$ 2,079,533.00	\$ 50,198,327.00
2015	\$ 2,513,714.00	\$ 55,431,686.00	\$ 1,193,289.00	\$ 2,101,928.00	\$ 61,240,617.00
2016	\$ 2,050,840.00	\$ 52,933,882.00	\$ 1,589,220.00	\$ 2,107,689.00	\$ 58,681,631.00
2017	\$ 2,205,282.00	\$ 48,953,813.00	\$ 2,113,535.00	\$ 1,936,749.00	\$ 55,209,379.00
2018	\$ 1,633,559.00	\$ 46,830,807.00	\$ 2,513,481.00	\$ 2,019,270.00	\$ 52,997,117.00
2019	\$ 1,220,867.00	\$ 44,899,354.00	\$ 2,652,742.00	\$ 2,185,740.00	\$ 50,958,703.00
2020	\$ 890,053.00	\$ 42,897,904.00	\$ 3,243,070.00	\$ 2,509,711.00	\$ 49,540,738.00
2021	\$ 1,323,185.00	\$ 40,821,452.00	\$ 4,038,427.00	\$ 2,843,387.00	\$ 49,026,451.00

	Real Values				
	Capital Leases	Bonded Debt	Claims Payable	Compensated Absences	Total Long-Term Liabilities
2000	\$ 2,101,711.39	\$ 18,113,376.12	\$ 1,794,677.85	\$ 1,392,459.45	\$ 23,402,224.81
2001	\$ 2,651,067.88	\$ 54,503,195.55	\$ 1,777,598.56	\$ 1,631,015.23	\$ 60,562,877.23
2002	\$ 2,435,646.52	\$ 51,979,339.92	\$ 1,533,532.72	\$ 1,838,039.23	\$ 57,786,558.38
2003	\$ -	\$ 54,466,839.60	\$ 1,171,253.55	\$ 1,944,369.61	\$ 57,582,462.76
2004	\$ 543,799.56	\$ 50,683,921.66	\$ 1,046,892.71	\$ 2,080,820.67	\$ 54,355,434.60
2005	\$ 455,800.03	\$ 47,036,466.23	\$ 1,362,216.65	\$ 2,039,050.38	\$ 50,893,533.28
2006	\$ 783,699.02	\$ 43,604,409.93	\$ 860,487.93	\$ 2,078,196.97	\$ 47,326,793.85



2007	\$ 954,362.99	\$ 67,708,402.61	\$ 1,172,610.04	\$ 2,060,155.43	\$ 71,895,531.07
2008	\$ 3,523,833.18	\$ 63,288,959.16	\$ 1,476,365.41	\$ 2,184,110.43	\$ 70,473,268.17
2009	\$ 3,210,477.26	\$ 60,719,877.84	\$ 1,594,288.46	\$ 2,496,941.81	\$ 68,021,585.37
2010	\$ 2,847,094.03	\$ 57,532,854.37	\$ 885,379.37	\$ 2,457,123.80	\$ 63,722,451.57
2011	\$ 3,839,634.10	\$ 53,912,853.87	\$ 714,468.79	\$ 2,482,483.76	\$ 60,949,440.53
2012	\$ 4,083,614.31	\$ 50,579,381.87	\$ 1,620,109.04	\$ 2,332,027.46	\$ 58,615,132.68
2013	\$ 4,233,364.08	\$ 57,408,746.12	\$ 1,287,692.83	\$ 2,448,139.41	\$ 65,377,942.44
2014	\$ 3,575,023.13	\$ 53,722,848.49	\$ 732,691.61	\$ 2,507,886.45	\$ 60,538,449.68
2015	\$ 2,983,223.11	\$ 65,785,163.63	\$ 1,416,170.39	\$ 2,494,524.11	\$ 72,679,081.24
2016	\$ 2,386,975.85	\$ 61,609,827.19	\$ 1,849,695.62	\$ 2,453,142.49	\$ 68,299,641.14
2017	\$ 2,491,637.02	\$ 55,310,446.90	\$ 2,387,976.71	\$ 2,188,235.12	\$ 62,378,295.76
2018	\$ 1,785,519.79	\$ 51,187,213.26	\$ 2,747,295.98	\$ 2,207,111.32	\$ 57,927,140.35
2019	\$ 1,303,749.60	\$ 47,947,495.21	\$ 2,832,832.17	\$ 2,334,126.19	\$ 54,418,203.17
2020	\$ 936,407.61	\$ 45,132,058.10	\$ 3,411,971.45	\$ 2,640,418.58	\$ 52,120,855.73
2021	\$ 1,323,185.00	\$ 40,821,452.00	\$ 4,038,427.00	\$ 2,843,387.00	\$ 49,026,451.00